

Proceedings and Officers' Reports

**Fifty-first Convention
San Francisco, August 10-14, 1953**

**CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR**

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer
810 David Hewes Building
995 Market Street, San Francisco



Roster of State Federation Officials

PRESIDENT

THOMAS L. PITTS

846 South Union Avenue, Room 7
Los Angeles 17

SECRETARY-TREASURER

C. J. HAGGERTY

810 David Hewes Building, 995 Market Street
San Francisco 3

VICE PRESIDENTS

District No. 1

(San Diego and Imperial counties)

MAX J. OSSLO

227 "E" Street, San Diego 1

District No. 2

(Long Beach and Orange county)

JACK T. ARNOLD

324 E. Fourth Street, Long Beach 12

District No. 3

(Los Angeles city proper, Hollywood, North Hollywood, Burbank, San Fernando, Glendale, Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier and San Bernardino and Riverside counties)

WILLIAM C. CARROLL

2323 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles 5

ELMER J. DORAN

760 Thirteenth Street, San Bernardino

JOHN T. GARDNER

846 South Union Avenue, Los Angeles 17

C. T. LEHMANN

1133 Third Avenue, Los Angeles 19

HARVEY LUNDSCHEN

706 Valencia Street, Los Angeles 17

PAT SOMERSET

7046 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood 28

District No. 4

(San Pedro, Wilmington, Redondo, Inglewood, Venice, and Santa Monica)

ROY W. BREWER

602 Broad Ave., Wilmington

District No. 5

(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties)

WILLIAM A. DEAN

621 Chiquita Road, Santa Barbara

District No. 6

(Bakersfield to Merced)

PAUL REEVES

621 Kearney Boulevard, Fresno 1

District No. 7

(San Joaquin and adjacent counties)

C. A. GREEN

1905 "F" Street, Modesto

District No. 8

(San Mateo and adjacent counties)

THOMAS A. SMALL

314 Barneson Ave., San Mateo

District No. 9

(San Francisco)

ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY

1623½ Market Street, San Francisco 1

GEORGE KELLY

1345 Guerrero Street, San Francisco 10

HARRY LUNDEBERG

450 Harrison Street, San Francisco 5

VICTOR S. SWANSON

474 Valencia Street, San Francisco 3

District No. 10

(Alameda county)

ROBERT S. ASH

2315 Valdez Street, Oakland 12

PAUL L. JONES

2315 Valdez Street, Oakland 12

District No. 11

(Contra Costa county)

HOWARD REED

729 Castro Street, Martinez

District No. 12

(Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano counties)

LOWELL NELSON

316 Virginia Street, Vallejo

District No. 13

(Sacramento and northern counties)

HARRY FINKS

5257 "H" Street, Sacramento 16

District No. 14

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

ALBIN J. GRUHN

P.O. Box 259, Eureka

District No. 15

(Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta and Sierra counties)

ROBERT GIESICK

P.O. Box 247, Greenville

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

Rt. Rev. Msgr. MARTIN C. KEATING, Chaplain

737 East Olive Avenue, Burbank

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IN MEMORIAM

William Green

WHEREAS, Death has taken William Green, the President of our American Federation of Labor for the past twenty-eight years; and

WHEREAS, Throughout a valiant and productive life, William Green devoted the best of his mind and heart to the progress of the American working people; and

WHEREAS, Under his administration, the American Federation of Labor became a mighty brotherhood of more than eight million workers; and

WHEREAS, In his war on poverty and economic despotism, he made an historic contribution to our survival as a democratic nation; and

WHEREAS, His life of service should inspire all who espouse the principles of trade unionism for which he lived; and

WHEREAS, During the darkest and most ominous years of our history he stood firm and unshakable on the teachings of Samuel Gompers and the men who founded our organization; and

WHEREAS, This fidelity must always be revered by the workers of America; and

WHEREAS, We look to the lessons of his life in building for a greater America; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 51st Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by a moment of silence at the adjournment of this meeting, express our sorrow at his loss and our gratitude for the rich and vital years which he gave the cause of organized labor.

IN MEMORIAM

James Giambruno

WHEREAS, Brother James Giambruno, from 1914 until 1921 Vice President of former District No. 12 (then comprising Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer and Tuolumne counties), of the California State Federation of Labor, passed away in August of 1952; and

WHEREAS, Brother Giambruno valiantly served the labor movement of California during years of bitter struggle against the mine owners and lumber barons operating in the distant mountain counties of the state to obtain decent wages and conditions for miners and timber workers, and later, on behalf of the men who built the famous Hetch-Hetchy tunnel in the high Sierras; and

WHEREAS, His death is mourned by all who will revere and remember him for his unceasing efforts to advance the cause of labor and his steadfast devotion to the principles of the American Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, upon adjournment, the 51st Convention of the California State Federation of Labor express, by a moment of silence, its sorrow at the loss of Brother Giambruno, and its deep pride and gratitude for the years of his endeavor on behalf of labor.

IN MEMORIAM

Justin W. Gillette

WHEREAS, Brother Justin W. Gillette, Vice President from 1929 to 1930 of the California State Federation of Labor for the then District No. 2, passed away on December 9, 1952; and

WHEREAS, A lifetime of signal devotion to the hopes and aspirations of the organized labor movement brought Brother Gillette the esteem, confidence and affection of his fellow trade unionists throughout the nation; and

WHEREAS, His achievements on behalf of labor in California were of basic importance and enduring value to all who will come after; and

WHEREAS, Throughout all his years of service, his character and his work embodied the highest principles of the American Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 51st Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by a moment of silence, express its deep sense of loss at the passing of this brother, as well as its gratitude for the rich years of tireless activity on behalf of organized labor which he gave so generously.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

REPORT OF PRESIDENT THOMAS L. PITTS

Los Angeles, June 30.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

In this brief report, may I bring to your attention that just one year ago the stage had been set by the primary elections and we were approaching the political conventions for the final setting of a great political battle of this nation. Everyone is fully aware of the activity of labor during that campaign and the results therefrom.

The reactionary elements of our nation naturally supported the more conservative, and, along with the more conservative, found themselves accepting some candidates even to them somewhat distasteful, if such could be. Money in huge amounts was spent in the campaigns.

Since the Election

The results, being as they were, have caused those in this country who despise labor and reject completely the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively, to become instilled with a great confidence that now is the time to begin a systematic program of wholesale destruction of labor unions.

As usual in political campaigns, promises of the protection of the workers and their unions were made. In President Eisenhower's speech to the AF of L convention at New York last year, he said, "I have talked about the Taft-Hartley Act with both labor and industry people. I know the law might be used to break unions. That must be changed. America wants no law licensing union-busting. Neither do I." Senator Taft himself has publicly recognized twenty-three mistakes in his favorite law. Yet under the leadership of both Eisenhower and Taft, nothing has been accomplished in the way of remedying this unfair and discriminating act.

While nothing has resulted to change the act, still greater confidence has been gained by the crusading anti-unioners—a confidence which is now giving birth to a strong national move to establish more and more company unions, and to involve legitimate trade unions in legal battles up to their necks to take away from them the time of their representatives and their

funds so that there is not sufficient left to carry out the most effective programs of unionization of the millions of workers still in great need of organization.

Every union in this nation must gird itself for battle and be fully prepared for a difficult road ahead.

Housing Situation

The national Administration's policy of boosting interest rates in order to make housing mortgages more attractive to banks and other lenders, has flopped. As a result, fewer veterans, union members and other home-hungry people are able to borrow money with which to buy or build a home—just as organized labor had predicted.

It was recently announced, for instance, that for the first time since the end of World War II, there has been a decline between April and May in the number of new homes put under construction.

Government officials report that ten per cent fewer veterans and four per cent fewer non-G.I. home seekers have been able to get government-insured or government-guaranteed mortgages than before the higher interest rates became effective.

Even where an ex-serviceman is able to borrow the money, the increased interest adds thousands of dollars to the amount he has to repay, with the exact amount depending on the length of the mortgage.

State Legislature

We have just been through a very hectic session of our state legislature. At the outset, it appeared that little could be accomplished and that great danger of loss of rights of the workers of California would be the results.

After a long and tiring vigilance by all those working in Sacramento in behalf of labor, every vicious proposal made had been defeated, and in the field of disability insurance, benefits were increased in the amount of \$5.00 per week and hospital benefits under this act were raised from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per day for twelve days.

Other bills were passed dealing with changes in the Labor Code important to the building trades.

Increased Political Activity

The attack made upon the workers of this state and on labor unions by certain legislators points up clearly the need of greater concentration on our political activity. It is evident that we have weaknesses and these must be corrected if we expect to survive future onslaughts similar to those of this year. This Federation must take the lead in coping with the problem and provide aid to all areas in a manner productive of the greatest value obtainable in political activity. Failure to establish such leadership and direction can easily lead us to early pitfalls.

The field of legal activities in which labor attorneys have had to work and the volume of such work resulting from the too numerous attacks made by the anti-labor elements also adds to the reasons for greater concentration politically, both locally and nation-wide.

Union Education

Our Labor Institute program in conjunction with the University of California has again met with success. Attendance was good at both the Labor Press meeting and the labor classes held at the Samarkand Hotel in Santa Barbara.

Community Activities

Attention to welfare and charities has taken a great amount of time, but the results have been heartening and very worthwhile.

As President, I have attended many civic functions and public affairs. The usual requirement of addresses on various occasions has been filled.

In this report I have tried to be as brief as possible and to deal only generally with the things that come to the office of the President. I trust that what I have said will suffice. I know that further reports of the activities of this Federation will, of course, be set forth by the Secretary and, will, no doubt, be very complete and detailed.

I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all my colleagues for their wholehearted cooperation throughout the entire year, particularly to the Secretary of the Federation, and to the entire staff thereof, and to the local unions and councils who have responded so readily when called.

Fraternally submitted,

THOMAS L. PITTS.

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

San Diego, June 11.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

The greatest concern that now preoccupies labor, business and government is when will the gigantic switch take place in the United States economy. This matter is becoming more pressing with the imminent truce in Korea. We are facing the problem of switching from meeting the external demands for defense to satisfying the internal demands for a higher standard of living. Of course, the establishment of a new equilibrium will depend upon events not only in Korea but in Laos and other sensitive areas which Moscow will try to decide.

End of Sellers' Market

We can accept the fact that the greatest sellers' market in the history of our country has come to an end. For thirteen years it was this kind of a market which underwrote the prosperity for the bulk of our business. Regardless of what may happen

short of a war, it can be reasonably assumed that this particular market is now over. Only a final establishment of peace will crown the consumer as the king of the American market.

The new administration is oriented toward economizing and not more spending. How it will go about to implement such an objective will influence directly and indirectly our economic life. An abrupt cessation in governmental expenditures would undoubtedly work havoc in our economy.

While inflation has been stalled, it also must be noted that broad, across-the-board expansion has also been halted. Greater variation in the growth plans of different industries will have to make up for this gap.

Role of Trade Unions

The predictions and estimates of the growth in our population are not too optimistic insofar as bolstering the present high level of employment is concerned. One thing remains essential, and that is

the maintenance and the increasing of the per capita income of our population. This is where the role of trade unions will prove extremely effective.

It is true that the government has built in certain shock absorbers over the last two decades to cushion the transition of a full employment economy to something less than that. However, these facilities developed by the government, such as social security, unemployment benefits, and the like, would be entirely inadequate to cope with the unstabilizing influence which would result from any sharp cutback in governmental spending. That is why it is so important for labor to push energetically legislation to increase the resources of the government's built-in stabilizers, and energetically and vigorously resist any effort to strip them down.

Communist Threat Remains

While only history can firmly answer the questions that are now posed affecting our economic life, there are certain functions which are not postponable as far as labor is concerned. The greatest danger immediately facing us now is the false sense of security that may fall upon us as a result of the change in the line of the Communist forces. If anything, greater vigilance and increasing our preparedness is more urgent. Unless we recognize and fully appreciate the dangers that are still as virile as they have been from the Communist threat, we will be exposed to disasters that will be incomparably worse than Pearl Harbor.

Such dangers to our safety are not only external but internal as well. It is imperative, therefore, that the labor movement continue to be alert to the Communist threat and to take whatever appropriate measures may be considered necessary and desirable in the given circumstances.

In doing so, we must also bear in mind that we cannot and must not sacrifice our domestic process and way of life. We must always bear in mind that there is a distinction between loyalty and non-conformity, and that dissidence in our life has been an integral part of our growth. This is as it should be. We have always abhorred disloyalty and disloyal individuals must be dealt with in a firm manner.

These are some of the general, overall questions that we are facing, and I am sure the delegates to this convention will be concerned in trying to find some solution to them.

Organizational Activities

One of the most outstanding organizational achievements in San Diego county came to a successful conclusion when, after fifteen long years of intermittent efforts to unionize lumber and building material jobs in northern San Diego county, the drive was successfully concluded in late August of last year after the 1952 convention in Santa Barbara. In this connection it may be pointed out that for many years non-union lumber and building material jobs created a constant threat to organized dealers and the building trades group. This successful campaign in our county was no mean achievement and will lend itself materially to safeguarding union construction jobs in San Diego's back country.

While the building trades, along with the farm workers, are faced with the perennial problem of illegal "wetback" labor, it is well to point out that all construction in both San Diego and Imperial counties is 100 per cent union, and the wage rates effective in southern California are basic in all parts of San Diego and Imperial counties for building trades workers. As an example, the new high school in Calexico (Imperial county) is being built 100 per cent by union labor.

Wage Gains

Sales Drivers No. 683 was successful in securing a 15 cents hourly increase for wholesale bakery drivers, benefiting some 200 members. Similar increases in a series of successful negotiations were concluded for Teamsters No. 542, Cab Drivers No. 481 and Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 36. At the writing of this report, the Teamsters are engaged in a campaign in Imperial county to organize all soft drink drivers. Two major companies, the Seven-Up and Coca-Cola Bottling Companies, are already organized.

In regard to the National Farm Labor Union, it must be stressed that this militant organization has had a very up-hill fight in protecting organized farm workers from the ruinous, unfair competition created by illegal "wetback" entrants. The problem is further aggravated by the constant efforts of these "wetbacks" to work on building trades jobs, which necessitates representatives of the building trades to be ever vigilant in seeing that they are taken off the jobs.

In late August, 1952, Bus Drivers No. 1309 received increases in wages raising their rate from \$1.58 to \$1.75 per hour, with 3 cents additional to be added after

securing Wage Stabilization Board approval. In addition to the above, they secured better pension provisions and health and welfare benefits covering members and dependents.

During the past year over 1,000 skilled tradesmen in various crafts averted a work stoppage when pay increases were secured at local shipyards. The unions affected were Boat Builders No. 1300, Electricians No. 569 and Painters No. 333. In this settlement a 9 cents increase was secured across the board in all classifications.

During the past year the Building Service employees were able to improve their wage schedules by securing a 45 cents daily increase across the board, covering several major hotels. As this report is being written, Building Service Employees No. 102 is engaged in a struggle with six major buildings in San Diego who refuse to give them fair consideration in their efforts to establish a guaranteed forty-hour week. It is important to point out that when the strike was called, two of the major buildings, the Spreckels and San Diego Trust and Savings, locked out the employees.

Grocery clerks, members of Retail Clerks No. 1222, won \$3 weekly increases, plus health and welfare benefits, covering their members.

Butchers No. 229 was successful in establishing a \$4 weekly increase in all retail distribution shops, as well as in wholesale operations. A 15 cent hourly increase was also secured for independent packing house workers, together with sick leave on the basis of six days' accumulative for five years with the Cudahy Packing Company, making the sick leave provisions general in all contracts of Local No. 229.

After having faced most severe and trying circumstances during the past year, the Culinary Workers have been successful in bringing about a greater degree of organization as well as permanently establishing a health and welfare system for their members. In establishing health and welfare benefits they encountered serious difficulty from anti-union forces, but after many months of hard work and sacrifice were able to put this worthwhile project on a secure footing. The members of this fine organization are to be congratulated for standing by their officers while facing severe trials.

In conclusion, it is well to point out that the Typographical Workers, Musicians, Bakery Workers, and all other local

unions in the area, through the efforts of good leadership in their respective local unions, have been able to achieve worthwhile increases on a basis comparable to those mentioned in this report.

Political Activities

On the political scene our local Labor League for Political Education was most active in the national election, as well as in local city elections. A large percentage of the local unions are cooperating on a voluntary basis. It must be said, however, that a considerable amount of educational work remains to be done in order to make this an effective arm of labor activity. The Women's Auxiliary of our Central Labor Council and its many volunteers are to be congratulated for the fine assistance given our labor movement in our efforts to register all labor members. They worked long hours on the telephone to encourage labor members to cast their vote.

Several dinners were held by our LLPE in order to raise necessary finances, the most outstanding of which was the Peter Maguire dinner.

In local city government, labor has been given favorable recognition. Secretary John Quimby of the Central Labor Council served as a member of the Charter Revision Committee. C. O. Taylor, president of the San Diego Central Labor Council, was recently elected as a member of the City Planning Commission. Notwithstanding such notable achievements, anti-labor groups have been fervently working to undermine the constructive efforts of organized labor in our community. We are thankful, however, for the splendid support received from constructive, fair management in our territory in assisting our Legislative Committee in Sacramento with the many crucial problems that they faced during the last session of the legislature.

Illness of Assemblywoman Niehouse

I deeply regret to report that one of the very dear friends of organized labor in our community, Kathryn Niehouse, was prevented from attending the last session of the legislature because she has been suffering from a most serious illness, and we pray for her speedy recovery. Her reasonable approach to problems on the community level has had a good influence and effect in maintaining cool heads to solve our problems in a constructive manner.

Political gatherings were likewise held in Imperial county. Perhaps the largest

gathering was the Democratic dinner held at the Armory Building in El Centro at which time Governor Murray of Oklahoma was present. Governor Cherry of Arkansas and Pat Brown were also guests at a barbecue held at the fairgrounds in the Valley.

Community Activities

In the field of community relations, we have much to be proud of. Last Christmas our Central Council was again most successful in putting forth an outstanding effort at our annual labor Christmas party for underprivileged children. This affair was conducted with the full and joint cooperation of labor and the Salvation Army. Fifteen hundred children were in attendance and received traditional gifts at the festivities.

As for charitable donations in our area, labor cooperated with all the drives put on, of which there were many. At the present time we are bending our efforts toward the elimination of multiple donation drives in order to have one unified appeal each year, namely the appeal of the Community Chest and Councils. In this connection, labor in this area, after many years of effort, has been successful in having the Community Chest and the San Diego Community Welfare Council place on a fulltime basis a labor representative, Robert Eagles, a former business representative of Butchers No. 229. It will be Mr. Eagle's duties to coordinate the efforts of all labor in San Diego county in the campaign this coming fall.

North American Conference on Apprenticeship

Preparation is now under way for the North American Conference on Apprenticeship, which will be held in our city this coming August. It is expected that

approximately 2,000 delegates will be in attendance. This should prove to be one of the outstanding labor conclaves of the entire year. We take pride in the fact that the secretary of our Central Labor Council, John Quimby, was selected to head both the management and labor groups in this outstanding affair.

"Labor Leader" Editor

I report with deep feeling the expression of our entire delegation over the loss of our most capable editor of the **Labor Leader** and our true friend, Eddy Orcutt. His death followed by only a matter of months that of our former editor, Wells Toft, and the loss of Brother Orcutt was keenly felt in our labor movement. His editorials were an outstanding achievement, recognized in the state and nation.

As we go into this year's convention confronted by the usual number of problems, we in San Diego look constructively forward to the guidance and leadership which will be made possible through the deliberations of this convention. We are hopeful that while facing many of the unsolved problems of the future, our convention this year, as in the past, will give us the inspiration to carry on. We are confident that the officers and membership of our labor movement will meet whatever confronts us in a firm and realistic manner.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to our Secretary, C. J. Haggerty, and our President, Thomas L. Pitts, for the fine and unselfish cooperation they have always given me, and I would indeed be remiss in my duties if I failed to give similar recognition to Attorney Charles Scully and my colleagues on the Executive Council.

Fraternally submitted,

MAX J. OSSLO.

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

Long Beach, June 5.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

Throughout the past year, I am happy to report, much progress has been made throughout District No. 2 in organization, wage increases and working conditions. The officers of the two Central Labor Councils have cooperated to the

fullest extent, and employment throughout the area is at a new high.

Long Beach Area

The Central Labor Council of Long Beach has been very active during the past year, and has been highly successful in adjudicating most of the difficulties which have arisen. Picket lines (in the few instances that have necessitated such action) have been effective and, in the

main, of short duration. Executive Secretary E. L. Brown has had a particularly busy year, participating to the fullest extent in the political program, with the result that several candidates endorsed by the Council have been elected.

Schools Named for Gompers and Green

Two momentous ceremonies have taken place recently with the naming of a school in Lakewood in honor of Samuel Gompers and one in Lawndale in honor of William Green. Painters No. 256 presented a painting of Brother Gompers, and the District Council of Painters No. 36 presented a painting of Brother Green to the respective schools.

Bellflower Herald Enterprise

The situation in regard to the lockout of the printing trades at the notorious **Bellflower Herald Enterprise** is no better. If anything, the unions are facing even greater difficulties, because, since the Jurisdictional Disputes Act was declared constitutional by the State Supreme Court, the efforts of the printing trades to solve the dispute have been necessarily limited.

Union Gains

The service trades as a whole have been forging steadily ahead. The Retail Clerks have moved into their fine new home and have been busy in the organizational field. In the case of the Barcus Drug Company, where a picket line was proving highly effective, a company union was formed and the Jurisdictional Disputes Act was used to the advantage of the employer.

In conjunction with the Butchers' Union, picket lines have been placed on notoriously non-union establishments in Orange county. Of several months' duration, the picket line on the Pep Boys is slowly but surely breaking down the morale of the employees of the establishments and the resistance, we hope, of the employer.

The Sales Drivers and Teamsters, as always, have been most cooperative and have not only assisted the other organizations but have secured substantial gains for their own membership. The Culinary Workers and Bartenders gained wage increases and an employer-paid health and welfare plan which is proving highly successful to date. We find most of the service trades now enjoying an employer-paid health and welfare plan in this area. The City Employees report splendid results in organization work, with membership at an all-time high.

Building and Construction Industry

The Building Trades Council and its twenty-eight affiliated unions, under the leadership of its very capable Executive Secretary, Byran P. Deavers, have once again enjoyed a very successful year which set a new record in the number and value of permits issued. In last year's report, the population of Lakewood Village was given as 85,000; this figure has now increased to 105,000, and there is no indication of its slowing up.

The city has recently voted several million dollars for civic improvement for which oil funds will be used. Many schools have had to be built and more are contemplated to keep pace with the ever increasing population. Lakewood Center has a building program which includes a thirteen-story office building, a hospital and other large commercial buildings.

Local unions have, of course, benefited in membership growth in ratio to the increase in construction. They have also been successful in wage negotiations, which have resulted in an average increase of 13 cents per hour over the industry. Most of the sub-trades have health and welfare plans, but the basic crafts, finding themselves stymied by existing agreements, have not as yet been successful in that field.

The Building Trades Council has played a very important part in the political picture, and has been very successful in the drive for letters and telegrams from its members to state representatives. Secretary Bryan has worked very closely with the school system, particularly in connection with the apprenticeship program. The very friendly feeling which exists between the building trades and service trades works out very well to the mutual benefit of all.

Orange County

The Central Labor Council, under the very capable leadership of President Ralph Conzelman and Executive Secretary C. E. Devine, has had a busy and very satisfactory year. The Building Trades Council, headed by Secretary T. L. Byrd works closely with the Central Labor Council with very effective results.

Industrial Growth

The industrial program has served to bring in a new U. S. Rubber plant, the Kirkhill Rubber plant, as well as several large instrumental plants and some one hundred small plants. This program has

been carried on in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce and has been of benefit not only to the laboring class but the community as well.

The Council worked very closely with the National Boy Scout organization and was successful in securing the Boy Scout World Jamboree for Orange county, which has been very active, and although not successful in electing friendly people to state offices, it has been able to elect many friendly local office holders in both the county and city administrations. The Council continues to support civic projects and such groups as the Boy Scouts, Boys' Clubs and the like, both with money and labor.

Organization

While the labor supply has been short in the building crafts and some of the service crafts, organizing has continued and a gain of about 22 per cent in union membership is shown in the county.

The service crafts, such as the Retail Clerks, Butchers, and Culinary Workers,

continue to organize and while the progress is slow, they are signing employers who have previously operated non-union.

Picket lines are still being maintained on the Excelsior Creamery. This controversy has continued since January, 1946, and has proved to be the longest strike action ever prosecuted in Orange county.

On the whole, it can be reported that organized labor throughout the county has progressed slowly but surely during the past year, with the result that both the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council have improved their position as well as their prestige throughout the county and the state.

In closing this report, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to Brother C. J. Hyans, who has cooperated to the fullest extent whenever called upon. It has been a distinct privilege and pleasure to have worked with President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, Attorney Scully and the 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 22.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

Growth of union membership, improvement of contract provisions, political activity and an ever-increasing share in the widespread community life of this large district sum up the greatest part of the labor movement's accomplishments in District No. 3 during the year that has elapsed since the Federation's 1952 convention.

Teamsters

The national swing against liberal, democratic government has not halted the progress of Teamsters Joint Council No. 42. In the past year, working cooperatively, the 48 local unions affiliated with the council have increased their total membership in southern California by more than 10,000 workers.

This was in spite of growing opposition by management and, in many instances,

adverse decisions in the courts. The spirit of cooperation and brotherhood in the Joint Council, coupled with militant unionism, has increased wages, bettered hours and improved working conditions in all Teamster local unions.

Security Fund

Equally important is the negotiation of Teamsters' Security Fund coverage for members not previously covered by its benefits and the increasing of benefits for those already protected. The wisdom of health and welfare benefits for working men and women has been proven time and again as the actuarial experience of the Security Fund shows very plainly.

International Convention

Teamsters' Joint Council No. 42 was signally honored last year when Los Angeles was chosen as the convention city by the International Union. The council, its many departments and affiliated local unions, are very proud of the fact that it

played host so successfully in what later proved to be an historic convention.

Civilian Defense

Recognizing the need of adequate civilian defense, Teamster local unions have been and are cooperating in recruiting for and establishing the Civilian Defense Program. Because trucks will be the key in the event of almost any kind of disaster, management and labor are working cooperatively to be ready for any emergency. A partial test of the program and its worth occurred last spring during the flood season when trucks and teamsters were called upon to evacuate flooded citizens.

Legislation

The Teamsters' Joint Council, as well as the International Union, is working closely with trucking management to prevent passage of hasty, ill-considered taxation against the industry and to develop and secure passage of adequate highway legislation. Additionally, the Joint Council has sponsored and supported legislation designed to insure safer drivers in the future through a driver-training program in public schools.

Income Tax Department

The Income Tax Department of the Joint Council, under the direction of the Public Relations Division, has saved members thousands of dollars in taxes and recovered additional thousands illegally deducted from members' paychecks. Representation in the tax courts has become increasingly important with higher taxes.

License and Traffic Department

The Teamsters-Chauffeurs' License and Traffic Department, under the direction of the Public Relations Division, has performed an outstanding job in representing drivers in traffic courts and preventing the arbitrary withdrawal or suspension of chauffeurs' licenses, the very livelihood of the teamster. Working closely with traffic and safety officials, this department has very ably represented the professional drivers' viewpoint on these important departments of government.

Southern California Teamster

Through the columns of the Southern California Teamster, members have been warned against the many gyp schemes and promotions which have flourished in the Southland during the past year. Drivers

have been notified of changes in traffic laws and apprised of their rights, especially in regard to new laws regarding warrants and citations. Safety promotion, aiding organizational drives, cooperating on union label promotion, spurring members of blood bank donations, and informing members on matters vital to their welfare and the general status of organized labor has contributed to the progress and welfare of Teamster members throughout southern California.

Most of the above activities have been initiated and correlated by the Public Relations Division under the direction of Raymond F. Leheney. This department has been called upon to initiate public relations programs, watch and act on matters political, legislative and the welfare of local unions and individual members.

Legal Department

The Teamsters' Legal Department has had a very difficult task in the courts because of the increasing number of anti-labor injunctions in lower courts. In the great majority of cases, however, it has secured fair and equitable decisions. This department has performed magnificently in representing individual members in gyp schemes and misrepresentation of goods, products and sales contracts. In many instances, the necessity of costly court procedure has been forestalled. It, too, is collaborating with trucking management in protecting the industry against unfair Interstate Commerce decisions.

State Federation Officers

Again in 1952, Teamsters' Joint Council No. 42 was signally honored when two of its representatives, Thomas L. Pitts and John T. Gardner, were reelected president and vice president, respectively, of the California State Federation of Labor.

Operating Engineers

Operating Engineers No. 12, with jurisdiction over all of southern California and southern Nevada, has made outstanding progress during the past year—progress which is reflected in a stronger, more solid union than ever before. With a membership in excess of 13,000, Local No. 12 is now the second largest and is expected soon to become the largest local in the International Union of Operating Engineers.

Organizing Progress

Devoting constant efforts toward organizing not only equipment operators

throughout the Southland, but also Civil and Technical Engineers, Local No. 12 has brought the benefits of higher wage scales and better working conditions to a large number of workers in construction and allied industries during the year. A particularly active campaign has been successfully launched to cover surveyors, with the result that non-union surveying firms in southern California are virtually a thing of the past.

Employment

After weathering the usual winter slump in construction, and going through an unusual period in February when jobs were slowed down or shut down because the new administration found it necessary to review all pending government construction work to determine its essentiality, the Operating Engineers are once again in full swing, carrying the load in highway and heavy engineering construction, as well as assuming an important role in building construction. Awards of construction of all types have been setting records during the first six months of 1953.

State Legislature

Responding promptly to the calls for support in defeating **AB 2284**, the "right-to-work" bill, and other unfair legislation proposed in the state, members of the Operating Engineers and their employers having contracts with the local union flooded the legislative committees with letters and telegrams making their stand on these issues clear-cut and positive. The combined action of the members and employers was later credited with having played a major part in the defeat of the infamous "right-to-work" bill, and other legislation was also affected by the active voice of the Operating Engineer.

Contract Gains

Having proved to their employers in 1952 the power of a united membership in a six-week strike which held up southern California construction when it should have been at peak operation, the Operating Engineers in 1953 secured a five per cent wage increase without difficulty. They are now looking forward to 1954, when the Master Labor Agreement of the six basic construction trades with the Associated General Contractors and Building Contractors Association will be open for changes in administrative clauses. Health and welfare, travel time, and subsistence for remote jobs are items expected to come in for consideration when negotiations open with the employers next year.

Other Accomplishments

Listed among the accomplishments of Operating Engineers No. 12 for the past year may be included the purchase and distribution of three portable iron lungs, donated to the cities of Los Angeles, San Diego, and Bakersfield by the membership, as well as continuation of a blood bank arrangement with the American Red Cross which has benefited a large number of members and their families.

The Engineers, as always, are moving forward, and they expect to continue to do so.

Apprenticeship

The Los Angeles County Carpentry apprenticeship program has progressed a great deal in the past year. There are approximately 22 local unions of the Carpenters in this county and each local union has a regular Labor-Management Joint Apprenticeship Committee functioning. We have approximately 1400 registered apprentices in this trade in Los Angeles county.

Apprenticeship on the whole has increased considerably in the past year, according to state information which is available. Throughout the state of California there are approximately 19,000 registered apprentices in some 150 different crafts. The major part of these are in the building trades, with the electrical wiremen, painters, plasterers, lathers, plumbers, operating engineers and others, each having sizeable registration of apprentices. Los Angeles county itself has a total of approximately 6,700 registered apprentices. This represents approximately 35 percent of the state's total of registered apprentices.

It is felt that through continued labor-management relations as they are practiced in joint apprenticeship committee activity, that much greater appreciation by the entire industry for the training of the craft skills can be expected.

Numerous completion ceremonies and banquets have been arranged and carried forth during this spring. These activities tend to develop considerable interest in our training of tomorrow's journeymen.

Culinary Workers, Bartenders Hotel Service Employees

The Los Angeles Joint Board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees has experienced a very active and constructive year. The Joint Board

has divided its time and work between the normal contract matters and the outside political problems. We have worked closely and cooperatively with the State Federation of Labor in connection with proposed legislation in the state legislature.

Legislation

We want to commend the State Federation of Labor for the outstanding and diligent job done during this past session of the legislature in protecting the needs and rights of labor unions. The problems peculiar to culinary workers throughout the state of California received the full consideration and support of the State Federation of Labor.

The Los Angeles Joint Board, through its State Culinary Alliance and in cooperation with its International Union, worked with other labor unions in support of necessary federal legislation and in defense against anti-union legislation.

Contract Gains

The Joint Board in Los Angeles has continued to grow and to organize new houses during this year past. Negotiations on wages and other conditions have been difficult, but wage increases have been obtained in all of our contracts.

Health and Welfare Plan

A major step was taken in negotiations to change the health and welfare plan to include the families of our members and to provide complete medical and hospital services beginning with the first call. The only way in which complete services could be provided within the amount of money available through negotiations was to transfer the Health and Welfare Plan to Permanent. This transfer was made by the Trustees a few months ago and has proven to be successful and is providing many benefits not otherwise available to our members. In addition, life insurance is provided for all members of the family. The Joint Board believes that this has been a major step in the right direction in providing medical and hospital care.

Motion Picture Industry

During the year there has been an alarming decline in the production of theatrical motion pictures in the Hollywood area, with a consequent reduction in employment of the members of the AF of L unions and guilds in the film industry. Were it not for the fact that an increase

in production of television films has taken up part of the slack, the situation would be much graver.

There are a number of reasons for the sharp drop in Hollywood production of theatre movies. In both the exhibition and production ends of the business, the industry is in a state of transition because of new developments such as third dimension, wide screen and Cinerama. The studios are re-tooling to handle new production methods and, unfortunately, on the part of a number of employers there is a feeling of uncertainty as to what the future holds.

Foreign Production of Films

There also has been a great increase in foreign production by American producers. Some of this is legitimate, for instance, where the script definitely demands foreign backgrounds or where a producer must produce abroad in order to use his earnings from earlier films, earnings which have been frozen in a particular country by government decree. But in many other cases, the films made abroad by American producers are truly "runaway" production, having run away from America in order to take advantage of lower labor costs in foreign lands. In other cases there are tax advantages for the producer, the director and star who may choose to remain out of the U.S. for 17 out of 18 consecutive months.

The Hollywood AF of L Film Council, an affiliate of the California State Federation of Labor, composed of unions and guilds representing more than 24,000 workers in the Hollywood motion picture industry, is wrestling with this problem of foreign production and we have asked the Motion Picture Industry Council, which includes management and labor organizations, to undertake a thorough-going, factual, impartial survey of the situation in the hope that we can bring some of this production back to Hollywood.

T-H Changes

By special invitation of the Labor Committee of the U.S. Senate, three representatives of the film unions and guilds appeared before this body at Washington, D.C. and presented arguments for modifications of the Taft-Hartley law. Those testifying were Roy Brewer, International Representative of the IATSE and chairman of the film council; Walter Pidgeon, President, and John Dales, Jr., Executive Secretary, Screen Actors Guild.

T-V Filmed Commercials

A most significant development during the year was the signing by the Screen Actors Guild of a contract with the producers of television filmed commercials, which puts into effect the unique principle that actors in this type of films are paid on a basis of how much the filmed ad is used. The Guild was forced to insist on this principle, and did so successfully after a three-months' strike, because actors who appear in these filmed ads are automatically barred from many other acting jobs.

CIO Organization Drive

One of the serious problems with which AF of L unions are now confronted is the entrance of the CIO into the amusement field through the chartering of the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians. This union has recently changed its name to the National Association of Broadcast Employees to signify its intention to enter the organization of

the entire field of radio and television. Its representatives are soliciting members in all lines, including announcers, writers, and white collar workers.

This union was originally a company union formed by the National Broadcasting Company to defeat the efforts of the IBEW to organize that company back in the early 1930's. After the passage of the Wagner Act the organization cut loose its visible ties with the company and remained independent until recently, when it was chartered by the CIO.

The present organization drive is one which endangers every AF of L union in the field and deserves the combined interests of all unions which operate in this field.

Fraternally submitted,

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

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT ELMER J. DORAN FOR DISTRICT No. 3

San Bernardino, June 10.
To the Fifty-first Conventions of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

The labor organizations of San Bernardino and Riverside counties have enjoyed a very successful year. Some of the organizations have had several legal skirmishes, but have been able, however, to more than hold their own.

Keen interest is being demonstrated by the organizations in the political field for the coming year. The local LLPE committees are becoming more active and are planning at this time for success in the coming elections. All organizations have assisted in getting letters and telegrams to our legislative representatives in Sacramento, which, I believe, have been helpful.

Construction Activity

Construction has held up very well for the past portion of the year. It consists primarily of housing and work on various military installations located throughout the jurisdiction.

The steel mill at Fontana again afforded a large amount of employment for all of the trades. The Wherry housing project at March Field was one of the largest in

the area. It is now being followed by a similar project at the Marine Base at Barstow. Housing is still continuing at a terrific pace. The general outlook for future construction in this area, however, seems to be rather slow. It is our sincere hope that the rumors of industry coming in here will be fulfilled, as we will be in dire need of additional work in the months of September and October.

The building trades craftsmen, consisting of brickmasons, tile setters, tile setters' helpers, carpenters, laborers, plumbers, cement masons, roofers, operating engineers, painters, electricians, plasterers, lathers, sheet metal workers, iron workers and boilermakers, have enjoyed considerable employment in this district for the past year and have increased their membership in many instances.

Collective Bargaining Gains

Negotiations have been carried on with all building and construction contractors, and have been very successful this year with considerable increases in wages. The sub-trades have also been quite successful and, in many instances, have obtained, in addition to the increases in wages, fine health and welfare plans for the members.

Negotiations with the Associated General Contractors and Building Contract-

ors Association for the twelve southern California counties were very successful, and were completed in time for the increases to be effective June 15 for the basic trades. I feel this is a marvelous victory for those crafts, in view of the employers' desire to reduce wages.

District Council No. 48 of the Painters has completed its agreement with an increase in wages and a health and welfare plan for its membership. The District Council of Carpenters and the Printing Trades organizations have had a very fine year. The Culinary Workers have had a successful year and are showing increased activity in the field of organization.

The Retail Clerks have expanded their organization throughout the area and are having real success. They are to be congratulated for the determination in expanding their union in all of the cities in the two counties, and for the very excellent operation of their credit union.

The Barbers' Union in the San Bernardino and Riverside area, while generally successful, is having a difficult time with some of the shops in San Bernardino city proper. With the close cooperation of all of the movement, however, we feel sure that this matter will be adjusted.

The Motion Picture Projectionists have widened their contractual relationship throughout the area, the latest being a new drive in the theater in Victorville. Construction of a new television station is set for October of this year, and this should furnish more employment for the stage hands.

The Potters' organization in San Bernardino county, located in Redlands and Colton, have had a very successful year.

Electrical Workers No. 477 of San Bernardino are in the process of completing their new home. It will be a fine building and they are to be complimented on this new home.

The Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers are at this time in negotiations with the cement plants in this area. Negotiating is a very serious struggle this year. A strike vote has been taken, which was overwhelmingly in favor of strike action if satisfactory negotiations cannot be consummated.

The County Employees, which is a relatively new organization in this area, continues to make very fine progress. It is one of the more successful local unions in the state, county and municipal government in this district.

Organization Drive in Trona

A very active campaign is being carried on at the potash company in Trona. A National Labor Relations Board hearing has been held, but it will probably be quite some time, possibly a year, before the results will be known. The Chemical Workers are very active in this campaign and are carrying the ball, in cooperation with the other crafts that have interests there. It is our sincere hope that we can achieve success here as it will eliminate District 50 and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in this district.

May 28 saw the graduation of one of the largest apprenticeship classes in this district, marked by a dinner and presentation of certificates at the National Orange Show Building. Outstanding speakers were Mr. Walter Farrell of the Kaiser Company, and Mr. W. F. Patterson of the Department of Labor. Over six hundred people participated.

Labor's Day this year at the National Orange Show was very successful. The attendance at the show this year was the largest of any time in its history. Thomas Pitts, president of the California State Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker on this day and his message was very well received and most timely.

Central Labor Councils

The Central Labor Council in Riverside is to be complimented on a very successful year. They have recently established a credit union, which is very active and participation of members is high. They are now in the process of beginning construction of a new home in Riverside, which, when completed, will be one of the most beautiful homes in the state. The Council has been very active in the field of public relations and held what was known as the "Kick-Off Dinner" in preparation for the beginning of the new home. Officials of all labor organizations in the area and members of the city and county government participated. It was one of the most outstanding programs of its kind ever held at the Mission Inn in Riverside.

The San Bernardino Central Labor Council continues to be very active. The radio program sponsored by the Council and carried on at Radio Station KFXM has been very valuable in releasing information to the Valley.

The past year has shown that labor has made considerable gains in this area and

should the future improve, I am certain we can against report progress. Labor in San Bernardino and Riverside counties was greatly honored at the dedication of Blast Furnace No. 3 at the Kaiser Steel Mill in Fontana. This program was put on by the Kaiser Company, and labor officials from national, state and local levels participated. This blast furnace was dedicated in recognition of the men who built and will operate it. We certainly want to congratulate Mr. Henry J. Kaiser for the

very splendid tribute he paid to labor on this occasion.

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

Fraternally submitted,

ELMER J. DORAN.

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

Wilmington, June 23.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

The majority of effort expended in the Fourth District was in political action. It should be pointed out that as far as national and state legislators are concerned, the Fourth District has the best and the worst; namely, good men like Congressman Cecil King and Assemblyman Vincent Thomas, etc., and, on the other hand, reactionaries like Harold K. Levering of Santa Monica.

Political Action

A tremendous amount of coordination between the affiliated local unions was evident during the '52 election campaign, but even more gratifying was the continued coordination and cooperation during the legislative session in Sacramento. I think it can be safely said that the flood of letters from members of organized labor helped materially in defeating and bottling up the anti-labor legislation presented to this year's session. Only a part of the job has been done, however, and it is now essential to keep this coordination alive and to expand it to the end that when we go into the 1954 primaries and general election we will be able to defeat those candidates who are so viciously anti-labor.

Organization

Organizing activities throughout the Fourth District have progressed very satisfactorily. Once again, an increase in union membership, plus a reduction in non-union operations can be reported.

Apprentice Training Program

The apprentice training program in my

area is developing to be a rather large activity. In the Los Angeles County Bay Area there are now 22 labor-management joint apprenticeship committees. These cover the entire beach area. Concurrently, there are approximately 900 apprentices in the various crafts registered in this general district. Of this figure, approximately one hundred are painter apprentices. It is felt that, through the joint management-labor approach to handing down the craft skills by developing joint apprenticeship committees, who in turn care for the welfare of individual apprentices, standards of operation and quality of craftsmanship, our skilled journeyman of tomorrow is much more assured.

Los Angeles county is proud to say that it has approximately 35 per cent of the state's registered apprentices working therein. In addition to the committees noted above, there are approximately 70 active committees engaged in the same work as outlined for the Bay Area joint apprenticeship committees. The total of registered apprentices for Los Angeles county is approximately 6,700.

At this time I wish to express my deepest appreciation for the cooperation I have received from each of the affiliated local unions and the central bodies within the confines of the Fourth District. Without their support it would have been literally impossible to make any gains in either political action or union organization.

It has been a distinct pleasure to serve as vice-president for the Fourth District, and I only hope that in the eyes of the membership of the unions and councils, I have been able to make some small contribution toward the advancement of labor and its program.

Fraternally submitted,

O. T. SATRE.

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

Santa Barbara, June 8.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

The past year has been fairly good for all trades in the Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Luis Obispo areas.

Wage increases have been negotiated by all crafts and working conditions have been improved. Many locals have negotiated and obtained health and welfare plans. These plans are of great help to all the members.

Construction Activity

Construction work in all three counties has been good, with many housing projects being built. There has also been a great deal of new highway construction. The federal work has slackened a great deal, one reason being the closing down of Camp Cooke near Lompoc. This camp was closed late in 1952 and moved to Fort Lewis in Washington, thus stopping a great deal of work that was being performed.

It is a pleasure to report that in all three counties a large program is under way for the building of new schools and the enlarging of many old ones. This has been needed for a great many years. A new campus for the University of Cali-

fornia at Goleta is also being built, with the remodeling of barracks and construction of a new science building and a new library.

1952 Election

The Tri-county LLPE did a remarkable job in the election. We were not successful in electing a new congressman, however, losing by approximately 3,000 votes. The League is being kept together so at the next election we will be in position to do a still better job.

1953 Legislature

I believe that Secretary Haggerty and the other labor representatives in Sacramento should be warmly congratulated on the remarkable job they did during the recent session of the legislature. It does not seem possible that the many anti-labor bills actually were halted. I am sure that the labor movement in California appreciates their work as I do.

In closing, I wish to thank Secretary Haggerty, President Pitts, and all of the officers of the State Federation of Labor for their help and support this past year.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM A. DEAN.

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

Fresno, June 11.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

Another year has passed and the gains made by most local unions who have been contacted outweigh any previous year in District No. 6.

Continued close cooperation and constant vigilance has been maintained by the councils in the district. More effort has been necessary to acquire gains, but as usual, the more labor is put to the test the more strength it seems to develop.

Jurisdictional Struggles

One of these tests was exemplified by the Retail Clerks who, after months of economic action, were finally successful

in maintaining their closed evenings' policy. Jim Clinton stores, signing originally with CIO, attempted to open stores in the district and break the closed evenings' rule. After trying the counts on two or three occasions, the company finally capitulated and another battle for decent working conditions had been won. At this writing the settlement of a four months' dispute over a thirty-seven and a half-hour week for clerks seems assured.

Several attempts by the CIO to gain a foothold in chemical plants, compresses, wineries and packing houses in the district were successfully set back.

In most cases where certification elections were held, the American Federation of Labor was selected as the bargaining agent.

A great deal of credit must be given to

the alert business managers and council representatives for giving of their time and ability so willingly in these cases.

Employment Conditions

Unemployment reared its ugly head following the national election and for a few months during the winter season. During late spring employment conditions have improved. After an unusually late and cold spring, agricultural labor employment has risen to normal and looks favorable for the summer months. Rehiring is noticeable in stores and commercial houses whose proprietors, when frightened by Wall Street action, had reduced forces.

The building trades crafts, who suffered least during the spring, are holding well at present. Building permits so far this year in dollar value are greater than in 1952.

State Projects

Construction of new four-lane highways continues in the district and new appropriations assure a reasonable expectation of continued construction for 1953.

The additional allotments for the Fresno State College, Porterville Hospital and a new state building to be erected in Fresno will help the construction industry.

Heavy Construction

Vermillion Valley Dam, just starting for Edison Company in the Sierras, will assist the Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Laborers, Carpenters and a few workmen from other crafts to have gainful employment for 1953 and 1954 during the summer months.

Edwards Field in Kern county is currently picking up slack in employment in the Bakersfield area. Several large installations are anticipated in Kern county by major oil companies and will be welcome there.

School construction is continuing at a rapid pace and should last most of the year. If additional bonds are not voted, this type of construction will have been completed by the end of 1953 and could have a bearing on the employment during the winter months, as thousands of work-

ers have been kept busy during the past three years on schools alone.

Large contracts recently have been let for concrete pipe laterals to carry water from the Central Valley Project across the San Joaquin Valley to supply arid lands with much needed water. When these laterals are finished many acres of non-productive land will be green with the necessities of life and add many dollars to the agricultural wealth of the counties they serve.

Labor League for Political Education

The election last November should reveal to most members of organized labor that while our endorsed candidates on the national level were not all successful, we did show strength on the state level. Only the continued lack of interest in joining the California League for Political Education on the part of many local unions prevented more material gains.

Surely three cents per member per month does not prevent affiliation!

In the California State Federation of Labor we have some of the outstanding political workers in the nation. They give their all in promoting legislation for the welfare of all the citizens of our great state. The least we can do is to try and give them the wherewithal to accomplish their aims. If we do this, their full measure of ability might be successfully brought forth. When they are throttled for want of financial support, all of us are the losers.

Can not we all do just a little more next year to show our appreciation for the efforts our officers have extended?

I have enjoyed working with the officers and members of affiliated organizations in the district during the past year, and wish to extend my thanks for the much needed help given so willingly.

I wish to offer congratulations to the state officers for their outstanding achievements during the past year. They have proven that their leadership is of incalculable value to our membership.

Fraternally submitted,

PAUL L. REEVES.

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

Modesto, June 30.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

It is time once again to make my an-

nual report for District No. 7. The organizations in this district continue to make progress, although there is much more opposition to organized labor than there was at this time last year. It seems as though the employers' associations live

and operate in this area. They have been unable, so far, to make any inroads into the building and construction field, but the other organizations are meeting with a lot of opposition from them. In particular, the Machinists and Teamsters organizations, which have been carrying on a very active campaign of organizing, have met with a tremendous amount of opposition from the employers' associations.

Jurisdictional Struggles

The CIO is also very active in this area. They have been successful in taking over some of the new industry that is developing in the San Joaquin Valley, not only in District No. 7, but elsewhere in the valley. They have opened up an office in Stanislaus county and have become very active with several organizers. The Teamsters' and Machinists' locals engaged in a joint organizing program in connection with the employees of the Norris Thermador plant located in Riverbank, but were defeated by the CIO. A steel mill is to be completed on the same project in connection with the Thermador plant, and there will be a contest for that plant's operation.

There is new industry moving into this San Joaquin Valley, and if it continues, a continuous effort on the part of the American Federation of Labor will be necessary to maintain its status in this new industry. I only hope that we will be able to muster our forces and stop the inroads that the CIO has been able to make in the past year.

My reports from the councils and the local unions in this area are that they have had a very successful year, outside of the above-mentioned matter.

Building and Construction

The building and construction industry has held up as well as could be expected under the new administration that has taken over and has cut the appropriation for the Central Valley in this area. We had anticipated the building of three new dams in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties, but at present there is some doubt as to whether or not these will be built. The building and construction trades will certainly feel the brunt unless these projects are carried out. At this writing these projects are at a stand-still for the lack of bonds being sold and appropriations being made by the government.

Union Gains

The organizations in District No. 7

which have agreements that cover the forty-six counties, especially in the construction field, have received some increases and welfare benefits.

The Cannery Workers have been able to make progress due to their statewide agreements.

The Retail Clerks' local at Modesto has amalgamated with the Sacramento local but are maintaining a resident business representative at Modesto.

The City, County and State Employees' local in Modesto is doing a very good job in organizing and its delegates are very active in our central labor council.

The Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' local has opened up a new office at Modesto, maintaining a full-time representative and office staff.

The Cannery Workers local is located in its new home on the corner of 13th and Eye Streets. If you are ever driving through Modesto, stop and take a look at their nice new home.

The Carpenters' and Painters' locals have moved into a new office at the corner of Fifteenth and E Streets.

The Butchers' and Poultry Workers local has been very active in this area due to the large amount of turkey raising and they are doing a very good job of organizing and maintaining their contracts. There was rumor that Armour Company was to move out of this area, but they seem to have worked out their difficulties and will remain here. This company employs quite a number of people. The Butchers also maintain a full-time representative and office staff in this area, although their headquarters is at Stockton.

The Culinary Workers' and Bartenders' local has continued to show progress in the organizing field. They have a nice death benefit policy now covering all of their members. I might add there is a move on here to organize the restaurant and hotel owners into an employers' association. We hope the Culinary Workers and Bartenders will be able to bargain collectively with this group as they have always been successful in negotiating good contracts with the committees representing the employers in the past.

The Musicians' Union has been very active in organizing and policing its contracts and has been very generous in participating in the civic affairs. The annual Musicians' Ball was bigger and better than ever before.

Central Labor Council

Members have reported to me that the employers' association in Stockton, which is known as the San Joaquin County Employers' Association, has been operating for a good many years and most of the contracts have been negotiated with this association with very little trouble. Due to the "right to work" bills proposed at the 1953 legislature, however, members of this association forced the Machinists in San Joaquin county to strike for their increases and working conditions, even though all of the independents who were hiring machinists had settled without any controversy. It seems, though, that when the word was out that the "right to work" bills were not going to be enacted at this legislature it became very easy for the Machinists to settle their differences with the Association.

Almost all of the locals affiliated with the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council have been successful in negotiating new contracts to the satisfaction of the organizations.

The Cannery Workers are having difficulty, just as they are all over northern California, in regard to an increase in wages.

The Retail Clerks have had a strike in progress against the Payless Drug Stores for five months. The labor movement in the San Joaquin area is 100 percent in support of the Retail Clerks in this fight.

The Culinary Workers and Bartenders apparently are going to have some opposition with their contracts. In some of the negotiations, the San Joaquin County Employers' Association is taking an attitude, as they have in the past, to force the organizations to strike for their conditions. No matter how good a representation, these employers' associations are certainly dealing organized labor a lot of misery.

The LLPE in San Joaquin County is functioning, and did a very good job in the last election, and they are now preparing to carry on the same type of program they have carried out in the past.

Building and Construction Trades Council

The San Joaquin Building and Construction Trades Council is progressing and doing an outstanding job. It is fortunate in having a very good Builders' Exchange functioning in this area and the Building and Construction Trades Council has had a wonderful relationship with it for a good many years. Although there have been some differences with the AGC throughout the forty-six counties in northern California, the San Joaquin County Building Trades Council has been able to secure contracts through the Builders' Exchange in that area. This has certainly kept the building and construction trades on the move.

The state conferences of the Painters and the Carpenters were held in Stockton in April of this year. Both were very well attended and the conferences were huge successes.

I might also add that the Teamsters' International has appointed a new International Representative for the San Joaquin Valley, Brother George Mock, with headquarters at Stockton. Brother Mock was very active in organizing the cannery workers in northern California some years back and I personally wish him all the success possible in his new assignment.

Most of the local unions affiliated with the San Joaquin County Building Trades Council have full-time representatives who are doing a very good job in organizing and policing their contracts.

In closing my report I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks for all the cooperation given to me in the past year, especially to our President and Secretary-Treasurer, whose tireless efforts to further our cause are a never-ending inspiration to the rest of us. It has been a privilege to represent the State Federation of Labor in District No. 7, and I want to add that I wish this year's convention gathering the best of luck and hope that we can make this the best convention we have ever had.

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 22.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

It has been a busy year for this Eighth

District since the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor. It has been a year filled with active but unsuccessful political effort, a year in which the AF of L banner was elevated despite

a bitter employer-fostered anti-labor campaign, a year of increasing public relations programs, a year of continued advancement over ever-mounting obstacles.

This is a large district with its five counties, more than 200 local unions, and nearly 90,000 AF of L members. But this district was selected by unscrupulous and anti-labor employer representatives for a vicious attack aimed at derailing the parade of advancement.

I am happy to report that the move against our unions in the Watsonville area was beaten back in mid-June, although a county ordinance "regulating picketing" was placed on the statute books in Santa Cruz county.

Politically speaking, this district did no worse, and no better, than most of the state. We got out the heaviest vote ever recorded, but the "change" which was advocated by big business caught the fancy of our area—and we're stuck with it!

The public relations programs of councils and unions were expanded drastically during the year. Many unionists were speakers for school and civic gatherings. Membership on civic bodies and in public office, plus increased support of public campaigns, is noted.

Our district unions joined in mourning the loss of our AF of L President William Green, and were vociferous in congratulating George Meany, new AF of L chief-tain; Martin Durkin, first active labor man to be Secretary of Labor for many a year; Lloyd Mashburn, the Los Angeles labor leader who is Undersecretary of Labor, and Edward Park, our new state labor commissioner.

We had our share of Labor Temple burglaries—that in San Jose resulting in great damage to safes of half a dozen unions. Losses were reported also in Santa Cruz, Salinas and Monterey union office burglaries.

Of interest also was the conduct of several surveys by labor papers in the district to determine the reader interests and strength of the papers in behalf of unions and members. The surveys, conducted by Bill Pedigo, labor press and radio editor, showed that the labor newspaper is one of the most widely read and most influential of all mediums.

It has been my pleasure to travel throughout the district to assist various organizations and to speak at various gath-

erings. As always, I have been on call to assist or advise our people in any way possible.

Because of the size of this district, I have summarized by counties in the past, and this manner of reporting has seemed to meet with favor. Therefore, let's examine the picture county by county:

Santa Clara County

Public relations improvements have been the major aim of our unions in San Jose and surrounding area and the results have been amazing.

For example, Ted Lopez of Cannery Workers No. 679 was named "Distinguished Citizen" of San Jose. Earl Moorhead of Butchers No. 506 suffered a heart attack and received almost as many good wishes from employers as from his many union friends.

The Santa Clara County Labor Council continued its weekly radio program, while other union groups sponsored special broadcasts in the public interest. Numerous labor leaders spoke at student meetings at San Jose State College and at high schools.

The County Fair, Red Cross Blood Procurement program, Community Chest and other public efforts were given full support. The Building Trades Council launched a publicity campaign to back the Reber Plan, preceded by an extensive safety education program.

On the employment side, Santa Clara county led the district in new work as more and more industries selected sites throughout the area. Ford Motor Company, moving from Richmond, is the largest of the many new plants already established or due.

Speaking on a strict union level, Retail Clerks No. 428 overcame an anti-union campaign to win a resounding contract victory at Hale Bros. Store. Musicians No. 153 startled the public by announcing plans to picket dances hiring non-union bands, and brought several groups into the union fold.

Wives of union officials opened a blast at members who called officials at home in the nighttime hours. Painters No. 507 led a campaign to enforce spray painting provisions under FHA laws.

Santa Cruz County

In this county was the biggest single labor victory—the defeat of the employer-

sponsored "Allied Craftsmen," which posed as a union organization while its members worked as strike-breakers.

Led by a former CIO member, the Allied Craftsmen moved in on Teamsters No. 912 at a struck cannery. The company union took over in stores to stymie an organizational program of Retail Clerks No. 839. Members of Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 345 learned that the "craftsmen" were poised to fill restaurant jobs and cancelled an announced strike, this action leading to the downfall of the phoney union outfit.

The Watsonville Labor Council, with which the Teamsters are not affiliated, set up an over-all "defense committee" to handle strategy for Local No. 345 and against the Allied Craftsmen. With assistance by Tom Randall, new western AF of L regional director, and others (including myself), this defense committee assisted the Teamsters and the Culinary-Bartender local in their struggles. At this writing, the Allied Craftsmen had returned the cannery to the Teamsters and all major restaurants and bars had signed individually with Local No. 345, which had used its few picket lines sparingly but effectively.

The Santa Cruz county battle was not without one setback, however. A "picketing regulation" ordinance was adopted by the county, despite all efforts of our State Federation attorneys, Todd and Todd, and the pleas of local labor leaders. At this time the ordinance has not, however, been invoked.

The annual barbecue in Santa Cruz on Labor Day was a great success this year, with the committee headed by Paul Burnett, of Laborers No. 283. All unions participated.

Butchers won a standard wage scale in Santa Cruz after years of effort, the level being now on a par with other nearby cities. Carpenters No. 171 of Watsonville assisted wives in formation of a new ladies' auxiliary.

The Santa Cruz Labor Council staged a series of public meetings, with speakers on current and controversial topics. The Watsonville Labor Council sponsored a 10-week labor relations school for union officials. All unions joined in safety campaigns and in public and civic events.

San Mateo County

In San Mateo, union officials resumed the monthly meetings for business agents and others, meetings at which good speakers are present and at which mutual prob-

lems are discussed unofficially. Speakers included such noted personages as Frank A. Lawrence, now a member of the Industrial Accident Commission; Ed Park, state labor commissioner, and Barney Mayes, now a labor economist and statistician.

Activity in civic affairs was topped by appointment of W. H. Diederichsen of Electrical Workers No. 617, as a member of the Burlingame city planning commission. Labor was prominent in a mass chest x-ray program and in educational television planning. Union officials protested successfully a plan for a county sales tax, joined with others to greet German citizens visiting here under UNESCO auspices, and took the lead in a move for a United Crusade for charity funds.

The San Mateo Central Labor Council, which reelected me its president for another term, established a scholarship for a high school student, starting next year. The Labor Council was host to our Secretary, C. J. Haggerty, and other State Federation leaders at the council's annual installation banquet. An exhibit at the County Fair is cosponsored by the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

Three new unions of school teachers proved that the "white collar" workers can organize for better efficiency and service to the public as well as for material gains. Retail Clerks No. 775 issued an attractive booklet explaining the union to new members.

Monterey County

Continued absence of sardines is beginning to make Monterey's literature-famed "Cannery Row" a "ghost area." Only activity was on some anchovies caught locally and some albacore brought in by truck.

Construction at Fort Ord was somewhat affected by the new government's economy program, but the Del Monte Naval Training School building continued to provide lots of work.

In the southern part of the county, the San Ardo oil fields had a small "boom" which helped our members. The PG&E steam plant at Moss Landing was completed, but a new plant is due to start at Morro Bay, just below Monterey county. Highway work has been excellent.

The Monterey County Industrial Development Committee, which includes some union members, brought several new industries to Salinas. Otherwise, however, there was little new activity.

At Salinas, the annual Christmas Party

attracted nearly 3,000 children. Randolph Fenchel, chairman of this party for nearly a decade, was incapacitated for some time with a serious operation but says he will be back in time for this year's event. Several unions held Christmas parties of their own, and one even had a successful Easter party.

Unions helped revive the Colmo del Rodeo parade of the annual California Rodeo at Salinas this year, with a labor float entered. Teamsters No. 890 members reached the 1,000 mark in pints of blood donated to the union's blood bank. Wives of Carpenters of Local No. 1323 in Monterey formed a new auxiliary, installed by a San Jose ladies' team.

Union officials gave special talks for students at colleges and high schools. A four-lecture course in labor relations in Salinas included Jack Henning of the State Federation as a speaker.

San Benito County

Union activity in San Benito county included further organizational effort by building trades unions, most of which are centered in San Jose. There still is no central AF of L body in San Benito county, with union jurisdiction lying with locals in San Jose, Gilroy or Salinas.

The prolonged strike of Motion Picture Operators No. 611 against a drive-in theater in Hollister is doing much to assist

in labor education in the county. Infrequent picket lines by other unions also get results. Little industry, much road and bridge construction, and a good amount of home building are boasted by this county.

Conclusion

So another year—another report comes to an end. If the report seems long, remember that the district covers a large area and I want to give credit where due. Obviously, many happenings must be left out in such a report and it is impossible to mention every name of prominence, but I have tried to hit all high points.

To me, this is the most progressive and enterprising of the Federation districts, and it is a genuine privilege to serve the district as a vice president in our state AF of L body. I trust that in some small way I have been able to help the district and the state labor movement as a whole.

My thanks to all my many friends and supporters who have kept me in this office. May I extend my sincerest best wishes to these kind people and to the officers and the State Federation convention, with an added word of thanks and appreciation for the wonderful cooperation I have received at all times from all our people.

Fraternally submitted,

T. A. SMALL.

REPORTS OF VICE PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 9

(San Francisco)

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY

San Francisco, July 15.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

My report, as one vice president of District 9, San Francisco, primarily concerns the progress made by the culinary workers and bartenders in the hotel and restaurant business of San Francisco.

The local joint executive board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel and Service Workers of San Francisco is comprised of the following unions: Waiters No. 30, Barternders No. 41, Cooks No. 44, Waitresses No. 48, Miscellaneous Workers No. 110 and Hotel Service Workers No. 283.

New Agreements

On July 17, 1952, an agreement was reached with the San Francisco Hotel

Employers Association covering a contract for some 6000 employees, members of Cooks No. 44, Bartenders No. 41, Waiters No. 30, Waitresses No. 48, Miscellaneous Workers No. 110, Hotel Service Workers No. 283 and the Apartment and Hotel Employees Unions No. 41, for the period commencing July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953. This agreement provided, for the first time, 5 holidays for the employees in that straight time pay be paid when not worked. Further, the new agreement provided, again for the first time, 5 days' sick leave pay each year. Insofar as wages were concerned, the unions were still confined to the Wage Stabilization formula, which permitted a raise of 25 cents per day across the board.

A similar agreement was reached on October 24, 1952, to take effect on August 1, 1952, with the San Francisco Club Institute. This institute represents private

membership and residential clubs, such as the Olympic Club, Bohemian Club, Commercial Club, Engineers Club, Press Union League Club, etc. The number of employees involved were some 800.

On October 6, 1952, after many weeks of negotiations, an agreement was reached with the Golden Gate Rent Association, representing some 300 employers and some 10,000 employees, and covering the period of September 1, 1952, to August 31, 1953. This agreement reached provided for 35 cents per day increase in the wage rates for all classifications, and 2 additional holidays, making a total of 7 holidays, and 2 holidays to be paid where employees are laid off on holidays.

On December 31, 1952, an agreement was reached with the San Francisco Hotel Owners Association, representing some 200 small hotels in San Francisco, covering some 2500 workers with the Hotel Service Workers Union and the Apartment and Hotel Employees Union No. 14. The agreement provided, for the first time, straight time pay for holidays when not worked, effective January, 1953, and provided an increase in the wage schedules of 35 cents per day, commencing with May 1, 1953.

On March 3, 1953, an agreement was reached with the Harry Lurland Catering Company and the H&K Concessions, operators of the food and drink concessions at Bay Meadows and Tanforan race tracks, for the 1953 season. This provided an increase of 35 cents per day in all classifications, double time for work performed in excess of the week's work (5 days), and double time for any work performed on holidays numbering 8 days each year.

1953 Legislature

As chairman of the State Federation's Legislative Committee, which consisted of Vice Presidents Harry Finks, Max Osslo, Robert Ash, Paul Reeves and Pat Somerset, I can report that the labor movement was extremely fortunate to come out of the 1953 session of the legislature in one piece.

During the first month of that session,

is actually appeared as if our rights to organize, picket, and strike would be restricted so closely that most of our organizations simply would not be able to bargain efficiently for the membership.

Thanks to our excellent AFL leadership in the State Federation and thanks also to an aroused movement in every part of the state, we were able to defeat these measures which possessed such great possibilities for union-breakage.

Also, there were serious attempts at the 1953 session to wreck the Unemployment Insurance Act. One bill would actually have removed an approximate 150,000 workers from the protection of the law.

Thus, while we were not able to win major victories in the form of new benefits and gains, we did defeat every attempt to smash our unions through bad legislation and destroy the social programs that have been built up in California through the years.

We did score one major victory in the field of disability insurance, despite the fact that it was the policy of the legislature in general to block any legislative effort to advance bills of this kind.

I would like especially to commend Secretary-Treasurer C. J. Haggerty for his magnificent job during the 1953 session, and also to congratulate our attorney, Charles Scully, Vice President Harry Finks of Sacramento and President Thomas L. Pitts. They spent long and tiring hours in Sacramento in defense of the fundamental rights of the working people of this state, and that story should be known to every AFL union in California.

I wish again to thank the membership of the State 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.

Faternally submitted,

ARTHUR DOUGHERTY.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE KELLY FOR DISTRICT No. 9

San Francisco, June 30.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

Rent control, health programs, labor journalism, and political action high-

lighted so-called "outside" activities of San Francisco labor during the past year.

In all of these fields, the labor movement of the city had a real stake. In fact, the future of the movement was as much involved with these questions as with matters of collective bargaining.

Rent Control

Despite a militant struggle led by the San Francisco Labor Council and other groups interested in the tenant position, seven members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors this July signed a death sentence for rent control within the city and county.

As a result of the board action, controls died July 31 with the expiration of the Federal Rent Control Law.

Four members of the eleven-man morgue voted to continue controls.

The showdown vote came on a proposition to declare that an emergency existed under which the supervisors could act to set up machinery for continuing controls.

The San Francisco Labor Council based its support on the existence of an "emergency" on two surveys conducted late in 1952 which demonstrated a serious housing emergency with a vacancy factor of 2.6 per cent. At that time, the Board of Supervisors, recognizing the critical shortage, voted to continue controls by a margin of 10 to 1.

The Council also pointed to a document prepared by the Office of Rent Stabilization under date of April 22, 1953, which stated in part "on the basis of this analysis, it would appear that there is little if any change at the present time in the housing shortage that was determined to exist by extensive surveys in September, 1952."

It was also pointed out that a release from the Office of the Area Rent Director stated that during the month of April, 1953, 93 per cent of the petitions for increases in rent acted upon were granted, which certainly indicated that landlords had sufficient means of correcting whatever abuses of their rights might have existed under controls.

Following the killing of controls, the Board of Supervisors appointed a committee to hear grievances between tenants and landlords. The committee has no enforcement powers but has been directed to eliminate injustices through voluntary action.

Health Center Program

As reported last year, the San Francisco Labor Council on March 21, 1952, authorized its Executive Committee to direct a survey of medical care for AFL workers and their families in San Francisco. This survey was made by Dr. E.

Richard Weinerman, and its purpose was to make an analysis of existing health and welfare programs, a report of the necessary features to be included in a comprehensive labor health program, and a plan for achieving this goal.

Following completion of the study by Dr. Weinerman, the Council officially applied to the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of implementing the survey by detailed analysis and report as to specific ways and means of achieving a complete medical care program for AFL workers and their families in San Francisco.

As of September 4, 1952, the Rockefeller Foundation advised the Council that its interest in the field of medical care was limited and confined to objective study, experiments, and education, none of which, it maintained, were an outstanding feature of the San Francisco Council proposal. The Rockefeller Foundation thus refused the appeal of the San Francisco Council for a financial grant.

Following this action, the San Francisco Labor Council authorized its Interim Policy Board to continue its efforts to obtain necessary health program data and charged the board with the responsibility of making periodical reports to the delegates as to progress.

"San Francisco Labor"

The Newspaper Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council as of June 5, 1953, prepared a review of the first 18 months' experience of SAN FRANCISCO LABOR, a bi-weekly paper devoted to the interests of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco. The following points highlighted the review of the paper's progress:

1. The paper started publication with a circulation of about 17,000, which grew to nearly 23,000, and then fell back to its starting point where it now remains.
2. Its financial record shows a consistent gain as advertising has constantly increased in the publication.
3. The paper has won recognition as one of the better local AFL papers in the country. It has won two merit awards in the annual competition conducted by the International Labor Press of America.
4. There is need for increased circulation. If the circulation were to increase to 50,000, a substantial reduction in paper costs to the local unions could be achieved.

Political Action

The AFL movement in San Francisco, through its duly established political unit—the Union Labor Party—was reasonably successful in the 1952 elections.

Five out of the six AFL-endorsed candidates for the state Assembly were successfully elected.

AFL-supported John F. Shelley was returned to Congress in the 5th District without opposition, but Frank Havenner, backed by the AFL, lost his 4th District congressional seat to William Mailliard, following the reapportionment of Havenner's district.

In the matter of city propositions, affecting local government, AFL endorse-

ments were successful in 14 out of 17 measures before the people. In the matter of state propositions, affecting the Constitution of California, the AFL position was successful in 13 tests and unsuccessful in eight.

In the presidential election, AFL-endorsed Adlai Stevenson trailed Dwight Eisenhower by more than 20,000 votes.

I wish to express my appreciation for the opportunity to have served the American Federation of Labor in California as a vice president of District No. 9, and to thank the officers of the Federation for their friendly cooperation throughout the year.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE KELLY.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT HARRY LUNDEBERG FOR DISTRICT No. 9

San Francisco, June 25.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

In the past year the affiliates of the American Federation of Labor on the waterfront, such as the seamen, fishermen, fish cannery workers and fish reduction workers, and the guards and watchmen have faced many tough and difficult problems. Many of these were routine problems which were met on a day-by-day basis, while others have been major problems involving tough fights. As a whole, however, we can report that much progress has been made in all fields and practically every union has not only increased its earning power and shortened its hours, but has established various welfare functions and improved working conditions for the benefit of its members.

Fishermen and Fish Cannery Workers

The organizations in the Fishermen and Fish Cannery Workers' field have been faced with very serious tariff problems. A lot of fish is being imported to this country on both coasts due to the low import tariff on fish, and, naturally, this has created a serious unemployment problem among our people in the industry. The State Department, which is practically controlled and advised on tariff problems, has lowered the tariff on certain types of fish from Japan and other parts of the world, so it has been possible for this fish to be brought into this country and seriously compete with fish caught

and canned by American fishermen and fish cannery workers.

This is indeed a serious problem and one which is being watched closely. A definite program is being worked out in an effort to protect our people in the fish field. This is a very tough fight, however.

Also, in the spring of this year various fish bills sponsored by sportsmen and the Fish and Game Commission were introduced in the California state legislature. These bills were vicious and exceedingly detrimental to the fishermen and fish cannery workers in the state of California. I am pleased to report good representation from our California State Federation of Labor and our fish field unions who attended the fish sessions regularly, succeeded, through their constant efforts, in killing these bills and prevented them from being enacted into law.

Seamen Shipping

At the present time on the Pacific Coast, we must report that employment in the seamen's field has declined sharply and shipping today is much tougher than it was, say, a year ago.

During the past nine months, on a nation-wide scale, approximately 500 vessels have been laid up in the various ports on the Atlantic and Gulf and on the Pacific Coast. These were vessels operated by the United States government through the Military Sea Transportation Service or through general agencies. For the most part, they carried various military cargoes to Europe and to the Far East. These vessels were also used during emergencies,

such as the coal crisis in England and Europe and the grain crisis in India.

Naturally, with 500 ships laid up on a nation-wide scale, the employment picture is bound to be dimmed, and, of course, it has hit us on the Pacific Coast, although we cannot say it is an emergency.

As stated before, it takes a little longer to get jobs now. Although the turnover is pretty fair, jobs do not come as easily as they did some time ago.

This is nothing new in the maritime industry. We can report that throughout the years we have had the same problem. It has been either feast or famine. Some years we have had so many jobs we couldn't fill them; other years there were hardly any jobs at all and competition was very keen.

Fortunately for the Sailors Union of the Pacific, as far as the employment picture is concerned, we have contracts covering all the oil tanker companies on the Pacific Coast. Naturally, this helps the employment situation, due to the fact that these ships run steadily and scarcely ever lay up. The other unions on the Pacific Coast, such as the Engineers, the Mates, the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders, and the Commie-controlled Marine Cooks and Stewards Union have very little in the tanker industry because all the unlicensed departments are covered by the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and in the licensed personnel the Mates and Engineers have very few contracts because contracts are held by the Tankship Officers Association. So, with the tanker fleet in back of us and with the many contracts we have covering maintenance and standby work, which we have specialized in for the specific purpose of using it as a cushion when shipping is tough, the employment picture is much brighter than in other unions. When a man has to hang around a couple of months to get a job, it is mighty handy for him to be able to make a standby job for a couple of days once in a while.

As the records of the Sailors Union of the Pacific show, the past year we shipped close to 6,000 standby jobs on the waterfront. This is a tremendous help, particularly in such times as these when shipping is tough. So with the tankers, the maintenance and standby work, the Sailors Union as an organization is not too badly off. The other unions of the Pacific Coast, however, are really hard hit at the present time and are in a pretty bad shape from an employment standpoint.

We expect to have no trouble in wea-

thering this situation and we can only hope that in the near future shipping will pick up again. The Sailors Union feels keenly that the Maritime Commission, as it is now set up, has done nothing whatsoever to improve and stabilize the American Merchant Marine. It has been, more or less, a politically controlled body and has been mostly subservient to the big subsidized companies, but as far as developing a stable maritime policy is concerned, it has not been able to do so and probably has no intention of doing so. We believe that one of these days the United States government must, for the sake of establishing a stable American Merchant Marine, lay down a definite and healthy policy for this country.

Sailors Union Welfare Plan

Since the Sailors Union established the first Welfare Fund in the maritime industry in 1949, we have taken our time and studied every phase of it in order to build a strong and sound program.

The original objective of the Welfare Plan for the Sailors was to establish something that would mainly benefit the oldtimers, the men who are too old to go to sea, the men who were disabled, and if at all possible, to establish some kind of a place for them to live in, instead of their having to live in crummy joints on the waterfront in their last years.

Naturally, this was rather an ambitious program and it took money. However, we bided our time and slowly but surely we are building up the Welfare Plan to suit the needs of not only the oldtimers but everybody concerned.

We established a Sailors' apartment building in the Port of Wilmington to house the oldtimers. It is not like a home, but like any apartment house which has separate living units. They take care of their own setup down there. The apartments are nice and everything is furnished by the Welfare Plan.

We intend to do the same in the port of Seattle when we build our new building. We are going to add another floor and build 30 apartment units for the benefit of the oldtimers and the disabled.

Besides that, we are taking care of the oldtimers through medical clinics up and down the Pacific Coast, and any man who is disabled and cannot go to sea, regardless of whether he is old or young, receives a certain amount of money every week from the Welfare Plan until such time as he is ready to go to work.

In addition to this, other benefits have been developed such as funeral benefits, hospital benefits, etc.

We believe that eventually, and with a little more money in the future from the shipowners, we will be able to complete our program which will benefit all the men who go to sea in the industry.

SUP Buildings

We have built a new building in the Port of Wilmington which accommodates our needs very well.

We are also doing the same thing in the Port of Seattle this summer, and after that we expect to build in the Port of Portland in line with the building program of the organization.

Foreign Flag Ships

The Sailors Union of the Pacific has tried every way possible to discourage the inroads of foreign flag ships on the Pacific Coast.

In the month of May, 1951, the Steamer MAKIKI, flying the Panamanian flag and operated by Italian owners, came into San Francisco. This ship was formerly a West Coast ship sold by the Matson interests and transferred to the Panamanian flag.

The crew of that ship came up to the Sailors Union Hall and asked for help. After sending a committee aboard the ship to find out the deplorable conditions they were working under, we decided to give the ship the business. Picket lines were established, in conjunction with the crew, and it didn't take us long to knock in into line.

We raised the wages of the crew 300 per cent from the time they had been aboard the ship, and made the company pay off the crew at the rate established by the Sailors Union of the Pacific from the time they went aboard. The company had to pay off \$41,000 in back pay to the crew in the Sailors Union library in San Francisco and also re-sign articles before the Panamanian Consul. The crew was very happy over the help we had given them. We also established an 8-hour day for them and regular overtime rates, which they didn't have, and payment of overtime for work on Sundays and holidays. We also established a bonus.

We felt that this tub would never come into Frisco again or into any American port. It would cost the company too much. We felt by such action that we would discourage others from moving in.

In the month of September, 1952, an-

other foreign-flag ship flying the flag of Liberia and owned by Greeks, named the RIVIERA, came into Portland, Oregon, with intolerable and inhuman conditions for its crew.

The Sailors Union of the Pacific again went to work and tied up the vessel with the aid of the Metal Trades Department, AF of L. There were various court actions and fights pro and con, and the AF of L Masters, Mates and Pilots also got into the fight, together with the Atlantic and Gulf District.

After the ship was kept on the hook for over three months, it finally got out with the aid of the court. However, they had to man the crew from Canada, and after the vessel got out of Portland, Oregon, she went to Honolulu where half the crew walked off again. The latest report we have is that the crew walked off again in Calcutta.

We don't expect this tub to come back to the Pacific Coast any more.

Also in the month of October, 1952, a motor vessel named the CHICOT, owned by the U. S. Department of Interior, came into San Francisco flying the American flag, with practically no wages for the crew.

We immediately tied this ship up as a threat to the American Merchant Marine, particularly since it was flying the American flag. The agent of this ship was the Pacific Far East Line. We immediately got into trouble with the Department of Interior, with ex-Senator Thomas, who was High Commissioner of the Pacific Islands appointed by President Truman, and with the State Department. However, we refused to let the ship go.

Finally we made a settlement with them under the condition that the ship would never come back to any American port to load and discharge cargo again unless they paid union wages and provided union conditions. We also made the company pay the crew members a bonus while they were in American waters. So that settled that.

We really didn't like to take sporadic action in these cases. Our real desire is to do a complete job on a world-wide scale on these fly-by-night outfits that are moving in and competing with American ships, which results in putting a lot of our men on the beach.

Unfortunately, only the Seafarers International Union and its affiliates, the Atlantic and Gulf District of the SIU and the Sailors Union of the Pacific, are on record

to do a job, and in order to do that we should have everybody in the maritime industry on a world-wide scale go along with us. However, some day we hope that a proper program will be adopted so we can really put those people out of business, because they are certainly detrimental to the American seamen in the American Merchant Marine.

Labor Relations

We are always faced with the following trouble on the Pacific Coast: Every time the Sailors Union of the Pacific starts to negotiate, we find ourselves opposed not only by the shipowners but also by their allies, the Comrades, and by other unions on the Pacific Coast whose agreements have different expiration dates from ours, such as the Marine Firemen and the MEBA on the Pacific Coast. (Note: The Marine Firemen's agreement expires September 30 this year.)

Every time they make an agreement in June and the Sailors Union opens up its agreement in the month of September, should we be successful in negotiating a little better than they did in June, they immediately want the same thing as the Sailors Union received. As a matter of fact, it has now become a standing joke on the Pacific Coast—the "sweetheart" letters, in our words, for the Marine Firemen's Union.

The Sailors Union of the Pacific resents this very much because it gives these people two opening dates to our one. We feel the shipowners have given them these kinds of letters and this kind of a favored-nation clause for one specific reason: to try to hold the Sailors Union down in their negotiations.

That was the case in 1951 when the Sailors Union chose to negotiate certain conditions that didn't exist in the industry—something that has been a problem with us for many years, namely, to change the overtime rate. In the maritime industry for many years the overtime rate has been a given sum, not based on the earning power of a man, nor time and a half. It was just one given figure. As the wages rose, the overtime rate did not rise in conformity with the wages. In other words, two years ago the wages broken down into an hourly basis were as high as the overtime rate. As you recall, the overtime rate was around \$1.29 and \$1.54 for the higher ratings.

When we did a job on the shipowners and established for the first time in the industry "true" overtime at the rate of

\$2.35 an hour for the higher ratings and a \$1.80 for the lower ratings, we found ourselves hampered by the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders again through their "sweetheart" letter. As a matter of fact, it went so far that the Sailors Union had to conduct a strike vote before we got a settlement; the strike vote, of course, carried by 97 per cent.

Although the Sailors Union did not worry about what the Firemen's Union had negotiated in July: namely, receipt of penalty time for watchstanders at sea on Saturdays, the Sailors Union did not take this matter up. Of course, the Firemen's Union received this gain on the strength of the SIU and the NMU agreement back East.

Now, when the Sailors Union came in and wanted to do a job on the overtime and we were successful, Mr. Malone immediately screamed "Me, too," in this beef. Naturally all this hampered us. However, we were able to put an extra man aboard each ship, which made for more jobs, and we were also able to establish a higher overtime rate for the first time in the industry.

We felt then that we had better try to do away with the "sweetheart" letters in the industry once and for all and refused to sign the contract until it was stipulated therein that we could open it up upon two months' notice to the operators. This, they finally agreed to.

1952 Strike

On February 27, 1952, the Sailors Union of the Pacific notified the shipowners of its desire to open up the agreement for the specific purpose of securing overtime for the watchstanders at sea on Saturdays. The shipowners ignored us completely, and in a three-months' period met with us only three times. On April 27, an extension was granted in order to give the shipowners a chance to answer us. Again they ignored us.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service moved into the picture in an effort to straighten out matters, but the shipowners were adamant. They were very brave and stated, cold turkey, that they weren't going to give us a thing. As a matter of fact, the only thing they wanted to do was to rewrite the agreement to give away Sailors Union jurisdiction to the Longshoremen. It was very evident that the shipowners had already lined up their allies; the Communist Party on the waterfront, led by Bridges & Company, on

behalf of the Longshoremen, was on their side right through the strike.

On May 26, 1952, when the Sailors Union Committee demanded a showdown with the shipowners and we offered to settle the beef with the shipowners if we secured a 40-hour week for the watchstanders at sea, they turned us down flat; and when Commissioner Hoskins of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service requested that both parties take their grievances to the Wage Stabilization Board as a dispute case, the shipowners turned this down flat.

Well, the membership of the Sailors Union of the Pacific could see the handwriting on the wall: they could see that the shipowners had no intention whatsoever of giving in. It was very obvious that the shipowners under the leadership of the Pacific Maritime Association had made up their minds to tackle the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

The SUP membership was not ready to capitulate and go back without any gains. Consequently, we accepted the challenge of the shipowners and voted to go on strike.

As the strike progressed, we found out quickly whom the shipowners were getting their advice from. Harry Bridges, head of the Longshoremen's Union, five days after the strike started officially, made a statement in the San Francisco papers that the strike was phony and that the shipowners were right. In a meeting on May 28, with the shipowners, the day after the SUP went out on strike, after Bridges had received a 17-cent raise for the Longshoremen three weeks prior to the negotiation date of their contract: namely, June 15—Bridges came out and told the shipowners he could show them five different ways they could beat the Sailors Union strike.

Naturally, we knew what the score was. We knew the payoff was that the shipowners had given Mr. Bridges and his gang of comrats a 17-cent raise as a swap for their aid to help break the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

Every newspaper on the Pacific Coast was at the throat of the Sailors Union, blasting us every day in editorials and what have you. The shipowners lined up the press, the Chamber of Commerce; they lined up the Governor of Alaska and the Governor of Hawaii; they also lined up the Commies. They were instrumental in having the West Coast Sailors Journal start up during the strike, attacking us. Leaflets were issued daily on the water-

fronts of the Pacific Coast against the Sailors Union of the Pacific. Committees were formed in the Port of Seattle to protect the other unions against Sailors Union supposed raiding. The Communist Party, true to form, issued a leaflet in San Francisco declaring the strike phony. So, all in all, the shipowners felt they were in a pretty strong position.

However, they failed to recognize the organizational strength of the Sailors Union of the Pacific. They failed to recognize that the Sailors Union had 100 per cent aid from its affiliates on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast, the East and Gulf District. Certain jobs were diverted from the A&G to the Sailors Union of the Pacific. The Sailors Union was not strapped for finances and we could have called upon our brothers on the East Coast for all the finances we desired. The shipowners failed to understand that the Teamsters organization, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, was backing up the Sailors Union and refused to go through any picket lines established by the Sailors Union. The shipowners failed to understand that all the shipyards on the Pacific Coast manned by the AFL shipyard workers were 100 per cent behind us.

Meanwhile, all of our tankers were operating during the strike and the Military Sea Transportation Service broke out 43 ships to replace the privately operated ships that had been tied up. These were manned by members of the Sailors Union.

The most stupid action in the maritime industry by the shipowners, headed by Mr. Paul St. Sure, and heavily backed by Mr. Randolph Sevier, president of the Matson Navigation Company, with the aid of the Commies—as a matter of fact, Bridges was meeting with them daily, reporting and advising them. In the middle of the strike Comrat Bridges made a statement that he would not allow the Sailors Union to settle its agreement unless certain sections of the Sailors' agreement were deleted. What a laugh!

After 63 days on strike we had the shipowners on their knees. They were begging, pleading and crying for mercy. We not only took the 40-hour week away from the shipowners, which we had coming, but we slapped them down with a 5 per cent wage increase and 10 cents on the welfare plan, and numerous other clauses were revamped in the agreement for the benefit of our membership. And the shipowners took a terrific dumping.

Of all the strikes we have been in in the

Sailors Union of the Pacific, we have never seen such an intense attempt from the outside to break the morale and ranks of the Sailors Union of the Pacific with the Commies, with the press. They even brought the church in to beat us, but that was also unsuccessful. As a matter of fact, one of the prominent members of the Catholic church told the shipowners cold turkey that they were playing the Communist Party's game. So they did not get any relief from there. Neither could they get any relief from the United States government. They called on Dr. Steelman to help them and Dr. Steelman washed his hands of the whole beef.

When in the middle of the strike, they wanted to come back and submit the beef to the Wage Stabilization Board as a dispute case, we turned them down flat. From then on, it was just like "eggs in the coffee" for the members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific. When they finally caved in, they caved in all the way.

It is very significant to us on the Pacific Coast, to the members of our organization, that with all the help, with all the so-called friends, with all their god-almighty strength, they were nobody. They couldn't dent the Sailors Union of the Pacific and we made them look like punks, which they are.

Naturally, after we won our demands from the shipowners, all of this had to go to the Wage Stabilization Board back in Washington, D. C., who saw fit to sit on our case for months and months. We attempted to get them to move and we finally had to tie up a few ships in order to get some action.

After the Secretary of the union had been back there twice, they still didn't make any decision, because meanwhile the NMU had received an arbitration award; Malone had received an arbitration award on behalf of the Firemen; so had the MEBA. All these cases were gathering around Washington, D. C., in order to be approved at the same time the Sailors' case was handled. So the Wage Stabilization Board saw fit to sit on these cases instead of making a decision.

After the election, when we found out Eisenhower had won, it was the opinion of the Sailors Union that we should request that our case be taken out of the hands of the Wage Stabilization Board, because we felt that somewhere along the line decontrol of the Wage Stabilization Board was in order. We felt that we were on safe grounds, because the AFL members of the board had resigned and

so had the industry members of the board, so, technically, the Wage Stabilization Board, in our opinion, wasn't fit to handle our case.

We made the shipowners sign a joint letter requesting the WSB to hold up any action on our case, which the shipowners did reluctantly. The next day they wanted us to release them from their signature, which we refused to do.

The Wage Stabilization Board adhered to the joint request of the Sailors Union and the shipowners and set our case aside. Then there was just the question of gambling on decontrol, which came on February 6, 1953, and which did away with all controls on wages and put our negotiated agreement right in the laps of the members of the Sailors Union with the retroactive clause to April 27, 1952.

The beef was won. It was a long one; it was a tough one; but it was won. We appreciate the support and help given by the Atlantic and Gulf District who stood with us, shoulder to shoulder, in this beef and who for strategical reasons did not move in because that was the understanding we had all the way through. At the proper time, if necessary, we knew the whole International would come to our aid, but it worked out exactly the way we had it planned—we beat the shipowners, the Commies and the rest of our enemies down the line.

In the tanker industry we have recently negotiated an agreement which has been accepted by the membership of the Sailors Union. Although we were only up for a wage review, we raised the wages and the overtime and penalty rates on a par with those that prevail in the tankers on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard.

All in all, contractually the Sailors Union of the Pacific is in good shape; it has good contracts on both the tankers and dry cargo vessels.

Although shipping is not good, we feel that we have discouraged once and for all on the Pacific Coast any more attempts of the shipowners and their allies to try to move in on our organization. We hope they have learned that the Sailors Union as such is not by itself in the maritime industry or in the labor movement.

Marine Cooks & Stewards, AF of L

The Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, AF of L, was chartered by the Seafarers International Union in the early part of 1951, at the request of the dissatisfied members of the Communist-controlled

National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards. Needless to say, all the Commie organizations and all the financial aid that the Commies can put in the field is put in for the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards. It is strictly a party line organization which has been used as a courier service by the Communist Party to distribute Commie literature between Oriental ports and Amercian ports. Naturally, they are not going to give up this fight easily.

This fight has been going on now for over two years and we can report steady progress. Of course when the AFL Marine Cooks and Stewards Union was chartered by the Seafarers International Union of North America it had no finances and it became the burden of the SIU and its affiliates to carry the financial load. The major part of the financial load has been carried by the Sailors Union of the Pacific. Also, financial aid has been given by our other affiliates such as the Atlantic and Gulf District of the SIU, the Cannery Workers and Fishermen's Union of San Diego, the Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, Los Angeles Harbor Area, and by the California State Federation of Labor.

From an organizational standpoint this is a very important fight, because, if successful, it will eliminate the last of the Commie - controlled organizations in the seamen's field on the American waterfront, which will leave the Communist-controlled Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union by itself on the Pacific Coast. We intend and hope to be able to successfully conclude this fight. International Organizer, Ed Turner, has handled the organizational program as far as our International is concerned.

**McCarran Immigration Act
Affecting American Seamen**

With the passage of the McCarran Act

and its enforcement on December 24, 1952, the seamen were faced with some serious and difficult problems, due to the fact that quite a few members of both the East Coast and Pacific Coast District are non-resident aliens. Some are very good men who have sailed on American ships when we needed them. Some have sailed during the war.

Because they have been unable to get visas to enter here legally, they have not received a permanent resident status. The new immigration law really made it tough for these men since the law allowed a man only 29 days ashore. If he was not shipped by that time, certain steps were taken to deport the man. This, of course, was tough because shipping was slow.

After a long and tough fight, however, we succeeded in the month of May in getting the Bureau of Immigration to draft a new regulation covering non-resident alien seamen, which was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Judiciary Committee.

This new regulation gives relief for the alien seamen who are members of our organization and who are bona fide seamen. Instead of giving them only 29 days to ship out, it gives them approximately two months to ship out, thereby lessening the possibility of being deported. This regulation also allows any non-resident alien who has sailed on American ships from the outbreak of the Korean war (June 25, 1950) to pay off, and likewise any alien who is on the beach who has sailed on American ships since the Korean war to sign on. Of course, those aliens who have only sailed on American ships for about one year or a few months are out of luck.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY LUNDEBERG.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT VICTOR S. SWANSON FOR DISTRICT No. 9

San Francisco, June 30.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I submit my report for the past year.

Operating Engineers No. 3

Following a brief work stoppage made necessary by employer opposition, Local 3 of the AFL Operating Engineers this July

signed a new contract with the Associated General Contractors, covering some 6,000 operating engineers in northern and central California.

Under the contract, the engineers received a 10-cent per hour wage increase, retroactive to May 25, 1953, and a 2½-cent increase per hour in welfare payments retroactive to July 6, 1953.

Welfare contributions by employers now total 10 cents per man per hour.

The northern and central California chapters of the Associated Contractors agreed to a health and welfare program during the early course of negotiations, but later refused to put the plan into operation unless the local agreed to accept whatever the Associated General Contractors were willing to offer as a wage scale.

In view of this attitude, Local 3 began to submit the contract individually to employers, giving them the opportunity of signing directly with the union. Immediately, contractors began accepting Local 3's offer, signing up separately and getting their jobs under way.

It is a pleasure to report that the negotiations ended so successfully.

Apprenticeship Program — Local 39

Local 39, the Stationary Engineers unit affiliated with the International Union of Operating Engineers in our territory, this spring entered into an apprenticeship training program to establish standards in the stationary engineers' trade.

The historical background for such a program in the modern annals of the apprenticeship development traces to the early 1930's, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by executive order, established the pattern of training through cooperation of federal and state governments with various industrial groups. This was done under the National Industrial Recovery Act in the dark years of the depression.

When the Supreme Court ruled the act unconstitutional, the Fitzgerald Act of 1937 was enacted by Congress, making apprenticeship training a definite function of federal government within the United States Department of Labor.

Two years later, the present state apprentice training program was established through the Shelley-Maloney Apprenticeship Standards Act of 1939. This act was the result of legislation introduced by State Senator John F. Shelley of San Francisco. Senator Shelley was at that time president of the San Francisco Labor Council. He later became president of the California State Federation of Labor and is now congressman from the 5th District, San Francisco. Assemblyman Thomas Maloney is a former president of the old AFL Longshoremen's Union on the San Francisco waterfront.

The Shelley-Maloney Act received its major support in the legislature from AFL building trades unions which were anxious to see such an act established.

Under the apprenticeship contract

signed by Local 39, the apprentice, during his period of training, shall receive such instruction and experience in all branches of the stationary engineer's trade as are necessary to develop a practical and skilled mechanic, versed in the theory and practice of his trade. He shall also perform such other duties in the shop and on the job as are commonly related to such apprenticeship.

The apprentice shall enroll in and attend classes for an average of not less than four hours weekly or a minimum of 144 hours a year. The courses for apprentices shall be limited to those who are actually engaged in this trade under written agreement with properly qualified employers.

Administration of the standards shall be under the jurisdiction of a local joint apprenticeship committee for the stationary engineers' trade. This joint committee shall consist of ten members, five of whom shall be employers and/or members of the employers' organizations participating, or their representatives; five shall be journeymen employees or their representatives who are in good standing in Local 39; in addition there shall be one consultant who shall be appointed by the proper school authority, one consultant representing the U. S. Employment Service, and one consultant from the State Division of Apprenticeship Standards. These consultants shall have no vote in the business of the committee.

The term of apprenticeship shall be considered to be four years. The joint committee is authorized to extend this time when the apprentice fails to complete the requirements for journeymanhood. The committee may also reduce this term of apprenticeship by not more than six months on a four-year agreement (or proportionately on agreements of shorter or longer duration, as the case may be) when the apprentice has had satisfactory training and for unusual proficiency.

It shall be the duty and responsibility of the joint committee to provide, insofar as possible, continuous employment to all apprentices under its jurisdiction. This may necessitate the transfer of registered stationary engineer apprentices from one employer to another. Such a transfer must be satisfactory to both employer and apprentice.

Every employer who employs two or more journeymen steadily may employ one apprentice. He may employ one additional apprentice for every five additional journeymen steadily employed, up to seven

journeymen, but in no case shall an employer employ more than two apprentices.

This contract covers the area under the jurisdiction of Local 39, being all counties north of San Luis Obispo and Kern counties in California.

Employer participants in the program include the San Francisco Hospital Conference, the Cold Storage Industry of San Francisco, the Alameda County Milk Dealers Association, the Laundrymen's Association, San Francisco Inc., the San Francisco Hotel Employers Association, and the San Francisco Milk Council.

Job Situation

Job prospects in the construction industry are necessarily related to the general economy of the nation. Fortunately, construction activity throughout America continues at the high pace of recent years.

Actually, new construction outlays from January through June were higher this year than ever before in American history, according to preliminary estimates of the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Building Materials Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce, issued July 13, 1953.

Spending for new construction reached peak levels in each of the first six months of the year, and by the end of June totaled 16 billion dollars—almost eight per cent above the January-June total of 1952.

Thus, while we must necessarily view the construction future with caution because of the uncertain world and national situation, it is gratifying to note that even after making allowance for price increases, construction activity for the first half of the year was at an all-time high.

Private expenditures for new residential and public utility construction hit the highest on record for any similar period,

as did outlays for new highways. The only significant decline from the 1952 level occurred in hospital building, both private and public, and in public housing.

Unfortunately, the intense propaganda warfare waged against public housing programs by selfish interests in the community has deprived hundreds of thousands of working people in the low income brackets of the chance to live and rear their families in a decent American atmosphere.

Private building for the first half of the year amounted to \$10.9 billion, an increase of eight per cent over the first half total of 1952. Expenditures include 729 million dollars in commercial construction, an increase of 43 per cent over the same period last year, and \$2 billion for construction of public utilities, a boost of nine per cent.

Private spending for residential building at \$5.4 billion was also up nine per cent. Private outlays of \$1.2 billion on industrial plants, despite small declines in the last few months of the period, almost equalled the total for last year's period.

Public expenditures for new construction totaled \$5.1 billion, seven per cent more than in January-June, 1952. Most of this rise represented increased outlays by the federal government, largely for industrial plants, including atomic energy facilities.

At this time, I wish to express my deep personal thanks to Secretary C. J. Haggerty for the tremendous job he has done during this past year on behalf of the labor movement in California, and to state that it has been gratifying to serve with him as one of the vice presidents of the California State Federation of Labor.

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 Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

The past year has been very productive for the AF of L in Alameda County.

Wages

All negotiations conducted by affiliated

unions have resulted in increases in pay and decided improvements in working conditions. A survey shows that there are only about 20 per cent of the unions without health and welfare plans.

Experience during the months since the first of the year has shown that employer resistance to wage increases and other contract changes has stiffened. We are having, in nearly every instance, to use

economic force to secure needed changes in agreements. The employers, especially those belonging to the larger associations, are using the same tune, but have changed the words. Prior to the November election the song was that because of the economic instability of the then national administration, high taxes, etc., they could not plan more than a few months at a time. Now, they say the new administration hasn't yet indicated what their policy is going to be.

We have discovered this: The "hard dollar" policies of the administration are beginning to be felt in the building trades and retail field, and if money continues to be tight, unemployment may get serious.

Notable gains in wages and benefits were made by Paintmakers No. 1101, Carpenters, Printing Trades Unions, Chemical Workers No. 62, Office Employees No. 29, Building Service Employees No. 18, Bakers No. 119, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302, and Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432, to name a few affiliates of the Labor Council. In the Building Trades Council, the unions have negotiated substantial increases in pay. At this time, Laborers No. 304 is on strike against a number of contractors for a much deserved increase in pay. The union has been able to sign individual contracts with a number of employers and nearly all members are working.

Public Affairs

An increasing number of AF of L representatives are serving on various welfare and civic committees, as well as other organizations. With a couple of exceptions, the Community Chest agencies and other welfare agencies have at least one labor representative on the board of directors.

Last year, Alameda county had its first United Crusade for charity and welfare purposes, with the result that more funds were raised than ever before. Nearly one-half of the total of over two million dollars raised was contributed by members of unions. A strong labor management committee, whose chairman is Dr. Clark Kerr, Chancellor of the University of California, was formed at the inception of the United Funds and has had much to say about the policies of the organization.

The Mayor of Oakland, Cliff Rishell, member of Sign Painters Union Local 878, has appointed several labor men on city commissions and committees. Among them are H. S. Rutledge, Painters No. 127, member of the Planning Commission; Cy Stulting, Teamsters No. 70, member of the Civil Service Commission. James F. Galliano, attorney for the Labor Council, is a member of the Port Commission.

The Central Labor Council started a campaign to raise money for the purpose of purchasing an iron lung in memory of Mary Ross, daughter of Duncan Ross, a delegate to the Council. The campaign not only was successful, but as a result of it, Teamsters No. 70 purchased a portable chest respirator, and Carpenters No. 36 purchased two rocking beds for polio patients. Both gifts were contributed to the polio ward of Highland Hospital.

Political Activity

The AF of L in Alameda county, although not as successful as two other districts in the general election, were able to keep the district represented by four out of six assemblymen favorable to us. We were helpful in electing Assemblyman Francis Dunn, a member of Painters No. 127; Randall Dickey, Luther Lincoln, and Byron Rumford, each of whom supported labor's program in the state legislature. We also assisted in reelecting Congressman George F. Miller, who has a perfect AF of L record in Congress.

At a recent Oakland city election, labor-endorsed candidates won three out of four positions on the City Council, and Clifford Rishell was elected mayor.

The Alameda County Voters' League, AFL, has continued to get stronger and each month shows gains in membership. The league is forming district clubs and by next election should have a hard-working precinct organization. In the past, we have had a hard time keeping our political organization going in between elections, but this time the League has increased in strength, and finds it much easier to get individual members interested.

Again, I wish to take this opportunity to thank all my friends and fellow workers in the Federation and in the Alameda county labor movement for their splendid cooperation given me, without which the advancements made in District No. 10 could not have been accomplished.

I also would like, in behalf of the trade unionists in District No. 10, to express our appreciation for the splendid job done by Secretary Haggerty, President Pitts, and Attorney Scully during the sessions of the California state legislature. Those who did not have the opportunity to go to Sacramento during the session have no idea of the obstacles confronting them and of the sweat and blood contributed by Neil, Tommy and Charlie to protect the workers and citizens of California.

Fraternally submitted,

ROBERT S. ASH.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT PAUL L. JONES FOR DISTRICT No. 10

Oakland, June 26.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

It is my desire to make as short a report as is possible.

Political Activity

In Alameda county we have an active political committee. The local unions pay into our Political League on a per capita basis, so that we have money coming in the year round, making it possible to have a treasury built up when elections come around. At the last convention of our political arm, all incumbent officers were elected.

We have had a city election since the presidential election. We endorsed the mayor who won, also three of the city councilmen who won.

All AFL labor organizations in this area are very cooperative with each other and a feeling of harmony is ever present.

Building Trades Council

The Building Trades Council has a new President, J. S. "Blackie" Miller. "Blackie" is the former president of the council, vice-president of the council, and a member of the Painters' Union. We also have a new business representative, Lamarr Childers, a member of the Plasterers' Union. It is our belief that we have one of the best building trades councils in the United States.

Central Labor Council

Our Central Labor Council has excellent leadership in our president, John Quinn, Secretary Robert Ash, and Assistant William Fee. Numerous of our affiliated locals have signed new contracts with health and welfare plans, and have obtained substantial raises in the past year.

Fraternally submitted,

PAUL L. JONES.

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

Martinez, June 15.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

Overall, labor conditions in Contra Costa county are, I believe, approximately the same as they were last year. The membership in the majority of the locals has remained the same, with a slight fluctuation in the major construction unions.

New Agreements

These same construction locals are at the present time in negotiations with the Associated General Contractors for new agreements. Increases in wage scales are becoming more and more difficult to obtain, and any increase that is secured will be only through the hard work and determination of the union representatives. With the cost of living still on the upward trend, and construction work on such a high level, we must obtain higher wage scales for our people and endeavor to better their working conditions.

Working conditions as a whole are very good at present, but as we all know, there is always room for improvement and with

each new agreement being consummated, we strive for these improvements. At the time of this writing, the Carpenters, Painters and Teamsters' unions have concluded negotiations with their employers for ten cents an hour increase in all classifications. However, I am safe in stating that all new agreements will be better than those now in effect. In addition, these organizations have their health and welfare plans in operation and in most instances they are functioning smoothly.

Building and Construction

Construction work within the county has increased over the amount done last year. The construction of the PG&E steam plant located in Pittsburg, and the one just completed in Antioch, provided work for hundreds of our building trades craftsmen. The general contractor on the jobs is Bechtel Corporation. Another large project of the Bechtel Corporation is the construction of the Continental Can Company plant in Pittsburg, which, upon completion, will provide employment for hundreds of mechanics and other skilled workers. With the construction of the Richmond-San Rafael bridge now under way, considerable employment for con-

struction workers will be provided for months to come, as will the chemical plant for the Monsano Chemical Company under construction near the Tidewater-Associated Oil Company in Avon.

Richmond Area

In the Richmond area, adequate housing for families being evacuated from the Harbor Gate housing project is being found. Demolition of these buildings is slowly making way for the new Safeway warehouse, distribution center for this entire area, which is to be erected on the site. We expect that, by late summer, construction will be started on this 20-acre tract, which will offer employment for hundreds of building trades mechanics. It is estimated the project will cost approximately seventy million dollars, and upon completion, employment for over a thousand workers, who are affiliated with labor unions, will be provided.

During the past year moderate expansion occurred within Richmond's year-round industries, especially in canning, clay products, foundries, electronics, and in trade. Also, small employment increases were obtained in chemicals, petroleum products, fabricated metals, machine shops, shells and ammunition, and transportation equipment.

In addition to expected seasonal gains, the settlement of negotiations between employer groups and labor organizations is expected to stimulate production at certain firms manufacturing building materials.

Defense and civilian demands for manufactured goods are also expected to increase. All these industrial firms and factories, when in full swing, will provide steady employment for thousands of skilled workers. Establishments will experience payroll spending and considerable increase in wholesale and retail trade may be anticipated.

Housing, Schools, Hospitals

All these large projects have caused a need for housing facilities in the Antioch, Pittsburg, Port Chicago, Concord and Richmond areas, and at the present time several large housing projects are under way. The school districts in the county have provided a surprising amount of construction work. Due to the growing population, additions are being built to the older schools, and at least fifteen new schools are under construction. The same holds true for the hospitals, with several

large contracts having been let for additions to the present hospitals, and two new ones under construction. The sanitary districts and the highway departments, both the county and state, are also doing a large amount of work this year.

J. C. Penney Strike

I believe every person in this area is familiar with the strike against the J. C. Penney stores in Richmond, Martinez and Pittsburg areas. The company has refused to negotiate for a new agreement with the Retail Clerks Union for their employers who are members of the union. The employees have been on strike since the first of December of last year. Although AF of L and CIO members and their families are cooperating by refusing to patronize this firm, and its volume of business has been greatly curtailed, the company still shows no sign of wanting to negotiate for the working conditions asked by the employees. What the outcome of this strike will be, only time will tell, as the employees, all experienced sales people, have obtained gainful employment elsewhere, and the firm may have a difficult time getting their old employees to return in the event a settlement is made.

Civic Affairs

Organized labor in this area has always taken an active part in civic affairs and is continuing to do so, with donations being given annually to the local chapters of the American Red Cross, American Cancer Society, Salvation Army, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Camp Fire Girls, Girl and Boy Scout drives, to the various firemen and policemen's welfare funds, and many other charitable agencies.

AF of L organizations in this locality sponsored a mobile unit blood bank day. Although the blood was donated by labor, it is to be made available for transfusions to anyone in this county. We have also had many union members volunteer work on churches and other organizational buildings. During the past year, a portable iron lung was presented to Contra Costa county hospital, paid for through subscriptions from members of local unions affiliated with the Contra Costa Central Labor Council and the Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council. All in all, labor plays its part in donating time and money to civic welfare.

T-H Repeal

District No. 11, along with other districts in California, has been working constantly with the State Federation of Labor to do everything possible to have the Taft-Hartley Act repealed. In times like these when big business interests, governmental officials, and even foreign world powers are working against labor organizations, it is increasingly evident that union people must pull together or everything we stand for will be lost. Gone are the days when we half-heartedly supported labor bills and stood by while we let "the other fellow" do the work. Now that we have

a new administration in Washington, and an anti-union Congress, we must all be in there working and have no dissension among the ranks of organized labor. And though the Taft-Hartley law has caused us a long, hard struggle, I am confident that in the end we will emerge victorious.

In closing, I wish to convey to the State Federation of Labor members, my appreciation for the privilege of serving as vice president in District No. 11, and to thank President Pitts and Secretary Haggerty for their cooperation whenever called upon.

Fraternally submitted,
HOWARD REED.

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

Vallejo, June 26.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

In the twelve months just past the 12th District has made good gains for the membership in general and the overall structure of the American Federation of Labor has been improved.

Marin County

The councils and unions continue to show a militant interest in problems that affect the general welfare of the people living in this area. Controversies, community-wide and of a civic nature, have been given consideration and action. In many instances, the labor group was the spokesman for the constructive program which was a distinct public service.

An example of this has been the successful efforts to bring to the attention of the public conditions present in the operation of hospitals and medical treatment in this county. Meetings with the County Medical Society were held in the interest of greater understanding of union health plans and medical service to union members and their families.

Outstanding gains have been secured by Teamsters, Machinists, Retail Clerks, Butchers, and Bartenders and Culinary Workers. In some cases militant action was necessary to obtain a fair settlement. All construction crafts have enjoyed a good year.

A number of new affiliations to the Building Trades Council will bring strength to the movement.

LLPE programs, rallies and meetings took place in this county as never before.

Sonoma County—Santa Rosa Area

Gains in wages and conditions come a trifle harder and slower in this part of District No. 12. Our people have major obstacles to overcome. This area is largely agricultural with concentrated industry lacking. However, definite solid improvement is noted for AF of L unions. Organizing in all fields is a continual task and the union leadership here is doing its utmost to promote good will and understanding, which help unmeasurably in this type of area.

Many unions here are also working for improved conditions and expansion in Mendocino county. Many stubborn employers have been signed by the service and retail unions during the past year.

I can report noticeable improvement in LLPE interest and activity. The suggestions of the State Federation were followed through with good results.

Sonoma County—Petaluma Area

This area has a small council but it is very active in assisting affiliated unions and working on matters relating to community interest and public relations, such as a new hospital, increasing domestic water supply, new roads, etc.

The headquarters of the State Apprenticeship program is located here, and the staff services the four counties in the 12th District. The job being done is an excellent one and over one thousand apprentices in all trades and skills are registered in this area office.

Excellent cooperation in district LLPE

activity has been received from this section.

Napa County

A determined effort in organizing is carried on at all times here, and is a must because of the many obstacles placed in the path of the union representatives, not only by hostile employers, but by unenlightened religious sects. Heavy industry is expanding in the southern end of the county bordering on Solano and progressive organizing with contracts is proceeding satisfactorily. Construction work has held up fairly well. State hospitals and homes have been expanded and the facilities are still growing.

A good LLPE fight resulted in the election of a friendly assemblyman and state senator.

Solano County

The aggressive position of the AF of L in this county is being maintained and pushed to new accomplishments since last year's report. The high degree of organization in the service crafts and construction unions is realized because of the leadership and unity displayed at the first sign of trouble for any one group.

The construction program has continued from last year, particularly in the expansion of a permanent nature of the Travis Air Force Base, Mare Island Naval Shipyards and Benicia Arsenal. The new Vacaville Medical Facility of the State of California is now building and will bring future permanent payrolls to this area.

The controversial Monticello Dam project will finally get into construction, as bids are to be opened July 30, 1953. This will mean a boost to the economic life of this county.

The metal trades unions have a drive on for civil service workers.

The efforts of the councils and unions in this county in the field of public relations is paying off. Civic activity by the officers and members is on a high plane. As an example, labor chairmanned and conducted the greatest March of Dimes campaign in the county's history.

Labor-management disputes over contract negotiations reached the picketing stage in the Retail Drug Division of the Clerks, and the automotive industry dealers and the Auto Mechanics. Both disputes were settled satisfactorily for the unions involved.

LLPE

A most successful campaign resulted in the election of candidates endorsed by labor to the state assembly and senate, and the votes received in Solano county selected a congressman supported by labor in the sixth district. Labor's candidate for President also won in this county.

It was the support and active work by the LLPE that provided the deciding factor in the election of friendly people to represent this area.

To serve for the California State Federation is not only a great honor, but also an incentive to achieve the objectives of the AF of L.

I express my appreciation to the officers and administration of the California State Federation for their wise counsel and assistance when I have called upon them. In my opinion, they are doing a tremendous job and at no time have they shirked a request from this district.

To my associates on the Executive Council, it has been pleasurable and stimulating to have served with you.

Faternally submitted,

LOWELL NELSON.

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

Sacramento, June 15.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

Inevitably, the 1953 session of the state legislature loomed large over all other activity in District No. 13 during the last half of the past year. Not only were its deliberations held in the capitol city of

Sacramento, but the issues that organized labor fought for or against in day after day of gruelling struggle were issues of life or death to the labor movement.

The complete story of this legislative battle will be reported to the convention by Secretary Haggerty in the separately printed publication, "Sacramento Story, 1953." Throughout the session I worked full time as legislative representative with

Secretary Haggerty, and so am in a position to state positively that this was the most difficult legislative session, and the most dangerous to labor, in my experience, and that Secretary Haggerty was nothing less than a miracle man for the job he did. I also found it a pleasure to work with Brothers Vern Cannon, the Teamsters' representative, George Mulkey of the State Association of Electrical Workers, and Wayne Hull of the State Conference of Painters, which made a very good team.

Progress in District

The growth of the trade union movement in District No. 13, when viewed in the light of the development over the years of the various counties in the district, has been phenomenal. Ten counties make up District No. 13: Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba. Seven of these are among the original twenty-seven counties that were formed when California became a state. Most of them were the scene of the early gold rush days of '49, and for many years thereafter mining was almost the sole activity.

After the mining era had passed its peak, the development of agriculture—fruit, field crops, livestock—began in this region, which was marvelously made by nature for the production of food. Only much later did the exploitation of the area's rich lumber resources begin. Aside from sawmills and canneries, the appearance of manufacturing and other industries was long delayed, and even today is concentrated in a few cities and towns. It is truly remarkable, therefore, that a trade union movement has not only been able to grow in this district, but to grow strong and healthy, despite opposition from the traditional enemies of unionism—the agricultural, lumber and mining interests.

There are four central labor councils in District No. 13, in Oroville (Butte county), Marysville (Yuba county), Roseville (serving Placer, El Dorado and Yuba counties), and Sacramento, and four building and construction trades councils, in Chico (Butte county), Marysville, Auburn (serving Placer, El Dorado and Yuba counties), and Sacramento. The amount of work accomplished by these councils and the way they have established themselves as vital centers of trade union activity is worthy of the highest praise.

It has been my good fortune to have worked with these councils on various trade union matters during the past year, as well as during the political campaign,

and should like to take this opportunity to thank them for their cooperation with me at all times.

J. L. R. Marsh Foundation

Just a year ago it was my sad duty to report the death of Brother J. L. R. Marsh, for many years secretary-treasurer and business manager of the Sacramento Central Labor Council. This year I can report with pride a very fine outgrowth of this severe loss to the labor movement—the J. L. R. Marsh Foundation for Crippled Children and the start of a campaign by the unions to raise \$60,000 for a physiotherapy pool and equipment. Thus a permanent memorial to this outstanding man of labor will benefit these tragic children for decades to come.

Political Activity

Working through the Labor League for Political Education organizations in District No. 13, labor did an excellent job in the general election last November. We were successful in electing John Moss to Congress, Lloyd W. Lowrey, Roy Nielsen and Gordon A. Fleury to the state Assembly, and Harold T. Johnson and Nathan F. Coombs to the state Senate. In Sacramento county we succeeded with all our endorsed candidates.

Recently, I assisted in the campaign to elect Dr. Stephen P. Teale, a Democrat, to take the place of the late Jesse M. Mayo, Republican, in the state Senate. This was a very close election, but Dr. Teale won by a margin of 75 votes.

Hospital Strike

As this report goes to press, I am happy to announce that the 16-month strike at the Sutter Hospital has just been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Throughout this long strike I have worked closely with Brother James Murphy of the Hospital and Institutional Workers Union.

Community Activities

As always, the labor movement in this District has participated actively in a wide range of community drives and services. Chief among these during the past year have been the Mercy Hospital Drive, the Boy Scouts, and Community Redevelopment.

In closing, I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to all the union and council officers in my district, to President Pitts and Secretary Haggerty and my fel-

low vice presidents on the Federation's Executive Council for their friendly assistance during the past year, and to the membership of the Federation for the oppor-

tunity to have served them in District No. 13.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY FINKS.

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

Eureka, June 15.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

As this report is being submitted, the AF of L movement of District No. 14 is intently observing the trend of events which can so vitally affect the welfare of its membership and their families.

The new era that was ushered in early this year as a result of last November's election is not fully in gear as yet. Time alone will reveal its ultimate direction and the speed with which it will attempt to accomplish its objectives.

I am sure that the AF of L movement of this district will be prepared to take effective and speedy action to protect and promote the interests of its membership. In any event, the challenge, whatever it may be, will be accepted. As Samuel Gompers said, "We will go onward and forward, free men, as ordained by God and by nature and as declared in that sacred document, the Declaration of Independence, and rooted into the Constitution of the United States. We are not in a mood to have these rights guaranteed to us by our Constitution taken away from us by any subtle reasoning or assumption of power, no matter whence it emanates."

Humboldt Central Labor Council

The Central Labor Council of Humboldt county is an active and functioning organization. In its over fifty years of continuous operation the Council has done much to build up the prestige of the American Federation of Labor in Humboldt county. It is respected by all segments of community life.

Due to the population (75,000) of this county, there are a large number of small local unions who depend upon the Council for additional assistance in solving their problems. New and inexperienced officers and business representatives of local AFL unions are given advice and assistance by the Council's secretary and business representative. The Council maintains an office in the Eureka Labor Temple at 9th

and E streets. Office hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Council is financed by a 20-cent per capita tax from its affiliated unions. Several unions also pay an additional amount to help defray office expenses. In addition to its annual sponsorship of the Labor Day celebration, the Council has voted to place a union label and educational exhibit booth at the Humboldt County Fair in Ferndale, August 11-16, 1953.

Humboldt Building Trades Council

The Humboldt Building Trades Council is presently engaged in rendering every support possible to the local Laborers' Union in its dispute with the Associated General Contractors over the matter of wage rates. The Carpenters and Teamsters have consummated new construction agreements which provide for a 10 cents per hour increase. The Operating Engineers and Cement Masons are still in negotiations with the AGC. Plumbers No. 471 has received a 10 cents per hour increase from the local plumbing contractors. Electrical Workers have also negotiated a wage increase of 10 cents per hour. Sheet Metal Workers begin negotiations in the near future. Painters No. 1034 is now in negotiations and have reportedly received an offer of 15 cents per hour increase from the painting contractors.

Two changes have occurred among local business representatives. James Bell is the representative of Painters No. 1034 and Fred Burrough is the representative of Sheet Metal Workers No. 497.

The office of Carpenters No. 1040 has been expanded and modernized by the Labor Temple Association. This office also acts as the headquarters for the Building Trades Council, whose secretary happens to be Dale Mosher, Carpenters' representative.

Plumbers No. 471 is now occupying the office formerly used by the District Council of Lumber Workers in the Eureka Labor Temple.

The construction picture in this area

looks bright for the balance of this year. Weather conditions have delayed many projects up to this date.

Redwood District Council

The Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, despite its smaller jurisdictional territory, has a substantially larger affiliated membership than before.

This reduction in jurisdictional territory has paid off in a more concentrated and effective organizational program along with other compensating factors. Among the newly organized firms reported under the jurisdiction of the RDC are the following: Paragon Plywood, Crescent City; Castle Sawmills, Crescent City; National Pacific, Crescent City; Del Norte Veneer, Crescent City; Dieboldt Mill, Smith River; Fortuna Veneer, Fortuna; Rainbow Lumber Company, and the Arcata Water Cooling Company, Arcata.

The Council has moved its offices from the Labor Temple to 117 4th Street, Eureka, where more adequate office space was available to meet the expanding needs of the Council and its representatives. The Council is on a sound financial operating basis with plans under way for a building fund so that the Council can eventually have its own building.

Representative Clarence Briggs of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has been assisting the local Council in its reorganization program. The Brotherhood also has five general office representatives assisting the District Council in its organizational work. They are Ray Nelson, Harry Hammond, Roy Walker, Percy Trumbull and Senior Representative Martin Balke.

A forward step in expanding the demand and use of the union label was inaugurated at the California Barrel Company operation at Arcata, California. The agreement for use of the label on California Barrel Company products was worked out between officers of Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808 and the company. It is reported that the use of the label has been reflected in increased sales by the company. The officers of Local No. 2808 are to be congratulated on this development, which we understand is now being considered by other firms and locals in this area.

Negotiations for wage increases and other changes to existing agreements have been under way for some time with no conclusions reached as yet.

Mendocino Central Labor Council

The Mendocino Central Labor Council has continued to live up to its reputation of being the spark plug of the AF of L movement of Mendocino county. A further step in the unification of the AF of L movement in the Mendocino area was the action of Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2975 in affiliating with the Council.

The Council has initiated steps to bring about a permanent Building Trades committee to deal with specific problems affecting the building trades unions. It has also started a program to coordinate the thinking and finances of all local AF of L unions for the purpose of building a Labor Temple in Ukiah. I am also pleased to report that Pulp and Sulphite Workers No. 723, one of the Council's largest affiliated unions, has recently voted to become an affiliate of the California State Federation of Labor.

The newly elected officers of the Mendocino Central Labor Council are as follows: John Haig, president; Jay Corner, vice-president, and Charles Hammond, secretary-treasurer.

Del Norte County

The Del Norte County labor movement has had its share of trials and tribulations during the past year. There is a great need for coordination of the AF of L unions of this area. In an effort to bring about such coordination, several unions have indicated their interest in establishing a Central Labor Council in Del Norte county. A council could do much to bring about local membership participation in the general problems of the AF of L movement, as well as being a great help in organizational work and public relations.

Cliff Filbert is the new business representative for Carpenters No. 2445 of Crescent City. Howard Gage is the representative for a number of the Plywood and Sawmill Workers in the Del Norte area. Their offices are located in the Carpenters' Hall, Crescent City. Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders No. 872 has been dissolved, and the Del Norte jurisdictional area has been turned over to Cooks and Waiters No. 220 and Bartenders No. 318 of Eureka.

Political Action

The Humboldt County Labor League for Political Education has been quietly licking its wounds after the setbacks in the 1952 elections. There continues to be a considerable amount of political apathy among the leaders and members of some

of our organizations. It appears that some of them have been taken in by the propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers. This anti-labor association denounces labor's political action while at the same time the Association is up to its neck in politics through its various front organizations.

The Humboldt County LLPE is now laying the groundwork for the 1954 campaigns. All non-affiliated organizations are being contacted and requested to join the local LLPE now. The League is confident that the present trend of events in our national and state legislatures will bring the entire labor movement to the realization that the actions of the legislators can have a vital effect on the future security and economic status of the trade unions and their members.

Local Union Activities

Barbers No. 431 has maintained the five-day week with Sunday and Monday off. The only problem they have experienced in enforcement of the five-day week has been in Klamath. The price for haircuts remains at \$1.50.

Bakers No. 195 has just completed negotiations with the wholesale bakeries. The new agreement provides for a 12½ cents per hour increase in all classifications except the dividerman and bread wrapper, who will receive 17½ cents per hour. Night shift premiums were increased by 5 cents per hour and a third week vacation with pay after 15 years of service was added to the vacation clause. The increases are retroactive to May 1, 1953. Negotiations with the retail bakeries are deadlocked at the present time. During the past year the local had the opportunity to be the host at a good old-fashioned Humboldt crab feed in honor of International President William Schnitzler.

Bartenders No. 318 has continued to maintain its 100 per cent organization of the Eureka area. The local has also done a good job in keeping the outlying areas in the county well organized. An additional responsibility was placed on the shoulders of Local 318 this year when the International Union placed Del Norte county under its jurisdiction. During the past year the local negotiated an increase for bartenders, bringing their daily rate to \$15. They also obtained four additional holidays at time and one-half and two weeks' vacation with pay. The local's working agreement with the employers has been renewed for another year.

Butchers No. 445 has negotiated a five-

day, forty-hour week for meat cutters. The weekly wage rate for forty hours is \$86.00 for journeymen meat cutters. Wage increases amounting to \$9.75 per week were obtained for packing house employees. Egg workers have negotiated a 6¼ cents per hour increase. To complete the picture of wage increases, the union was successful in obtaining an 18½ cents per hour wage increase and 10 cents per hour for female employees with corresponding increases on piecework. A union shop was also obtained at the Crescent City Crab Company. The membership in the fish workers' division, however, have been hard hit by unemployment due to price competition from eastern and other markets.

Cooks and Waiters No. 220 successfully concluded negotiations during the past year by obtaining a 5 per cent increase for all classifications in their agreement. The hourly rates for banquets was increased from \$1.50 to \$1.65 per hour. The new agreement also provided for two weeks' vacation with pay after two years' employment. Local 220 has the local area 100 per cent organized and is making continued progress to accomplish this objective in the outlying areas of the county. It also has the additional problem of organizing the Del Norte county area. The local recently voted to continue its agreement for another year.

The membership is now protected by a \$1,000 insurance policy which is administered by the local union. Elona Haney is the new dispatcher in the local's office.

Hospital Workers No. 327 has been successful in negotiating substantial improvements in their agreement with the General Hospital. The improvements included a 12½ per cent wage increase along with an employer-paid hospital ticket for employees.

Laundry Workers No. 156 concluded negotiations early this year with the local laundries. The new agreement provided for wage increases, three additional paid holidays and a \$4.33 per month International Union welfare plan paid by the employers. The Laundry Workers International Union is now giving consideration to a program to bring the Del Norte Laundry, Crescent City, under an agreement similar to the one existing in Eureka.

Fire Fighters No. 652 of the city of Eureka has obtained the following wage increases for their membership: captains, \$20 per month, and engineers and hosemen, \$15 per month.

Municipal Employees No. 54 is having a struggle to maintain its membership at

the present time. City employees under its jurisdiction received wage increases ranging from \$10 per month and up.

Machinists No. 540 has had the honor of being the host to the California Conference of Machinists. The conference was held in Eureka May 5-6, and much credit is due Machinists No. 540 and its hard-working committee for the hospitality that was extended to the visiting delegates. The local is now ready to begin negotiations with the employers. The present agreement runs until July 1.

Musicians No. 333 has maintained its existing wage rates of \$11 for three hours plus \$3.30 per hour thereafter, transportation and leaders' fee of 20 per cent of total job.

The Pressmen's Union has negotiated a substantial wage increase and other improvements in its agreement with the local commercial printing shops. The new weekly rate for pressmen is \$102.50. A campaign is now under way to organize several non-union shops in Eureka, Arcata and Fortuna.

The Typographical Union received a wage increase in October, 1952, amounting to 11 cents per hour.

Retail Clerks No. 541 was successful in negotiating a five-day, forty-hour week. Their new food and liquor store agreement provides for a \$75 weekly wage rate for one-year experienced clerks. An employer-paid welfare plan at a cost of \$7.66 per month is also included in the new agreement. The annual reopening date of the agreement is October 1.

Members of the Retail Bakery division obtained a new agreement with a reduction in the work week from 48 hours to 44 hours with the same weekly take-home pay. Negotiations are presently under way for further changes in the Retail Bakery agreement. Wage increases and several other improvements were obtained by the Federal Store employees in negotiations during the past year. Negotiations are expected to get under way in the near future on the union's latest proposals to the Federal Store. Some progress has been made in the Food Clerks' organizational campaign in southern Humboldt county.

Teamsters No. 684 has had its share of problems during the past year. An internal flare-up has muddied the waters of an organization that has made an outstanding record of achievement in the local labor movement. The International Union found it necessary to place the local under temporary trusteeship. Business Representative S. F. (Sal) Burke and the incumbent

executive board are acting in behalf of the International Union Trustee during this period. Despite this problem, the leadership of Local 684 has continued its record of guiding the membership of its various divisions to better wages, hours and working conditions. Included among these are fluid milk employees (wholesale and retail) who received up to a top of \$395.20 per month and other agreement improvements.

Employees in the beer, wine and beverage industry also received wage increases. Driver salesmen received a guarantee of \$85 per week for 40 hours. This same weekly rate pertains to plant men in the local beverage industry. Under the terms of a new agreement with the wholesale bakeries, all route men received a guarantee of \$85 per week. Shipping department employees received \$80 per week with a number of favorable adjustments in classifications. Several negotiations for other divisions are now under way.

Textile Workers No. 126 has reached an agreement with the Eureka Woolen Mills, Inc., successor to the Eureka Woolen Company.

Labor Day Celebration

The AF of L movement of Humboldt county celebrated the golden anniversary of the Central Labor Council in connection with the annual Labor Day celebration. Jack Goldberger, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, was the guest speaker at the annual picnic at Sequoia Park, which was attended by several thousand AFL members and their families. The beef barbecue was another highlight of the Sequoia Park festivities.

Teamsters No. 684 won the trophy for the best decorated float in the annual Labor Day parade, Laborers No. 181 again took second award, while the Retail Clerks repeated their last year's performance by capturing the third place award. Not to be outdone by the repeat performances of the Laborers and Clerks, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808 of Arcata once again had the largest single marching unit in the parade. The traditional observance of Labor Day in Eureka is an important event to the local labor movement. Plans are already under way for the 1953 celebration.

Educational Program

The Humboldt County Central Labor Council's Education Committee has purchased subscriptions to the "American Federationist" for the libraries of the local

high schools and college. The response from the educators has been very encouraging.

Apprenticeship Program

The graduation of 23 apprentices at the recent exercises conducted by the Humboldt County Vocational and Apprenticeship Council was concrete evidence of the continued good work of the Joint Apprenticeship Committees in this area. Management, labor, the Division of Apprenticeship and the schools are to be commended for the part they play in this important work to insure the future of America.

Our mutual friend, Archie Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship, was present to participate in the graduation exercises. Humboldt and Archie Mooney are synonymous.

General Hospital Building Program

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able to report that the building program at the General Hospital is well under way. The entire second floor of the existing hospital has been remodeled and has received an A-1 rating equivalent to a new hospital. Work is now progressing on the

basement and will soon get under way on the first floor and the new wing. The Union Labor Hospital Association, which owns and operates the General Hospital, is very pleased with the support it is receiving from labor, industry, business and the various service clubs on behalf of this community project.

Women's Auxiliaries

Last but not least, I can only once again reiterate the need of more support for the women's auxiliaries. Due to an apparent indifference on the part of many members, the auxiliaries have had a difficult time in maintaining an effective and functioning organization.

In closing, I want to express my sincere appreciation for the cooperation that has been extended to me by the unions and councils of the fourteenth district. I also want to thank President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, my fellow vice presidents, and the staff of the Federation for friendly cooperation they have extended to me at all times. It has been an honor to again serve as vice-president of District No. 14.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBIN J. GRUHN.

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

Greenville, June 15.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

American Federation of Labor unions of this district have completed a successful year. There has been full employment with the exception of the usual seasonal layoff, due to the climatic conditions of the district.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers

Since the last convention of the Federation, the two district councils (Klamath Basin and Northern California District Councils) have amalgamated. All Lumber and Sawmill Workers locals in the 15th District are now affiliated with the Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers received Wage Stabilization Board approval of a 12½-cent package in 1952. Contracts are open this year, but to this date no settlement has been reached on wages.

A change has also been made in this union in the organizational field. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, with which the Lumber and Sawmill Workers are affiliated, have assigned General Representative C. E. Briggs as coordinator in charge of all organizational work. A number of appointments have been made by General Representative Briggs for the purpose of organizing the unorganized lumber operations, and also to drive the International Woodworkers of America, CIO, out of the industry in this district.

In the report of the vice president of this district last year the new waste wood product Novaply was mentioned. This product is exclusively produced by the U. S. Plywood Corporation at Anderson, California. The Lumber and Sawmill Workers are at the present time attempting to have the Union Label placed on all products manufactured by their membership. This will be a great organizational advantage if the Carpenters also request the Union Label.

Teamsters

The Teamsters in this district negotiated and received an average of 12½ cents wage increase in 1952. In 1953, they have negotiated and received 7 cents per hour and 6 paid holidays for the line drivers. They are still in negotiations on the local freight, bread wagon, and construction contracts. The Teamsters anticipate a very good year in 1953, with a great deal of construction and other work available for their membership.

Carpenters

The Carpenters have been successful in negotiating a 10-cent wage increase with the AGC in 1953, which has brought the journeymen rate to \$2.70 per hour. The settlement also included additional contract benefits. The Carpenters anticipate a good year due to a great deal of construction in this district.

Culinary Crafts

The Culinary crafts have made progress in the past year. They have been successful in gaining new contracts and also in renewing old agreements.

Retail Clerks

The Retail Clerks have made substantial gains for their membership in contract benefits and wage increases in the past year.

Laborers

At this time the Laborers are on strike due to their negotiations with the AGC breaking down. They are hoping for an early settlement of this strike. The Laborers expect a good year due to the great amount of construction pending in this district.

Central Labor Council

The Shasta Central Labor Council is the only active central labor body in this district. It has been extremely busy and has done a very good job for all affiliated unions.

Political Action

All unions in this district have been active in political work. Five days prior to the primary election, the assemblyman from the 2nd Assembly District, who had the endorsement of the California Labor League for Political Education, passed away. The Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers and the Shasta County Central Labor Council put on a campaign to elect the deceased assemblyman, so that they would have a candidate favorable to organized labor on the November ballot. With a great deal of work by members of organized labor, the deceased candidate was elected in the June election. Then organized labor took an important part in the 2nd Assembly District convention, where the wife of the deceased assemblyman, Lester T. Davis, Mrs. Pauline L. Davis, was elected as the Democratic candidate for the 2nd Assembly District. With the financial assistance of the California Labor League for Political Education, Mrs. Davis was elected assemblywoman for this district.

In closing my report, I wish to thank the affiliated unions and councils for the privilege of representing them as vice president of the 15th District of the California State Federation of Labor. I also want to say that it has been indeed an honor to serve as a vice president, and that I have enjoyed working with the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

ROBERT GIESICK.

REPORT OF DELEGATE C. J. HAGGERTY
To the 71st Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

The seventy-first convention of the American Federation of Labor met in New York City, September 15-23, 1952. President William Green was reelected for the twenty-eighth consecutive time, and, we

know now, for the last time, for his death occurred barely two months later.

The range of subjects considered by the convention was even greater than usual, due, in part, to the inclusion of political action on a far greater scale than ever before. Only those subjects which are of basic importance and, after the lapse of nearly a year still of immediate value, will be touched upon in this report.

Endorsement of Presidential Candidate

For the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor, a convention endorsed, for all practical purposes, a presidential candidate—Adlai S. Stevenson. This endorsement took the form of advising and urging all members of AFL unions to vote for him.

The entire procedure leading to the endorsement was a model which might well be followed by other organizations preparing to take the same step. The endorsement statement reviewed carefully and in detail the platforms of the two principal parties and the candidates themselves. Both candidates addressed the convention. And finally, various statements by the Executive Council, the Resolutions Committee, and the then Secretary Meany made crystal-clear the basis on which trade unionists were taking political action.

From the Executive Council's report: "Our objective of a better day for workers in America must not be allowed to fail because of political inaction on our part."

The Resolutions Committee: "Political action is a means to an end. That end is the realization of man's freedom of opportunity to produce and create in accordance with his choice and the fulfillment of his rights. The foremost of these is his right to join others in the achievement of greater welfare and better living for all.

"To us as trade unionists, the first concern is with human advancement through the voluntary process of collective bargaining. To us as citizens, the foremost duty is to make full use of our institutions, so that they may better serve freedom, justice and the rights of men."

Secretary Meany: "...the advice to our membership to use their strength at the ballot box cannot make politicians out of trade unionists. We are not politicians. We have no intention of being politicians . . . We are going to be trade unionists first, last and always, and any excursions we take any other place are only for the purpose of carrying out our jobs as trade unionists."

Importance of Political Action

It is no exaggeration to say that the question of political action dominated every session of the convention—over and beyond the endorsement of a candidate for the presidency. As the Executive Council

put it: "Labor must see to it that the men and women who sit in the halls of Congress and in our various state legislatures must be those who realize the importance of labor's contribution to the welfare of our nation . . . We must see to it that labor exercises its supreme right of franchise by taking part in every election at every level."

What has occurred in the months following the November election has amply demonstrated the soundness of the emphasis on political action by the AFL convention. At the same time, our future course has been made clear: we must double and redouble our political education work and strive to our utmost to reach our goals.

International Affairs

The continuing importance of foreign affairs to the AFL was expressed many times during the convention by the Executive Council report, returning AFL "labor ambassadors," AFL representatives in and to other agencies, such as the Mutual Security Agency and the ILO, and by the delegates themselves. Emphasis was placed on the right of labor to an independent position on foreign affairs.

ILO

The AFL representative to the International Labour Organization, George P. Delaney, charged that a "dangerous kind of friction" caused by employer representatives was "wearing away at the vitals of tripartite cooperation in the ILO." Typical of this was the opposition of these representatives to the establishment of fair international standards. It was also his opinion that Senator John Bricker of Ohio was attempting to hamstring the treaty-making power of the United States by making it appear that this power can be used to "socialize" the country.

MSA

Nelson Cruickshank, labor adviser to the Mutual Security Administration, stressed the importance of the Benton and Moody amendments as laying down the policy that the MSA should be administered to encourage the development and strengthening of free trade unions as collective bargaining agencies within suitable countries receiving American aid. The Executive Council report charged that the system of labor advisers in MSA missions at home and throughout the world had been reduced to a "tertiary" position,

instead of operating at the higher levels of policy and implementation.

ICFTU

Despite disagreements between the AFL and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions that seemed to point to a separation of the two, it was clearly stated that the AFL would continue to be a most active affiliate and seek to meet and clear up any differences which might arise within the ranks and through the ICFTU organization channels. "Those enemies of free labor and democracy who had hoped that the AFL would separate itself from the ICFTU are doomed to severest disappointment," stated the Executive Council report.

Foreign Policy

The statement on foreign policy adopted by the convention contained the following points: priority for rearmament; extension of foreign aid appropriations to two years; extension of the Point Four program; appointment of an American deputy to British and French commanders on the Malayan and Indo-Chinese fronts as well as a British deputy to the UN commander in Korea for purposes of better coordination in the struggle against Soviet aggression; revision of the European Defense Community Treaty to give Germany full equality and sovereignty; assistance to France, and strong recommendations that Tunisian free labor leaders be released from prison and that France negotiate with the democratic forces in Tunisia to give them home rule; discontinuation of all negotiations with Franco-Spain until democracy is restored; and broadening of the mutual security pact in the Pacific to include the maximum number of freedom-loving peoples of the Orient, including the Republic of Korea and Nationalist China.

T-H Act

The convention took steps to bring together specific objections to the Taft-Hartley Act as the groundwork for a legislative program to lay before the 83rd Congress. This was to replace the imprecise demand calling for "repeal" of this law. The consensus of opinion was that before the new Congress convened, labor should have in readiness the factual evidence bringing out specifically the injustices, inequities and dangers of the Taft-Hartley Act as the basis for the removal of such provisions and the addition of sound and equitable ones. To this end, a special Taft-Hartley Committee was ap-

pointed and then expanded to include practically all presidents of international unions who had a special point of view to present.

Defense Mobilization

The possibility of reducing materials and production controls to the minimum was foreseen. At the same time, however, the AF of L stated that the administrative framework for such controls and the authority to invoke them should be maintained on a standby basis. As for price controls, the AF of L was strongly of the opinion that they should be continued beyond the termination date of April 30, 1953, set by the 82nd Congress.

On the subject of wage controls, the AF of L's position was that labor would not submit to their continuation unless price controls were also maintained.

Productivity

The convention's action on productivity had long-run significance and may prove to be the key to future AF of L policy. Briefly stated, the policy adopted on productivity was this: unless the workers share in increased productivity through higher wages, the nation's standard of living will not rise, buying power will not be available to sustain increased production, and economic expansion will halt.

Taxes

The convention adopted the Executive Council's statement on taxes. This criticized the inequity of the present tax structure, the loopholes and the like, and the pressure on the lower and middle income groups. It found that local and state services, particularly in the fields of health, welfare and education, were increasingly dependent on regressive taxation. Remedial action suggested was the coordination of federal, state and local tax systems. The statement also recommended that the financing of education, health and welfare services be given the same priority as defense needs, even if this might involve a greater use of the federal taxing power to take care of the more essential needs of states and localities.

CSFL Resolutions

The following resolutions were presented to the convention by your delegate on behalf of the California State Federation of Labor. (These bear the numbers a5-

signed them by the CSFL convention of August, 1952.)

Resolution No. 5—"Equal Organizational Rights for Government Employees."

Action: adopted.

Resolution No. 6—"Top pay for Postal Workers After Four Years."

Action: adopted as consistent with another resolution which urged support of a 24-point legislative program for postal workers.

Resolution No. 9—"Abolish Luxury Tax on Necessities."

Action: referred to AFL committee on taxation.

Resolution No. 176—"Strengthen Economic Controls."

Action: no action was necessary in view of the adoption of the Executive Council's report on this subject.

Resolution No. 202—"Central Arizona Project."

Action: no action was necessary because of approval of a similar resolution by the 1951 convention.

Resolution No. 228—"Direct Presidential Primary Elections."

Action: sympathetically received and referred, with a similar resolution, to the officers of the AF of L for study and formation of such remedies as their investigation warranted.

Resolution No. 229—"Protest Proposed

Department of Justice Ruling on Motion Pictures."

Action: a substitute resolution presented by your delegate, condemning the Department of Justice for its action in this matter and urging the Executive Council to investigate the factors behind it, was adopted.

Resolution No. 230—"Repeal Amusement Tax."

Action: sympathetically received and referred to the committee on taxation.

Resolution No. 231—"Foreign Production of Motion Pictures by American Producers."

Action: adopted.

A resolution based on the California LLPE's endorsement of Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman was also presented. In view of the convention's action on this matter, no further action on this resolution was required.

The events and changes that have marked the months since the AF of L's 1952 convention have pointed up the wisdom and farsightedness of the convention's basic decisions. Once again, I would like to urge our membership to acquaint themselves with each of our AF of L conventions. The proceedings are easily obtained, and are well worth study for present and future guidance and inspiration.

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER C. J. HAGGERTY

San Francisco, June 30.

To the Fifty-first Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

The past year has been one that has pounded home as never before lessons that labor must learn once and for all. We have seen, stark and bare, the interrelationship of politics, legislation and collective bargaining. We have seen our failure to elect labor-endorsed candidates for legislative office produce hostile legislatures—despite the best functioning of the LLPE to date. And we have seen labor's economic and social gains, won through decades of heart-breaking struggle by ourselves and our fathers before us, brought to the very brink of disaster by the savage attacks of these legislatures on the instruments which made our gains possible—our unions.

This year, in California, we were able to halt the attack. Elsewhere labor has not always fared so well. And nationally, the battle has not yet actually been joined.

The future is not a rosy one for labor, unless we have truly learned the brutal lessons of the past year and act upon them immediately and forcefully. It is with these vital matters that this convention must concern itself.

Two years ago our convention celebrated our golden anniversary; a year ago we held our 50th convention. We looked back over the decades and were proud of the tremendous progress we had made, and we knew that these conventions were historic occasions. But let your Secretary urge upon you, with all the conviction of which he is capable, that this convention, the 51st, is of greater significance than any we have held in many years, because our

future will depend on the decisions we make here, on the plans we lay to carry them out, and on our determination to go back home to our local unions and councils, tell them what is at stake, and mobilize them for action.

This report of the Federation's activities during the past year traces the development to date of the basic problems that face us. We have made a good record, one that we can be proud of. During the coming years we must better this record. This does not mean that we shall fight only to preserve our organizations, to maintain the status quo. On the contrary, we shall fight to continue to win better conditions and a better life for American working men and women.

And in doing this, we shall, as we always have, be serving our nation in the truest sense, for the labor movement has been and must remain a powerful, cohesive force for democracy and freedom, and the mortal foe of reaction and repression.

In Memoriam

In more than one way, the past year has meant the close of an old era and the beginning of a new. Throughout the nation, organized workers in both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations mourned the death of their top leaders: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who passed away on November 21, 1952, and Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, whose death occurred on November 9, 1952.

The passing of William Green, after twenty-eight years as president of the AF of L and a lifetime of devotion and service to American labor, shocked and saddened the millions of members of the AF of L in all parts of America. To all, he had become the living symbol of American trade unionism, as his predecessor, Samuel Gompers, had been during his own life.

The enduring vitality of the American Federation and its rich potential of leadership were demonstrated in 1924 when Green succeeded Gompers. It was demonstrated again last November when George Meany, for many years secretary-treasurer of the AF of L was elected to the presidency. Thus, sorrow over the loss of William Green has been mingled with rejoicing over the calibre and strong, progressive policies of the AF of L's new president.

The years continue to take their toll of former officers of the California State Federation of Labor.

In August of 1952, death came to James Giambruno, vice-president from 1914 until 1921 of the Federation's former District No. 12, which then comprised the counties of Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer and Tuolumne.

These were years of endless, uncompromising struggle to bring trade unionism to the mines and timberlands of these counties, where mine owners and lumber barons fought with all their resources to keep labor relations as they were in the 19th century. Later, Brother Giambruno gave great assistance in the equally grim struggle to obtain decent wages and conditions for the men who built the Hetch-Hetchy tunnel in the high Sierras.

Justin W. Gillette, vice-president from 1929 to 1930 of what was then the Federation's Second District (Los Angeles) passed away on December 9, 1952. Experienced and devoted, he was a source of strength and inspiration during his later years to the labor movement of southern California.

Appointments

Following the appointment by President Eisenhower of Martin P. Durkin, general president of the AFL Plumbers and Steamfitters, to his cabinet as Secretary of Labor, the members of the AFL in California were pleased by the appointment of Lloyd A. Mashburn as Under Secretary of Labor. Brother Mashburn, a member of the Lathers' Union, was secretary of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council for some years, and prior to his appointment to federal office had been California's state labor commissioner for two years.

In filling the vacancy in the office of labor commissioner, Governor Warren again turned to the AF of L, choosing Ed Park, business agent of Operating Engineers No. 3, and formerly president of the Tri-County Building Trades Council in the Sacramento area and vice-president of the California State Building and Construction Trades Council.

I

ADMINISTRATION

1952 Convention Resolutions

Upwards of sixty of the resolutions adopted by the Federation's 1952 convention required further action by your Secre-

tary. This number does not include an additional sixty-odd resolutions which called for the introduction of bills at the 1953 session of the legislature and which will be found in Part III of this report.

These resolutions fall into five main groups: resolutions forwarded to the American Federation of Labor convention; resolutions mailed to our affiliates; resolutions sent to federal and state offices and legislators; resolutions referred to the Executive Council; and resolutions referred to the Federation's Committee on Education, which will be set forth under "Committee on Education" in this part of your Secretary's report.

The resolutions were well received and, in general, evoked a good response. There is no doubt, however, that the November election and the subsequent change of administration resulted in fewer replies than has been the case in the past.

For the most part, the resolutions are reported below in numerical order under the various headings.

Resolutions Presented to AF of L Convention

No. 5—"Equal Organizational Rights for Government Employees."

This resolution was adopted by the convention.

No. 6—"Top Pay for Postal Workers After Four Years."

This resolution was adopted as consistent with another resolution which urged support of a 24-point legislative program for postal workers.

No. 9—"Abolish Luxury Tax on Necessities."

This was referred to the AFL's committee on taxation.

No. 176—"Strengthen Economic Controls."

No action was necessary on this resolution in view of the adoption of the Executive Council's report on this subject.

No. 202—"Central Arizona Project."

Because of approval of a similar resolution by the 1951 convention, no action was necessary on this resolution.

No. 228—"Direct Presidential Primary Elections."

The convention stated that it was sympathetic with the aims of this resolution, and referred it, together with a similar resolution submitted by the New York State Federation of Labor, to the officers of the AF of L for study and formulation

of such remedies as their investigation might warrant.

No. 229—"Protest Proposed Department of Justice Ruling on Motion Pictures."

A substitute resolution was presented by your delegate, condemning the U. S. Department of Justice for seeking to use federal court action to compel the motion picture industry to allow free showing on television of multi-million dollar motion pictures, and urging the Executive Council to investigate the factors behind this unfair suit which jeopardizes the jobs of thousands of AFL members.

This resolution was adopted.

No. 230—"Repeal Amusement Tax."

The convention announced its sympathy with the aims of this resolution and referred it to the committee on taxation.

No. 231—"Foreign Production of Motion Pictures by American Producers."

This resolution was adopted.

A resolution based upon the California Labor League for Political Education statement endorsing Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman for president and vice president respectively, which was adopted by the California LLPE convention in August, and on the action of the Federation's convention endorsing these candidates, was also presented by your delegate.

In view of the approval of Adlai Stevenson's candidacy by the AFL convention, no further action was required on this resolution.

Resolutions Sent to All Affiliates

No. 22—"Oppose Religious and Racial Bigotry."

No. 24—"Support AFL CARE Campaign."

No. 49—"Commending AID."

No. 52—"Education in Conservation in Unions and Schools."

No. 85—"Support Community Chest, United Crusade and other Unified Campaigns."

No. 107—"Teach Conservation in Public Schools."

No. 149—"Fair Employment Practices Law."

No. 163—"Fire Prevention Program."

No. 179—"Endorse Activities of Jewish Labor Committee."

No. 184—"Endorse Community Service Organization."

No. 185—"Commend and Support the National Association for Advancement of Colored People."

No. 188—"Support UNESCO."

No. 192—"Condemn 'America Plus'."

No. 200—"City of Hope."

No. 215—"Labor Day Celebrations."

No. 237—"Combat Real Estate Lobby."

These resolutions were acknowledged by a good number of the unions, and some stated that plans were under way to carry out the aims to the greatest extent possible.

Resolutions Sent to Central Bodies

No. 104—"Name Public Schools After Outstanding Labor Leaders."

Two California schools have been named in honor of labor leaders during the past year: the William Green in Lawndale, and the Samuel Gompers in Lakewood. District Council of Painters No. 38, Los Angeles, presented a portrait of William Green to the Lawndale school, and Painters No. 256, Long Beach, presented a portrait of Samuel Gompers to the school in Lakewood.

No. 105—"Consolidation and Unification of School Districts."

No. 150—"End Segregation in Public Housing."

No. 206—"Printing of School Annuals."

Resolutions Sent to Federal and State Bodies

No. 2—"Develop and Maintain Natural Resources"; **No. 54**—"Conservation of Timber Land."

Copies of these resolutions were sent to the following officials, some of whom are no longer in office: Michael Straus, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation; Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service; Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan; Marion Clawson, Director of the Bureau of Land Management; Luther T. Hoffman, Regional Administrator for Region No. 2, Bureau of Land Management; Richard L. Boke, Regional Director of Region No. 2 of the Bureau of Reclamation; Warren T. Hannum, Director of the California State Department of Natural Resources; to members of the California Board of Forestry, the State Soil Conservation Commission, and the California Forest Practice Committees.

Replies were received from the Bureau of Reclamation and its regional office, the Secretary of Agriculture, the U. S. Forest

Service, the State Director of Natural Resources, the State Forester, and a few members of the California Forest Practice Committees. All were gratified by the resolution, and State Forester DeWitt Nelson requested and was sent twenty additional copies for use at hearings of two state legislative committees and the Board of Forestry held in November. An excellent, informative letter was received from William Zimmerman, Jr., Associate Director of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management.

A copy of **Resolution No. 54** was also sent to President Green of the American Federation of Labor and acknowledged by him.

No. 22—"Oppose Religious and Racial Bigotry."

Copies were sent to all affiliates and to all candidates for office who had been endorsed by the California LLPE.

Replies were received from Franck R. Havenner and Robert L. Condon.

No. 32—"Safety Regulations for Work with Copper Paint."

Copies were sent to and acknowledged by Director of Industrial Relations Paul Scharrenberg, and to all members of the Division of Industrial Safety. In his reply, A. C. Blackman, Chief of the Division, asked for further information in order to ascertain if existing safety regulations were being followed.

No. 42—"Commend Frank Edwards Broadcasts."

Copies were sent to AFL President William Green, and to Frank Edwards, and were acknowledged.

No. 49—"Commending AID."

Copies were sent to all affiliates and to the Labor Welfare Council of Los Angeles.

No. 50—"Urge NLRB to Appeal Anti-Labor Decision."

A copy was sent to George J. Botts, General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

No. 52—"Education in Conservation in Unions and Schools"; **No. 107**—"Teach Conservation in Public Schools."

Copies were sent to all affiliated unions and councils and all women's auxiliaries, to all county superintendents of schools in the state, to Director of Education Roy E. Simpson, and to members of the State Board of Education.

Replies were received from Mr. Simpson, who stated he would discuss the resolu-

tions with the members of the state board, and from several county superintendents of schools.

No. 74—"Increase 'Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Benefits."

A copy was sent to AFL President William Green, who replied that he was referring it to the AFL's National Legislative Committee for proper action.

No. 77—"Unemployment and Disability Insurance Services to Spanish-Speaking Workers."

Copies were sent to Governor Warren, to James G. Bryant, Director of the State Department of Employment, to members of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, the Advisory Council on Employment Service, and the Farm Placement Advisory Committee. Acknowledgment and assurance of cooperation was received from Governor Warren, and Director Bryant wrote that he would ask the Advisory Council to endorse the study of the problem, which our resolution called for. In his opinion, our proposal was an excellent one, which he intended to take up with the Public Information and Education section and he assured us that the Department would do everything it could to comply with it.

No. 82—"Condemn Excessive Medical Fees in Health and Welfare Programs."

Copies were sent to the California Medical Association and to the West Coast offices of private carriers insuring health and welfare programs.

No reply was received from any of the insurance companies. The executive secretary of the California Medical Association stated that our letter and resolution would be placed before the Council of the Association at its next meeting.

It is interesting to note that the California Medical Association, through its policy-making House of Delegates, subsequently approved a proposal to standardize medical fees. This development will be followed closely and with the greatest interest by the Federation.

No. 87—"Add Classification of Safety Inspector."

Letters on this matter were sent to Paul Scharrenberg, to the Chief of the Division of Industrial Safety, and to the members of the State Personnel Board.

Chief Blackman of the Industrial Safety Division stated that this was a matter frequently under discussion during the past several years, but that the Division does not now have and does not anticipate any

difficulty in filling vacancies among safety engineers with the present classification and salary scales.

A similar reply was received from John F. Fisher, Executive Officer of the State Personnel Board, who added that, in any case, the Division of Industrial Safety would first have to reorganize and change the duties assigned to its inspection force before the class of non-engineering safety inspector could be established, and then this would have to be worked out jointly by the Department of Finance and Industrial Relations.

No. 89—"Increase Salary of State Safety Engineers."

In reply to our letter on this matter to the State Personnel Board, the Executive Officer stated that such salaries had been recently reviewed and increases granted, and that salary surveys would be renewed in the spring to see if further increases were necessary.

No. 135—"Construction of Passenger Vessels Readily Convertible to Transports"; **No. 136**—"Urge New Ship Construction to be Assigned to San Francisco Naval Shipyard"; and **No. 137**—"Urge Construction of New Cargo Vessels."

Copies of **No. 135** were sent to the Federal Maritime Administrator, and to the Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Copies of **No. 136** were sent to the Secretary of Navy, Secretary of Defense, and the Navy Bureau of Ships. Copies of **No. 137** were sent to President Truman and the Maritime Administrator. Copies of all of these were also sent to the newly elected congressmen and senators from California.

Lengthy and somewhat detailed replies were received, indicating interest in and willingness to comply with our resolutions, but reflecting the uncertainty of these government officers prior to the installation of the new administration and the convening of the 83d Congress.

No. 142—"Increase Enforcement Authority of State Division of Industrial Safety."

Letters on this subject were sent to Paul Scharrenberg, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, and A. C. Blackman, Chief of the Division of Industrial Safety.

Chief Blackman replied at some length, acknowledging the seriousness of the enforcement problem, especially in the building and construction trades, and making the following points: (1) The Construction Committee of the California Industrial Safety Conference was trying out some

new procedures consisting of using a red warning tag on equipment or temporary structures found to be in violation of safety orders so that everyone on the job would be aware that that particular piece of equipment had been found to need correction; (2) The Division was requesting additional inspectors for the Construction Section for the next fiscal year. He also suggested several ways in which the Federation could assist in this matter.

No. 144—"Additional Safety Inspectors for Construction Industry."

A copy was sent to Industrial Relations Director Paul Scharrenberg, who referred to the Department's request for additional safety inspectors, stating that preliminary discussions had taken place between the Department of Finance and the Department of Industrial Relations, and urging the Federation to be represented, for moral support, at the hearings on the matter before a subcommittee of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee during the 1953 session of the legislature.

No. 152—"Condemn McCarran-Walter Bill."

A copy of this resolution, commending President Truman for his veto of the McCarran-Walter bill, was sent to the President, and acknowledged by him with thanks.

No. 164—"State Recreation Program."

Copies were widely distributed to state, county and city officials concerned with recreation, and to key assemblymen and state senators. A small but enthusiastic response was received.

No. 168—"Urge Governor to Call Second Conference on Problems of Aging"; and **No. 169**—"Cross-Section Committee to Study California Health Problems."

Copies were sent to and acknowledged by Governor Warren. In regard to **No. 168**, the Governor's departmental secretary, M. F. Small, subsequently informed us that Director of Social Welfare Schottland had made some interesting comments, the essence of which were: (1) while the proposal for a biennial conference was an excellent one, the problems involved were difficult, in that a permanent conference staff would inevitably be necessary; (2) until biennial conferences could become a reality, there was, however, a good substitute available, since the California Conference of Social Work would have at its 1953 meeting, for the first time, a section on the problems of the aging, and planned to bring into this conference many of the

groups, including labor, which participated in the Governor's Conference.

No. 171—"Eliminate Substandard Salaries in State Mental Institutions."

Copies were sent to Governor Warren and members of the State Personnel Board.

A reply from John F. Fisher, Executive Officer of the State Personnel Board, set forth the Board's salary-setting policies, and denied that substandard rates are being paid to mental institution employees.

No. 172—"Amend Federal Bankruptcy Statutes."

A copy was sent to AFL's President William Green, who acknowledged it and stated that he had referred it to the AFL's National Legislative Committee for its information and guidance when legislation relating to the resolution is before Congress.

No. 179—"Endorse Activities of Jewish Labor Committee."

A copy was sent to the Jewish Labor Committee in New York.

No. 185—"Commend and Support the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

A copy was sent to Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, who acknowledged it with warm thanks, and enclosed a copy of the NAACP's press release on the adoption of this resolution by our convention.

No. 207—"Congratulate International Typographical Union on its 100th Anniversary."

A copy was sent to Brother Woodruff Randolph, President of the International Typographical Union, who acknowledged it with thanks and stated that he had referred it to the Secretary-Treasurer for publication in the Typographical Journal if space permitted.

No. 226—"Adequate Salary Standards for Accident Commission Medical Staff."

A letter on this matter was sent to the members of the State Personnel Board.

In his reply, John F. Fisher, Executive Officer of the Board, referred to the fact that this matter had been presented to the Board at its November meeting by the Federation's attorney, Charles P. Scully, and had been continued until the December meeting in order that the Federation could present its case in support of the requested increase.

No. 229—"Protest Proposed Department of Justice Ruling on Motion Pictures."

A letter on this matter was sent to the

then Attorney General James P. McGranery. In a lengthy reply, Acting Assistant Attorney General Newell A. Clapp set forth the government's position in the anti-trust suit against twelve of the leading producers and distributors of 16 millimeter picture films, stressing that the government's attack was on the alleged combination or agreement among these producers and distributors that none of them would allow its products to be shown on television, not on restrictions imposed on their use; and pointing out that the government recognized that theaters should have reasonable clearance over telecasts.

Summing up, Mr. Clapp stated: "I can assure you that the Department of Justice has no desire or intention of taking any action which would be ruinous to the motion picture industry. We have given careful consideration to the charges filed against the motion picture producers and distributors, and to the relief which we request the court to grant. We do not believe that the relief requested will be ruinous to the motion picture industry. We feel that a judgment can be entered in this case which will end the law violations which we believe exist, will not be unjust to the motion picture industry, will enable that industry to accommodate itself to the growth of the new television industry, and will at the same time assure that technological progress will not be impeded by combinations of business men to stifle competition from such new media."

No. 235—"Removal of Limitation on Low Rent Housing"; and **No. 236**—"Housing Act of 1953."

Copies of these resolutions were sent to AFL President William Green, who acknowledged them.

Policy Statement 12(a)—
"Water and Power."

Policy Statement 12(a) was adopted by the convention with the addition of a statement on conservation of fresh water and salinity control in the San Francisco Bay area, as well as bridging problems. This statement urged the coordination of efforts toward the construction of a scale model of the San Francisco Bay.

Letters on this matter were sent to the following officials, some of whom are no longer in office: Secretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball; Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr.; Lieutenant General Lewis A. Pick, Chief of the U. S. Army Engineers; Michael W. Straus, Commissioner of Reclamation; State Engineer A. D. Ed-

mondston; and Warren T. Hannum, State Director of Natural Resources.

A reply from State Engineer Edmondston was very informative, outlining steps taken to date on this matter by the State Water Resources Board and the Water Resources Division of the Department of Public Works. Unfortunately, he stated, sufficient survey data did not exist at the present time to construct an accurate scale model of the area, and to obtain the required data would be a large, lengthy, and time-consuming undertaking, although there was general agreement that such a model would furnish valuable answers to many of the problems encountered in studying the California Water Plan to meet the state's present and future water needs. The Federation will be informed of any new developments in this matter.

A reply from Lieutenant General Pick stated that the preliminary examination and survey of the San Francisco Bay and linked bays and rivers, which was authorized by the 81st Congress and, when completed, will provide detailed information on every phase of the subject, had been started by the San Francisco District Army Engineers, and that while progress on the report had been curtailed by lack of funds, it was expected to be completed during this fiscal year. Whether a model study, which General Pick deemed desirable, would be undertaken, would be determined after completion of the preliminary investigation.

Rear Admiral C. M. Bolster, Chief of Naval Research, replied for Secretary of the Navy Kimball. According to him, the Department of the Interior, through the regional office of the Bureau of Reclamation, had authorized a project for and was currently making investigative studies, involving the use of scale models, of fresh water conservation and salinity control for the San Francisco Bay area.

**Resolutions Sent to California
Congressmen and Senators**

No. 23—"Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii."

No. 41—"Support Apprenticeship Program."

No. 74—"Increase Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Benefits."

No. 135—"Construction of Passenger Vessels Readily Convertible to Transports."

No. 136—"Urge New Ship Construction to be Assigned to San Francisco Naval Shipyard."

No. 137—"Urge Construction of New Cargo Vessels."

No. 161—"Fire Fighters' Right to Organize."

No. 166—"Federal, State and Local Funds for Infantile Paralysis, Cancer, and Heart Disease Research."

No. 232—"Improve State Housing Program."

No. 233—"Oppose Crippling Housing Amendments."

Acknowledgements were received from Congressmen John J. Allen, Jr., John E. Moss, Jr., John Phillips, Hubert B. Scudder, John F. Shelley, and J. Arthur Younger.

Resolutions Sent to Congressional Committees

No. 2—"Develop and Maintain Natural Resources"; **No. 54**—"Conservation of Timber Land."

Copies of these resolutions were sent after the 83d Congress had convened to members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the House Subcommittee on Public Lands.

No. 135—"Construction of Passenger Vessels Readily Convertible to Transports."

Copies were sent to members of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

No. 170—"Restore Full Operating Budget to U. S. Department of Labor."

Copies were sent to members of the House Committee on Appropriations. Acknowledgment was received from Congressman John J. Riley of South Carolina.

Resolutions Sent to California Legislators

No. 166—"Federal, State and Local Funds for Medical Research"; **No. 232**—"Improve State Housing Program"; **No. 233**—"Oppose Crippling Housing Amendments."

Copies were sent to all California assemblymen and senators. Several acknowledgements were received.

No. 171—"Eliminate Substandard Salaries in State Mental Institutions."

Copies were sent to members of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance. Acknowledgement was received from As-

semblyman J. Ward Casey and Senator Harry L. Parkman.

Resolutions Referred to Executive Council

No. 19—"Establish State Board of Plumbing Examiners."

The Executive Council recommended that your Secretary be instructed to communicate with the sponsors of **Resolution No. 19** for the purpose of conferring with the California Pipe Trades Council, and if agreement is reached as to procedure by the parties, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Legislation for co-operation as per the action of the 1952 convention.

In accord with these recommendations, your Secretary Treasurer wrote to the California Pipe Trades Council as of January 14, 1953, stating that he would appreciate meeting with the sponsors of the resolution to weigh the feasibility of presenting such a measure to the 1953 session of the state legislature. This letter was sent to Brother Dan McDonald, Secretary, California Pipe Trades Council, but it was not answered, nor did Brother McDonald bring the sponsors together to meet with your Secretary.

No. 30—"Devoe Reynolds Company."

At its December meeting, the Executive Council was informed that the conditions complained of in this resolution had been adjusted to the satisfaction of the sponsors—the California State Conference of Painters. Subsequently, Vice President Satre officially notified the Council of the successful conclusion of the matter and the resolution was withdrawn, thus closing the subject.

No. 75—"Repeal of Jurisdictional Strike Act."

The Executive Council instructed your Secretary to prepare and introduce a bill during the 1953 state legislative session to repeal the Jurisdictional Strike Act. (See Part III of this report.)

No. 78—"State Ferry Boat System as Interim Alleviation of San Francisco Bay Transportation Problem."

The Executive Council referred this matter to your Secretary for further discussion with the sponsors of the resolution to the end of achieving the goal desired.

In accord with the spirit of this resolution, your Secretary cooperated with the sponsors during the 1953 session of the state legislature to the end of supporting legislation introduced to provide for state

acquisition and operation of the present Martinez-Benicia ferry system. The specific bill providing for this legislation was **AB 2283**, introduced by Assemblyman Donald D. Doyle (R. Walnut Creek).

No. 81—"Unemployment Insurance During Trade Disputes."

The Executive Council, believing that the problem can be adjusted administratively, instructed your Secretary to issue a suitable letter to the Department of Employment requesting the correction of this situation as soon as possible.

This letter was subsequently sent by your Secretary to James G. Bryant, director of the Department of Employment, requesting correction of the situation whereby members of the building trades crafts are denied unemployment benefits resulting from loss of jobs obtained after a loss of work through a trade dispute. Mr. Bryant replied in essence that no change along the line we suggested could be made by the department, unless it was first supported by a corresponding change in an Appeals Board or court case, and that such a change in precedent had not yet been made. Your Secretary will continue to work on this matter.

No. 102—"Expose Anti-Labor Propaganda in Public Schools."

The Executive Council, recognizing the vast program being conducted by the NAM, and desirous of rendering full cooperation in concert with our unions and national officers, instructed your Secretary to communicate with the proper AFL officials to ascertain what material is available or what program, if any, was being considered to place labor's side of the educational program before the public schools, and further instructed your Secretary to work in conjunction with the Committee on Education to implement this labor educational program in our public school system. (See "Committee of Education" in Part I of this report.)

No. 134—"Phillips Printing Company Dispute with Typographical Union."

Brother William Wallace, representative of Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles, appeared before the Council at its December meeting and related the problems confronting the typographical union in the above plant. After consideration, the subject matter was referred to your Secretary with full power to take such action as might be warranted.

At the February meeting your Secretary reviewed all of the pertinent facts connected with this resolution, and the Exe-

cutive Council concurred in your Secretary's recommendation that the requested boycott action would not be helpful at this time.

No. 180—"Increase Workers' Education Activity."

The Executive Council recommended that the resolution be referred to your Secretary and the Education Committee for implementation. (See "Committee on Education" in Part I of this report.)

No. 181—"Increase Participation in Summer Labor Institute."

The Executive Council, recognizing the importance of our Labor Institutes, and desirous of doing everything possible to obtain full participation by our unions and councils, instructed your Secretary to develop ways and means to attract greater participation in the Labor Institute with the aid and support of the Committee on Education. (See "Committee on Education" in Part I of this report.)

No. 193—"Increase Labor Political Education."

The Executive Council, noting that during the 1952 elections the State Federation did exert itself to educate the affiliated bodies regarding political issues, instructed your Secretary to make the necessary arrangements for compliance with the resolution. (See Part IV of this report, on political activity.)

No. 214—"Community Health and Welfare."

The Executive Council instructed your Secretary to consult with the sponsors of this resolution and other interested parties to ascertain the specific immediate remedies that could be applied and which are possible of accomplishment within a reasonable period, and report to the next meeting of the Executive Council.

No. 216—"Housing Program."

The Executive Council noted that of the eight sections contained in this resolution, six received the concurrence of the convention, but subdivisions 1 and 2 dealing with the above two matters were referred to the Executive Council.

As this subject matter deals with national legislation, the Executive Council recommended that the resolution be referred to your Secretary for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the American Federation of Labor with particular respect to subdivisions 1 and 2.

In accord with the recommendation of the Executive Council, your Secretary wrote to American Federation of Labor

President Meany on January 14, 1953, requesting the opinion of the national body on the two policy subject matters. No reply being received, your Secretary wrote again on June 24, 1953. This second letter was answered by Boris Shiskin, secretary of the AFL Housing Committee, advising that the national body did not favor introducing legislation to achieve the goals of points 1 and 2 of **Resolution No. 216.**

No. 225—"Unfair Television and Radio Stations."

Since no information was provided the Executive Council by the sponsors, and since no data had been furnished either to the proper committee or the convention, the Executive Council voted that the resolution be filed.

Committee on Education

The following members of the Executive Council were appointed by President Pitts to serve on the Committee on Education during 1952-53: Max J. Osslo, San Diego, Chairman; Robert S. Ash, Oakland; John T. Gardner, Los Angeles; Albin J. Gruhn, Eureka; Paul L. Reeves, Fresno; Thomas A. Small, San Mateo.

1952 Convention Resolutions

The full committee, with President Pitts, your Secretary, and John Henning, Director of Research, also present, met in San Francisco in February to review the resolutions and policy questions referred to it by the 1952 convention and by your Secretary and took the following action:

Resolution No. 102—"Expose Anti-Labor Propaganda in Public Schools."

The committee discussed at great length the wisdom of developing an educational program which could be utilized by our affiliates and in turn presented to the educational institutes and schools for their use. Your Secretary was instructed to enter into negotiations with the Industrial Relations Department of the University of California, or any other agency or group which we deem qualified, for the purpose of developing materials that could be used to present the story of labor to the people of this state and nation, and particularly to the youth in the schools, the objective being to develop an educational program which would redound to the benefit of the labor movement in this state in the interests of good citizenship.

Your Secretary is pleased to report that he has since entered into negotiations with the office of the State Superintendent of

Public Instruction, since it is his belief that it is only proper that public school teachers should be thoroughly indoctrinated during their teacher training regarding the true functions of the organized labor movement. Also, it is possible that such an approach to teacher training might be made through the various economic workshops sponsored every summer for public school teachers by the State Department of Education.

Your Secretary can also report that the Federation has been in contact with the Workers' Education Bureau of the AFL to determine what programs are now being conducted throughout the country by AFL bodies in their relationship with public school curricula and in their general relationship with schools of secondary and college level.

Resolution No. 180—"Increase Workers' Education Activity."

The committee voted to give all possible aid to affiliates in California interested in developing local labor education programs.

Resolution No. 181—"Increase Participation in Summer Labor Institute."

The committee voted to continue the Federation's annual labor institute on the same quality basis as the past, and agreed to a program of contacting central council, local union and international union representatives in behalf of the 1953 institute.

Policy Statement 11(f)—(Statement of policy on education submitted to 1952 convention by Executive Council.)

The convention voted approval of Section 11(f) authorizing the continuation in 1953 of the Federation's scholarship program which grants three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors in California and Hawaii, and also approved the following recommendation by the Resolutions Committee with respect to the scholarships:

"Your committee recommends . . . to the standing committee on Education of the State Federation of Labor, the consideration of a program whereby scholarships will be afforded to these individuals on a four-year basis, conditioned upon their successful continuance in their desire for college education."

The Committee on Education voted to continue the scholarship program in accord with the present structure, but, after lengthy consideration, did not believe it feasible or wise at this time to extend the scholarships to seniors on a four-year basis.

Education in Tolerance

The second in the series of pamphlets on racial tolerance which has been issued by the Committee on Education, beginning a year ago, was mailed to all the Federation's affiliates in August. This pamphlet, titled "Remove the Barriers!", carried a dynamic message by William Green, late president of the American Federation of Labor, which may be summed up in the statement that, side by side with the right to full exercise of citizenship, there must exist the right to opportunity to enjoy the benefits of society, and that the foremost of these is the equal opportunity to obtain productive employment and to obtain fair and just compensation for it.

A copy of the pamphlet was sent to each of the Federation's affiliates, and within ten days of the mailing, orders for more than 15,000 additional copies had been received.

The third pamphlet in the series, "Hatred Breeds Oppression," was issued in December, and featured a statement by George Meany, new president of the AF of L, on the relationship between intolerance and political oppression. Declaring that the record of the American Federation of Labor over the past 70 years has been one of incessant battle not only for the improvement of the economic lot of the worker but also against the poisons of bigotry, President Meany stated that the AFL membership was determined to fight against those who try to weaken our nation by fomenting prejudice.

Again, more than 15,000 additional copies were ordered by the Federation's affiliates during succeeding weeks.

1953 Scholarships

The Federation's third annual scholarship competition was announced in March in a mailing to all school principals and county and district superintendents of schools in California and Hawaii, together with application forms for interested students to be filed not later than April 27, 1953. Students were informed that a two-hour examination would be held on May 15 in each high school where applicants had filed. The announced purpose of the examination was to evaluate the student's knowledge and understanding of labor and industrial problems and his ability to present information, and the awards were to be made on the score obtained in the examination and the stu-

dent's four-year high school academic record.

More than 250 students participated in the May 15 examination. Judges of the contest papers were Frederick A. Breier, assistant professor of economics, University of San Francisco; Vaughn D. Seidel, Alameda County Superintendent of Schools; and Edgar L. Warren, director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles.

Early in June, three 17 year old students, a girl and two boys, were named as winners of the competition: Karen Brock, Culver City High, Culver City; Richard R. Bolton, Monrovia-Duarte High, Monrovia; and Salvadore Pusateri, Willow Glen High, San Jose.

The awards will be presented at the Federation's 1953 convention at San Francisco, and at this time the winning students will also receive the pen and pencil sets which Motion Picture Costumers, Local 705, Hollywood, annually gives to the winners of the Federation's scholarships.

Your Secretary believes it will interest the membership to know the colleges chosen by the recipients of last year's scholarships. Armen Tashdianian of Sacramento High School has been attending Sacramento City College, Alex Woycheshin of Christian Brothers High School in Sacramento has been a student at St. Mary's College, and William Wittenberg of Susan Dorsey High School, Los Angeles, entered the University of California at Los Angeles.

Labor Press Institute

The third annual AFL press institute was held November 29-30, 1952, at the Samarkand Hotel in Santa Barbara under the joint auspices of the California State Federation of Labor and the University of California, and was attended by more than a hundred delegates—editors of AFL papers, labor officials and interested union members.

Workshop and general reviews covered such issues as postal and legal problems facing a labor editor, how to use the labor press as an instrument of public relations, a code of ethics for the labor press, and what the union label program can do to assist the labor press. Your Secretary discussed the matter of labor press coverage of state legislative news.

Principal speaker at the annual banquet was Frank Edwards, nationally acclaimed AFL newscaster. In his address he urged the creation of an AFL news collection and distribution agency as a 20th

century necessity, stating that throughout the United States, a growing distrust of the commercial press was evident, and that only through an agency devoted to truthful coverage of labor news could the vital economic and social stories of the time be brought fairly before the American people. He also urged that AFL affiliates utilize the medium of television and apply for station licenses whenever financially feasible.

AFL Labor Institute

The sixth annual labor institute, sponsored by the Federation and the University of California was held at the Samar-kand Hotel in Santa Barbara during the week of April 12-17, 1953. Health and welfare plans, pension plans, and the services available to unions through the California Department of Industrial Relations were the principal features of the five-day meeting, which was attended by a hundred and twenty-odd delegates.

Your Secretary and Edgar L. Warren, Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California at Los Angeles, spoke at the opening general session of the institute. Discussion leaders included Arthur Carstens, Institute of Industrial Relations, UCLA, Jim Stern, University of California, Berkeley, Mark J. Rosenzweig, assistant professor of psychology, University of California, Berkeley, Paul Turner, actuarial consultant, Los Angeles. Speaking for state labor agencies in the five-day AFL program were Paul Scharrenberg, director, Department of Industrial Relations; A. C. Blackman, chief, Division of Industrial Safety; Archie J. Mooney, chief, Division of Apprentice Standards; Douglas Campbell, referee, Industrial Accident Commission; Mrs. C. Ulrich Chapman, acting-chief, Division of Industrial Welfare; Lowell S. Hoflend, district representative, Division of Housing, and Glenn A. Bowers, supervisor of Conciliation.

At the Friday evening banquet which closed the conference, President Thomas L. Pitts awarded certificates to all who had attended the institute.

Your Secretary is pleased to note, because of the good effects of the change in policy, that reduced costs and a shifting to April from the summer months distinguished the 1953 conference from previous institutes sponsored by the state AFL.

State TV Conference

A large number of AFL unionists attended the two-day conference held in

Sacramento in December, 1952, at the call of Governor Earl Warren to weigh the possible use of eight television channels offered the state for educational purposes by the Federal Communications Commission earlier in the year.

The conference was divided into seven major sections after hearing Governor Warren, at the opening general session on Monday, urge that the educational channels be put to use soon whether by private or public groups. Your Secretary headed a sectional discussion group on overall television needs.

State Safety Conference

The third annual California industrial safety conference was held in February in Los Angeles. More than 600 labor union representatives participated in the two-day session, which was attended by some 1,200 persons and presided over by Paul Scharrenberg, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

Your Secretary, a member of the coordinating committee of the conference, addressed the opening assembly, and President Pitts, co-chairman of the transportation, communication and utility section, presided at the meetings of that group.

North American Conference on Apprenticeship

The first North American conference on apprenticeship has been arranged for the week of August 2-9, 1953, in San Diego. More than 2,500 representatives of government, management and labor are expected to attend this unique international workshop whose prime purpose is to emphasize the need to improve apprenticeship training and create new interest in it.

Keynote speaker is to be Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin. The program will feature section meetings for representatives of specific trades and discussion programs at general sessions, as well as outstanding speakers from the United States, Canada and Mexico. Included in the latter will be Governor Earl Warren and James A. Brownlow, president of the AFL Metal Trades Department.

The conference received formal approval by the state with the adoption of a joint resolution by the legislature early in the 1953 session, subsequently signed by Governor Warren. Since the fifth anniversary of the western conference on apprenticeship will be combined in San Diego with the first North American conference,

the resolution also invited the governors of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming to attend the meetings.

New Unemployment Clearance System

A special statewide conference was held in San Francisco on June 13, 1953, to acquaint our membership with the new unemployment clearance procedures which go into effect on August 1, 1953. Approximately 170 representatives out of the 700 unions invited to send delegates attended the meeting, which had been called by your Secretary as soon as he learned of the impending change.

At this meeting, your Secretary and the Federation's attorney, Charles P. Scully reviewed the problems of the old and new systems, and Maurice P. McCaffrey, chief attorney for the State Department of Employment, explained the changes in the administrative procedure whereby unions may avail themselves of a clearance system to establish that unemployed members are actively seeking work in accordance with provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

McCaffrey announced that the current "Union I.D. or Blue Card" system would be replaced by a new "cooperative agreement" procedure under which local unions and the State Department of Employment commit themselves to acknowledge certain rights and responsibilities.

Any local union currently using the "Blue Card" system, or any other local union which maintains a placement service for unemployed members, may apply for the contract privilege. Applications are to be made in writing by letter from the local union to any local or area office of the State Department of Employment.

The general purpose of the cooperative agreements, according to the Department, is to establish a framework in which representatives of local unions and the Department may, in day-to-day operations, work together closely and effectively toward the common objective of prompt re-employment of union members who are claimants for unemployment insurance benefits.

Unions can qualify if, under their agreements with employers, they have arrangements for dispatching the preponderance of job openings in their industry or occupational jurisdiction.

City of Hope

This has been a year of mighty strides

for the City of Hope, which is, as all know, a non-profit organization operating a free tuberculosis and cancer center in Los Angeles county and long endorsed and supported by the AF of L movement. Over the years, literally thousands of trade unionists have been restored to normal health by the institution without paying one cent for treatment.

Following a successful telethon staged last October to raise funds for the organization, plans were laid for the next fundraising event, which took the form of a testimonial banquet for your Secretary in Los Angeles on December 10, 1953. It is difficult to find words to convey your Secretary's feelings about this event, his immense pride in having been singled out for this honor, his gratification that the generous proceeds of the banquet went in their entirety to increase the funds of the City of Hope.

The affair was sponsored jointly by a City of Hope labor committee and the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, President Pitts was toastmaster at the banquet, which was attended by more than a thousand trade unionists, business figures, and community leaders from every part of the state.

II

ORGANIZATION

Dining Car Employees

The AFL Dining Car Employees on the Southern Pacific system decisively repelled a drive by an independent union, reportedly led by pro-Communists, to take over the workers which the AFL union had represented in collective bargaining with the railroad for many years.

The raiding campaign was launched early last year by the so-called "Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers Union." Later, claiming to have signed up a majority of the employees, this union petitioned the National Mediation Board for an election. In September, however, it notified the Board that the petition was being withdrawn, clearly indicating that it did not actually have enough signatures to warrant an election. But the campaign went on. Months of bitter struggle ensued, and finally a new date was set for the election on February 19, 1953.

From this test the AFL union emerged unquestionably victorious. The results of the election, which was conducted by the National Railway Mediation Board, were: AFL union, 597 votes; independent union, 439 votes. Of 1,206 workers eligible to vote, 1,045 actually cast ballots. The AFL or-

ganization, an affiliate of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International, challenged numerous absentee ballots on the basis they were taken from workers' homes by fraud and deceit and cast in opposition to the AFL union. There is no doubt that the margin of victory should have been much greater than revealed by the balloting.

Throughout the entire fight, the Dining Car Employees received strong support from the Los Angeles and Oakland Central Labor Councils, and from the State Federation. Three thousand copies of the Federation's pamphlet, "Your State AFL," together with AFL anti-discrimination literature, were mailed to all Southern Pacific dining car personnel, and a letter from your Secretary was directed to every dining car employee, outlining the advantages of AFL membership.

Metal Trades Council of Southern California

The tremendous organization drive by the Metal Trades Council of Southern California is rounding out its third year of work. Throughout the campaign the Federation has given all possible support, financially as well as organizationally. More than 5,000 new members have been brought in since the drive started.

AFL Marine Cooks and Stewards

Organization by the AFL Marine Cooks and Stewards has proceeded steadily. This program has had the support of the Federation. In addition, as was done in the Dining Car Employees' campaign, copies of "Your State AFL" and a letter from your Secretary urging the advantages of membership in the American Federation of Labor was sent to the workers involved.

The union now boasts a membership of more than 3,000 and prospects for additional membership appear favorable in view of the dissension and reported subversive activities prevailing in the camp of the dual union.

The AFL organization this June submitted a request for funds to all AFL unions and councils in the state, advising that the request carried the approval of the California State Federation of Labor. Responses to the appeal indicate that the union is enjoying the enthusiastic support of AFL affiliates in all parts of California.

Machinists—San Bernardino

Climaxing a representative election

campaign against the United Automobile Workers (CIO), the Machinists De Anza Lodge 964 (AFL) was declared the collective bargaining agent of the employees at the big Rohr Aircraft plant in San Bernardino in an NLRB-conducted election in May. The vote was 649 for the IAM to 498 for the UAW, with 30 votes cast for neither union, 32 votes challenged, and 1 vote declared void.

The election was brought about by UAW-CIO's challenge of the right of IAM De Anza Lodge 964 to represent the employees. The Machinists also represent the workers at the company's main plant at Chula Vista.

Strong support was given the AFL cause by an organizing committee of the Riverside Central Labor Council. The Council committee ran an extra 2,000 copies of the San Bernardino county weekly newspaper, giving the history of the International Association of Machinists and developing the fact that Riverside county has been basically AFL since the year of 1914.

Support was also given to the Machinists' campaign by the State Federation of Labor.

Building Trades— Modesto-Merced

As a result of contractors appealing to the Federation in protest against the competition of non-union contractors in the Modesto-Merced area, your Secretary directed the regional vice president, Brother Al Green, to take the necessary action to eliminate this condition.

The Federation has been cooperating with the State Building and Construction Trades Council in this matter, and a strategy committee has been established by the local labor movement to coordinate the AFL efforts. The Federation has given financial and other assistance in this matter.

Office Employees Teachers

Assistance, financial and otherwise, has also been given during the past year to organizational activity that has been carried on by the California State Council of Office Employees and the State Federation of Teachers.

The California State Federation of Teachers has recently issued an appeal for funds to AFL unions in California for the publication of a news magazine to reach thousands of unorganized teachers. The

fund appeal has been endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor. The fund goal of the campaign is \$40,000, it being estimated that the news magazine would be sent to 25,000 teachers in the state.

Chemical Workers— Lompoc

Delegates to this convention will be interested in learning the outcome of the long strike of Chemical Workers No. 146 against the Johns Manville plant in Lompoc, near Santa Barbara, since a history of the dispute was reviewed by Brother John Rodrigues, financial secretary of Local 146, before the Federation's 1952 convention in Santa Barbara.

The seven months' strike was concluded last October when 600 workers returned to their jobs after the settlement of their demands.

Major gains included a 20 cents per hour pay boost, increased shift differentials, a new industrial safety program, an improved hospitalization plan, and a liberalized vacation system. The wage and shift gains were made retroactive to March 4, 1952.

The Lompoc plant had been the subject of bitter health disputes because of the prevalence of toxic materials connected with the processing of diatomaceous earth. Health hazards at the plant were condemned by the State Bureau of Adult Health and other investigating agencies. When he addressed our convention Brother Rodrigues told of the company's stubborn resistance to improving health standards at the plant.

The new industrial safety program will provide for regular six-month x-rays of all employees. The preventive disease program will be under the direction of a joint union-management committee. The company is also committed to the installation of new dust elimination equipment intended to reduce the toxic dangers formerly faced by plant workers.

AFL Membership in California

The total membership of the American Federation of Labor unions in California passed the one and a quarter million mark in 1952.

The approximation of this figure was aided by an enlightening and heartening survey of labor union membership in California made by the Division of Labor Statistics and Research of the State Depart-

ment of Industrial Relations. This survey revealed that there were more than 3,300 union locals in the state with a combined membership of 1,503,400, as of July, 1952. A majority of these locals, 2,687, are chartered by AFL internationals, 279 hold charters from the CIO, and 379 are not affiliated with either of the two major federations.

The statewide figures also revealed that during the year 1951-1952 union membership in the state increased four percent while the number of wage and salary workers rose three percent. This fact indicates that organization work by labor unions is active and producing results.

The approximate total of AFL members in the state, however, when compared with the total per capita membership affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, brings forcibly to mind the realization that a large number of AF of L workers are still being denied the benefits that come from affiliation with the Federation. In this connection, your Secretary must reemphasize the fact that the responsibility for bringing all AFL local unions, central bodies, and local and state craft councils into the State Federation of Labor is a shared one.

The constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that it shall be the duty of all affiliated national and international unions to instruct their local unions to join chartered central labor bodies, departments and state federations in their vicinity where such exist. Traditionally, the central bodies and local and state craft councils have voluntarily assisted in the recruitment of members to the State Federation. Fresh from a bitter state legislative struggle and keenly aware of growing reactionary and anti-union sentiment throughout the nation, your Secretary urges the members of the Federation to consider how much more capable the AFL movement in California would be of advancing the cause of labor and protecting it from attack if our per capita membership were increased. A stepped-up program of activity on behalf of affiliation with the State Federation seems to be in order.

III LEGISLATION

Federal Legislation

Wage and Price Controls

Federal wage and salary controls were removed by President Eisenhower by an executive order dated February 6, 1953. At the same time an order was issued killing

price ceilings on meats, children's clothing, furniture, and thousands of department store items. Total removal of price controls followed shortly. It is probably superfluous to note that the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index has shown a steady rise ever since price controls were lifted. The American Federation of Labor had consistently called for the continuation of both wage and price controls for at least six months or for as long as the threat of inflation existed.

The lifting of wage controls provided that wage adjustments, including retroactive adjustments, proposed in petitions filed by employers or by employers and unions jointly and still awaiting official approval might be placed in immediate effect. In general, however the new policy meant the reopening of thousands of contracts to secure needed wage adjustments.

The California-Arizona-Nevada Regional Wage Stabilization Board finished up its business a week later with a record of approving more than 98 percent of AFL requests in one form or another.

From the first tripartite meeting held in October, 1951, until its operations ceased, the Board received 3,988 applications from AFL unions. Of the 3,988 AFL petitions, 440 were closed by action other than board rulings, such as withdrawals, transfers to other regions, or transfers to the National Board. The Regional Board therefore actually judged 3,548 AFL cases of which it fully approved 3,213, or 90.8 percent. It approved with modifications 7.5 percent. Total AFL approvals thus hit 98.3 percent of those judged.

AFL representatives on the Board were Roy M. Brewer, Los Angeles, and Wendell Phillips, San Francisco. William Fleck of Sacramento served as liaison man between AFL unions and the AFL board members during the 1951-1953 era.

President's Commission on Health Needs of the Nation

The Federation's seven-point positive program for the nation's health needs was presented to President Truman's exploring health commission at the public hearing held in San Francisco on September 29, 1953.

Our brief called for adoption of the plan as the best means of achieving a comprehensive national insurance program. The keystone of the program is the development of a national system of prepaid public health insurance, and the entire program is based on federal financial assist-

ance and planning in cooperation with state and local units of government.

The seven points of the program are as follows:

1. Funds for increasing the enrollment in schools of medicine, dentistry, dental hygiene, nursing, public health and sanitary engineering; for expanding the facilities of such schools; and for providing scholarships and maintenance funds to deserving students in these fields.

2. The establishment of additional research institutes in the field of the diseases that take an especially heavy toll of life and productivity.

3. Additional funds for the construction of hospitals, health centers, clinics and group practice facilities under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

4. Special funds to aid rural and other shortage areas in getting and maintaining personnel, hospitals, clinics, group practice facilities, mobile clinics and ambulance services, and funds to establish and operate demonstration farm health cooperatives in selected areas.

5. Additional funds for the extension of state public health services, and for the establishment and extension of local public health departments where needed.

6. Additional funds to carry on programs for maternal and child care and for services to crippled children.

7. The establishment of a national program of health insurance enabling everyone to pay for needed health and medical care services while insuring the protection of individual rights of both patients and doctors.

In developing a workable, democratic health program, labor has rejected conclusively the idea of state-controlled medicine. The theory that government should directly hire physicians, and other professionals, regulate the professional practice of medicine, and interfere with private relations between patients and their doctors is most repugnant to labor. Thus, in supporting and advocating the legislative enactment of a national system of prepaid health insurance as the best constructive alternative to socialized medicine, labor insists upon iron-clad guarantees:

- a. to preserve the private relationship between patients and physicians;

- b. to insure that both parties have full freedom of choice;

- c. to encourage early diagnosis, preventive medical procedures and use of specialists, laboratory aids, expensive drugs,

and appliances, without worry of expense for patient or doctor;

d. to insure operation of the program by health professionals and laymen responsible to the people in each local community and the individual state, not to the federal government.

Our brief also pointed out the shortcomings of voluntary health plans, which the American Federation of Labor has supported as a stop-gap measure, and urged that much of the frightful waste of human life and enormous economic loss caused by ill health could be prevented if the miracle of modern medicine were made available to all.

Importation of Foreign Labor

Federation Statement

The President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization held a public hearing in San Francisco on October 14, 1952, the purpose of which was to probe local applications of federal law. The California State Federation of Labor developed a survey of immigration as it relates to the public welfare of the west and presented the results of its findings to the Commission in a "Statement of Entrance and Employment of Illegal Aliens from Mexico."

This statement reviewed the ever-increasing volume of wetback traffic from the barely 10,000 a year apprehended by immigration officials prior to 1944 to the 565,000 in 1950, and pointed out that these continuing high annual figures represent no more than half of the total traffic and probably a good deal less. The consequences of wetback traffic were then set forth, with special emphasis on (1) the severe depression of wages and the standard of living of American farm workers, especially in areas close to the border, and (2) as a concomitant to the depression of wages, the competition for employment and large scale displacement of American workers. Also mentioned were the shockingly high rates of disease and death in the border areas where the wetback problem is greatest.

Finally, our recommendations for strengthening immigration were stated. These were three in number, as follows:

1. The Immigration and Naturalization Service should be strengthened by (a) giving its agents clear authority to enter upon the place of employment to determine if illegal aliens are employed, (b) providing clear statutory penalties for harboring,

concealing, or transporting illegal aliens, and (c) providing the Service with increased appropriations for personnel and equipment. (Public Law 283, approved by President Truman on March 20, 1952, has carried out only partially parts (a) and (b) of this recommendation. In some measure, it has increased the authority of the Service to deal more effectively with the wetback problem, but Congress has consistently refused to appropriate anywhere near sufficient funds to the Service for personnel and equipment in order to use its authority.)

2. Legislation should be enacted making it unlawful to knowingly employ aliens illegally in the United States. This can be accomplished simply by extending the meaning of "harboring" and "concealing" illegal aliens to include employment of such aliens, or by prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of any product on which illegal alien labor has worked.

3. The State Department should seek the active cooperation of the Mexican government in developing a program eliminating the flow of wetbacks into the United States by (a) the strict enforcement of the Mexican emigration laws, (b) preventing the concentration of surplus supplies of labor in areas close to the border, and (c) developing a long range agricultural program which will raise the living standards of the Mexican worker and thereby reduce the attractiveness of employment in the United States.

In concluding our statement, we made one further point concerning the denial to farm workers of the economic and social security gains of the past fifteen years, which is at the very bottom of the wetback problem. We stated, in this connection, our firm belief that, if employers were compelled to maintain a decent standard of minimum wages, irrespective of the nationality of the worker to whom wages are paid, the advantages of wetback employment would soon disappear, and wetback traffic would be materially reduced.

Labor Advisory Committee on Farm Labor

The Labor Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, which came into being over a year ago, has continued to function as vigorously as is possible for an advisory body. At its meeting in Washington, D. C., on February 17, 1953, it agreed upon a series of recommendations for legislative and administrative action leading to the overcoming of substandard conditions for American and foreign workers alike, and

which would aid both groups to be accepted and treated as respected citizens in the farm communities where they come to make an essential contribution to national production.

The urgency of the legislative recommendations, which are too lengthy to be included in this report, is apparent when it is realized that Public Law 78, under which Mexican workers have been brought into the United States since 1951, will expire on December 31 of this year. It is the Committee's opinion that there is a very real danger that this law will be extended by Congress with even fewer safeguards against abuse than it now contains.

In addition, the Committee warned that ever since the Farm Placement Service has been returned to the U. S. Department of Labor, there have been constant threats to transfer this agency to the Department of Agriculture. It is recognized that the latter department is an agency representing the interests of agricultural employers, and the Farm Placement Service is definitely a part of the Labor Department's functions.

A review of current conditions at this same meeting of the Committee revealed that the situation is steadily worsening. In such state as California, Arizona, Texas and Florida, American workers had been displaced during the preceding few months by foreign workers brought in under contract.

During 1952, 200,000 Mexicans were brought in as contract farm labor (57,407 of these being imported to California). The number of deportations of wetbacks increased to nearly 600,000, with ample evidence that the rate was rising sharply. Living and working conditions are deplorable and are a menace to the welfare of contract workers and American citizens. And finally, an increasing segment of large-scale agriculture has come to depend almost entirely on imported foreign workers, preferring them to Americans, and making no genuine effort to attract Americans through providing decent employment and community conditions.

Importation of Japanese Workers

Indicating to what lengths the large-scale farmers are willing to go in their determination to keep their supply of low-paid labor was the exposure at the beginning of this year of reported citrus grower plans to import thousands of Japanese workers for labor in Ventura citrus groves and other California farm lands.

News about the alleged wage plot first

broke early in January in Tokyo when Richard L. G. Deverall, of the AFL Free Trade Union Committee, revealed that the Nippon Times, a Tokyo daily, had published an article stating that the Citrus Growers Association of Ventura county had requested Governor Shinjo Ono of the Wakayama Prefecture to recruit 7,000 Japanese farm workers for California orange and lemon groves.

Protests were promptly lodged with the U. S. Department of Labor and the Department of Justice by the AFL National Agricultural Workers Union and the Ventura Central Labor Council. The story was given wide publicity in California by the Federation through the Weekly News Letter and the AFL labor press. The Japanese workers were not imported.

Recommended Reading

Because this entire problem is of such tremendous importance to labor, and especially so in California, your Secretary feels that our members should acquaint themselves with its details and ramifications. The following publications are therefore recommended to all who may be interested:

"Migratory Labor in American Agriculture," report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1951. 188p.

"No Work Today! The Plight of America's Migrants," by Varden Fuller (Summary of "Migratory Labor in American Agriculture.") Public Affairs Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1953, 28p.

"Migratory Workers, the Mobile Tenth of American Agriculture," by Lowry Nelson. National Planning Association, Washington D. C., 1953, 33p.

Trans-Sierra Highway

At its December meeting, the Executive Council unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Congress to take action to establish a modern, all-year, trans-Sierra highway in the interest of national security. Your Secretary thereupon sent a letter to each California congressman and senator urging him to take every action available to him to secure the immediate modernization of a major trans-Sierra highway so that the vital defense zone of the San Francisco Bay area might be assured a continuous reinforcement of defense materials in the event of enemy attack. Copies of the resolution were also sent to the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, which has spearheaded the move

to obtain this highway, and were greatly appreciated.

Acknowledgment of this letter were uniformly favorable, and our representatives in Washington pledged their fullest support of the project. Congressman William S. Mailliard from the 4th District enclosed a copy of **HR 7**, which had been introduced on January 3, 1953, by Congressman John D. Dingell (D., Michigan), and proposes the creation of a "federal super-highway authority" in order to aid national defense, promote public safety, and improve facilities for cross-country transportation. Passage of this bill, as Congressman Mailliard suggested, might very well provide the machinery through which such an undertaking might be made. To date, however, no action has been taken by Congress on this bill.

We may thank Congressman Samuel Y. Yorty for a clarification of the existing possible means. Immediately upon receiving our letter, he communicated with the Defense Department and was advised that the Army Department has the responsibility for matters pertaining to access and defense highways. A few days later he received a letter from the office of the Secretary of the Army, which he forwarded to your Secretary.

In brief, this letter declared that the section of U. S. Highway No. 40 with which our resolution is concerned has been designated as part of the national system of interstate highways. The Defense Department has requested that this system be improved to the highest practical uniform design standards, and that first priority be given to correction of major deficiencies in the system in the accomplishment of the federal-aid highway improvement program. Since funds are not available, however, for all justified highway construction, determination of the relative importance of various highway improvements must be made by the state concerned and the Bureau of Public Roads, the initiation of federal-aid and state highway improvements being a responsibility of the appropriate state highway department officials. The letter closed with the suggestion that the City Council of Sparks, Nevada, discuss the improvement of U. S. Highway No. 40 with appropriate representatives of the various states concerned.

Meantime, on May 18, 1953, **SB 1977** was introduced in the California legislature by Senator Harold T. Johnson providing for the construction of a state highway across the Sierra Nevada Mountains and into the San Francisco Bay

area. This bill, now a law, provides for the selection of the route by the California Highway Commission, and the allocation by the Commission, from time to time as federal funds, other than regular federal aid apportionments, are made available, of \$20 million from the state Highway Funds for the construction of this route. The money is to be made available in equal parts in the coming five fiscal years to the extent that federal funds are available for matching purposes in each of these years; in other words, any sums spent from the \$20 million are to be matched by like or greater amounts from the federal government.

There, for the moment, the matter rests, but there is no doubt that the state will now move ahead as quickly as possible to achieve this most desirable highway improvement, with the fullest cooperation of our representatives in Washington.

National Conference on Labor Legislation

The 19th National Conference on Labor Legislation met in Washington, D. C., on December 2 and 3, 1952, attended by delegates from 38 states and territories. President Pitts represented the California State Federation of Labor at this conference.

In general, the conference discussed effective methods of broadening the functions and improving the administration of state departments of labor, but there were also extremely important special discussions on minimum wages and migratory labor.

Previous conferences have stressed the definition of desirable goals for labor legislation; this conference focussed its attention on proven administrative methods for bringing about needed improvements in labor standards. The discussions on this point included coordination of work with other state and federal agencies concerned, and good public relations, which are essential to an educational program based on factual studies of the problem. To achieve good public relations, the conference urged liaison with the state legislature, the cooperation and support of organized labor and other groups in the community, and efforts to obtain voluntary compliance with labor laws, with compulsion used only as a last resort.

The discussions on minimum wage legislation revolved on the necessity for educational programs to bring the facts to those who presently oppose or are indifferent to such legislation. About half of the states do not have any minimum wage

laws, and, in addition, the erroneous belief is widespread that the 75-cent minimum wage of the Fair Labor Standards Act applies to all workers in the United States.

The discussions on migratory labor were of particular interest to delegates from the west and southwest, since they included the "wetback" problem.

Establishing that action in migratory labor problems is a function appropriate to departments of labor, the conference went on to affirm that protection for all agricultural workers is generally lacking in the United States, and that this lack of standards is now seriously affecting the condition of the migratory workers. Several delegates emphasized the need for action on recommendations of the President's 1951 Commission on Migratory Labor. It was agreed that departments of labor in states importing foreign labor should take responsibility for action on migratory labor problems. Nevertheless, it was clear that a basic aspect of the overall problem remains a federal one of enforcement, since the legal Mexican entrants who seek employment in the states in nonagricultural industries after their seasonal jobs are finished are violating immigration regulations as much as the wetbacks whose very entrance into the country is illegal. Conclusions as to what action state departments of labor might take were confined to educational programs leading to the stimulation of interest and voluntary action by community groups and utilization of whatever laws may now exist in the fields of housing, child labor, education, wage payment, and the like.

State Legislation

1953 Session of Legislature

A complete and detailed account of the actions of the 1953 legislature will be found in the separately issued "Sacramento Story, 1953."

Committee on Legislation

At the December meeting of the Executive Council, President Pitts appointed the following vice presidents to serve on the Committee on Legislation: Arthur F. Dougherty, San Francisco, Chairman; Max J. Osslo, San Diego; Harry Finks, Sacramento; Pat Somerset, Hollywood; Robert S. Ash, Oakland; Paul L. Reeves, Fresno. Your Secretary takes this opportunity to thank these brothers for their assistance during the 1953 session.

Emergency Meeting on Legislation

By early February, it was apparent that a major drive against organized labor itself, as well as many of the social gains it had made over the years, was under way at this session of the legislature. That the Federation must be prepared to put up its hardest fight in its more than half-century of legislative battling was equally clear. Accordingly, your Secretary took immediate steps to mobilize the full strength of the AFL organizations in California to meet this threat.

In a communication addressed to all affiliates of the Federation, your Secretary listed fourteen bills, most of them aimed at breaking the bargaining strength of the trade union movement through the establishment of the compulsory open shop, "hot cargo" measures and the like, and others seeking to abolish the California Conciliation Service, require extremely detailed annual financial statements from unions, and enact the "millionaires' tax amendment." These bills were more dangerous to the welfare of labor than any your Secretary can remember during many years of experience in Sacramento, not only in themselves but in the number of them, and it is certain that the passage of any one of them would have gravely weakened the functioning of the California unions.

Your Secretary urged the affiliates to see their local assemblymen and senators as soon as possible before the legislature reconvened on February 24 and explain to them the dangers embodied in these bills, and at the same time urge them to give favorable consideration to the Federation-sponsored measures to liberalize laws on workmen's compensation, and unemployment and disability insurance. Enclosed was a roster listing all assemblymen and senators by home address. The response of local affiliated bodies to this appeal was heartening. In almost every section of the state, AFL representatives visited their assemblymen and senators.

A second communication, addressed to all AFL councils in the state, followed the first, announcing that a state-wide emergency meeting to consider pending legislation would be held in San Francisco on February 20, and asking the councils to send representatives. Two hundred and ten delegates responded.

At this meeting the staggering two-fold task confronting the Federation at Sacramento was presented to the delegates: (1) defeat of destructive anti-labor

bills, and (2) passage of progressive measures. The positive and negative aspects of bills affecting labor union functions, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, industrial safety, construction, motor vehicles, and taxation were reviewed. The Federation's attorney, Charles P. Scully, provided detailed analyses of harmful bills in the theatres of workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and disability insurance. After a full day of discussion, the delegates pledged one hundred per cent local-level support of the Federation's program—a pledge which, your Secretary is proud to say, was loyally kept throughout the long and difficult session.

Suffice it to say, none of the anti-labor bills were passed, while we were able to have enacted a small portion of our liberal program, in the face of a combination of savage opposition on the part of some legislators and a determination on the part of others to retain the status quo at all costs. Even now, that we should have been able to make any gains at all seems incredible.

Federation's Digest of Legislation

The Federation's official digest of proposed legislation was off the press and mailed to the affiliated unions and councils as the legislature reconvened on February 24. More than 2,500 measures affecting the welfare of the working people in California were digested and grouped in "good," "bad," or "watch" categories under forty-nine topical headings.

Weekly News Letter

Throughout the entire session of the legislature, the Weekly News Letter kept the membership up to date with events in Sacramento. What was even more important, the News Letter carried each week full information about committee hearings on bills of interest to our members to be held during the following week, including bill numbers and times and places of committee meetings.

Legislation Based on Convention Resolutions

In line with the Federation's usual practice, bills introduced on our behalf at the 1953 session of the legislature were based on policy statements and resolutions adopted by the 1952 convention. Sixty of the 150 Federation-sponsored bills introduced stemmed directly from resolutions embodying the wishes of our affiliated

unions and councils. The following is a brief summary of these matters, with the number and title of each resolution and the number of the corresponding bill, as well as the reasons, in a few instances, why no bill was introduced.

No. 4—"Unemployment Insurance for Employees of Non-Profit Organizations." **AB 378.**

No. 11—"Repeal Section 271.2 of State Vehicle Code." **AB 289** and **AB 290.**

No. 12—"Right of Association for Fire Fighters and Other Public Employees." **AB 463.**

No. 13—"Holidays for Firemen." **AB 465.**

No. 14—"Credit for Prior Service When Entering State Retirement Plan." **AB 466.**

No. 15—"Sixty-Hour Work Week for Fire Fighters." **AB 467.**

No. 29—"Accident Commission Permission Before Treatment is Discontinued." **AB 243** and **SB 453.**

No. 34—"Rehabilitation of Injured Workers." **AB 746** and **SB 460.**

No. 35—"Unemployment Insurance for Workers After Lengthy Disability." **AB 213** and **SB 609.**

No. 37—"Spray Gun Abatement." **AB 257.**

No. 38—"Disability Benefits to Go to Survivor in Case of Death." **AB 353.**

No. 39—"Provide for Wage Predetermination in Labor Code"; **No. 40**—"Add 8-Hour Day and Overtime Provisions to Labor Code."

After consultation with the State Building Trades' representative, the Federation's attorney, Charles Scully, was assured that other bills prepared by us on this council's behalf accomplished all of the purposes of these resolutions and that, accordingly, no additional legislation was required.

No. 53—"Equal Pay for Women."

Mr. Scully reported to your Secretary that, as he construed this resolution, it was impossible to prepare legislation, since no adequate study has been made of California and other state laws as indicated therein. The interested parties were therefore notified that, because of the insufficient time which had elapsed between the convention and the current session of the legislature, no bill would be prepared on this resolution.

No. 55—"Permanent Child Care Centers."

After consultation, it was agreed that this resolution simply required our support

of permanent child care centers if such legislation were introduced, rather than the preparation and introduction of such a measure.

No. 56—"Disability Insurance to Cover Pregnancy." **AB 1477, AB 2625, and SB 511.**

No. 65—"Increase Barbers' Examination Fees." **AB 342.**

No. 67—"Amend Exemptions from Cosmetology Act." **AB 344.**

No. 68—"Qualifications for Training of Junior Cosmetology Operators." **AB 345.**

No. 70—"Remove Restriction on Terms Served by Members of Cosmetology Board." **AB 343.**

No. 72—"Sunday Closing for Barber Shops." **AB 341.**

No. 75—"Repeal of Jurisdictional Strike Act." **AB 469.**

No. 79—"Limit Employment Agency Fees to 10 Per cent." **AB 464.**

No. 90—"Repeal Unjust U.I. Eligibility Provisions." **AB 350, SB 617, and AB 1678, SB 615.**

No. 93—"Increase Jury Fees." **AB 254.**

No. 94—"Limit Extra-Curricular Activities of Teachers." **AB 501.**

No. 95—"Broaden California Tenure Law." **AB 500, AB 1123, and AB 1258.**

No. 98—"Increase Minimum Annual Salary of Teachers to \$4,000." **AB 1261.**

No. 99—"Non-Credentialed Teachers." **AB 502.**

No. 103—"Increase Teachers' Pensions." **AB 1259.**

No. 110—"Clarify Certain Provisions of Government and Streets and Highways Code Relating to Public Works."

The representative of the State Building Trades Council agreed that other bills prepared by us for this council accomplished the purpose of this resolution; accordingly, no bill was prepared for this resolution.

No. 111—"Amend Definition of Public Works in Labor Code." **AB 1140.**

No. 112—"Establish Separate Category for Payment of Public Works' Maintenance." **AB 1131.**

No. 113—"Prevailing Wage for Day Labor on All Public Construction Work." **AB 1136.**

No. 114—"County Maintenance Employees to Maintain Existing Highways, etc." **AB 1138.**

No. 115—"County Maintenance Employ-

ees to Maintain County Buildings Only." **AB 1134.**

No. 116—"County Maintenance Personnel to Be Used on Public Works, etc., for Maintenance Only." **AB 1137.**

No. 117—"County Prisoners to Be Used on Public Works, etc., for Maintenance Only." **AB 1135.**

No. 118—"Determination of Prevailing Wages to Be Made by Body Awarding Contract for Public Works." **AB 1141.**

No. 122—"Define Painting and Decorating on Public Works, etc., as Construction Work." **AB 1132.**

No. 123—"Define Painting and Decorating on Public Works, etc., as Construction Work."

The representative of the State Building Trades agreed that the purposes of this resolution had been accomplished in the drafting of **AB 1132.**

No. 124—"Use of County Prisoners on Public Works, etc., to Be Limited to Maintenance Work." **AB 1139.**

No. 133—"Permanent Fair Employment Practices Act for California." **AB 917.**

No. 138—"Social Security and Unemployment Insurance for State Employees." **AB 347.**

No. 141—"Amend Safety Laws to Protect Roofers." **AB 2116.**

No. 145—"Employment Services for Teachers by Department of Employment."

After discussion, it was agreed that this resolution simply required our endorsement of such legislation when introduced.

No. 147—"State Hospital Employees' Retirement after 25 Years."

The sponsors of this resolution stated that they desired the legislation on this subject to be applicable to state employees generally, rather than to their own group. Mr. Scully advised them that it was impossible to do this, since it was a substantial change in the resolution as adopted by the convention; no legislation was therefore prepared.

No. 154—"Collective Bargaining for Employees of Municipally-Owned Transportation." **AB 462.**

No. 155—"Employees to Choose Own Disability Insurance Carrier." **AB 247 and SB 518.**

No. 158—"Limit Employment Agency Fees and Provide Penalties for Placing Illegal Labor." **AB 291.**

No. 164—"State Recreation Program."

It was agreed that this resolution simply

required our support of legislation if introduced.

No. 165—"Protect Compensation Rights of Injured Workmen."

The sponsors of this resolution were notified that it proved impossible to prepare legislation to accomplish its aims.

No. 183—"Effective Smog Control."

It was agreed that this resolution required us simply to assert our support in favor of such legislation if introduced.

No. 189—"Prohibit Industrial Home-work."

It was agreed that this resolution required us simply to support such legislation if introduced.

No. 195—"Provide Misdemeanor Penalty for Violation of Certain Public Health Code Provisions." **AB 944.**

No. 203—"Adequate Enforcement of Workmen's Compensation Compulsory Insurance Provisions."

It was agreed that this resolution simply required our support of such legislation if introduced.

No. 209—"Limit Weights for Male Employees Other Than Minors to 100 Pounds." **AB 2116.**

No. 211—"Attorneys' Fees in Workmen's Compensation Cases." **AB 120 and SB 463.**

No. 212—"Amend Certain Sections of Alcoholic Beverages Control Act to Include Labor." **AB 2413.**

No. 223—"Reimburse Injured Workers for Subsequent Medical Examinations."

It was Mr. Scully's opinion that no additional legislation was necessary to accomplish the purposes of this resolution, since this is already the law of the state as a result of the court decisions; accordingly, no bill was prepared.

No. 227—"Ambulance and First-Aid Facilities to Be Available at All Times." **AB 2412.**

No. 232—"Improve State Housing Program."

The sponsors of this resolution were notified that it was impossible to prepare legislation to accomplish any of the desired results, and other means were suggested.

No. 234—"Prevailing Wages." **AB 217 and AB 218.**

nevertheless we can say with pride that the California Labor League for Political Education functioned better than it ever has in the few years since it came into existence. During the closing months of the campaign one could sense the ceaseless, day-to-day, state-wide activity of the league, which was responsible for all of our victories and the close margin by which some candidates and ballot measures were defeated. In this will be found the surest promise for the future.

Campaign

Shortly after the pre-general election convention of the California Labor League for Political Education in Santa Barbara on August 27, 1952, the California LLPE prepared and issued a pamphlet containing its endorsements of candidates for President of the United States, Congress, both houses of the state legislature, and the endorsements of the Federation's convention on ballot propositions. Copies were sent to all AFL local unions and councils in the state as well as to the local leagues, and they were asked to order the number of copies they would need for distribution. In all, well over a million and a half of these pamphlets were distributed during the final weeks of the campaign.

In regard to the ballot propositions, major emphasis was given to No. 13, which called for the elimination of the cross-filing system in California, which has been fought vigorously by the Federation for more than twenty-five years. The California Committee to Abolish Cross-Filing, honorary chairman, Dan A. Kimball, then Secretary of the Navy, opened its campaign at the beginning of October. AFL leaders throughout the state were on this committee, and local unions and councils were supplied with thousands of copies of the "Vote YES Proposition 13" pamphlet to distribute to their members. Throughout the campaign the Federation worked with other large groups supporting a YES vote on this proposition: the Republican Committee to Abolish Cross-Filing, the Democratic Committee to Abolish Cross-Filing, the League of Women Voters of California, and Californians for Responsible Party Government.

The proposition failed to carry by only 3,654 votes, so close a margin in a presidential election that all who worked for the measure were heartened, feeling sure that success is possible in the very near future. The official tally of votes showed 2,150,073 for, and 2,153,727 against, clearly indicating the tremendous dissatisfaction

IV

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Although the results of the 1952 general election were disappointing in many ways,

with the cross-filing system on the part of the citizens of California.

Results of Election

The results of the 1952 general election may be summarized as follows:

1. **Congressional Districts.** The CLLPE made 27 endorsements in the primary and/or general election and was successful with 11 candidates, or 40.7 per cent of those supported.

2. **State Senate.** The CLLPE made 12 endorsements in the primary and/or general election and was successful with 7 candidates, or 58.3 per cent of those supported.

3. **State Assembly.** The CLLPE made 64 endorsements in the primary and/or general election, and was successful with 41 or 64.06 per cent of those supported.

The following California LLPE-endorsed candidates were elected:

House of Representatives

District

- 2 Claire Engle
- 3 John E. Moss
- 5 John F. Shelley
- 6 Robert L. Condon
- 8 George P. Miller
- 14 Harlan Hagen
- 17 Cecil R. King
- 19 Chet Holifield
- 23 Clyde Doyle
- 26 Samuel W. Yorty
- 27 Harry R. Sheppard

State Senate

District

- 1 Harold J. Powers
- 5 Edwin J. Regan
- 7 Harold T. Johnson
- 11 Nathan F. Coombs
- 15 Luther E. Gibson
- 17 George Miller, Jr.
- 33 James J. McBride

State Assembly

District

- 2 Mrs. Pauline Davis
- 3 Lloyd W. Lowrey
- 5 Samuel R. Geddes
- 8 Gordon A. Fleury
- 9 Roy J. Nielsen
- 11 S. C. Masterson
- 12 John J. McFall
- 13 Francis Dunn, Jr.
- 14 Randal F. Dickey
- 15 L. H. Lincoln
- 17- William B. Rumford
- 19 Charles W. Meyers

- 20 Thomas A. Maloney
- 22 Bernard R. Brady
- 23 William Clifton Berry
- 24 George D. Collins, Jr.
- 26 Richard J. Dolwig
- 30 Ralph M. Brown
- 32 Wallace D. Henderson
- 37 John B. Cooke
- 38 Dorothy M. Donahoe
- 40 Edward E. Elliott
- 41 Julian Beck
- 45 Thomas J. Doyle
- 46 Charles E. Chapel
- 49 Ernest R. Geddes
- 51 William A. Munnell
- 52 Jonathan Hollibaugh
- 55 Vernon Kilpatrick
- 61 Lester A. McMillan
- 62 Augustus F. Hawkins
- 65 John W. Evans
- 66 Gordon R. Hahn
- 67 Clayton A. Dills
- 68 Vincent Thomas
- 69 Carley V. Porter
- 71 L. M. Backstrand
- 72 Stanford C. Shaw
- 73 Stewart Hinckley
- 78 Frank Luckel
- 79 Kathryn T. Niehouse

Propositions

- No. 1. \$150 Million Veterans' Bond Issue
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 2. Public School Funds
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 3. Welfare Exemption of Non-profit
School Property
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 4. Payments to Needy Blind
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 5. Subversive Persons and Groups
Recommendation: No.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 6. Oaths of Office
Recommendation: No.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 7. Ballot Designation of Party
Recommendation: No.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 8. Church Buildings Under Construc-
tion
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 9. College Buildings Under Construc-
tion
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.

- No. 10. Certain Expenditures of Public Funds Prohibited
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: No.
- No. 11. Payments to Aged Persons
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: No.
- No. 12. Military Service by Public Officers
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 13. Prohibition of Cross-Filing
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: No.
- No. 14. Repealing Constitutional Restrictions on Chinese
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 15. Taxation of Insurance Companies and Banks
Recommendation: No.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 16. Borough Form City Government
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 17. Chiropractors
No recommendation.
Vote: No.
- No. 18. Community Redevelopment Projects
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 19. Grand Juries
Recommendation: No.
Vote: No.
- No. 20. State Funds for Hospital Construction
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 21. Superior Judges, Vacancies
No recommendation.
Vote: Yes.
- No. 22. Property Tax Statements
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: No.
- No. 23. Description of Property for Assessment
No recommendation.
Vote: No.
- No. 24. \$185 Million School Bond Issue
Recommendation: Yes.
Vote: Yes.

Future Perspectives

Lessons of the November general election have been driven home to labor forcefully during the past months in the action

of the Congress and those of the various state legislatures. California labor has been particularly edified by the grim struggle waged by its representatives at the state capitol to save the essentials of the trade union movement against a powerful, many-pronged attack by anti-union interests.

In the midst of this struggle, your Secretary, sharply aware that it would be folly to count on always being able to just barely overcome such attacks, session after session, wrote to all California AFL unions and councils not affiliated with the California Labor League for Political Education. The facts were stated simply, as follows: (1) in order to defeat anti-labor laws, and in order to write desperately needed laws for the benefit of the working people of California, we must have more sympathetic legislators in Sacramento; (2) we can elect the needed legislators only through efficient political action; (3) the AFL movement in California has its official political unit in the California Labor League for Political Education. Affiliation with the CLLPE was urged.

Soon after the adjournment of the legislature, your Secretary sent another letter to all AFL local unions and councils in the state, reviewing the session, recounting our victories, and thanking the officers and members of our unions and councils for their splendid assistance and cooperation. That the reactionary interests did not succeed in their attacks on the unions or the numerous hard-won laws beneficial to the workers of this state was due in large measure to the thousands of letters and telegrams sent to the legislators by the officers of our unions and councils. In other words, this intelligent and vigorous action made it clear to every member of the legislature that a large segment of the population was aroused over the attacks of the reactionaries. Stressing the proven worth and the continuing need of unity of action in the legislative and political field, your Secretary again urged immediate affiliation with the California Labor League for Political Education to the end of forming a more sympathetic Congress and state legislature.

At this 1953 Federation convention, one afternoon will be devoted to the entire subject of political activity by our membership. The primaries for the 1954 general election are less than a year away. There is much work to do and no time to waste in preparing for it.

V

LEGAL SERVICES**Report of
Attorney Charles P. Scully****Court Appearances****Weymes v. Stockton Labor
Council, etc., et al**

This action involves both a civil suit for injunction and damages brought by the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Stockton against the Stockton Labor Council and other defendants, and a charge with respect to which a complaint and hearing has been held before the National Labor Relations Board, holding the company guilty of unfair labor practices.

A motion to dismiss the suit has been filed at the state court level on the ground that the National Labor Relations Board has exclusive jurisdiction. This motion as of the present time has not as yet been ruled upon.

**Seven-Up Bottling Co. of Los Angeles
v. Grocery Drivers Union, Local 848,
and similar cases**

These cases involve the so-called Jurisdictional Strike Act. The Supreme Court has held the act applicable and although petitions for rehearing were filed, such petitions were denied.

It is not certain at the present time whether or not any of these cases will be taken up to the United States Supreme Court.

McGrath v. Sacramento School District

There is nothing new to report on this case since my last annual report. I have heard nothing from the attorney, Mr. Gray, who is handling this action for the teacher involved.

Benton v. Painters, et al

This is a suit for injunction and damages filed in the San Diego Superior Court in which a judgment was obtained against the union.

On November 15, 1952, I conferred with Mr. DeBrunner, Secretary of the San Diego Building Trades Council, in my offices in San Francisco, and on November 24-25, 1952, conferred with the representatives of the San Diego Building Trades Council in San Diego in regard to this and allied matters.

I have also discussed the matter with the principal attorneys in the case.

Unemployment Insurance**Governor Warren's Advisory
Commission**

As previously reported, I have been appointed to this committee by the Governor and have attended meetings on the following dates:

August 14-15, 1952....Berkeley, Calif.
October 6-7, 1952....Sacramento, Calif.
October 26, 1952.....Berkeley, Calif.
December 23, 1952.....Berkeley, Calif.
January 10, 1953.....Berkeley, Calif.

At the January 10, 1953, meeting, it was clear that the parties would be unable to reach any agreement and accordingly the recommendation was made that regretfully the Commission should disband and the Governor should be so advised.

**Codification of the Unemployment
Insurance Act**

On July 28, 1952, I conferred with Mr. Czesla, deputy legislative counsel of the state of California, with respect to the proposed codification and pointed out to him various provisions which we thought caused substantive changes in the codification.

Many of our suggestions were concurred in, and the remaining several were heard before a subcommittee of the California Code Commission on Tuesday, December 9, 1952, in San Francisco, and approved in substance.

The Code Commission determined to codify the Act at the last session and resolved the dispute as to the particular Code in which it is to be inserted by agreeing that it should be a separate Code in and of itself.

Conferences With the Department

(a) On November 14, 1952, I conferred with the Director and his staff and representatives of the farm group with respect to a desire for a broader exemption under the definition of agricultural labor as it is defined in the Act.

I set forth at length our position on the matter, which was opposed to that of the farm group, and was advised that the matter would be taken under consideration by the Department.

On June 29, 1953, I attended a public hearing at Sacramento at which time I protested on behalf of the State Federa-

tion of Labor the entire proposed regulation on the ground that it was exclusively a matter subject to legislative control. I have not as yet been advised as to whether the Director is proceeding with his suggested adoption, but if so, it will then be appealed to the Appeals Board.

(b) On November 14, 1952, I met with representatives of the Department and representatives of the insurance carriers and of the State Public Health Department with respect to a revised definition for the word "hospital" with respect to disability insurance claims.

I objected to the proposed definition on the ground it was not sufficiently broad, and it was agreed that the definition would be broadened so as to include any bona fide hospital.

On January 5, 1953, I attended a public hearing at Sacramento at which time no opposition was expressed and the new regulation has now become effective.

(c) On June 16, 1953, I attended a labor-management meeting at San Francisco, California, to discuss the revision in interstate benefits. This provides for a more equitable exercise of the privilege by the employee of the particular state against which he first desires to file his claim.

Although the employer representatives expressed some opposition, the public hearing has been held and it is my understanding that the regulation will shortly be put into effect.

Statewide Conference

On June 13, 1953, I participated in the statewide conference at the Plumbers Hall, San Francisco, to discuss with interested delegates the proposed revision of the Blue Card system by the Department of Employment.

Workmen's Compensation

Permanent Disability Rules and Regulations

Effective August 1, 1952, the Industrial Accident Commission adopted regulations affecting the permanent disability ratings, both for formal and informal ratings. New forms have been issued and a substantial number of our suggestions, although not all, have been adopted.

Cardiac in Industry Committee

Since my last annual report, I have heard absolutely nothing in regard to this matter, and apparently the medical com-

mittee established is attempting to ignore our interest in the matter.

Disability Insurance Liens

Since my last annual report, I have heard nothing further on this matter, and to my knowledge the Commission has not, as yet, rendered a final determination with respect to this point.

Conference With Representatives of the Department of Finance

On October 10 and November 26, 1952, conferred with Mr. Wallen, representative of the Department of Finance, to discuss in detail with him whatever suggestions we might have with respect to the practices and procedures of the Commission.

I am submitting to him a full report with respect to the position of the Federation, since he has previously apparently obtained similar reports from other interested parties.

Conference With Representatives of the Personnel Board

On November 26, 1952, I met with Mr. Everett, the Payroll representative of the Personnel Board, in regard to the petitions for salary increases of the Industrial Accident Commission attorneys and medical department representatives.

I gave him the Federation's position on this matter and indicated that we would further express ourselves before the Personnel Board at its meeting in San Francisco, December 19-20, 1952. At this meeting on December 19, I also spoke in favor of the Deputy Labor Commissioners receiving a raise, but no raises were granted to them.

Legislation

Senate Interim Committee on Workmen's Compensation

On July 14 and 15, 1952, I attended a meeting of the Senate Interim Committee in San Francisco and expressed fully the position of the Federation in regard to the problem of medical care and the medical fee schedule.

Senate Interim Committee on Finance and Insurance

On November 19 and 20, 1952, I attended a meeting of this committee in Sacramento and discussed the questions of group workmen's compensation, life care for the aged, and general recommendations with respect to workmen's compensation, unemploy-

ment insurance and other subject matters which are the property of this committee.

Conferences With State Departments

(a) On November 3, 1952, I met with Director Scharrenberg and Attorney Thomas of the Department of Industrial Relations and reviewed briefly with them certain proposed legislation the Department was submitting.

(b) On November 24, 1952, I met with Labor Commissioner Mashburn and his office representatives, Mrs. Oliver and Mr. Gold, together with Secretary Haggerty, to discuss proposals of this Department being submitted to the legislature.

(c) On December 2, 1952, I attended an all-day meeting called by the Insurance Commissioner at his offices in San Francisco to discuss proposed legislation. Although most of this legislation was not pertinent as far as our organization was concerned, I did fully express the views of the Federation with respect to certain proposed changes in the group insurance law. I attended a similar meeting on December 30, 1952.

Drafting of Legislation for 1953

I drafted over 125 legislative proposals for submission at the last session of the legislature resulting from the convention of the Federation and the suggestions of its officers and affiliates.

Statewide Legislative Conference

On February 20, 1953, I attended a statewide conference called by the State Federation of Labor to discuss pending legislation. The conference was held at the Musicians Hall, San Francisco.

At that time, I explained in some detail the legislation proposed by the Federation and discussed briefly all legislation introduced during the first part of the legislative session.

Analysis of Legislation

I assisted in the analysis of all legislation proposed at the last session of the legislature and cooperated in the preparation of the booklet issued by the Federation.

Legislative Session

Together with the Secretary, President, and Vice President Finks, I attended the entire session of the legislature. I appeared before numerous committees expressing the views of the Federation, but I believe that it is unnecessary for me to repeat in detail what transpired because

a separate and complete legislative report is being prepared and submitted to the affiliated organizations.

Suffice to say, however, that in my opinion we were most fortunate that the legislature adjourned with as little detriment suffered by labor organizations as was the case.

Conventions and State Conferences

I attended the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Santa Barbara, August 21-29, 1952, and assisted the committees and all others desiring my services at that time. Prior to the convention, I assisted the Secretary and the staff in preparation of a policy statement.

AF of L Convention

I attended the convention of the AF of L in New York, September 15-23, 1952, and conferred with the national representatives and their counsels on various legal matters confronting the Federation, including various problems with respect to the filing of reports.

In view of the fact that the Secretary will have made a complete report on this matter, I do not see any point in going into detail.

Labor Press Conference

On November 29, 1952, I attended the Labor Press Conference at Santa Barbara and discussed the problems of the labor press, particularly with respect to the relationship between a newspaper of general circulation and the problem of picketing and libel law.

Trust Agreements

I have rendered numerous opinions and have conferred on many occasions with the affiliated locals in regard to the problem of trust agreements, particularly insofar as the field of health and welfare programs is concerned.

In addition, I have specifically drafted trust agreements for two organizations, namely, the San Francisco Office Employees' Union, Local 3, and the San Francisco Motion Picture Projectionists Union, and have met with them on several occasions.

Miscellaneous

In addition to the above, I have conferred both in office conferences, by correspondence and by telephone with numerous affiliates of the Federation, giving them advice and counsel.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY CLARENCE E. TODD

Constitutionality of County Ordinances

Santa Cruz County Ordinance

About May 1, 1953, my office was informed that an anti-picketing ordinance was threatened in Santa Cruz county, and we were instructed to cooperate with organized labor in Santa Cruz to oppose the passage of the ordinance, and to take whatever steps might be necessary.

At the first reading on May 5, I for the first time saw a copy of the ordinance and observed that it was copied from a number of unconstitutional ordinances, particularly the Yuba county ordinance which was set aside by the Supreme Court by majority vote in the Bell case. At this first reading I attended the meeting of the board of supervisors and had quite an argument with the young lady district attorney of the county. She admitted that she knew nothing about labor law, but said that she had copied the ordinance from the San Benito county ordinance.

There was entirely unnecessary delay in providing us with a copy of the proposed ordinance, but when I offered to present a list of ordinances from California and other parts of the country using identical language, which had been declared unconstitutional, the members of the board and the district attorney seemed very glad to receive such authorities. We appeared at the second and third readings, at each of which the brief which we filed seemed to be considered rather seriously. We received very good publicity from the press in the county, and repeated references were made to our legal authorities.

The ordinance was actively pushed by Robert Norton, the representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, who was present at the various hearings on this ordinance, and is a typical example of anti-labor lobbyist.

At the last hearing, the district attorney admitted that she had not examined all of the cases which we submitted to her, and admitted that certain paragraphs (the key paragraphs) of the proposed ordinance were unconstitutional, but said that she thought that "discriminating enforcement" of the ordinance would not be unlawful.

We had the closest cooperation from Paul Burnett, President of the Building Trades Council, as well as from Thomas Dean, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, and other leaders in the county.

At the time of the first reading of the ordinance, I was informed that the Teamsters had been picketing over in the Watsonville area, but that they had taken off the picket line so as not to furnish ammunition for the anti-labor fight in the legislature, which I thought was quite commendable. I do not know just what is contemplated in the way of picketing in Santa Cruz county in the near future. The ordinance is a very vicious one, and can be used to harass the most peaceful form of publicizing. From the fact that the anti-labor forces seem to be in absolute control of the board of supervisors, as well as of the district attorney, I do not hope for fair or "discriminating" enforcement of the ordinance.

Haggerty v. County of Fresno

In this case, involving an ordinance of the county of Fresno, which in effect makes it a crime to utter or create a "raucous noise" in Fresno county, and also prohibits the firing of guns and other matters with which we are not concerned, we were successful in having the ordinance declared unconstitutional by the superior court. As we stated in our last quarterly report, the county of Fresno has appealed this decision, and briefs are now being filed in the district court of appeal.

Haggerty v. County of Kings

This case, involving an ordinance which prohibited parades and picketing, and an ordinance which prohibited the use of loud speakers, is fully discussed in our last quarterly report. As we reported at that time, we successfully represented the Farm Workers Union, and were able to add another to the list of Associated Farmer-sponsored anti-picketing ordinances which have been declared unconstitutional or have been considered not to prohibit peaceful picketing.

Constitutionality of Jurisdictional Strike Act

Sammer v. Metal Trades Council

Voeltz v. Bakery and Confectionery Workers

Seven-Up Bottling Co. v. Grocery Drivers

These three cases all involved the constitutionality of the Jurisdictional Strike Act and also the factual question as to whether the particular facts in each case constituted a violation of the Jurisdictional Strike Act.

The decision in the Seven-Up case was written by Justice Carter for a unanimous court. He refused to consider the various documents in the record, with the exception of the complaint, and on what I considered to be rather narrow technical grounds, he passed upon the constitutionality of the Act with reference solely to the facts alleged in the complaint. Based on that narrow issue, he held that the legislature had the right to pass the statute, and therefore that the statute was constitutional. However, our good friend Justice Carter inserted in the opinion a couple of paragraphs in which he reaffirmed language used in previous decisions written by him, in the Blaney case and the Northwestern Pacific case, in which he upheld in the strongest terms the constitutional right of peaceful picketing which was not carried on for an unlawful purpose, and practically limited an unlawful purpose to a violation of a state law. This language is very valuable to us, and being the pronouncement of the Supreme Court unanimously, it will be of great value to us in future picketing cases.

The Sommer case and the Voeltz case were both appeals from temporary injunctions, and in both cases we sought to show that the Jurisdictional Strike law was to be used in a field exclusively governed by the Taft-Hartley Act. We were not successful in this contention, although in the Voeltz case Justice Carter and Justice Traynor dissented, and in the Sommer case Justice Carter and Justice Traynor were joined by Chief Justice Gibson in the dissenting opinion.

In both the Voeltz and Sommer cases the Supreme Court relied in the last analysis upon the fact that each of the superior court orders appealed from was merely a temporary injunction, to continue until the time of the trial, and in each the court held that the discretion of the superior court in such a situation was and is very broad.

State or Federal Jurisdiction

Capital Service v. Bakery Drivers

This was a suit arising out of a blanket injunction issued by a Los Angeles superior court judge against the right of secondary boycott. We brought this matter to the attention of the National Labor Relations Board in Los Angeles, with the result that a suit was filed in the federal court to nullify the injunction.

The matter was extensively argued before the district court in Los Angeles, and

the decision was in favor of the Board and against the employer for whom the injunction was granted. The matter was appealed by the employer to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco, and was fully argued on two separate occasions. The decision was against the employer, on the ground the superior court had no jurisdiction to entertain the case because of the presence of interstate commerce, in other words, because the Taft-Hartley Act had preempted this particular field of jurisdiction for the federal government.

Unemployment Insurance

Thomas v. California Employment Stabilization Commission

This case was in court for several years, and we were successful in every court right up to the final decision by the Supreme Court, and even there the Supreme Court held that we were absolutely correct upon our legal position, but for some reason, which is by no means clear, the men were not entitled to their unemployment benefits. This case has been fully reported to the Federation, the last report being in December, 1952.

Prevailing Wage

Parker v. Bowron

This was a suit brought by a committee representing municipal employees of the city of Los Angeles to compel the payment to certain crafts in the city employ of the wage prevailing in private employment in the city of Los Angeles. The case was fought very bitterly by the city through a very able deputy district attorney, on two grounds: first, that the suit was not properly brought, since it did not appear that the chairman of the committee in whose name the suit was filed, was himself an employee of the city of Los Angeles, and therefore directly interested in the controversy. I do not mean to pass the buck in any sense whatever, and I believe that the suit was properly brought, but I mention in passing that I did not draft the complaint, and was not called into the case until two or three days before the trial date.

The second ground on which the suit was contested by the city was that the city council had absolute power to fix the rate of wages of city employees, and the court must presume that these wages were fixed in compliance with the city charter, which requires that the city

wages must equal those prevailing in private employment in the city.

A few days before the trial the city council passed an ordinance in which they raised the wages of these various crafts somewhat, but not sufficient to bring them up to the prevailing wage. My information is that while the case was pending in the Supreme Court a further adjustment of wages was made by the city council, bringing the wages up practically to the prevailing rate. I was not informed of this matter at the time, but it is probable that the members of the Supreme Court were aware of the fact that the wages had been brought up practically to the prevailing rate, and therefore that the case was to all intents and purposes moot.

When the decision was handed down it consisted of a long discussion by Mr. Justice Edmonds of the law relating to the filing of representative suits, that is to say, a suit by one man on behalf of a group, and he affirmed the rule that where such a suit brought, the person whose name appears as plaintiff must be actually interested in the controversy, and he pointed out that in this case the plaintiff, Mr. Parker, was not himself a city employee, and therefore without touching upon the other issues at all, that is to say, as to whether the employees were actually receiving the prevailing wage and whether the court had power to require payment of the prevailing wage, he gave judgment for the city on the ground that the suit was improperly brought. The city employees on whose behalf the suit was prosecuted did not feel like going any further, apparently because of the fact that they were now receiving a rate of wage very close to the prevailing rate. Justice Carter dissented in this case.

Economic Action to Protect Wages

Branch v. Orange County District Council of Carpenters

This case was pending for quite a while and has been the subject of several reports: July, 1952, December, 1952, and June, 1953. We finally secured payment of \$12,000.00 to the men who had received phony checks.

The Labor Commissioner's office in Los Angeles took an active part in the case, but there were many technical obstacles to the collection of the money directly from the employer because of the fact that the checks had not been issued by the employer but by a sub-contractor. I would

have been quite willing for the Labor Commissioner's office to handle the entire matter, but due to these technical obstacles it was the opinion of Mrs. Nightingale, the able attorney for the Labor Commissioner, that my assistance would be very valuable and would expedite the securing of the money.

I was originally called in to defend against an injunction suit brought by the employer. I succeeded in knocking him out pretty decisively, and when he took an appeal we were able, with the consent of the judge, to secure the deposit of \$12,000.00 with the county clerk as security for the wage claims. The employer and his attorneys showed such bad faith and caused us so much trouble that it took quite a while to get the money, but we finally got it.

Other Cases

Sather v. Journeymen Barbers

This case was reported on in our last quarterly report. The lower court decided in favor of the Master Barbers in a case which is a part of their campaign to disrupt the Barbers' Union. The decision of the court was based upon an unfortunate sentence in the constitution of the Barbers' International, which sentence is to be taken care of and amended out of the constitution in September. I took an appeal from the decision in order to prevent it from going into effect, but I shall try not to do any more work on the case until the convention meets and amends the constitution. We shall then be on solid ground, and should there be any further trouble in court with the Master Barbers it can be disposed of very quickly and effectively.

Schweizer v. Local Joint Board

This case has been reported on briefly in two previous reports: December, 1952 and June, 1953. Schweizer, the plaintiff in this case, runs a drinking place in San Diego. He is an ugly, quarrelsome individual and has been engaged in many disputes with the Bartenders' Union.

One of the points at issue is his determination to force an apprentice bartender into the union, although he has not had the one year's experience required. The other point at issue is that he does not desire to have anything to do with the union, and followed what we are certain was a suggestion from hostile employers to refuse to sign the health and welfare

contract which is in effect with many other employers in San Diego.

His particular excuse regarding the health and welfare plan was that when the contract was presented to him, the form of contract had not yet been approved by the Wage Stabilization Board, although it had been filed for a number of weeks, and approval was expected within thirty days. On his refusal to sign the regular form, the union presented him with a contract which contained no mention of the health and welfare provision. On his refusal to sign this, he was picketed and boycotted.

He then filed two separate suits against the union, and when the first case came on for hearing there was some sort of understanding between the lawyers and the court that the case would be thrown out and that the union would present to him a legal contract. The union immediately presented him with a 30-day contract, which contained no reference to the health and welfare provision. Although this contract was absolutely legal, the superior court held that it was an unlawful contract and ordered an injunction against all picketing.

This is the same situation which gave rise to the prosecution of John W. Brown and other labor leaders in San Diego, in the case of *People v. Brown*, a full report of which will be found in our quarterly report rendered in December, 1952. We are very hopeful of winning the appeal from the injunction in the Schweizer case, because the injunction is clearly in violation of the decisions of the Supreme Court of California.

VI

RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY

Labor Institute

The sixth annual California State Federation of Labor Institute was held April 12-17, 1953, at the Hotel Samarkand in Santa Barbara.

Eighty-seven unionists attended the institute. Each student paid the required \$25 registration fee. This represents an increase of some seventeen students over the 1952 paid attendance record. Additionally, some thirty labor union members, state and federal officials and educators attended particular sessions of the institute, without registering. There was almost unanimous agreement that the emphasis on health and welfare plans and pension plans was much superior to the

scattered approach of the past years, when the institute endeavored to present a great variety of subjects.

The \$25 registration fee was based on the budget of \$1,500 submitted by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California. The Institute of Industrial Relations made no fee contribution to the Santa Barbara sessions.

The institute opened on April 12, 1953, and concluded on Friday, April 17.

In addition to health and welfare and pension plan discussions, daily conferences were held on such subjects as grievances and arbitration, building membership participation in union activities, and the function of various units of the California Department of Industrial Relations, including the following divisions: Labor Law Enforcement, Industrial Safety, Industrial Accidents, Labor Statistics and Research, Industrial Welfare, Housing, Conciliation Service and Apprenticeship Standards.

Hotel arrangements at the Hotel Samarkand were quite reasonable, with rates ranging from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a day. Moderately priced meals were available.

The institute was jointly sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor and the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California.

1953 Scholarship Contest

Winners of the Federation's 1953 scholarship contest are: Karen Brock, Culver City High School, Culver City; Richard R. Bolton, Monrovia-Duarte High School, Monrovia, and Salvatore Pusateri, Willow Glen High School, San Jose. The winners will receive an award of \$500, which will be deposited in their names at whatever college or university they may choose. The awards were based on the students' score in a special examination held on Friday, May 15, in each high school in California and Hawaii where applicants had filed for participation.

The four-year high school academic records of the finalists were also taken into consideration.

Examination papers were judged by the following committee of professional educators: Frederick A. Breier, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of San Francisco, San Francisco; Vaughn D. Siedel, Alameda County Superintendent of Schools, Oakland, and Edgar L. Warren, Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles. Identity of students participating in the contest was not known to the judges.

Announcements for the 1953 contest were issued to all high schools in California and Hawaii. Applications for participation were filed by 298 students, including 263 in California and 35 in Hawaii. Two hundred and ten students actually took the examination on May 15, 1953.

Awards will be presented to the three winners at the 1953 convention of the California State Federation of Labor to be held August 10-14 in San Francisco.

The Education Committee of the State Federation, at its meeting held February 28, 1953, in San Francisco, recommended continuation of the scholarship program in accord with the present structure, which grants three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors in California and Hawaii.

The committee did not consider it feasible or wise at this time to extend the scholarships to seniors on a four-year basis. This question came officially before the Education Committee by reason of the action of the 1952 convention which voted that the committee give consideration to a "program whereby scholarships will be awarded to these individuals on a four-year basis conditioned upon their successful continuance and their desire for a college education."

Labor Press Institute

The Third Annual Federation Labor Press Institute was held in Santa Barbara, November 29-30, 1952, at the Samarkand Hotel.

The Institute was jointly sponsored with the University of California and was attended by approximately 100 representatives of AFL publications in California.

Highlight of the Institute was the address of Frank Edwards, national AFL broadcaster, who flew to Santa Barbara from Washington to give his views on the importance of a strong labor press.

Addresses were also delivered by your Secretary, Thomas Pitts and Charles P. Scully of the State Federation, and Dr. Edgar L. Warren, Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California at Los Angeles.

Workshop sessions were held on such subjects as union membership reaction to a labor paper, postal problems facing a labor editor, a code of ethics for the labor press, and legal problems of the labor press.

The following innovations have been

introduced as a result of the past three labor press institutes:

1. The State Federation - sponsored monthly cartoon service.

2. The State Federation - sponsored monthly economic analysis letter, "Your Economics and Mine."

3. The State Federation AFL Labor Press Directory for California, issued semi-annually.

4. The State Federation-sponsored wire service contact with the Frank Edwards AFL national radio hookup.

5. More detailed committee hearing coverage of labor measures during the state legislative session.

6. State Federation distribution of news coverage of AFL State Council meetings for the various craft and trade groups in California.

1953 Legislative Digest

The Research Department prepared and distributed to all affiliates in California, the official "Summary of Proposed Legislation," covering all bills of interest to labor presented during January, 1953, to the general session of the state legislature.

The summary reviewed measures of importance to labor under 47 topical headings, ranging from apprenticeship to workmen's compensation.

Measures were listed by bill number, author, and the legislative committee to which they had been referred. A brief summary of each bill was provided.

These measures were rated as good, bad, or as bills to be watched, according to their content.

In an official foreword to the summary, Secretary C. J. Haggerty declared: "This summary has been prepared to achieve an informed labor membership. Let all our unions and councils work toward that common goal during the remaining months of the 1953 session."

Copies of the digest were also distributed to all delegates who attended the emergency legislative meeting held on February 20 in the Musicians Building, San Francisco.

Legislative News Coverage

The State Federation, through its Weekly News Letter, provided a comprehensive news coverage of the 1953 session, concentrating upon the following aspects:

1. Announcement of hearing dates set

for all measures affecting labor; such announcement included name of official committee, date of hearing, room number in state capitol, time of meeting, and listing of pertinent bills according to ratings published in the official summary of proposed legislation.

2. Announcement of committee votes on key labor measures wherever possible. Since committee votes are not officially published in the state legislative process, it was necessary for Federation reporters to record such votes.

3. News emphasis on the most critical bills affecting the welfare of the working people of California.

1953 Legislative Review

Upon conclusion of the 1953 general session of the California legislature, the Research Department prepared a preliminary report of the session. The report was distributed to all central councils, all local unions of Labor's League for Political Education, and all AFL papers in California.

The traditional detailed survey of the general session of the legislature, featuring essential roll calls and exact histories of vital bills, will be issued by the Federation in early August, prior to the annual convention.

This survey, called "Sacramento Story, 1953," provides roll call records of both houses on issues important to labor and also gives actual committee and floor history of many bills. Significant measures are generally reviewed under the same topical headings used in the official "Summary of Proposed Legislation."

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.

Campaign Literature

The Research Department prepared political endorsement pamphlets listing all AFL endorsed candidates for both the primary and general elections of 1952.

More than 1,500,000 copies of the general election pamphlet were requested by AFL affiliates in California.

Additionally, voting record literature was sent to various political leagues and central labor councils in critical campaign areas.

Tolerance Pamphlets

Under the auspices of the Education Committee of the State Federation of Labor, tolerance pamphlets have been mailed to all AFL unions in California on a quarterly basis. This program was inaugurated in January, 1952.

"Your Economics and Mine"

The 15th issue of the regular economic analysis letter, "Your Economics and Mine," was released in July, 1953, and dealt with the growing importance of negotiated pension plans.

This service is now issued on a monthly basis and has won wide acceptance, the June issue, which dealt with the problems of aged workers, being reprinted nationally by the American Federation of Labor and by many commercial newspapers.

Cartoon Service

The State Federation of Labor-sponsored cartoon service is still being conducted on a monthly basis for the benefit of AFL papers in California.

The cartoons cover significant state issues for the benefit of the AFL labor press.

Public Relations

The Research Department conducted its traditional press relations with commercial and labor newspapers on all State Federation activities throughout the year.

The Research Director addressed numerous community and educational organizations in various parts of the state, explaining the functions and goals of the AFL movement in California.

The Research Department prepared, for mass distribution, the pamphlet, "Your State AFL," a 12-page pamphlet reviewing the program and activities of the California State Federation with particular emphasis on legislative, legal and organizational activities.

The Research Department also prepared and assembled trade union literature for distribution by the AFL Dining Car Employees (Southern Pacific System) and the AFL Marine Cooks and Stewards in their highly important organizing drives.

Economic Information

During the period of wage and price controls, the Research Department made available to numerous unions, government regulations as to wage, price and mobili-

zation orders. It has assisted various unions in compiling cost of living statistics and has continued its regular functions of providing facts to organizations seeking collective bargaining data.

Research Library

In December of this year, the Federation's research library will be twelve years old. One week after Pearl Harbor, on December 15, 1941, in a small room walled with empty shelves, the task of building a library to answer the needs of the Federation and its affiliates began. Today it occupies a large room in the Federation's headquarters, and its shelves are filled from floor to ceiling with books and pamphlet cases covering, as nearly as possible, the wide array of subjects in which labor is interested.

Foremost, perhaps, since a state federation of labor's primary function has traditionally been legislative activity, is the collection of state and federal laws. The United States code of laws is kept up to date. In addition, the progress of current legislation in Congress is followed closely, and debates and speeches in the Senate and the House of Representatives may be obtained from the daily Congressional Record. Thanks to these materials and information from Labor's League of Political Education in Washington, we are also able to furnish the voting records, current and past, of California's representatives and senators.

The laws of California are equally complete, with bound volumes of statutes, journals of the Assembly and the Senate, and final calendars of legislative business going back for decades, and the latest edition of the California code of laws. Always available is the entire record of the latest general, budget and extraordinary sessions of the legislature: bills and all amendments thereto, daily journals, and histories. Voting records of state legislators date back forty years.

In special fields, such as fair employment practices, workmen's compensation, unemployment and disability insurance, pensions, minimum wage, child labor, and the like, the federal laws and those of other states are on file, as well as supplementary material pertaining to these subjects.

Collective bargaining materials take up a sizable portion of the library. Contract provisions, special studies on pension and welfare plans, bargaining techniques, union wages and hours in many industries and crafts, budget studies, cost of living figures, financial status of corporations,

and many other items that enter into collective bargaining are here in abundance. Recently, the library has subscribed to a special service on pensions and pension planning.

In a large section dealing with labor unions may be found histories not only of the labor movement, but of numerous individual unions, biographical studies of outstanding union leaders, past and present, and many union manuals and other organizing materials. Primary source material on strikes in California, such as strike bulletins, newspaper clippings, etc., has been amassed whenever possible. Complete convention proceedings of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor are available, as well as those of many international unions and other state federations of labor.

An important part of the library is devoted to the state of California, its history, its various government functions and facilities and reports on many of these, its industries, and the like. These supplement a collection of similar materials on a national scale.

With the labor movement's expanding interest and participation in foreign affairs, so marked in recent years, the library began to assemble materials that would be informative and useful to our membership. This is a small but valuable collection.

Space does not permit the mention of more than these few basic fields included in the library, but there are many more. The library is visited throughout the year by students from the numerous universities and colleges in the area who are able to find material here unobtainable elsewhere, and it is, of course, in constant use by the research staff.

Your Secretary urges the members of the Federation to send in inquiries or visit the library in person and learn about the services available to them.

VII

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

The following is the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor, as revised by the Executive Council at its quarterly meeting held in June, 1953:

Bakeries—

Helms Bakery.

Van de Kamp's Holland Dutch Bakeries.

Cosmetics, etc.—

Andrew Jergens Products.

Metal Manufacturing—

Glendale Sheet Metal and Manufacturing
Company, Glendale.

Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home
Journal, Country Gentleman, and Hol-
iday).

Donnelly Enterprises, Chicago (includes
Time and Life magazines).

Time, Inc. (publishers of Time and Life
magazines).

Paint—

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company (Du-
co-Dulux enamels, paints, varnishes,
lacquers, and marine finishes.)

Radio Stations—**Printers and Publishers—**

Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes

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.....	26.....	651.....	87,500
September 1, 1924.....	633.....	25.....	658.....	92,000
September 1, 1925.....	607.....	25.....	652.....	95,400
September 1, 1926.....	662.....	27.....	689.....	96,600
September 1, 1927.....	648.....	28.....	676.....	95,200
September 1, 1928.....	647.....	30.....	677.....	96,100
September 1, 1929.....	623.....	32.....	655.....	99,000
September 1, 1930.....	627.....	32.....	659.....	100,200
September 1, 1931.....	648.....	34.....	682.....	99,400
September 1, 1932.....	628.....	32.....	660.....	91,200
September 1, 1933.....	564.....	28.....	592.....	82,100
September 1, 1934.....	580.....	32.....	612.....	91,900
September 1, 1935.....	619.....	29.....	648.....	102,000
September 1, 1936.....	622.....	32.....	654.....	135,179
September 1, 1937.....	740.....	35.....	775.....	235,911
September 1, 1938.....	854.....	39.....	893.....	291,763
September 1, 1939.....	915.....	39.....	954.....	267,401
September 1, 1940.....	987.....	42.....	1029.....	274,901
September 1, 1941.....	917.....	44.....	961.....	332,635
September 1, 1942.....	1050.....	53.....	1103.....	451,970
September 1, 1943.....	1003.....	72.....	1075.....	510,477
August 1, 1944.....	1040.....	78.....	1118.....	521,356
August 1, 1945.....	1131.....	106.....	1237.....	514,239
June 1, 1946.....	1113.....	108.....	1221.....	510,596
July 1, 1947.....	1149.....	116.....	1265.....	520,841
July 1, 1948.....	1201.....	127.....	1328.....	573,466
July 1, 1949.....	1236.....	131.....	1367.....	592,559
July 1, 1950.....	1295.....	137.....	1432.....	586,789
July 1, 1951.....	1374.....	144.....	1518.....	602,302
July 1, 1952.....	1392.....	147.....	1539.....	625,807
June 1, 1953.....	1354.....	155.....	1509.....	646,569

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1952-1953

Labor Unions in good standing July 1, 1952.....	1392	
Labor Councils in good standing July 1, 1952.....	147	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		1539
Labor Unions affiliated during year.....	52	
Labor Councils affiliated during year.....	14	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		66
	<hr/>	
Balance.....		1605
WITHDRAWALS DURING YEAR		
Mergers, Local Unions	3	
Withdrawals, suspended, disbanded, etc.....	87	
Labor Councils.....	6	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		96
	<hr/>	
Balance.....		1509
TOTAL AFFILIATIONS		
Labor Unions as of June 1, 1953.....	1354	
Labor Councils as of June 1, 1953.....	155	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		1509

NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS
July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Antioch					
	Carpenters & Joiners (re-ins).....	2038	3- 3-53	139763	200
	Paper Makers	606	6-11-53	143347	86
Bakersfield					
	Allied Printing Trades Council.....	—	8-19-53	133375	9
Banning					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2134	3-25-53	140655	80
Berkeley					
	Insurance Agents.....	219	6- 8-53	143176	20
Camarillo					
	Building Service Employees.....	249	11-26-52	136532	25
Cazadero					
	Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....	2558	4-25-53	141775	51
Corona					
	City Employees.....	971	10- 1-52	134596	50
El Segundo					
	Brick & Clay Workers.....	923	12-16-52	137305	62
Fresno					
	Chemical Workers.....	469	12-16-52	137297	103
Glendale					
	Brick & Clay Workers.....	820	5-20-53	142596	51
Greenville					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1970	5-13-53	142341	40
Hayward					
	Glass Bottle Blowers (re-ins).....	53	6- 5-53	143038	41
	Painters	1178	4-21-53	141645	419
Hollywood					
	Hollywood AF of L Film Council.....	—	5-29-53	142818	—
	M.P. Screen Cartoonists.....	839	5-25-53	142723	300

NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Inglewood					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2435	8- 6-52	132778	1636
Klamath					
	Plywood Workers.....	2792	9-13-52	134120	81
Lancaster					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2185	5-25-53	142725	256
Los Nietos					
	Brick & Clay Workers.....	824	7-31-52	132611	174
Los Angeles					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1845	3- 6-53	140877	1845
	Electrical Workers.....	1710	5- 4-53	141916	500
	Elevator Operators & Starters.....	217	4-17-53	141528	217
	Joint Executive Board of So. Calif. Bakers & Conf. Workers.....	—	5- 7-53	142054	—
	Joint Executive Conference of So. Calif. Electrical Workers.....	—	5- 7-53	142057	—
	Theatrical Press Agents & Mgrs.....	18032	10- 6-52	135529	48
Modesto					
	Musicians Association	652	6- 6-53	143137	164
	Sign & Pictorial Artists.....	1629	8-12-52	133127	50
Monolith					
	United Cement, Lime & Gypsum.....	52	1-19-53	138402	81
Norwalk					
	Brick & Clay Workers.....	487	8-15-52	133243	50
Oakland					
	East Bay Council of Public Empl.....	—	11- 6-52	135298	—
Oroville					
	Barbers Union	643	5-14-53	142415	16
Redding					
	Painters	315	4-20-53	141620	62
Redlands					
	Santa Fe System Council.....	20	3-26-53	140703	—
Sacramento					
	Allied Printing Trades Council.....	—	5-11-53	142273	—
	Hod Carriers & Common Laborers.....	262	5-20-53	142602	160
	Teamsters (Laundry & Cleang).....	234	5-12-53	142316	71
	Joint Conf. of No. California Electrical Workers.....	—	4-15-53	141437	—
	Paper Handlers	33	5-22-53	142681	40
Salinas					
	Teachers	1020	1-17-53	138411	50
San Diego					
	Brick & Clay Workers.....	955	8- 5-52	132739	29
	Calif State Council of Office Empl.....	—	2-27-53	139702	—
	Government Employees	1476	12- 4-52	136677	50
	Tile Layers.....	17	4-11-53	141286	125
	Typographical	221	4-30-53	141840	250
San Francisco					
	California Conference of I. B. & B. Unions	—	5-19-53	142585	—
	Calif. Conference of Public Empl.....	—	8-24-52	133507	—
So. San Francisco					
	Chemical Workers.....	466	5- 8-53	142130	44

NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
San Francisco					
	Film Exchange Employees.....	F-17	8- 5-52	132748	100
	Government Employees.....	1466	4-17-53	141553	88
	Marine Cooks & Stewards AF of L.....	—	4-18-53	141592	500
	Railway Employees Local Fed.....	7	4-25-53	141768	—
	State Bldg & Construction Trades Council	—	4-21-53	141657	—
Santa Ana					
	Barbers	549	5-16-53	142538	25
Santa Maria					
	Barbers	941	6- 4-53	143012	25
Stockton					
	Cannery Workers	601	8-20-52	133430	750
	Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers.....	73	8-15-52	133271	73
Ukiah					
	Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....	2975	3- 5-53	139914	175
	Pulp, Sulphite & P/M Workers.....	723	6-11-53	143389	527
Vallejo					
	Technical Engineers	8	4-24-53	141754	155
Vista					
	Lathers	527	4- 9-53	142235	22
Warm Springs					
	Brick & Clay Workers.....	663	7-28-52	132562	15
Watsonville					
	Brick & Clay Workers.....	998	7-28-52	132561	51
	Building & Construction Trades Co.....	—	4-13-53	141386	—
	Electrical Workers	526	6- 2-53	142963	35
	General Teamsters etc.....	912	8-10-52	133398	975
Woodlake					
	Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....	2803	8-21-52	133445	92
Woodland					
	Sugar Workers Council of Calif.....	—	3-11-53	140238	—

WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISBANDED, REVOKED, ETC.**July 1, 1952 to June 1, 1953**

- Aituras**—Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 3065, dissolved, 10-10-52.
Arcadia—Horseshoers No. 12, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
Arcata—Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2799, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
Auburn—United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 235, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
Bakersfield—Retail Clerks No. 137, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Sheet Metal Workers No. 199, released charter, 9-12-52.
Berkeley—Carpenters & Joiners No. 1158, membership withdrawn, 12-19-52. University of Calif. Police No. 1330, merged with Local No. 371, 1-1-53.
Calexico—Farm Labor Union No. 282, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
Chico—M. P. Projectionist No. 501, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Plumbers & Pipefitters No. 607, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Typographical No. 667, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
China Lake—Government Employees No. 1481, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
Corcoran—Farm Labor Union No. 260, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
Crescent City—Carpenters & Joiners No. 2455, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
Dunsmuir—Bartenders No. 295, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
El Centro—Imperial Valley Trades Council, no longer active, 4-14-53.
Eureka—Butchers No. 445, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
Feather Falls—Sawmill & Lumber Handlers No. 2892, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.

WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISBANDED, REVOKED, ETC. (Continued)

- **Fresno**—City Employees No. 1096, suspended, non payment, 9-1-52. Municipal Employees No. 205, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Tile, Marble Terrazzo Helpers No. 163, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Gilroy**—Painters No. 1157, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Glendale**—Painters No. 713, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Hermosa Beach**—L. A. County Guards No. 921, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53.
- Long Beach**—Bus Drivers No. 1254, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53. Street Electric Railway & M. C. Operators No. 1254, discontinued, same as Bus Drivers.
- Los Angeles**—Beauticians No. 295A, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Brick & Clay Workers No. 991, dissolved, 6-15-53. Carpenters & Joiners No. 1052, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53. Dist. Council of Carpenters, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53. Electrical Workers No. 1052, charter lifted by Int'l., 3-13-53. L. A. Co. Office Employees No. 187, surrendered charter, 10-1-52. Musicians Prot. Assn. No. 767, merged with No. 47, 4-1-53. Sheet Metal Workers No. 371, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53. States Oper. Engineers No. 63, merged with No. 501, 5-1-53. Stove Mounters No. 68, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53.
- Marysville**—Painters No. 146, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Midland**—United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 63, no longer in existence, 7-22-52.
- Modesto**—Dried Fruit, Nut Packers etc. No. 698, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Monterey**—Roofers No. 50, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53.
- Oakland**—Calif. State Council of Cannery Workers, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53.
- Oroville**—Railway Carmen No. 679, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Petaluma**—Carpenters & Joiners No. 981, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Pomona**—Machinist No. 1586, membership discontinued, 12-1-51.
- Redding**—Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 662, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53.
- Richmond**—Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Sacramento**—Calif. State Empl. No. 375, disbanded, 12-9-52. Government Empl. No. 1068, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Insurance Agents No. 24606, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- San Bernardino**—Calif. Inland Dist. C. of S. C. & M. E., out of existence, 11-20-52. County Employees No. 499, out of existence, 11-20-52. Electrical Workers No. 848, disaffiliated, 12-8-52.
- San Francisco**—Cemetery Workers & Greens Attendants No. 265, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Glaziers & Glass Workers No. 718, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53. Government Employees No. 1108, dissolved, 5-1-53. Government Employees No. 1457, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53. Marble Shopmen No. 95, suspended, non-payment, 5-1-53. Motor Coach Operators No. 1225, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53. Municipal Park Empl. No. 311, membership withdrew, 11-24-52. No. Calif. Postal Empl. Legislative Comm., suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Prof. Salesmen No. 1597, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Vending Machine Operators No. 1301, out of business, 5-29-53. Water Workers No. 401, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- San Jose**—Dairy Creamery Empl. No. 304, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. Int'l. Fire Fighters Assn No. 873, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- San Luis Obispo**—Carpenters & Joiners No. 1632, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- San Mateo**—Building Service Employees No. 81, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52. County Employees No. 829, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- San Pedro**—Auto Machinists No. 1484, withdrawn, 9-1-52.
- Santa Barbara**—Typographical No. 394, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Santa Cruz**—Electrical Workers No. 609, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Santa Monica**—Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 400, suspended, non-payment, 3-1-53.
- Santa Rosa**—Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 139, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Stockton**—Roofers No. 56, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Taft**—Central Labor Council, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Tulare**—Chemical Workers No. 141, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Ukiah**—Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 787, suspended, non-payment, 9-1-52.
- Vernon**—Chemical Workers No. 92, merged with Local No. 11, 1-19-53.
- Walteria**—United Construction Workers No. 350, suspended, 8-12-52.
- Wilmington**—Operating Engineers No. 235, merged into Local No. 501, L. A.

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

IX

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

San Francisco, California
 June 4, 1953

California State Federation of Labor
 995 Market Street
 San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

We have examined the Statements of Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned of the California State Federation of Labor as at May 31, 1953, and the related Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements for the period July 1, 1952, to May 31, 1953. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Cash receipts, as recorded and evidenced by duplicate receipts on file, were found to have been deposited regularly in the Federation's commercial bank account with Bank of America N.T. & S.A. Disbursements from this account were evidenced by paid checks on file, which we compared with the register of checks drawn as to payees and amounts, and scrutinized as to signatures and endorsements. Disbursements were also found to be either supported by voucher, or approved for payment by Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer.

The commercial account with Bank of America N.T. & S.A., was reconciled with the bank's statements on file for the period July 1, 1952, to May 31, 1953, and balances on deposit in commercial and savings accounts as at May 31, 1953, were confirmed by correspondence with the depositories.

The office cash fund was counted and found to be in order.

Bonds owned at May 31, 1953, 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
		\$212,000.00	\$156,880.00

Surety bonds in effect at May 31, 1953, consisted of the following:

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer.....	\$10,000.00
Charles A. Hines, Bookkeeper-Cashier.....	5,000.00

Net change in the fund balances for the period July 1, 1952, to May 31, 1953, are summarized as follows:

Operating Funds:

	Cash Resources July 1, 1952	Increase	Decrease	Cash Resources May 31, 1953
General	\$108,063.61	\$	\$ 6,950.49	\$101,113.12
Legal Defense	144,096.19		6,953.71	137,142.48
Organizing	116,280.21	6,215.30		122,495.51
	\$368,440.01	\$6,215.30	\$13,904.20	\$360,751.11

The accounts and records of the California State Federation of Labor are maintained on the cash basis of accounting and the Federation has consistently followed the accounting practice of charging purchases of furniture, office equipment, and automobiles directly to expense.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the California State Federation of Labor at May 31, 1953, and its cash transactions for the period July 1, 1952, to May 31, 1953, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding fiscal year.

We attach the following:

Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, May 31, 1953.

Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, Period July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953.

Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees, Period July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953.

Schedule 2—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts, Period July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953.

Schedule 3—Detail of Disbursements, Period July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953.

Very truly yours,

SKINNER & HAMMOND
Certified Public Accountants

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1953
Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits and Bonds Owned**

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
Cash on Hand and on Deposit:				
Office Fund	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00		
Bank of America N. T. & S. A., Humboldt Branch—Commercial account.....	166,313.90	41,255.91	\$ 45,302.48	\$ 79,755.51
Bank of America N. T. & S. A., Humboldt Branch—Savings account.....	11,891.00			
Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco—Savings account.....	7,252.37	25,659.27	6,000.00	5,000.00
Anglo California National Bank of San Francisco—Savings account.....	10,692.64			
The Hibernia Bank of San Francisco—Savings account.....	6,823.26			
	<u>\$203,123.17</u>	<u>\$ 67,065.18</u>	<u>\$ 51,302.48</u>	<u>\$ 84,755.51</u>
Cash Deposits:				
United Air Lines, Inc.....	\$ 425.00	425.00		
Western Air Lines, Inc.....	425.00			
	<u>\$ 850.00</u>	<u>\$ 850.00</u>		
Bonds Owned:				
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F—at cost.....	\$156,880.00	\$ 33,300.00	\$ 85,840.00	\$ 37,740.00
Total Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned.....	\$360,853.17	\$101,215.18	\$137,142.48	\$122,495.51
Reserves:				
Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, and Withholding Tax deductions.....	\$ 102.06	\$ 102.06		
Total Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, Less Reserves.....	\$360,751.11	\$101,113.12	\$137,142.48	\$122,495.51
Summary of Change in Financial Position for the Period July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953				
Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned at July 1, 1952.....				\$368,440.01
Less: Excess of Cash Disbursements Over Cash Receipts for the Period July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953 As Shown in Detail on Exhibit B.....				7,688.90
Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned Less Reserves at May 31, 1953 (as above).....				<u>\$360,751.11</u>

**Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Period July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1952**

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
Receipts:				
Per capita receipts and affiliation fees:				
Per capita tax—general.....	\$153,448.92	\$153,448.92		\$
Per capita tax—legal defense.....	30,689.78		30,689.78	
Per capita tax—organizing.....	61,379.57			61,379.57
Affiliation fees.....	1,881.00	1,881.00		
Total Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees—Schedule 1.....	\$247,399.27	\$155,329.92	\$30,689.78	\$61,379.57
Other receipts:				
Organization expense refunds.....	\$ 1,500.00	\$	\$	\$ 1,500.00
American Federation of Labor—office rental.....	605.00	605.00		
W.S.B. expense refunds.....	1,110.00	1,110.00		
Legislative expense refunds.....	500.00	500.00		
John F. Fixa, Postmaster—Postage refund.....	210.43	210.43		
Cartoon service refund.....	246.00	246.00		
Jewish Labor Committee refund.....	70.00	70.00		
Interest on savings accounts.....	362.94	362.94		
Miscellaneous	18.60	18.60		
Total Other Receipts.....	\$ 4,622.97	\$ 3,122.97		\$ 1,500.00
Total Receipts.....	\$252,022.24	\$158,452.89	\$30,689.78	\$62,879.57
Disbursements:				
50th Annual Convention—Santa Barbara.....	\$ 33,241.63	\$ 33,241.63		\$
American Federation of Labor Executive Board Meeting—Boston, Massachusetts.....	381.64	381.64		
American Federation of Labor Convention—New York, New York.....	2,440.32	2,440.32		
American Federation of Labor Meeting—Houston, Texas.....	893.30	893.30		
Department of Labor Legislative Conference—Washington, D. C.....	584.03	584.03		
Executive Council meetings.....	10,445.58	10,445.58		

Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements (Continued)

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
Disbursements:				
Legal services.....	37,643.49		37,643.49	
Organizing expenses.....	56,664.27			56,664.27
Publicity expenses.....	25,360.27	25,360.27		
Statistical expenses.....	18,621.57	18,621.57		
Legislative expenses.....	18,263.82	18,263.82		
Office salaries.....	29,375.11	29,375.11		
Printing, stationery, and office supplies.....	8,922.79	8,922.79		
Office rent—general.....	2,098.80	2,098.80		
Postage and mailing—general.....	2,672.91	2,672.91		
Telephone and telegraph—general.....	1,819.38	1,819.38		
Taxes	1,155.54	1,155.54		
General expenses.....	9,126.69	9,126.69		
	<u>\$259,711.14</u>	<u>\$165,403.38</u>	<u>\$37,643.49</u>	<u>\$56,664.27</u>
Total Disbursements—Schedule 3.....				
		\$ 6,950.49	\$ 6,953.71	(\$ 6,215.30)
Excess of Cash Disbursements Over Cash Receipts for the Period				
July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953—Exhibit A.....	\$ 7,688.90			

**Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees
Period July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1952**

AGNEW		Chemical Workers No. 98	107.72
California State Employees No. 247	\$ 9.00	Cooks and Waiters No. 550	529.76
ALAMEDA		Electrical Workers No. 428	110.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 194 \$	69.28	Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 220	176.00
ALHAMBRA		Farm Labor Union —	
Electrical Workers No. 47	\$ 240.00	Kern County No. 218	22.00
ALTURAS		Farm Labor Union No. 247	26.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2813	\$ 47.18	Lathers No. 300	25.68
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3065	2.00	Millmen No. 1081	18.00
		Painters No. 314	120.00
		Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 191	84.84
	\$ 49.18	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 460	195.36
ALVARADO		Sheet Metal Workers No. 199	10.72
Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20630	\$ 54.36	Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees, No. 1291	20.00
ANAHEIM		Theatrical Stage Employees No. 215	18.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2203	\$ 214.52	Typographical Union No. 439	38.08
ANTIOCH		United Slate Tile and Roofers No. 66	24.00
Cannery Workers No. 678	\$ 156.32		
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2038	41.00		
Paper Makers No. 330	18.00		\$ 3,512.72
Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 249	48.00	BANNING	
Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 713	22.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2134	\$ 14.88
	\$ 285.32	BARSTOW	
ARCATA		Theatrical and Motion Picture Operators No. 730	\$ 24.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2808	\$ 378.96	BELL	
AUBURN		American Federation of Grain Millers No. 79	\$ 93.28
DeWitt State Hospital Employees No. 630	\$ 45.36	BERKELEY	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2687	214.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1158	\$ 98.85
Tri-Counties Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00	Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 526	37.48
		Painters No. 40	66.00
	\$ 271.36	University of California Police Employees No. 1330	16.00
AVALON		Teachers No. 1078	20.00
Painters No. 1226	\$ 18.00		
			\$ 238.33
AZUSA		BISHOP	
Chemical Workers No. 112	\$ 24.32	Painters No. 1688	\$ 24.00
BAKERSFIELD		BORON	
Allied Printing Trades Council \$	13.00	Chemical Workers No. 85	\$ 145.48
Bakers No. 146	43.36	BURBANK	
Barbers No. 317	69.08	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 694	\$ 176.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	18.00	Operative Plasterers No. 739	253.08
Butchers No. 193	189.04		
Carpenters and Joiners No. 743	495.24		\$ 429.08
Central Labor Council	13.00	CAMARILLO	
Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 87	1,145.84	Building Service Employees No. 249	\$ 19.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

State Hospital Employees				
No. 923	28.80			
		\$	47.80	
CAZADERO				
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers				
No. 2558	5.04			
CHESTER				
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers				
No. 3074	100.84			
CHICO				
Barbers No. 354	31.00			
Building and Construction Trades				
Council	11.00			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2043	112.14			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2838	69.76			
Lathers No. 156	2.88			
Millmen No. 1495	281.48			
Operative Plasterers & Cement				
Masons No. 836	36.00			
Painters No. 1084	35.72			
		\$	579.98	
CHULA VISTA				
Theatrical Stage and Motion				
Picture Operators No. 761.....	22.00			
COLTON				
United Cement, Lime and				
Gypsum Workers No. 89	141.08			
COMPTON				
Carpenters and Joiners				
No. 1437	678.84			
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 216	24.00			
		\$	702.84	
CORONA				
Carpenters and Joiners				
No. 2048	20.36			
City Employees No. 971	17.00			
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 254	22.00			
Sales Drivers, Food Processors,				
and Warehousemen No. 952....	99.00			
		\$	158.36	
CORONADO				
Masters, Mates, and Pilots				
No. 12	24.00			
CROCKETT				
Sugar Refinery Workers				
No. 20037	566.84			
CUPERTINO				
United Cement, Lime, and				
Gypsum Workers No. 100	56.56			
DAVENPORT				
United Cement, Lime, and				
Gypsum Workers No. 46	48.00			
DELANO				
Farm Labor Union No. 254	26.00			
DIAMOND SPRINGS				
United Cement, Lime, and				
Gypsum Workers No. 158	16.28			
DORRIS				
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers				
No. 2828		\$	74.90	
EL CAJON				
Carpenters and Joiners				
No. 2398		\$	226.66	
EL CENTRO				
Barbers No. 733		\$	18.00	
Bartenders and Culinary				
Workers No. 338			86.34	
Building and Construction				
Trades Council			12.00	
Carpenters and Joiners				
No. 1070			100.00	
Central Labor Council			12.00	
Construction and General				
Laborers No. 119			67.44	
Electrical Workers No. 447			32.00	
Painters No. 313			22.00	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers				
No. 572			20.00	
Theatrical Stage Employees				
No. 656			22.00	
Truck Drivers and Warehouse-				
men No. 898			132.00	
		\$	523.78	
EL CERRITO				
Operative Potters No. 165		\$	64.12	
Teachers No. 866			77.00	
		\$	141.12	
EL MONTE				
Carpenters and Joiners				
No. 1507		\$	891.84	
Chemical Workers No. 78			48.60	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 39			44.88	
Hod Carriers and General				
Laborers No. 1082			306.52	
Painters No. 254			249.88	
		\$	1,541.72	
EMERYVILLE				
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and				
Helpers, No. 245		\$	38.40	
EUREKA				
Bakers No. 195		\$	22.00	
Barbers No. 431			35.32	
Bartenders No. 318			96.64	
Building and Construction				
Trades Council			7.00	
Carpenters and Joiners				
No. 1040			172.40	
Central Labor Council			12.00	
Cooks and Waiters No. 220			187.00	
Electrical Workers No. 482			11.00	
Hospital and Institutional				
Workers No. 327			24.00	
Laborers No. 181			51.20	
Laundry Workers No. 156			21.24	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers				
No. 2592			148.48	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers				
No. 2868			21.44	

Motion Picture Operators		Iron Workers No. 155	116.00
No. 430	28.00	Iron Workers, No. 624	20.00
Municipal Employees No. 54	23.44	Joint Executive Board, Culinary,	
Musicians No. 333	62.60	Bartenders, etc.	12.00
Painters No. 1034	39.84	Lathers No. 83	22.52
Plasterers and Cement		Laundry Workers No. 86	230.24
Finishers No. 481	24.00	Millmen No. 1496	87.84
Plumbers No. 471	31.76	Motion Picture Operators	
Redwood District Council of		No. 599	24.00
Lumber & Saw Mill Workers	13.00	Motor Coach Operators	
Retail Clerks No. 541	84.60	No. 1027	33.28
Teamsters, Warehousemen, and		National Farm Labor Union	
Auto Truck Drivers No. 684..	380.12	No. 213	22.00
Typographical No. 207	22.00	Office Employees No. 69	22.00
United Textile Workers No. 126	20.00	Plasterers and Cement	
		Finishers No. 188	106.28
	\$ 1,539.08	Plumbers and Steamfitters	
FORT BRAGG		No. 246	201.32
Carpenters and Joiners		Printing Pressmen No. 159	24.00
No. 1376	\$ 24.00	Retail Food, Drug and Liquor	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		Clerks No. 1288	396.00
No. 2610	39.36	Sheet Metal Workers No. 252....	55.00
		Sign Painters No. 966	22.00
	\$ 63.36	State Council of Roofers	12.00
FORTUNA		Theatrical Stage Employees	
Carpenters and Joiners		No. 158	24.00
No. 960	\$ 41.32	Tile Layers No. 23	26.96
FRESH POND		Typographical Workers No. 144	52.80
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		Winery and Distillery Workers	
No. 2561	\$ 128.20	No. 45	110.00
FRESNO			\$ 6,921.01
Bakers No. 43	\$ 176.00	FULLERTON	
Barbers and Beauticians		Barbers No. 766	\$ 24.00
No. 333	68.44	Flat Glass Workers No. 20928	29.16
Bartenders No. 566	69.32		\$ 53.16
Building and Construction		GARBERVILLE	
Trades Council	12.00	Shingle Weavers No. 2835	\$ 24.00
Building Service Employees		GLENDALE	
No. 110	62.58	Barbers No. 606	\$ 52.00
Butchers No. 126	220.00	Brick and Clay Workers No. 774	538.52
Carpenters and Joiners		Brick and Clay Workers No. 820	3.55
No. 701	612.02	Carpenters and Joiners	
Central Labor Council	12.00	No. 563	750.80
Chemical Workers No. 97	118.80	Cement Finishers No. 893	113.72
Chemical Workers No. 100	70.12	Culinary Workers and	
Chemical Workers No. 160	35.40	Bartenders No. 324	326.36
Chemical Workers No. 478	22.08	Painters No. 713	29.56
Chemical Workers No. 480	30.68	Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	
Chemical Workers No. 469	57.70	No. 761	129.04
City School Employees No. 1206	31.04	Post Office Clerks No. 841	42.56
Cooks No. 230	125.85	Printing Pressmen No. 107	24.00
Creamery Employees and		Typographical No. 871	22.00
Drivers No. 517	220.00		\$ 2,032.11
Culinary Workers No. 62	370.00	GRASS VALLEY	
Department Store Clerks		Bartenders and Culinary	
No. 170	332.20	Workers No. 368	\$ 258.96
District Council of Carpenters....	12.00	Carpenters and Joiners	
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers, and		No. 1903	64.72
Dehydrating Warehousemen			\$ 323.68
No. 616	646.63		
Electrical Workers No. 100	66.00		
General Teamsters No. 431	1,667.22		
Hod Carriers and Common			
Laborers No. 294	264.00		

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

GREENVILLE			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1970	\$	3.00	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2647		110.44	
	\$	113.44	
GRIDLEY			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2148	\$	31.68	
HANFORD			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1043	\$	76.83	
HAYWARD			
Cannery Workers No. 768	\$	820.64	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1622		719.48	
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 823		518.20	
Painters No. 1178		17.76	
	\$	2,076.08	
HERMOSA BEACH			
Los Angeles County Guards No. 921	\$	6.00	
HOLLYWOOD			
Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44	\$	880.00	
American Federation of Radio Artists		132.00	
Broadcast, Television, and Re- cording Engineers No. 45		176.00	
Building Service Employees No. 278		199.24	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1052		147.40	
Film Technicians No. 683		440.00	
Hollywood A.F.L. Film Council		9.00	
Hollywood Painters No. 5		220.00	
Make-up Artists No. 706		132.00	
Motion Picture Costumers No. 705		44.00	
Motion Picture Film Editors No. 776		356.40	
Motion Picture Photographers No. 659		132.00	
Motion Picture Screen Cartoonists No. 839		13.00	
Motion Picture Sound Technicians No. 625		132.00	
Motion Picture Studio Art Craftsmen No. 790		18.00	
Motion Picture Studio First Aid Employees No. 767		26.48	
Motion Picture Studio Cinetechnicians No. 789		108.00	
Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727		60.00	
Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 468		88.00	
Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728		440.00	
Motion Picture Studio Projec- tionists No. 165		128.96	
Office Employees No. 174		576.00	
Plasterers and Cement Fin- ishers No. 755		66.00	
Post Office Clerks No. 1256		37.36	
Screen Actors Guild		2,200.00	
Screen Extras Guild		1,408.00	
Studio Carpenters No. 946		390.72	
Studio Electricians No. 40		132.00	
Studio Grips No. 80		132.00	
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399		472.68	
Studio Utility Employees No. 724		176.00	
	\$	9,473.24	
HONOLULU, T.H.			
Building and Construction Trades Council	\$	15.00	
Central Labor Council		12.00	
Hotel, Restaurant Employees, and Bartenders No. 5		45.76	
	\$	72.76	
HUNTINGTON PARK			
Butchers No. 563	\$	308.00	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100....		39.60	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114....		50.00	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125....		105.36	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141....		22.00	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 145....		28.16	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146....		121.00	
Government Employees No. 926		38.92	
Painters No. 95		120.28	
	\$	833.32	
INGLEWOOD			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2435	\$	615.88	
Painters No. 1346		337.02	
	\$	952.90	
KINGS BEACH			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2035	\$	46.16	
KINGSBURG			
Cannery Workers No. 746	\$	75.00	
Chemical Workers No. 96		20.96	
	\$	95.96	
KLAMATH			
Plywood Workers No. 2792	\$	84.25	
KORBEL			
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2641	\$	22.00	
LANCASTER			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2185	\$	11.24	
LA JOLLA			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1358	\$	91.16	
LITTLE VALLEY			
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2686	\$	44.72	

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LODI		Barbers No. 295	220.00
Carpenters and Joiners		Bartenders No. 284	1,103.60
No. 1418	\$ 78.84	Beer Drivers and Helpers	
LOMPOC		No. 203	132.00
Chemical Workers No. 146	\$ 142.54	Bill Posters and Billers No. 32	28.80
LONG BEACH		Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and	
Asbestos Workers No. 20	\$ 26.00	Helpers No. 212	44.00
Automobile Employees and		Board of Education Employees	
Laundry Drivers No. 88	22.00	No. 99	240.00
Bakers No. 31	167.52	Boilermakers No. 92	440.00
Barbers No. 622	77.80	Bookbinders No. 63	55.00
Bartenders No. 686	282.80	Bricklayers No. 2	192.00
Building and Construction		Brick and Clay Workers No. 615	40.96
Trades Council	12.00	Brick and Clay Workers No. 661	49.48
Boilermakers No. L-285	131.00	Brick and Clay Workers No. 991	21.40
Bricklayers No. 13	44.00	Building Material and Dump	
Bus Drivers No. 1254	70.60	Truck Drivers No. 420	704.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 710	850.96	Building Service Employees	
Cement Finishers No. 791	111.60	No. 193	22.00
Central Labor Council	12.00	Building Service Employees—	
Chauffeurs and Sales Drivers		Public Events, Ticket Sellers	
No. 572	308.00	No. 76	83.04
Chemical Workers No. 1	179.00	Bus Drivers No. 1222.....	80.00
Culinary Alliance No. 681	1,760.00	Cabinet Makers and Millmen	
Dry Dock and Ordnance		No. 721	901.92
Painters No. 1501	31.40	Cap Makers No. 22	32.00
General Truck Drivers No. 692	110.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 25..	899.16
Hod Carriers and Common		Carpenters and Joiners No. 929	408.00
Laborers No. 507	550.00	Carpenters and Joiners	
Lathers No. 172	99.40	No. 1052	223.72
Motion Picture Projectionists		Carpenters and Joiners	
No. 521	15.12	No. 1497	817.16
Municipal Employees No. 112....	47.12	Carpenters and Joiners	
Musicians Association No. 353....	44.00	No. 1976	65.00
Painters No. 256	442.56	Cement Masons No. 627	247.02
Plasterers and Cement		Chemical Workers No. 11	192.60
Finishers No. 343	184.00	Cigar Makers No. 225	22.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters		Chemical Workers No. 350	35.00
No. 494	297.52	Chemical Workers No. 452	115.60
Post Office Clerks No. 543	70.80	Cleaning and Dye House	
Printing Pressmen No. 285	22.00	Workers No. 11	44.00
Retail Clerks No. 324	198.00	Cloak Makers No. 55	240.00
Rig Builders No. 1458	103.60	Cloak Makers No. 58	240.00
Roofers No. 72	37.40	Commercial Telegraphers	
Stereotypers No. 161	22.00	No. 48	110.00
Typographical Union No. 650....	65.20	Cooks No. 468	880.00
United Cement, Lime, and		Coopers No. 152	14.24
Gypsum Workers No. 59.....	46.40	Council of Federated Municipal	
United Garment Workers No. 56	22.00	Crafts	11.00
	\$ 6,463.80	Dairy Employees, Plant and	
LOS ANGELES		Clerical No. 93	678.84
Advertising and Public Relations		Dental Technicians No. 100	28.80
Employees No. 518	\$ 24.00	Department, Variety and	
American Flint Glass Workers		Specialty Store Employees	
No. 139	70.88	No. 777	444.48
American Guild of Variety		Dining Car Employees No. 582	195.84
Artists	100.80	District Council—Brick and	
Asbestos Workers No. 5	88.00	Clay Workers No. 11	12.00
Bakers No. 37	1,200.00	District Council of Carpenters..	17.00
Bakers No. 453	66.00	District Council of Painters	
Bakery and Confectionery		No. 36	10.00
Workers No. 400	220.00	District Council of Plasterers..	12.00
Bakery Drivers No. 276	423.80	Electrical Workers No. B-11	600.00
		Electrical Workers No. B-18	264.00
		Electrical Workers No. 1052....	42.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Electrical Workers No. 1710....	21.00	Ladies Garment Workers	
Electrotypers No. 137	27.04	No. 496	99.00
Elevator Constructors No. 18..	73.92	Ladies Garment Workers	
Elevator Operators and Starters		No. 497	44.00
No. 217	9.00	Ladies Garment Workers	
Film Exchange Employees		No. 512	48.00
No. 61-B	48.32	Lathers No. 42	81.20
Firemen and Oilers No. 152	22.00	Lathers No. 42-A	484.24
Fitters, Welders and Helpers		Laundry and Dry Cleaning	
No. 250	440.00	Workers No. 52	132.00
Food Processors, Packers and		Laundry, Linen Supply, and Dry	
Warehousemen No. 547	44.00	Cleaning Drivers No. 928	220.00
Food, Drug, and Beverage		Los Angeles Allied Printing	
Warehousemen No. 595	259.16	Trades Council	12.00
Freight Handlers, Clerks, and		Los Angeles Building Trades	
Helpers No. 357	200.00	Council	12.00
Fruit and Produce Drivers		Local Freight Drivers No. 208	240.00
No. 630	220.00	Los Angeles City Employees	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129....	21.72	No. 119	24.00
Glass Workers No. 636	431.46	Los Angeles City Water and	
Government Employees No. 731	24.00	Power Employees No. 233	27.24
Government Employees		Los Angeles Fire Department	
No. 1167	18.00	Employees No. 1420	107.00
Gunite Workers, No. 345	61.60	Los Angeles City Park and Recre-	
Hardwood Floor Workers		ation Department Employees	
No. 2144	490.32	No. 517	72.64
Hay Haulers, Dairy Employees		Los Angeles County Probation	
No. 737	44.00	Officers No. 685	59.36
Hoed Carriers and Common		Los Angeles County Mechanical	
Laborers No. 300	1,650.00	Supervisory Employees	
Hotel Service Workers No. 765	198.00	No. 180	22.00
House, Building, and General		Los Angeles County Office	
Movers No. 923	81.96	Employees No. 187	2.00
Ice Drivers, Cold Storage		Los Angeles County Superior	
Warehousemen No. 942	66.00	Court Clerks No. 575	24.64
Insurance Agents No. 86	98.24	Los Angeles County Guards	
International Federated Fire		No. 790	20.48
Fighters No. 748	120.84	Los Angeles Editorial	
Iron Workers (Shopmen)		Association No. 1	53.52
No. 509	27.50	Linoleum, Carpet, and Soft Tile	
Jewelry Workers No. 23	77.00	Workers No. 1247	326.68
Joint Council of Laundry		Los Angeles Metal Trades	
Workers No. 2	12.00	Council	12.00
Joint Executive Conference of		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
Electrical Workers of		No. 2288	1,647.60
Southern California	13.00	Mailers No. 9	128.20
Joint Council of Teamsters		Manifold and Sales Book	
No. 42	12.00	Workers No. 522	99.68
Joint Executive Board—Bakery		Meat Cutters No. 421	1,000.00
and Confectionery Workers of		Meat and Provision Drivers	
Southern California	13.00	No. 626	228.80
Ladies Garment Workers		Metal Polishers No. 67	33.00
No. 84	120.00	Millinery Workers No. 41	22.00
Ladies Garment Workers		Millwrights No. 1607	161.12
No. 96	80.00	Miscellaneous Employees	
Ladies Garment Workers		No. 440	818.96
No. 97	120.00	Miscellaneous Foremen and	
Ladies Garment Workers		Park Works Superinten-	
No. 445	44.00	dents No. 413	23.32
Ladies Garment Workers		Molders and Foundry Workers	
No. 451	44.00	No. 374	59.84
Ladies Garment Workers		Motion Picture Projectionists	
No. 482	99.00	No. 150	285.12
Ladies Garment Workers		Municipal Truck Drivers	
No. 483	22.00	No. 403	24.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

MANTECA		Carpenters and Joiners	
Beet Sugar Operators		No. 1235	250.04
No. 20733	\$ 56.52	Central Labor Council	12.00
MARTELL		Chemical Workers No. 190	68.32
Carpenters and Joiners		Culinary Workers and Bar-	
No. 1522	\$ 31.12	tenders No. 542	396.80
MARTINEZ		Electrical Workers No. 684	101.20
Allied Hospital Employees		Hod Carriers and General	
No. 251	\$ 80.42	Laborers No. 1130	139.20
Building and Construction		Office Employees No. 208	19.00
Trades Council	12.00	Painters No. 317	77.84
Carpenters and Joiners		Plasterers No. 429	34.44
No. 2046	132.00	Plumbers No. 437	80.00
Construction and General		Post Office Clerks No. 635	24.00
Laborers No. 324	520.00	Sign and Pictorial Painters	
Painters No. 741	88.00	No. 1629	18.79
Plumbers No. 159	159.36	Stage Employees No. 564	24.00
Private Hospital Employees		Teamsters No. 386	748.00
No. 277	22.00	Typographical No. 689	22.00
Teamsters No. 315	866.12		
			\$ 2,284.71
	\$ 1,879.90	MONOLITH	
MARYSVILLE		United Cement, Lime, and	
Barbers No. 720	\$ 22.00	Gypsum Workers No. 52	\$ 7.48
Building and Construction		MONROVIA	
Trades Council	12.00	Electrical Workers No. B-1008	\$ 167.32
Carpenters and Joiners		MONTEREY	
No. 1570	204.88	Barbers No. 896	\$ 26.76
Central Labor Council	12.00	Bartenders and Culinary	
General Teamsters No. 137	550.00	Workers No. 483	121.00
Hod Carriers and General		Building and Construction	
Laborers No. 121	155.84	Trades Council	12.00
Meat Cutters and Butchers		Carpenters and Joiners	
No. 505	43.80	No. 1323	408.94
Stage Employees No. 216	24.00	Central Labor Council	12.00
		Fish Cannery Workers of	
	\$ 1,024.52	Pacific	412.32
MAYWOOD		Hod Carriers and Common	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148....	\$ 96.00	Laborers No. 690	130.36
MEADOW VALLEY		Painters and Decorators	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		No. 272	27.20
No. 2626	\$ 30.80	Plasterers and Cement	
MERCED		Finishers No. 337	31.93
Carpenters and Joiners		Plumbers No. 62	69.36
No. 1202	\$ 108.92	Roofers No. 50	18.08
Central Labor Council	12.00	Seine and Line Fishermen	132.00
Construction and General			
Laborers No. 995	143.38		\$ 1,401.95
Plasterers and Cement Masons		MOUNTAIN VIEW	
No. 672	22.64	Carpenters and Joiners	
Typographical No. 865	18.00	No. 1280	\$ 349.04
		NAPA	
	\$ 304.94	Bartenders and Culinary	
MILL VALLEY		Workers No. 753	\$ 123.12
Carpenters and Joiners		Building and Construction	
No. 1710	\$ 113.32	Trades Council	12.00
MODESTO		Carpenters and Joiners	
Barbers No. 787	\$ 22.00	No. 2114	166.52
Building and Construction		California State Hospital	
Trades Council	11.00	Employees No. 174	28.20
California State Hospital		Central Labor Council	6.00
Employees No. 636	60.08	Dried Fruit Workers No. 668....	38.76
Cannery Workers No. 748	176.00	Hod Carriers and General	
		Laborers No. 371	123.20

Painters No. 262	38.24	Construction and General	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers		Laborers No. 304	800.00
No. 766	18.00	Cooks No. 228	880.00
United Garment Workers		Culinary Alliance No. 31	1,591.60
No. 137	69.96	Department and Specialty	
United Garment Workers		Store Employees No. 1265....	416.20
No. 197	103.70	Dining Car Cooks and Waiters	
		No. 456	88.00
	\$ 727.70	District Council of Chemical	
NEWARK		Workers No. 2	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 62	\$ 83.86	District Council of Painters	
Stove Mounters No. 61	231.40	No. 16	12.00
		Drydock and Marine Waysmen	
	\$ 315.26	No. 3116	110.00
NORTH FORK		East Bay Council of Public	
Lumber and Saw Mill		Employees	8.00
Workers No. 2762	\$ 49.56	Electrical Workers No. B-595....	550.00
		Electrical Workers No. 1245....	308.00
NORWALK		Federated Fire Fighters of	
Brick and Clay Workers		California	379.64
No. 487	\$ 21.00	Floor Layers and Carpenters	
California State Employees		No. 1861	44.00
No. 69	14.48	Garage Employees No. 78	132.00
		Gardeners, Florists and	
	\$ 35.48	Nurserymen No. 1206	37.40
OAKLAND		General Warehousemen No. 853	385.00
Alameda County Building and		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2.....	48.00
Construction Trades Council \$	12.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137....	36.20
Allied Printing Trades Council	12.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141....	143.00
Alameda County School		Glass Bottle Blowers Associa-	
Employees No. 257	80.32	tion No. 155	121.00
Auto and Ship Painters		Government Employees (Navy)	
No. 1176	100.32	No. 113	40.40
Bakers No. 119	288.00	Hod Carriers No. 166	110.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432	300.32	Iron Workers No. 378	88.00
Barbers No. 134	195.80	Iron Workers (Shopmen)	
Bartenders No. 52	595.84	No. 491	88.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and		Lathers No. 88	82.50
Helpers No. 171	66.00	Laundry Drivers No. 209	165.44
Boilermakers No. 39	250.00	Laundry Workers No. 2	330.00
Bricklayers No. 8	88.00	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 ...	264.00
Building Service Employees		Motion Picture Projectionists	
No. 18	381.76	No. 169	43.32
Butchers No. 120	540.00	Newspaper and Periodical	
California Conference of		Drivers No. 96	125.68
Typographical Unions	12.00	Newspaper Printing Pressmen	
California State Council of		No. 39	32.16
Cleaners and Dyers	12.00	Newspaper Writers and Re-	
Candy Workers No. 119C	110.00	porters No. 22279	24.00
Cannery Workers No. 750	1,853.04	Ninth District Council of	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 36	1,053.32	Bakers	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners		Nurserymen, Gardeners, and	
No. 1473	253.08	Florists No. 300	38.40
Carpet, Linoleum, and Soft		Office Employees No. 29	466.00
Tile Workers No. 1290	80.00	Painters No. 127	384.56
Cement Masons No. 594	68.00	Paint Makers No. 1101	50.60
Cemetery Workers and Greens		Plasterers No. 112	48.00
Attendants No. 322	27.00	Post Office Clerks No. 78	132.00
Central Labor Council	12.00	Printing Pressmen No. 125	88.00
Chauffeurs No. 923	221.88	Printing Specialty and Paper	
Cleaning and Dye House		Products No. 382	616.00
Workers No. 23	275.00	Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill	
Clerks and Lumber Handlers		Workers No. 255	73.64
No. 939	33.00	Railway Carmen No. 735	41.40
Commercial Telegraphers		Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588	220.00
No. 208	44.00		

PORT CHICAGO		Boilermakers No. 317	78.00
Chemical Workers No. 25	\$ 34.92	Boilermakers No. 513	112.00
PORTERVILLE		California School District Em-	
Carpenters and Joiners		ployees No. 1328	24.00
No. 2126	\$ 76.76	Carpenters and Joiners No.	
QUINCY		642	415.00
Lumber and Sawmill Workers		City Employees No. 1357	24.00
No. 2591	\$ 54.72	Electrical Workers No. B-302...	306.32
Lumber and Sawmill Workers		Fabricated Metal and Enamel-	
No. 2862	51.32	ware Workers No. 18524.....	60.44
		Leadburners No. 512	22.00
	\$ 106.04	Motion Picture Projectionists	
RED BLUFF		No. 560	24.00
Lumber and Sawmill Workers		Office Employees No. 243	70.40
No. 2850	\$ 37.48	Operative Potters No. 89	60.00
REDDING		Painters No. 560	288.00
Barbers No. 6	\$ 19.96	Retail Clerks No. 1179	602.32
Bartenders No. 549	46.44	Typographical No. 738	22.00
Northeast California Building			
and Construction Trades			\$ 2,884.12
Council	24.00	RIVERSIDE	
Carpenters and Joiners		Barbers No. 171	\$ 35.20
No. 1599	144.00	Building and Construction	
Central Labor Council	12.00	Trades Council	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 470	220.00	Carpenters and Joiners No.	
Lumber and Sawmill Workers		235	309.08
No. 2608	469.00	Central Labor Council	12.00
Moving Picture Projectionists		City Employees No. 395	22.00
No. 739	24.00	District Council of United Ce-	
Painters and Decorators		ment, Lime and Gypsum	
No. 315	6.20	Workers No. 3	13.00
Plasterers and Cement		District Council of Painters No.	
Masons No. 805	22.32	48	12.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters		Electrical Workers No. 440	66.00
No. 662	12.80	Hod Carriers and General La-	
Retail Clerks No. 1364	132.00	borers No. 1184	350.00
	\$ 1,132.72	Retail Clerks No. 1167	352.00
REDLANDS		United Cement, Lime and Gyp-	
Electrical Workers Council		sum Workers No. 48	144.24
"Santa Fe System" No. 20....	\$ 11.00		\$ 1,327.52
REDONDO BEACH		ROSEVILLE	
Brick and Clay Workers No.		Central Labor Council	\$ 12.00
923	\$ 2.48	Teachers No. 836	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No.			\$ 36.00
1478	338.44	SACRAMENTO	
	\$ 340.92	Affiliated Printing Trades	
REDWOOD CITY		Council	\$ 13.00
Cement Mill Workers No.		Bakers No. 85	282.56
760	\$ 40.00	Barbers No. 112	77.12
Teachers No. 1163	23.00	Bartenders No. 600	264.00
	\$ 63.00	Bay District Council Iron	
RENO, NEVADA		Workers	21.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers,	
No. 2903	\$ 20.00	and Helpers No. 166	20.00
RESEDA		Boilermakers No. 735	20.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 844	\$ 435.44	Bookbinders No. 35	30.00
RICHMOND		Building and Construction	
Barbers No. 508	\$ 24.00	Trades Council	12.00
Bartenders and Culinary Work-		Building Service Employees	
ers No. 595	751.64	No. 22	132.00
		Butchers No. 498	300.16
		California Council of State	
		Employees No. 56	12.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

California Department Industrial Relations Employees No. 1031	25.00	Wholesale Plumbing House Employees No. 447A.....	40.80
California State Federation of Teachers	12.00		\$ 9,066.91
Cannery Workers No. 857	1,702.32	SALINAS	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 586	947.09	Barbers No. 827	\$ 24.00
Carpet, Linoleum, and Tile Workers No. 1237	26.16	Carpenters and Joiners No. 925	210.44
Cement Finishers No. 582	105.20	Central Labor Council	12.00
Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 150	1,690.72	General Teamsters and Warehousemen No. 890	237.60
Construction and General Laborers No. 185	220.00	Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 272	88.08
Cooks No. 683	251.32	Hotel and Restaurant Employees No. 355	147.64
County Employees No. 146	48.00	Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 258	44.00
District Council of Carpenters..	12.00	Musicians Association No. 616..	61.20
Electrical Workers No. B340....	120.00	Painters No. 1104	54.04
Federated Trades Council	12.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 763	30.00
Grant Union High and Technical District Employees No. 930	20.00	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 503	44.00
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers No. 262	6.40	Retail Clerks No. 839	123.96
Iron Workers No. 118	88.00	Teachers No. 1020	9.00
Jewelry Workers No. 112	20.00		\$ 1,085.96
Lathers No. 109	35.20	SAN BERNARDINO	
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 234	4.48	Barbers No. 253	\$ 50.40
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 75	176.00	California State Employees No. 533	26.80
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3170	132.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 944	767.36
Millmen No. 1618	84.76	Central Labor Council	12.00
Miscellaneous Employees No. 393	293.12	Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 467	275.00
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 252	22.00	City Schools Maintenance Employees No. 1076	31.32
Musicians No. 12	45.96	County Employees No. 122	87.76
Northern California Joint Conference of Electrical Workers	13.00	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 535	497.80
Office Employees No. 43	27.04	Electrical Workers No. 477	106.00
Painters No. 487	165.00	Electrical Workers No. 848	57.32
Paper Handlers No. 33	3.00	Government Employees No. 1485	103.36
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447	132.00	Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 783	380.00
Post Office Clerks No. 66	66.00	International Fire Fighters No. 891	68.80
Printing Pressmen No. 60	44.00	Lathers No. 252	69.92
Retail Clerks No. 588	392.00	Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 577	24.00
Roofers No. 47	24.00	Office Employees No. 83	22.00
Sacramento County Board of Education Employees No. 258	60.96	Painters No. 775	136.56
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162....	137.90	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 73	173.28
Stage Employees No. 50	24.00	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 364	148.00
State Janitors No. 1318	22.00	Printing Pressmen No. 138	22.00
Stereotypers No. 86	24.00	Sales Drivers and Dairy Employees No. 166	88.00
Street Carmen No. 256	60.40	Stage Employees No. 614	24.00
Teachers No. 31	24.00	Teachers No. 832	21.44
Teachers No. 727	24.00		\$ 3,193.12
Theater Employees No. B66.....	48.00		
Typographical No. 46	110.00		
Waiters and Waitresses No. 561	341.24		

SAN BRUNO			
Carpenters No. 848	\$	263.48	
SAN DIEGO			
Allied Printing Trades Council..		23.00	
Bakers No. 315		220.40	
Barbers No. 256		88.00	
Bindery Workers No. 40		18.00	
Brick and Clay Workers No. 955		19.00	
Bridgemen No. 229		74.40	
Building and Construction Trades Council		12.00	
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 36.....		440.00	
Building Service Employees No. 102		176.00	
Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229		440.00	
California Council of Office Employees		6.00	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1296		785.28	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1571		408.40	
Carpet, Linoleum, and Resilient Tile Workers No. 1711		69.60	
Central Labor Council		12.00	
Chauffeurs, Taxi Cab Drivers No. 481		220.00	
Commercial Telegraphers "Western Union" No. 150		33.96	
County and Municipal Employees No. 127		238.84	
Culinary Alliance and Hotel Service Employees No. 402....		1,271.36	
District Council of Carpenters, San Diego County.....		12.00	
Electrical Workers No. B-465....		242.00	
Electrical Workers No. B-569....		440.00	
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific		880.00	
Floorlayers No. 2074		71.40	
Government Employees No. 980		47.04	
Government Employees No. 1054		69.28	
Government Employees "Naval Supply Depot" No. 1399.....		22.00	
Government Employees "Navy Civilian" No. 1085		41.68	
Government Employees "Marine Corps Recruit" No. 1474		25.72	
Government Employees "Naval Air" No. 1476		13.00	
Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers No. 89		1,453.04	
Iron Workers No. 627		68.92	
Lathers No. 260		118.02	
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 259		30.52	
Mailers No. 75		24.00	
Millmen No. 2020		251.04	
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297		40.84	
Musicians Association No. 325..		154.00	
Office Employees No. 139		24.16	
Operating Engineers No. 526		88.00	
Operating Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346		391.84	
Painters No. 333		296.00	
Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No. 230		357.56	
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....		25.80	
Retail Clerks No. 1222		200.00	
Roofers No. 45		64.64	
Roofers No. 553		43.08	
Salesdrivers, Helpers, and Dairy Employees No. 683.....		440.00	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 206....		83.80	
Shipwrights, Boatbuilders, and Caulkers No. 1300		221.20	
Stereotypers No. 82		24.00	
Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees No. 1309		253.04	
Teachers No. 1035		20.00	
Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 542		220.00	
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122		22.00	
Tile Layers, Marble Masons No. 17		10.00	
Tri-State Council of California, Arizona, and Nevada (Sheet Metal)		12.00	
Typographical No. 221		11.00	
Waiters and Bartenders No. 500		440.68	
			\$ 11,809.54
SAN FERNANDO			
Government Employees, V. A. No. 1043	\$	44.00	
SAN FRANCISCO			
American Guild of Variety Artists	\$	24.00	
Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14		220.00	
Asbestos Workers No. 16		66.00	
Asbestos Workers No. 29		20.00	
Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073		84.03	
Auto Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960		91.62	
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241		110.00	
Bakers No. 24		660.00	
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484		423.16	
Barbers No. 148		438.00	
Bar Pilots No. 89		24.00	
Bartenders No. 41		1,313.72	
Bay Cities Metal Trades Council		12.00	
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters		12.00	
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44..		22.00	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers No. 168		132.00	
Boilermakers No. 6		480.00	
Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125.....		198.00	
Bottlers No. 896		660.00	

Brewery Drivers No. 888.....	220.00	District Council of Plasterers and Cement Finishers of Northern California	12.00
Brewers, Maltsters, and Yeast Makers No. 893	308.00	Dressmakers No. 101	132.00
Brewery Shipping, Receiving Clerks No. 884	57.60	Electrical Workers No. 6	480.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00	Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	66.00
Building Material and Con- struction Teamsters No. 216..	160.00	Elevator Operators and Start- ers No. 117	132.00
Building Service Employees No. 87	528.00	Emergency Hospital Employees No. 803	26.24
Building Service Employees No. 167	24.00	Federation of Engineers, Archi- tects, and Draftsmen No. 11..	46.40
Butchers No. 115	396.00	Film Exchange Employees No. B-17	48.00
Butchers No. 508	694.32	Film Exchange Employees No. F-17	41.00
California Allied Printing Trades Council	11.00	Garage Employees No. 665	480.00
California Conference of Book- binders	13.00	Garment Cutters No. 45	36.92
California Council Public Em- ployees	13.00	General Warehousemen No. 860	1,125.36
California Pipe Trades Council	12.00	Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 718	40.00
California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Work- ers	12.00	Government Employees "Let- terman Hospital" No. 1466....	8.20
California State Council of Re- tail Clerks No. 2.....	12.00	Government Employees No. 1152	40.08
California State Laborers and Utility Employees No. 1226....	24.00	Government Employees No. 634	91.28
California Theatrical Federa- tion	12.00	Government Employees No. 1457	7.48
Candy and Glace Fruit Work- ers No. 158	308.00	Government Employees No. 922	34.28
Carpenters and Joiners No. 22..	1,100.00	Government Employees No. 1108	20.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 483	479.00	Granite Cutters	20.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2164	343.00	Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250	264.00
Cement Finishers No. 580	147.40	Hotel Service Workers No. 283..	1,380.80
Central California District Council Lumber and Sawmill Workers	12.00	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 440.....	43.56
Chauffeurs No. 265	990.08	Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific	132.00
Cigar Makers No. 228.....	22.00	Iron Workers No. 377	88.00
City and County Employees No. No. 747	88.00	Jewelry Workers No. 36.....	66.00
Chemical Workers No. 466	3.00	Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213	37.40
Cleaning and Dye House Work- ers No. 7	220.00	Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256	240.00
Civil Service Building Main- tenance Employees No. 66A..	290.32	Laundry Workers No. 26	1,144.00
Cloakmakers No. 8	132.00	Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31	44.00
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34	220.00	Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen No. 2559	225.00
Commission Market Drivers No. 280	132.00	Macaroni Workers No. 493	70.00
Construction and General La- borers No. 261	480.00	Marble Shopmen No. 95	24.00
Cooks No. 44	1,314.96	Marine Cooks and Stewards ...	41.00
Coopers No. 65	59.40	Master Furniture Guild No. 1285	176.00
Coppersmiths No. 438	33.00	Masters, Mates, and Pilots No. 40	71.72
David Scannell Club, Inc. No. 798	715.68	Masters, Mates, and Pilots No. 90	576.00
Dental Technicians of Northern California No. 24116	30.00	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226....	565.44
		Miscellaneous Employees No. 110	1,369.88
		Miscellaneous Wood Workers No. 2565	105.20

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

111

Teachers No. 1077	18.00
	\$ 1,505.75

SANTA ANA

Barbers No. 549	3.00
Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748..	46.88
Building and Construction	
Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1815	374.68
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 66.....	70.60
District Council of Carpenters	10.00
Electrical Workers No. 441.....	120.00
Hod Carriers and General La-	
borers No. 652	381.60
Lathers No. 440	52.00
Painters and Decorators No. 686	160.08
Plasterers and Cement Finish-	
ers No. 489	118.60
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 582	126.28
Roofers No. 36C	25.32
Theatrical Stage Employees	
No. 504	12.00
Typographical No. 579	23.00
	\$ 1,548.04

SANTA BARBARA

Barbers No. 832	26.88
Building and Construction	
Trades Council	12.00
California State Conference of	
Painters	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1062	268.00
Carpet and Linoleum Workers	
No. 1689	22.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 186	165.00
Construction and General La-	
borers No. 591	224.52
Culinary Alliance No. 498	618.68
Electrical Workers No. 413.....	36.00
Hod Carriers and General La-	
borers No. 195	18.00
Meat Cutters No. 556	126.00
Musicians Protective Associa-	
tion No. 308	80.00
Painters No. 715	80.24
Plasterers and Cement Finish-	
ers No. 341	33.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	35.20
Retail Clerks No. 899	224.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 273....	31.40
State, County and Municipal	
Employees No. 358	43.48
Theatrical Stage Employees	
No. 442	24.00
	\$ 2,092.40

SANTA CLARA

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 262 ...\$	77.08
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SANTA CRUZ

Barbers No. 891	\$ 22.96
Bricklayers No. 16	39.72
Carpenters and Joiners No. 829	21.60
Central Labor Council	11.00
Construction and General	
Laborers No. 283	96.00
Leather Workers No. L-122	27.36
Musicians Association No. 346 ..	22.00
Painters and Decorators No. 1026	22.32
Plasterers and Cement Finish-	
ers No. 379	17.04
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304 ..	29.36

\$ 309.36

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters and Joiners	
No. 2477	\$ 66.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 224	20.60
Culinary Workers and Bartend-	
ers No. 703	336.08
Food Packers, Processors, and	
Warehousemen No. 865	44.00
Hod Carriers No. 1222	56.00
Painters No. 1147	38.44
Truck Drivers and Helpers	
No. 381	370.38

\$ 943.50

SANTA MONICA

Barbers No. 573	\$ 27.44
Carpenters and Joiners	
No. 1400	264.00
Central Labor Council	13.00
Culinary Workers No. 814	1,100.00
Meat Cutters No. 587	268.00
Painters No. 821	185.68
Plasterers and Cement Finish-	
ers No. 400	78.00
Plumbers No. 545	146.20
Printing Pressmen No. 429	24.00
Retail Clerks No. 1442	500.00
Typographical No. 875	24.16

\$ 2,630.48

SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159	\$ 33.00
Bartenders and Culinary Work-	
ers No. 770	284.48
Building and Construction	
Trades Council	11.00
Butchers No. 364	22.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 551	40.00
General Truck Drivers No. 980	555.60
Lathers No. 243	22.00
Motion Picture Machine Opera-	
tors No. 420	48.00
Musicians Association No. 292 ..	133.80
Painters No. 364	55.70

TWAIN		VAN NUYS	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		Barbers No. 837	\$ 88.88
No. 2944	\$ 22.00	Carpenters and Joiners	
		No. 1913	932.04
UKIAH		Painters No. 1595	190.84
Carlifornia State Employees			\$ 1,211.76
No. 519	\$ 31.76	VENICE	
Central Labor Council	12.00	Brick Layers and Stone Masons	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		No. 26	\$ 53.92
No. 2975	28.24		
North Coast Counties District		VENTURA	
Council of Carpenters	12.00	Building and Construction	
	\$ 84.00	Trades Council	\$ 18.00
VALLEJO		Carpenters and Joiners	
American Federatoion of Grain		No. 2463	180.00
Millers No. 71	\$ 95.68	Central Labor Council	12.00
Asbestos Workers No. 70	24.00	Electrical Workers No. 952	110.00
Barbers No. 335	50.16	Hod Carriers and General	
Beauticians No. 335-A	22.00	Laborers No. 585	371.56
Boilermarkers No. 148	92.40	Lathers No. 460	22.00
Building and Construction		Operating Engineers No. 732	18.00
Trades Council	12.00	Painters and Decorators	
Butchers and Meat Cutters		No. 955	73.00
No. 532	176.00	Plasterers and Cement Finish-	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 180	396.00	ers No. 741	43.16
Central Labor Council	12.00	Plumbers and Steamfitters	
Culinary Workers and Bartend-		No. 484	81.20
ers No. 560	349.56		\$ 928.92
Electrical Workers No. B-180 ..	72.00	VERNON	
Government Employees No. 73	20.00	Chemical Workers No. 92	\$ 30.84
Hod Carriers and General		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 224 ..	36.00
Laborers No. 326	333.76	Paper Makers No. 336	22.00
Lathers No. 302	13.00	Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill	
Laundry Workers No. 113	59.56	Workers No. 254	48.00
Mare Island Navy Yards			\$ 136.84
Metal Trades Council	12.00	VICTORVILLE	
Musicians Association No. 367	84.80	United Cement, Lime and	
Office Employees No. 86	44.96	Gypsum Workers No. 49	\$ 117.48
Painters No. 376	124.28		
Plasterers and Cement Finish-		VISALIA	
ers No. 631	39.00	Building and Construction	
Plumbers No. 343	38.40	Trades Council	\$ 12.00
Retail Clerks No. 373	434.96	Barbers No. 856	22.00
Roofers No. 35	22.00	Carpenters and Joiners	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221 ..	66.00	No. 1484	93.36
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Boat		Central Labor Council	12.00
Builders No. 1068	54.42	Hod Carriers and General	
Steam and Operating Engineers		Laborers No. 1060	288.00
No. 731	53.20	Motion Picture Projectionists	
Teachers No. 827	24.00	No. 605	24.00
Teamsters and Chauffeurs		Plasterers and Cement	
No. 490	368.64	Masons No. 895	18.00
Technical Engineers No. 8	7.20	Sign, Scene, and Pictorial	
Theatrical Stage Employees		Painters No. 1591	22.00
No. 241	22.00	Typographical No. 519	22.00
Typographical No. 389	20.00		\$ 513.36
	\$ 3,143.98	VISTA	
VALLEY SPRINGS		Carpenters and Joiners	
Carpenters and Joiners		No. 2078	\$ 359.88
No. 2847	\$ 32.52		

El Monte	1,541.72
Glendale	2,032.11
Hollywood	9,473.24
Huntington Park	833.32
Lancaster	11.24
Los Angeles	47,465.47
Los Nietos	58.36
Maywood	96.00
Monrovia	167.32
Norwalk	35.48
Olive View	80.00
Ontario	22.00
Oro Grande	100.70
Palm Springs	125.40
Pasadena	2,506.78
Pomona	1,010.48
Redlands	11.00
Reseda	435.44
Riverside	1,327.52
San Bernardino	3,193.12
San Fernando	44.00
South Gate	44.00
Van Nuys	1,211.76
Vernon	136.84
Victorville	117.48
Westend	86.08
Whittier	269.44

\$ 73,579.30

District No. 4:

Inglewood	\$ 952.90
Redondo Beach	340.92
San Pedro	3,109.50
Santa Monica	2,630.48
Terminal Island	1,350.00
Venice	53.92
Wilmington	508.72

\$ 8,946.44

District No. 5:

Camarillo	\$ 47.80
Lompoc	142.54
Oxnard	136.76
San Luis Obispo	210.52
Santa Barbara	2,092.40
Santa Maria	943.50
Ventura	928.92

\$ 4,502.44

District No. 6:

Bakersfield	\$ 3,512.72
Bishop	24.00
Boron	145.48
Delano	26.00
Fresno	6,921.01
Hanford	76.83
Kingsburg	95.96
Madera	54.00
Merced	304.94
Monolith	7.48
North Fork	49.56
Porterville	76.76
Selma	36.72

Taft	93.12
Torrance	174.72
Tulare	54.60
Visalia	513.36
Woodlake	34.12

\$ 12,201.38

District No. 7:

Lodi	\$ 78.84
Manteca	56.52
Martell	31.12
Modesto	2,284.71
Sonora	13.00
Stockton	4,425.82
Tracy	178.68
Turlock	35.68
Valley Springs	32.52

\$ 7,136.89

District No. 8:

Agnew	\$ 9.00
Cupertino	56.56
Davenport	48.00
Los Gatos	86.92
Monterey	1,401.95
Mountain View	349.04
Palo Alto	390.28
Redwood City	63.00
Salinas	1,085.96
San Bruno	263.48
San Jose	8,885.48
San Juan Bautista ..	45.88
San Mateo	2,103.64
Santa Clara	77.08
Santa Cruz	309.36
Spreckels	144.00
Sunnyvale	24.00
Watsonville	768.18

\$ 16,111.81

District No. 9:

Honolulu, T. H.	\$ 72.76
San Francisco	46,601.20

\$ 46,673.96

District No. 10:

Alameda	\$ 69.28
Alvarado	54.36
Berkeley	238.33
Emeryville	38.40
Hayward	2,076.08
Newark	315.26
Oakland	22,351.30
San Leandro	24.00
Warm Springs	21.00

\$ 25,188.01

District No. 11:

Antioch	\$ 285.32
Crockett	566.84
El Cerrito	141.12
Martinez	1,879.90
Oleum	18.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Pittsburg	721.68	Fort Bragg	63.36
Port Chicago	34.92	Fortuna	41.32
Richmond	2,884.12	Garberville	24.00
		Klamath	84.24
		Korbel	22.00
	\$ 6,531.90	Red Bluff	37.48
District No. 12:		Trinidad	124.18
Cazadero	\$ 5.04	Ukiah	84.00
Mill Valley	113.32		
Napa	727.70		\$ 2,398.62
Petaluma	267.18	District No. 15:	
San Quentin	29.28	Alturas	\$ 49.18
San Rafael	1,505.75	Chester	100.84
Santa Rosa	1,388.40	Dorris	74.90
Sonoma	22.00	Greenville	113.44
Vallejo	3,143.98	Little Valley	44.72
	\$ 7,202.65	Loyalton	112.46
District No. 13:		Meadow Valley	30.80
Auburn	\$ 271.36	Quincy	106.04
Chico	579.98	Redding	1,132.72
Diamond Springs	16.28	Reno, Nevada	20.00
Fresh Pond	128.20	Susanville	80.52
Grass Valley	323.68	Twain	22.00
Gridley	31.68	Weed	306.28
King's Beach	46.16	Westwood	317.48
Marysville	1,024.52		
Oroville	598.52	Cancellation of refund check	
Placerville	50.86	No. 14901, dated August 22,	
Roseville	36.00	1949	33.00
Sacramento	9,066.91		
Weimar	29.24	TOTAL PER CAPITA RE-	
Woodland	72.48	CEPITS AND AFFILIA-	
	\$ 12,275.87	TION FEES — PERIOD	
District No. 14:		JULY 1, 1952 TO MAY 31,	
Arcata	\$ 378.96	1953—Exhibit B	\$247,399.27
Eureka	1,539.08		

**Schedule 3—Detail of Disbursements
Period July 1, 1952 to May 31, 1953**

50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—SANTA BARBARA:

Salaries and Expenses:

Connell, Margaret P.	\$ 152.16
D'Aubigny, Berthe	24.14
Dvorson, Betty	160.54
Haggerty, C. J.	350.00
Henning, John F.	305.00
Hines, Charles A.	340.00
Hyans, Curtis J.	152.00
Lilly, Diana	150.35
London, Joan	394.00
Otto, Walter R.	340.00
Petrone, Geraldine	138.34
Pitts, Thomas L.	1,240.11
Shoop, Rita R.	190.15
Vial, Donald	200.92

\$ 4,111.55

Other Expenses:	
The Garrett Press	\$ 19,737.74
Mission Drayage Service	18.02
Irvine & Jackson, Inc.—Badges, etc.	2,503.35
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	203.02
Wm. K. Chick	14.30
The Rendezvous Cafe	74.30
Pacific Coast Publishing Company	26.50
Hotel Carrillo	947.01
Murphy's Catering Service	117.50
Opportunity Shop	60.00
Arthur M. Ross—Professor of Industrial Relations, University of California	76.52
Bill's Sign Shop	7.28
Bankers' Typewriter Exchange	62.00
Hazelwood Transfer & Storage Co.	23.18
Office Equipment Co.	48.54
Stenotype Reporting Co.	1,824.07
Lee Greenwood	25.00
Associated Telephone Company	82.71
United Air Lines, Inc.	96.43
Western Union	32.61
Petty cash—Services in connection with Armory	165.00
Petty cash—Credentials Committee	550.00
Petty cash—Resolutions Committee	650.00
Petty cash—Legislation Committee	550.00
Petty cash—Sergeants-at-Arms	1,150.00
Petty cash—sundry expenses	85.00
	<hr/>
	29,130.08
Total.....	\$ 33,241.63
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING—BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS:	
United Air Lines, Inc.	381.64
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION—NEW YORK, NEW YORK:	
Salaries and Expenses:	
Haggerty, C. J.	\$ 1,000.00
Other expenses:	
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	1,440.32
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 2,440.32
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETING—HOUSTON, TEXAS:	
Salaries and Expenses:	
Pitts, Thomas L.	\$ 500.00
Other expenses:	
United Air Lines, Inc.	393.30
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Total.....	893.30
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—WASHINGTON, D. C.:	
Western Air Lines, Inc.	584.03
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS:	
Allowance and expense of officers attending Executive Council Meetings:	
Arnold, Jack T.	\$ 518.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Ash, Robert S.	363.16
Carroll, William C.	249.00
Connell, Margaret P.	105.00
Dean, William A.	343.00
Doran, Elmer J.	589.60
Dougherty, Arthur F.	373.16
Finks, Harry	247.00
Gardner, John T.	85.00
Giesick, Robert	325.00
Grady, Harry C.	158.16
Green, C. A.	379.68
Gruhn, Albin J.	508.30
Haggerty, C. J., Secretary-Treasurer	280.00
Henning, John F.	175.00
Hyans, Curtis J.	129.75
Jones, Paul L.	170.00
Kelly, George	373.16
Lehmann, C. T.	408.69
Lundeberg, Harry	297.00
Lundschen, Harvey	211.69
Nelson, Lowell A.	378.56
Osslo, Max J.	578.30
Otto, Walter R.	175.00
Petrone, Geraldine	70.00
Pitts, Thomas L.—President	230.00
Reed, Howard	374.36
Reeves, Paul L.	123.08
Satre, O. T.	518.00
Small, Thomas A.	373.16
Somerset, Pat	408.69
Swanson, Victor S.	318.16
Vial, Donald	35.00
Walker, Roy	216.80
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	\$ 10,088.46

Other expenses:

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	\$ 199.23
Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel	51.38
Hotel Whitcomb	78.80
Petty cash	27.71
	<hr/>

357.12

Total.....

\$ 10,445.58

LEGAL SERVICES:

Fees, salaries, and expenses:

Scully, Charles P.	\$ 20,527.51
Todd, Clarence E.	9,739.95
Vial, Donald	4,213.10
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\$ 34,480.56

Other expenses:

David Hewes Building—rent	\$ 1,452.00
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1,710.93
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3,162.93

Total.....

37,643.49

ORGANIZING EXPENSES:

Salaries and expenses:

Finks, Harry	\$ 61.00
Green, C. A.	2,500.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Haggerty, C. J.	5,945.00
Henning, John F.	7,300.38
Hyans, Curtis J.	7,112.32
Osslo, Max J.	170.00
Otto, Walter R.	4,835.00
Pitts, Thomas L.	4,080.00
Small, Thomas A.	245.00
Wilkerson, Naomi	220.00

\$ 32,468.70

Other expenses:

David Hewes Building—rent	\$ 1,375.00
Southern California Metal Trades Council	4,250.00
California State Council of Office Employees....	900.00
American Federation of Musicians	
Local Union No. 6	8.37
Standard Oil Co. of California	188.73
Richard L. Dows—Reprints of Congress-	
man's Remarks Before The House	32.40
Hoeflich Home Appliances	16.00
Southern Pacific Railroad Co.	466.14
Flood Garage	207.63
The Garrett Press	1,477.74
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.	191.61
Regents of the University of California	650.00
United States Government Printing Office	937.50
United Air Lines, Inc.	552.65
Cadillac Motor Car Division	227.02
Marine Cooks and Stewards, A.F. of L.	8,000.00
Western Air Lines, Inc.	1,457.38
Roydon Supply House	54.46
Union Oil Company of California	25.86
K & D Press	5.69
Sacramento Labor Council	16.14
Addressograph Multigraph Corporation	1.51
Frank Edwards	293.81
San Francisco Labor Council	50.00
Petty cash—postage meter machine	2,550.00
Petty cash—sundry expenses	259.93

24,195.57

Total.....

\$ 56,664.27

PUBLICITY EXPENSES:

Salaries and Expenses:

Bianchi, Maud	\$ 923.59
Fabris, Minnie	141.44
Fricke, Joseph P.	450.72
King, Bert C.	252.15
Moore, Josephine	1,075.02
Weber, Jeanne	220.00
Weber, Nan A.	971.46

\$ 4,034.38

Other expenses:

David Hewes Building—rent	\$ 1,760.00
Addressograph Multigraph Corporation	14.50
Blake, Moffitt & Towne	2,368.33
John F. Fixa—Postmaster	9,100.80
The Garrett Press	5,821.10
Golden Gate Press	1,529.42
Pacific Coast Paper Co.	68.59

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Walter Radell Co.	8.67
A. Carlisle & Co.	345.99
Floyd Long	25.00
Davidson Sales Agency	7.72
H. Long	10.00
Petty cash—sundry expenses	265.77

 21,325.89

Total.....

25,360.27

STATISTICAL EXPENSES:

Salaries and Expenses:

Henning, John F.	\$ 164.00
Lilly, Diana	3,383.22
London, Joan	4,321.50
Shoop, Rita R.	3,336.05

 \$ 11,204.77

Books, pamphlets, and subscriptions:

San Francisco Call-Bulletin	\$ 18.00
West Publishing Co.	63.26
The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.	624.50
California Safety Council, Inc.	30.00
William Noonan—cartoons	513.06
Sacramento Newsletter	25.00
Bancroft-Whitney Company	95.22
Harvard Business Review	15.00
National Information Bureau, Inc.	25.00
Mr. Frank Hanley	140.00
Commercial Clearing House, Inc.	454.19
United States Government Printing Office	75.00
Special Libraries Association	30.00
Fortune	15.00
California Association for Social Workers	20.00
Commonwealth Club	36.00
John Hearling's Labor Letter, Inc.	40.00
Los Angeles Times	30.00
Standard & Poor's Corporation	424.00
The Press and Union League Club	32.40
Printing Division, Documents Section, Sacramento	39.91
National Council of Agricultural Life and Labor	50.00
Princeton University Press	17.82
San Francisco Chronicle	24.00
San Francisco Examiner	24.00
International Labor Office	21.00
Other books, pamphlets, and subscriptions	210.06

 3,092.42

Other expenses:

David Hewes Building—rent	\$ 1,760.00
Bell Typewriter Co.	167.00
Marchant Calculating Machine Co.	30.00
Hotel Whitcomb	32.71
William Wittenberg	10.00
Elias Woycheshin	20.00
Armed Tashdinian	60.00
Wobbers, Inc.	34.59
Allens Press Clippings Bureau	191.84
Blackstone Studios, Inc.	200.00
Galland Linen Service	26.50

The Garrett Press	388.13
Moulin Studios	25.88
Pacific Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co.	13.46
Roydon Supply House	34.72
Otto Morgenstern	222.25
Carl G. Uhr, Ph.D.—Economic Consultant	708.00
Pat Foley	77.50
F. A. Breier	58.00
Remington Rand, Inc.	3.47
The Regents of the University of California....	250.00
Railway Express Agency	3.05
Petty cash—sundry expenses	7.28
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	4,324.38

Total..... \$ 18,621.57

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES:**Fees, Salaries and Expenses:**

Berglund, Winona	\$ 1,125.12
Dougherty, Arthur F.	59.40
Finks, Harry	3,924.67
Haggerty, C. J.	4,060.00
Henning, John F.	150.00
Hyans, Curtis J.	71.96
London, Joan	419.78
Osslo, Max J.	184.75
Petrone, Geraldine	61.45
Pitts, Thomas L.	1,644.80
Shoop, Rita R.	33.33
Vial, Donald	1,199.34
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	\$ 12,934.60

Other expenses:

Hotel Senator	\$ 4,125.36
Bedell's	73.71
Lee Greenwood	25.00
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.	510.88
American Federation of Musicians	
Local No. 6	5.00
David Typewriter Co.	58.71
Ken Harris	106.00
Wobbers, Inc.	44.23
K & D	144.69
H. S. Crocker Co., Inc.	8.24
Petty cash—postage	120.00
Petty cash—sundry expenses	107.40
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	5,329.22

Total..... \$ 18,263.82

OFFICE SALARIES:

Connell, Margaret P.	\$ 1,540.52
D'Aubigny, Berthe	3,455.73
Feigenbaum, Regina	214.60
Haggerty, C. J.	16,500.00
Hines, Charles A.	4,310.00
Murry, Margaret	212.20
Petrone, Geraldine	3,015.16
Rider, Adaline	126.90
	<hr/>

Total..... 29,375.11

PRINTING, STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES:

James H. Barry Co.	\$ 1,476.44	
Bell Typewriter Co.	81.76	
The Garrett Press	6,914.28	
Roydon Supply House	50.96	
Wobbers, Inc.	322.39	
Banco Corporation Ltd.	15.16	
Schwabacher-Frey Co.	25.56	
Golden Gate Press	15.53	
Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.	7.25	
Pacific Carbon & Ribbon Manufacturing Co....	13.46	
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Total.....		8,922.79

OFFICE RENT—GENERAL:

David Hewes Building	\$ 2,098.80
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POSTAGE AND MAILING—GENERAL:

Postage meter machine	\$ 2,550.00	
Pitney-Bowes, Inc.	122.91	
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Total.....		2,672.91

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH—GENERAL:

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.	\$ 1,636.74	
Western Union	182.64	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		1,819.38

TAXES:

Federal Reserve Bank—Withholding and Social Security taxes	\$ 575.02	
Director of Internal Revenue—Withholding and Social Security taxes	363.22	
California Department of Employment	142.74	
Russell L. Wolden—San Francisco personal property tax	75.56	
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Total.....		1,155.54

GENERAL EXPENSES:

Bankers Life Insurance Co.	\$ 408.54	
Maloney & Maritzen—insurance	342.53	
Widows and Orphans Society	5.00	
International Labor Press	20.00	
Arabian Flowers	32.74	
Burns, The Florist	93.17	
Secretarial Service	166.86	
Benedetti Floral Co.	332.60	
Galland Linen Service	69.96	
University of California—scholarship	500.00	
Sacramento Junior College—scholarship	500.00	
Saint Mary's College—scholarship	500.00	
Alhambra National Water Co., Inc.	38.30	
James F. Allen—insurance	112.50	
Pat Foley—insurance	400.75	
Insurance Exchange of The Automobile Club of Southern California	105.56	
Office Employees Insurance Trust Fund of California	744.76	
Wobbers, Inc.	32.10	
Central Labor Council	10.00	
National Council of The Churches of Christ....	25.00	

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Secretarial Service	46.92
Union Label Section—Christmas contribution	100.00
San Francisco Tuberculosis Association	5.00
Skinner & Hammond	860.00
Saint Paul of Shipwreck Church	10.00
W.S.B.—salaries and expenses	915.71
State Compensation Insurance Fund	138.82
American Federation of Labor—dues	10.00
Max J. Osslo—flowers	8.00
— Cadillac Motor Car Division	1,664.22
Widows and Orphans Aid Association	5.00
Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation	7.25
Mo Dorman Co.	75.92
The Hibernia Bank	4.80
Islam Shrine Circus	12.50
San Francisco Letter Carriers Mutual Aid Association	5.00
George Arabian—flowers	25.88
Petty cash—Christmas expenses	505.00
Petty cash—sundry expenses	286.30
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 9,126.69

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—Exhibit B.....\$259,711.14

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY.

OFFICERS

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

1901 — 1953

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—1934 A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
- 1934—1935 Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Div. 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—1953 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, Div. 518, San Francisco.
- 1943—1953 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—1953 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

Convention Cities

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1st—1901, San Francisco | 18th—1917, Sacramento | 35th—1934, Pasadena |
| 2nd—1902, Vallejo | 19th—1918, San Diego | 36th—1935, San Diego |
| 3rd—1903, Los Angeles | 20th—1919, Bakersfield | 37th—1936, Sacramento |
| 4th—1904, Fresno | 21st—1920, Fresno | 38th—1937, Long Beach |
| 5th—1905, Sacramento | 22nd—1921, San Jose | 39th—1938, Santa Barbara |
| 6th—1906, Oakland | 23rd—1922, Long Beach | 40th—1939, Oakland |
| 7th—1907, Stockton | 24th—1923, Stockton | 41st—1940, Santa Monica |
| 8th—1908, Vallejo | 25th—1924, Santa Barbara | 42nd—1941, San Francisco |
| 9th—1908, San Jose | 26th—1925, San Diego | 43rd—1942, Long Beach |
| 10th—1909, San Rafael | 27th—1926, Oakland | 44th—1946, San Francisco |
| 11th—1910, Los Angeles | 28th—1927, San Bernardino | 45th—1947, Sacramento |
| 12th—1911, Bakersfield | 29th—1928, Sacramento | 46th—1948, Long Beach |
| 13th—1912, San Diego | 30th—1929, Long Beach | 47th—1949, Los Angeles |
| 14th—1913, Fresno | 31st—1930, Marysville | 48th—1950, Santa Barbara |
| 15th—1914, Stockton | 32nd—1931, Santa Barbara | 49th—1951, San Diego |
| 16th—1915, Santa Rosa | 33rd—1932, Modesto | 50th—1952, Santa Barbara |
| 17th—1916, Eureka | 34th—1933, Monterey | 51st—1953, San Francisco |

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Fifty-First Convention

FIRST DAY

Monday, August 10, 1953

MORNING SESSION

Opening Ceremonies

The 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:20 a.m. in the Civic Auditorium by Jack Goldberger, President, San Francisco Central Labor Council.

Prior to the call to order the delegates were entertained with a program of popular airs rendered by the San Francisco Municipal Band under the conductorship of Phil Sapiro.

Call to Order

JACK GOLDBERGER

President, San Francisco Labor Council
Chairman, Convention Committee

Jack Goldberger, president of the San Francisco Labor Council and Chairman of the Convention Committee, called the convention to order. Then followed the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Carl Hague.

Led by Boy Scout Troop No. 340, the delegates joined in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Invocation

The Reverend Robert W. McDonald of St. Lawrence O'Toole Church of Oakland, delivered the following invocation:

"In the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

"Oh God, the Creator and Redeemer of the human race, look down, we implore Thee, on this solemn assemblage and send us Your guidance, Your grace and Your blessing; Your guidance to inspire us in wise decisions, Your grace to help us carry those decisions boldly into action, and Your blessing that with reason we might hope to see those decisions and actions bear rich fruit.

"From the corners of this state, so abundantly blessed by Thee, we have gathered in this City of St. Francis to take counsel. You have made of labor a way of

salvation for man, and mindful of our absolute dependence on Thee we hasten to place ourselves under Your care. For unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it; unless the Lord keep the city, he watcheth in vain those who keepeth it.

"May the spirit and tone throughout this convention be consistent with those words and at all times pleasing in Your sight. Let all expediency, all laxity and all dishonor be far from us. Integrity will be our watchword.

"May the spirit of justice be ever present by which all groups and individuals are rendered what is due by right. Let the spirit of prudence be in our midst by which the best means are chosen to achieve our purposes. May the spirit of temperance abide in us so that our decisions and actions will be prompted by reason and love rather than by passion and selfishness, and let the spirit of fortitude fill our hearts and put might in our arms so that we will go out to meet the tasks ahead with a courage born of faith and trust in Thee.

"We ask this in Thy name, Oh God, and we pledge at the start of this convention to keep integrity and honor before Thee. Amen.

"In the Name of the Father and of the Son and the Holy Ghost, Amen."

Welcome to Delegates and Visitors

Chairman Jack Goldberger greeted the delegates and visitors to the convention with the following words:

"Mayor Robinson, distinguished guests, and delegates to the Federation of Labor: On behalf of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, and as its President, it is my privilege and pleasure to welcome you to this fifty-first convention of the California State Federation of Labor. It is gratifying and stimulating to find you meeting again in San Francisco—a great city that has attained its growth and

prosperity in a large measure through the contribution of organized labor, through the sweat and toil of hundreds of thousands of men and women in the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor.

"And as we assemble here it is good to recall that our beloved founder and President, Samuel Gompers, loved this city as his own, spending restful days here at the home of a friend with whom he had toiled at the cigar maker's bench in his earlier years.

"My friends, we meet here in a challenging day of our free American life, a day when the principles of free society, justice, equality and freedom, the principles so dear to the heart of every organized worker, must be guarded and defended as never before in our history. Fortunately for us in a community like San Francisco, you meet here at a time when local trade unions need the stimulation and inspiration of state leadership springing from the grass roots levels. I have always believed that in any community it is necessary that the grass roots levels receive their direction and inspiration from national and state leadership. I have often said that, in my opinion, we on local levels do not work hard enough or long enough. There is so much for us all to do to maintain our position and our prestige, to function on behalf of the best interests of all our workers. We must constantly be on the job, always alert to the threats that weaken our strength and prestige.

"I believe that a great state convention of this character will properly set and accelerate a pace for all of us on a community level, and will send us away rededicated in heart and spirit to the important task that lies ahead.

"It is not my intention to speak long to you this morning, because your agenda is a very crowded one, an agenda filled with the most important issues confronting our labor movement today. The question of full employment scheduled for consideration is an important one, one that vitally affects all of us in the ranks of organized labor. Important, too, will be your consideration and decisions in the field of our country's foreign policy and our government's national policy on the matter of guarding and protecting civil rights for all American workers and all others alike.

"To me in this challenging day no wish is of greater concern to organized labor and to every other segment of American society than the protection of civil rights. Civil rights are the core of our free American society. It is only in such a free democratic society that organized labor can

flourish and maintain its stature. If civil rights are weakened, if prejudice and discrimination are allowed to creep into our way of life, our democratic structure is weakened; and organized labor likewise loses strength.

"Our own President, George Meany, put it very squarely when he said, and I quote: "The American Federation of Labor has good reason to take a firm position against tyranny, bigotry and intolerance. In the final analysis, an organization such as the American Federation of Labor cannot exist under any other form of government than that which the American Republic is based on. Therefore, we must fight against tyranny, against suppression, against dictatorship, bigotry and intolerance. We are fighting to preserve the way of life under which it has been made possible for us to exist as a trade union movement, and to bring the benefit of trade unionism to the great masses of our American people."

"You will note that President Meany set a firm position. He didn't take a lukewarm position; he didn't condone preaching without practicing when we preach.

"In years past the State Federation of Labor, in line with the national policies of our top leadership, has taken a firm stand against religious and racial prejudice. In a day such as this, bigotry and discrimination strike at the foundation of our government, and I believe that he who practices prejudice, whether it be against fellow Americans because of their religion or their race, or for any other reason, is nothing less than a traitor to his country.

"I am sure this issue will command your attention again this week.

"Again on behalf of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, I welcome you here. We wish you well. You have our support and our loyalty. May God guide you in your deliberations."

Introduction of Honored Guests

Chairman Goldberger then presented the following distinguished guests from San Francisco, who greeted the convention and made the delegates welcome: Mayor Elmer E. Robinson, Acting Chief of Police George Healy, and William Gilmore, Battalion Chief of the San Francisco Fire Department.

GEORGE W. JOHNS

Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council
Secretary, Convention Committee

Chairman Goldberger introduced George W. Johns, Secretary of the San Francisco

Labor Council and Secretary of the Convention Committee, who greeted the delegates and visitors, as follows:

"Brother Chairman, Father McDonald, Mr. Mayor, distinguished guests, President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, and delegates, guests and friends of this great convention. It is my honor and indeed a pleasure to be here today for the purpose of officially welcoming you to San Francisco. As was said on the floor of our Labor Council, it has been too long since the State Federation of Labor has come home—since '46, and we are very happy and pleased to extend you the warmest of fraternal welcomes.

"This is one of the great meetings of labor in the entire nation. Probably only one convention can supersede the importance of the meeting that we will hold here this week. California, nationally, has been growing and becoming ever more important; and in the labor movement this State Federation of Labor has been growing and becoming more important. Therefore, we have a responsibility and a task during the sessions of these conventions. I am not going to talk about these things, because I know that the delegates and officers of this convention are well able on their past record to present a real program and real policies to our labor movement.

"So, in conclusion, on behalf of our local labor movement, the San Francisco Labor Council, may I most cordially welcome you and extend the friendship of this labor movement to the labor movement of California; and when you complete these sessions we will send you home in safety, we hope, and with the recollection of another happy and successful convention in San Francisco.

"Thank you." (Applause.)

Introduction of Notables

Chairman Goldberger introduced to the convention Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, Assemblyman William C. Berry, and Federal Conciliator Andrew Gallagher.

Formal Opening of Convention

Chairman Goldberger then presented the gavel to President Thomas L. Pitts for the formal opening of the convention.

PRESIDENT THOMAS L. PITTS

President Pitts addressed the convention, as follows:

"Reverend Father McDonald, Lieutenant Governor Goodwin Knight, His Honor

Mayor Robinson, representatives of the Police and Fire Departments, other distinguished guests, and members of great political families and bodies, brothers and sisters and our friends in this fifty-first convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

"True, as the Mayor said, San Francisco represents for us the solid cornerstone and foundation of California labor. In this city, many, many years ago, people like Andy Gallagher sitting here today, and many who have departed from our lives that we wish could be here today, those who had the courage, the intestinal fortitude, the will to lay down not just their time, the money that they didn't have, but all the strength that was in their body, all the courage that they could muster, and in some instances their lives, those are the ones who made it possible. To them we owe the greatest debt of gratitude for having many, many years ago begun things that made it possible for each of us to come here to this beautiful city by the Golden Gate and hold one of the greatest, freest and most democratic conventions that can exist anywhere in the world at this hour.

"You have all come here from your various areas and communities, with a responsibility that lies no heavier on any man or woman than upon you. You owe that responsibility not only to those people who are members of your local unions and organizations; you owe a responsibility to the citizenry as a whole. You are here representing in excess of one million organized members of the American Federation of Labor, and its contribution to the people of the state of California, to the nation, and to the world must be great, must be honest, must be forthright, with the fullest sincerity, and at all times you must keep in your minds the rights of others, your obligation to accept your share of the burden in the kind of community life that goes to make up what we know as free America.

"You have come here to deal with many, many problems, problems set forth in your policy statements concerning international affairs, full employment and wages, Taft-Hartley Act, taxes, social security, housing, civil rights, education, agricultural labor, water and power; and in addition to that, the innumerable other things that come to the attention of this convention by its due process and the resolutions on which committees have been working now for the past two days.

"Each of you will have in your folder a political story, properly titled 'The Sacra-

mento Story,' supplied to you by the officers and staff of this Federation, something that each and every one of you should read fully before you travel too far into this convention, so that we will more fully understand what these problems are as they come in resolutions and in policy statements before this convention. We have traveled, since our last convention, through the period of national and state elections. We have seen a change in administration at the national level. We have seen changes result in departments of our government, changes in many instances that, in my humble opinion, are not changes beneficial to the working man and woman of this nation. As a result of these occurrences, it is timely that we meet in a city like San Francisco, which has been so solidly grounded with an understanding of the problems of labor.

"It is timely that we meet to consider what must be done to continue the progress of labor and not allow those who would seek to destroy it, both statewide and nationwide, the opportunity to carry to any successful conclusion this program that they work so diligently at both day and night.

"I am sure that, as I requested, each and every delegate will accept fully the responsibility which is theirs, and that we shall go forth from the city of San Francisco having laid down the policy, having created the machinery, having better educated our people to an understanding that will produce the finest fruit for our people. And the results and the activities of our delegates in convention will, I am sure, in no way embarrass the people of the city of San Francisco.

"As we look out upon this group of delegates today, may I say it is really a rejoicing fact to realize that each year as we meet in convention this convention is larger and larger. That in itself sets forth clearly to everyone that there has been no retarding of the growth of the American Federation of Labor in the state of California, and as long as we in this state and in this nation continue to battle for the freedom of labor throughout the entire world, keeping it uppermost in mind that we are blest with the right to assemble, the right to reach conclusions, the right to assert boldly ourselves, I might say, as outlined by Reverend Father McDonald, we will always continue to grow. There is no stopping the cause of labor that is so just and so right. There is no device, no machinery, that man can develop that will destroy the progress of the right,

sound, basic, fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor.

"With those few remarks, delegates, I am pleased to be here again in the capacity of President, an office which has been to me a great, high honor and privilege and one for which I certainly owe to you delegates a lot of consideration for having given me that honor and privilege.

"There will be throughout this convention the same policy as has existed in past conventions that I have chaired: the will to use judiciously the authority placed in this chair and in the gavel which rules as the king of this convention. I know that it would be no other way, because when tolerance and understanding and fair judgment are lost, then would begin the initial destruction of our free trade union movement.

"So, with nothing more, delegates, as President of the California State Federation of Labor, I declare the 51st convention of this Federation officially opened, to transact such legal business as may come before it." (Loud applause.)

THE HONORABLE GOODWIN KNIGHT

Lieutenant Governor of California

President Pitts then introduced the Lieutenant Governor of California, Goodwin Knight, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Secretary Lloyd Mashburn, Secretary Neil Haggerty, Father McDonald, Speaker Pro Tempore Thomas Maloney, distinguished members of the American Federation of Labor, and my fellow Californians. As a former hard rock miner I find myself here this morning in no unfriendly atmosphere. In fact, I hope Father McDonald will not think I am irreverent if I tell a little story which describes my feelings at this moment.

"I am reminded of Murphy, who was dying, and they sent for the Father to administer the last rites. He bent over Murphy and he said: 'Murphy, my boy, this is a good chance to denounce the devil.'

"Murphy said, 'To denounce the devil is a fraud,' and the Father let him have it.

"The little Irishman was silent, and then the Father said, 'Murphy, why don't you speak to me?'

"Murphy looked up at the Father and said, 'You say I'm dying? I am in no position to antagonize anybody.' (Laughter.)

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to be here and to bring to you on this, your

51st convention the greetings of all of the eleven and a half million people in the state of California, and to say to you that your deliberations are important not only to you as members of labor organizations, but they become important in the whole social and political fabric of our state.

"In that connection I would be unfair to the friendships which I have enjoyed with Tommy Pitts and Neil Haggerty if I did not now state to you that in their work which they have accomplished in our state's capitol where I work every year, they have truly and sincerely and with distinction and with courage represented you. (Loud applause.)

North American Conference on Apprenticeship

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to state to you that one week ago today in the city of San Diego I was fortunate in being present at the North American Conference on Apprenticeship. This was a very important gathering of people from 38 states and from Canada and Mexico, and I know you will agree with me that their program is a meritorious one, favored by labor and management, by government and educators, and the important considerations that come from that conference must have, I feel, your assurance, your confidence and your respect.

"I come today to speak to you, and as I stand here I am impressed with the fact that there are so many things which come to my mind. You know, actually when you make a speech, and there is nobody within the sound of my voice who has not done so probably in the last year, you make three speeches: First, the one you have prepared. That is this one. Second, the one that you actually give. That is what is going on now. And third, the one you wish you had given after you have left the hall!

"I suppose many of you ladies and gentlemen look upon men in public life with somewhat critical eyes, as you should do, because we are the recipients of a salary and of consideration and of honor. But I hope that you won't judge all of us too critically. I remember when I was not in public life that I used to meet people who were senators and congressmen and judges, and some of them became pompous with newfound honors. You will remember that it was Woodrow Wilson who said that some when they get into public life just swell and cease to grow.

"I trust that you will not judge those of us who work at Sacramento on any harsh

rule or line like that. Some men when they get into public life and have the distinction and the honor of a title begin to think that they are going to be a statue in the park some day. They begin to dream that maybe they will be a bust in the high school.

"I want you to know here and now that, while many of you do not know me personally so well, I would like you to understand that I am firmly convinced that the only ones who are really interested in the statues in the park are the pigeons, and I have no illusions as to my functions, nor my work. I know exactly what I am supposed to do and I try my level best to do that.

"I should like if I may, therefore, to tell you that in the stories which I read in the newspapers before I came to this platform I was stimulated to discuss with you many of the things which you have on your agenda. In the first place, there is a limit of time; in the second place, it seems to me appropriate that I should discuss things which come before us in state government and leave to you, and certainly to Secretary Mashburn and others better qualified, subjects which definitely come within the national scope.

"I cannot refrain, however, from stating to you that I was immensely impressed with the early considerations and the early resolutions in which you apparently are going to once and for all condemn colonialism as an arm of international policy. And with that I am in hearty accord. The day is past when people who live in one part of the world shall live off the sweat and the labor and in some cases the ignorance of other peoples who live in other parts of the world. However, I should like this morning to address myself very briefly to something which is important in the life of our state. And I refer to the old age pension problems.

Old Age Pensions

"As you know, there are 271,000 people on the old age pension rolls in California. And I do not think that many of our people in the state understand exactly what our position is with reference to senior security. Since this is a great sounding board of public opinion, I take this opportunity therefore to tell you to tell all of the people in our state that, with the exception of Colorado and Washington, California has the best record for senior citizen security of any state in the nation. Let me give you some facts to support that declaration.

"California spends 18 and a half million dollars every month for old age pensions. New York, supposedly equally progressive in legislation, spends but six and a half million dollars, and Pennsylvania spends only three million dollars each month for old age assistance.

"In California, if you have any amount of cash less than \$1200 and if you have real property assessed at \$3500 or less, you are eligible for old age assistance, provided you have lived here five years out of the last nine years.

"Perhaps you have heard it frequently intimated and asserted that California is a sort of asylum for aged people, people past 65, and that all of them are rushing out to California to take advantage of these benefits. I think you would be surprised therefore to learn that, first, the average age of the old age pensioner in California is 75 years; and second, that the average residence in California for all of those on the old age pension rolls is 31 years. You may be interested to know that there are more people on old age assistance on a percentage basis in Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, and all of the seven New England States than there are in California.

"I think that our program of old age assistance is a progressive and a sane one, a very fair one, and one which you of necessity have approved and will approve in the future.

Work Stoppages

"Ladies and gentlemen, recently we have had in California a very serious strike involving the canneries of this state. May I state to you that, as the Acting Governor of California and therefore one vested with all of the powers and responsibilities of the Chief Executive, in the solution of that very difficult problem I received immense help and immense encouragement from the officials of the great Teamsters Union in this state. May I state to you further that in studying and analyzing the problems involved in that strike and others about which I have read and studied in the last six and a half years during which time I have been Lieutenant Governor, I have been enormously impressed with the problems involving work stoppage.

"You know, ladies and gentlemen, to many of you I am just a name that you read in the newspaper, I am just another Republican, but I would remind you of a very simple story.

"Two men are standing on a street

corner and one of them says: 'You see that guy over there?'

"And he says: 'Yeah. What about him?'

"He says: 'I hate him.'

"He says: 'Why do you hate him?'

"He says: 'Because I don't know him.'

"With that thought in mind, I venture the suggestion that this is personally an opportunity for me to get better acquainted with you and you in turn to have an opportunity to know some of the things that I really believe and stand for in public life in California.

"Also with that thought in mind, I have given careful and long study to this great problem of work stoppage. I have been on a pay roll in my life, in the mining industry, having spent many hours and long months working underground first as a mucker and later as a single-jacker and a miner. Subsequently I have met pay rolls as an employer. I know it will be quite a surprise to you when I tell you that in the operation of mines in this state, as the owner and operator for five years in Kern county, there never was a labor dispute on my property. The reasons for that are immaterial at this time. It is of no virtue as far as I am concerned, except that I do have some understanding about the problems involved with those who work.

"I remember the old Latin phrase, 'Laboro'. 'Laboro' means 'pain' and 'pain' means 'sacrifice'.

"With that thought in mind, I have studied very carefully this great question of work stoppage, the effect upon the public, upon the rank and file of organized labor, upon management, industry and the whole fabric of our economy; and I submit to you for your consideration something which may seem rather radical, something which may be a little new but nevertheless which is completely sincere on my part.

"Experts in labor and management problems in America today declare that industrial strife causes loss and hardship to the workers, to management and to the general public. You have heard that many times. There is nothing new about that.

Loss of Markets

"Intelligent leadership in the ranks of labor unions and the employers have for a long time been seeking formulas to avoid these costly disputes. The best trained men and women in these fields are searching for new and sounder methods of conciliation, but as they work at this, a

new hardship has come into the picture. This is going to mean a new problem, and I refer to the loss of markets, and cite as an example the great garment industry in Los Angeles county. I merely pick this out with no attempt to favor one county. I am not unmindful of the problems involved in the apparel center of the great city and county of San Francisco, but I shall confine my remarks solely to Los Angeles county, because it is something with which I have personal familiarity.

"In this area is the second largest garment production center in the whole United States. Industrial peace in this industry means further strength for the products of these markets throughout the nation. The Hollywood label has value. By the same rule, industrial warfare between the unions and the employers means ruinous threats for the future of this great industry in the Los Angeles area.

"Now, how can this be avoided? I don't pretend that I have the answers or all of the answers, but I submit to you something for your serious consideration along the line of how we may avoid these costly disputes in the future.

"At the present time many of these firms in this area—in Los Angeles—are unionized. Others, not having union contracts, fear union activities may control their firm's business. I believe that most, if not all, of the employers in this industry in this area believe in the fundamental principle of collective bargaining and they will support it. I believe that they believe, as you do, that collective bargaining is here to stay. However, these same employers — now I speak from personal knowledge and not from reading it in the books—these employers are possessed of a desperate fear that should they recognize these unions in their shop or business, it would result in higher prices, and they claim that will result in the destruction of their competitive position in the industry. All of this leads to a continuation of strikes, disputes and suspicious misunderstandings. At the present time there are about ten strikes in that area.

"How can permanent peace be brought to the garment industry in Los Angeles? And if it can be brought into Los Angeles, it can be brought into other parts of the state and nation. The first essential is to guarantee a freedom from fear on the part of the employers I have mentioned. I believe that the strongest element which influences the cancellation of industrial battles today is public opinion. I believe that if the fear-ridden employers could be

assured that union contracts would not mean the end of their industrial freedom, they would move towards quick recognition of the unions, and the rapid reduction of open warfare.

Proposed Solution

"I think you will probably agree with me up to this point. Many of you, at least, will be curious to know. Unions don't profit from industrial disputes. I propose, therefore, a solution. I have talked with many of the employers and many of the employees. I have talked with the leaders of this great union in southern California. I have studied their agendas and their proposals and their experiences and their history. And I propose that the Governor of the state of California—and I am not speaking in any personal vein here, but the Governor as an institution and as an arm of government—I propose that the Governor of the state of California appoint a committee of five citizens as a fact-finding body to survey and report to the people of the state the facts concerning decent wages, proper working conditions and fair employment practices in the garment industry in California, and with particular reference, beginning in Los Angeles county.

"I recognize, ladies and gentlemen, that a committee like this does not have the sanction of all, but I contend that such a governor's commission would in its beginning days be important. Now, I recognize it would be subject to ridicule and criticism and suspicion, but I assert that a commission composed of high-minded and patriotic and well-informed members could mold public opinion, and that the truth that they would disclose would reduce, if not entirely eliminate, many of the strikes in the business; because it would give confidence to those lagging employers, the confidence that would say to them that union jobs in their industry would not mean less prosperity, but would mean peace and more prosperity; because you must remember that all of these non-union employers today actually in their hearts believe in collective bargaining as such as a fundamental institution of our economy. But still they fight.

"Now, such elimination would raise to great strength the vigor of the industry in Los Angeles, and of course San Francisco. Such an industrial experiment would well be worth the trial. It could spread to other industries and give confidence and power in this state, and I recommend it to you for your serious consid-

eration. The plan, if proved successful, could go into other industries. I have submitted this plan in written form so it may be considered by you, and so that it may be given adequate and proper publicity. It is worthy of thought. I submit it to you for that purpose.

Individual Liberty and Personal Freedom

"Finally, may I say to you that the great fundamental principle which supports collective bargaining, and the great fundamental principle which makes it possible for us to meet here today in peace and security to consider the many hundreds of important resolutions which will be presented to you is the principle of individual liberty and personal freedom. Individual liberty and personal freedom, ladies and gentlemen, are but words to you, but I shall translate them to you by telling you that what they mean to me is this: They mean that the most obscure boy or poverty-stricken boy or girl in this or any other state in our country shall not be handicapped in life because of any artificial thing like race or religion or politics. 'Individual liberty and personal freedom' is construed by people sometimes to mean the right to do business in any way that they see fit, but it is a far broader principle than that, because it involves the ideal of individual freedom of worship and of assemblage and of speech. It involves the individual freedom of the press, the right to organize, the right to bargain.

"I submit to you, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, that we in California representing your government believe in this principle, and we support it, and in support of that principle we say to you that all business and all economy in California rests upon it; the doctrine of individual liberty and personal freedom is the foundation for the Constitution of the United States and of the Bill of Rights. That is my philosophy, and that is my belief.

"I am grateful for this opportunity, Mr. President, Mr. Secretary Haggerty, to extend to every one of the members of this great organization, representing more than one million one hundred thousand people, the greetings of the people of California, and we hope that from these deliberations will come not only resolutions but acts; and that these acts will continue to make California not only the fastest-growing state in the Union, but the finest state in the Union.

"Thank you very much." (Applause.)

Telegrams and Messages

Secretary Haggerty read the following messages to the convention:

"Please accept my best wishes for a very successful convention of the California State Federation of Labor. I want you to know I am thinking of you and know that you will have a very constructive meeting.

James C. Petrillo."

"To the members of the California State Federation of Labor:

"I take pleasure in extending greetings on the occasion of your 51st state convention. I would like to be with you, as I have on many such occasions in the past, but I plan to be out of the state during the entire period of the convention.

"You have reason to take pride in the accomplishments of your State Federation and its component unions in the 53rd year of its existence. We have seen continued progress in our state in the field of labor-management relations. We have had fewer work stoppages and fewer workers involved in them than most of the other states, and I believe that one of the most important reasons for this outstanding record is the strength and leadership of California's labor organizations.

"I am happy to report that the recent session of the legislature again followed a policy of not enacting punitive legislation in labor-management relations. Legislative accomplishments on the positive side, while not as great as many of us had hoped, included substantial liberalization of the sickness and disability benefit program which we pioneered here in California. I believe the best interests of our state will be served through continuing the atmosphere of cooperation in legislative matters which has prevailed during recent years.

"I send my best wishes for a most productive convention and for continued accomplishment in the coming year.

Sincerely,
Earl Warren
Governor."

LLOYD A. MASHBURN

Under Secretary of Labor

President Pitts then presented to the convention the Under Secretary of Labor, Lloyd A. Mashburn, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Chairman Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, distinguished guests and delegates: Be-

lieve me, it is a special privilege for me to be back here. Many of the old-timers know that I have been a delegate to the California State Federation of Labor since 1933.

"At a luncheon in Los Angeles a couple of days ago that I attended with Neil Haggerty, I told him I was going to be a delegate again to this convention, and he said that wasn't true, that I was now a bureaucrat and I couldn't be a delegate. But I want you to take note that I have a delegate's badge! I am not just a guest at this convention.

Protocol!

"I don't know whether that's a part of the protocol that you have here or not. I didn't know what the word 'protocol' meant until I went to Washington. I didn't find out until some time after I had been in Washington. The way I found it out, I got a nasty letter from a Congressman.

"With all deference to the Congressmen on the platform here—of course they don't do that here—but in Washington those Congressmen and Senators go to a special school to learn how to write communications that are nastier than any kind of language I ever used. I'm going to see if I can't go to that same school to see if I can write the same letters back without using the kind of language that you and I are used to, because that is the only kind I know.

"Getting on to this definition of 'protocol', I picked up the telephone after I got this letter. I was a little hot under the collar about the letter. It was some criticism of me because of a determination under Davis-Bacon. I dialed the Capitol to see if I could get this Congressman. All at once broke in on the line a very nice voice belonging to a beautiful, luscious blonde secretary of mine that came with the job—came along with that Cadillac and chauffeur, I want you common people here to know that I have back there! She said to me, 'You can't do that. You have secretaries here when you call the Senators and Congressmen. First of all, you are not supposed to pick up that phone until I get these people on the phone. That's Washington protocol.'

"And I said, 'Well, I don't give a damn, because he wrote me a nasty letter, and I'm on the phone and I'm going to stay there, and I want to talk to this guy.' (Applause.)

"So that's where I learned protocol.

"But I want to bring you the greetings of Secretary Durkin; also to express his

regrets that he is unable to be here. I know that he wishes you a constructive convention. Having participated in these conventions I know that you will have one. It has been rather difficult for either myself or the Secretary to get away from Washington. You might have read in the newspapers we had a little difficulty getting our assistant secretaries back there. I understand since I left Washington that they have now been sworn in and that the Secretary and I will have a little assistance back there, we hope. We think we have some fine assistants as assistants secretaries, even though it took quite a while to get those assistant secretaries in.

"It is going to take some time, of course, for them to learn their job and before we will be able to get away and get free. When the Secretary is absent from Washington, of course I am the Secretary. I have to attend Cabinet meetings, economic advisory committees, President's Advisory Committee, and so forth. On some occasions when he is there I am dealing with problems with which he is not familiar, and we both go.

"We have been treated very well back there, contrary to the newspaper reports. I think that particularly in appearing before the committees in the Capital in many cases where the chairman of the committee himself has had a bill, we have opposed that bill or we have opposed certain portions of it. They have been very kind and very courteous to us at all times. They have amended some of their own bills as committees and as chairmen.

"I think that we have had a very friendly attitude so far as the Hill is concerned. Insofar as the Labor Department fitting into this new administration, I do not think that I can give you an entirely clear picture of the manner in which we fitted into this, except to say that our opinions, even though they may have disagreed with the committee, have always been given courteous attention and consideration.

"I might use the phrase that Neil used in his newsletter to say to you that at least if we did not get too much good legislation this time, we did not get any bad legislation. And I think that that is quite true.

"I think that too much criticism has been directed at this Congress, at least from my knowledge of the work of this Congress, because they have not done too much, let us say. But having worked on various committees where we have joint legislative committees with the Congress from the Executive Branch, there are a

great many committees working and they are doing the spade work for recommendations to be made to this next Congress. If then we do not progress any faster, maybe some criticism is due. But I think generally a good job has been done when I look at our own situation in the Department of Labor.

Department of Labor

"I think that the Secretary and myself were more fortunate than most of the Department heads that came into the government. We had the experience of dealing with labor unions, of dealing with labor legislation as Labor Commissioners, both of us, and we probably worked with every department over which we have jurisdiction. In addition to that, we knew some of the people with whom we were going to have to work. That was generally not true of the other department heads that came into government. And believe me, we have had to go slowly, even though we knew something about the job that we were going to do.

"It has been more true of the other department heads. I think that the President picked out a fairly good Cabinet. I say 'fairly good' because I have not had too close association with all of the Cabinet members, even though I attend Cabinet meetings. You do not know people until you work with them. As my Dad used to say, you do not know them until you sleep with them. I do not think that that is entirely true, but I know that you do know them better when you work with them.

"So far, many of them are just acquaintances. That is true of the Washington gang as a whole. That is one of the reasons why it is so good to get back here in addition to the fact that last night I slept under a blanket in San Francisco. And that really felt good. Those of you who have been to Washington at this time of the year know that it gets a little warm there. I think it stays warm until, they tell me, about the middle of September. The other night it got real cool, though. At 4:00 o'clock in the morning I had to go to Baltimore, and it got clear down to 85 and the humidity got down to 93. You could almost wear clothes going over that morning.

"I am a little fortunate, though. We have an air-conditioned office and an air-conditioned apartment. It is five minutes from the office to the apartment, and vice versa. And believe me, I make that five minutes four minutes, if I can, to get out of that heat. So it is nice to be back

here and to give you my impression of some of the things that are being done.

"I think we have one of the hardest-working groups in Washington I have ever seen. They have had to do it because you have a new administration. You have had budgets, you have had legislation and all of that type of thing with new people in government. As I told the growers when I had a meeting with them Friday, we should not be criticized until such time as they know whether we are going to do a good job or whether we are not going to do a good job. Very frankly, we just have not had the opportunity to do that job.

"Now that Congress is out of the way and we have our assistant secretaries, maybe we can get our department organized the way we think it will function most efficiently and most economically. That is what we want to do.

New Budget

"We had a difficult time with our budget. So did Congress have a difficult time with the budget this year. They wanted to effect economies. They wanted not to effect economies where they would hurt us.

"The newspaper talk about the Labor Department being cut more than the other departments and that they were a little bit peeved at the Labor Department because they actually had labor people there is not true in accordance with the percentage of the cuts. Actually I think we got hurt a little more than the other departments, because 93 cents of every dollar that we get in budget are in state aids and grants. Only 9 cents of the dollar is for administration.

"We of course do not know whether we can give you the same service that you got before or whether we can't. We are new. We will have to find out. We have some very capable people, though, and I think as a whole the government people in Washington, about whom you have heard so much with regard to their not working, work as hard as any of us ever did in private industry. Most of those people are good, loyal people. They do not get overtime, but they never howl if you ask them to work overtime. We have had to do it. We do not do it if we can help it. But when we have done it, they did work overtime and worked conscientiously.

T-H Amendment

"One of the things that I think I can give you as a good illustration of the spadework that is being done for recom-

mended legislation to the next Congress is something that I am sure you will all be interested in here. Even before I was sworn in in Washington, I started working on amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act with various people back there. That was by the instruction of the President. To give you the background of the developments as they really happened, the President asked Secretary Durkin to put together a tripartite committee of labor, management and the public. The Secretary did that. I think most of you know what happened there. I think it was unfortunate that the House started holding hearings prior to the time that we had a meeting of our committee. Because both labor and management had gone before that committee and in my opinion took more extreme positions than they really felt should be taken. Nevertheless, when we got back into the committee I predicted that we would last two days after they had gone before the House Committee. I was wrong. The committee lasted one day and two hours. We did not get a recommendation out of them.

"I was instructed then by the Secretary of Labor, and Steve Dunn was instructed by the Secretary of Commerce to start meeting to see what we could do, Dunn representing the viewpoint of business and myself representing the viewpoint of labor. We agreed upon 10 or 12 principles, but when we began to apply those principles our different philosophies and viewpoints then began to get in conflict. After we got stalled, the two secretaries were brought in. They did not get a great deal farther. The President then sent his top legal advisor in the White House to meet with us. He in turn called in the Chairman of the House and Senate Committees together with Senator Taft. We have worked continuously on recommendations to the President since that time.

"I feel that we have made substantial progress. Those recommendations eventually will, if they have not already gone, go to the President for his message to Congress. Whether he will give that message prior to the Congress convening next year I do not know. What portion of those recommendations the President will take I do not know. I will say this in dealing with the President, and on occasions because of our wide differences of opinion we did discuss them with the President, that he is very sympathetic in all ways to the working people. I think he has shown that in his setup in the Welfare Department under Mrs. Hobby concerning the

things that he feels are necessary for the less fortunate, such as the handicapped and so forth, and in his consideration of his position, which is not firm yet, taken in our discussions. I think he is an intelligent, very courageous person. He makes his decision based upon the facts and he does not yield to political pressure in the same manner as some of the people in Washington I have seen do. I have a high regard for him, not only in respect to this type of thing but in other matters that I have seen him act upon.

"In this type of thing, where it is so complex and so controversial, even to those of us who are familiar with it, to have the President be able to sit in and grasp these various points was something a little beyond my understanding.

Senator Taft

"There is one other person to whom I want to pay tribute, and I am not doing it to be charitable. No one ever disagreed more violently with Senator Taft than probably myself, particularly because of the effect of the Taft-Hartley Act in the construction industry. But I want to say this to you: that in my opinion, without the guidance and the assistance of Senator Taft, who was sick, much sicker than we knew, when he left the Senate floor as majority leader, we would never have reached the point of agreement that we have. I have often wondered if he did not feel in our first discussions that things had been put into that Act that were not equitable, either from the standpoint of labor, management or the public. But he stayed there until the day before he went to the hospital, compromising the various different viewpoints of that committee. As I say, I am firmly convinced that had it not been for Senator Taft's guidance and sitting in there, we would never have reached the point of agreement that we have. That is some concession from me after some of the remarks I have made in the past. But, as all of you delegates know, if a person does a job, give him credit for it. If he does not do a job, the kind you like, fight like the devil with him. You always did that with me, particularly when I was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee up here. I took some beatings, but I think they were honest differences of opinion.

"All of those problems on the national level, particularly with the Senate, have been approached on that basis. Respect the other fellow's viewpoint and opinion, disagree with him if you want to, if you

feel it is not right, or agree with him regardless of his party affiliation.

"I should have said the Democrats, but I do not dare do that. Because we do not use that 'nasty word' back there any more. They wash out your mouth with soap when you do that.

"Nevertheless we have on both sides of the aisleway many, many friends of labor, many people who understand our problems, and who get up and fight for us. Many of those people are not from labor districts. Many of them are from districts where it is unpopular to fight for some of the issues which we think are right and proper. But at least when you have been treated fairly and honestly by those people up there, then you should give them credit for it.

"You know, when I was in California we said that Ralph McMullen, who was President of the Building Trades Council, did my drinking, Neil Haggerty did my talking. Now I must do both of them. I have to do both of them, back there—particularly the drinking part of it. You see, Secretary Durkin reminds me of a bulldozer. He is the most patient person that you have ever seen. But he never stops. He keeps on going ahead all the time. He does not drink, he does not smoke, he does not swear. I have to do all three for him! So I have quite a little job back there beside the job I do.

Wage Determinations

"We have in our Department about 13 bureaus. Most of you are familiar with the work that we do one way or the other. Those of you in the construction industry are familiar with the Davis-Bacon Act. The fellows outside of that are familiar with Wage and Hour and Walsh-Healey. We have tried to interpret and apply and enforce those laws in accordance with what we thought was the intent of Congress. We intend to continue to do that. We are going to get some criticism from you people, not so much here because of your organizations and because of the good relationship you have with your employers. Those laws are not necessary here. But since I have been on the top level where you have to make determinations of wages under Walsh-Healey and under Davis-Bacon, I find conditions which you would not believe exist throughout this country in regard to some of the rates that are being paid or in some cases not being paid.

"I think in all probability John Kennedy is going to put in an amendment to the

Wage and Hour Act to raise the minimum. I feel that it should be done. I think that it should be done both for the people without organization working under the Act as well as for those who have collective bargaining agreements with a greater wage than that, and particularly under Walsh-Healey where we go out and find and set the rate on an industry basis. Even though you have good organizations, you have good employers and you have people who want to sit down with you and see that you get a fair living wage, that will at least let you have the standard of living to which you are entitled. Unless we bring some of those people up, you are getting too far away. They have to buy your product, they have to buy many of the products that you make. If you get too far out of line, then they are not going to be able to buy them. So I am hoping that something can be done in that respect.

"I know that so far as the employers are concerned, some of them do not like Walsh-Healey. I do not believe that can be said of the good employers. It can be said of the employers who are cheating in the first place. They do not like the Wage and Hour. Non-union employers do not like Davis-Bacon. But those are laws for the protection of the people who cannot protect themselves. You people are protected under your collective bargaining agreements, as I said before. Those people are not protected by anything except those laws that we administer.

"We try to be fair about it. We are going to enforce them as they should be.

"I wish I had the time to report to you on a great many more things. I have learned something about the Labor Department since I have been there. But I do want to tell you a little story that one of our good friends told down at The American Legion the other day. He had just been made Attorney General. That is Laugh Waters.

"They started asking questions about his job. He said: 'Well, I want to tell you a little story that will reflect pretty much my position here. There was a fellow who went out to have a good time and he became inebriated. When he got back to his hotel, instead of stopping, he walked right on out the window, three stories, and lit down on the sidewalk. Of course a crowd gathered around him. The cops came in to find out what was the matter.

"He was the first guy who got up and walked out, and the cop asked him: 'What's going on here?'"

"He said: "I don't know. I just got here.""

"So that is pretty much the position that some of us are in in these new jobs in Washington.

"May I say in conclusion that it was a very great pleasure to be back here to meet all of you people again, and to bring the greetings of the Department and the well wishes of the Department.

"Thank you very much." (Loud and substantial applause.)

President Pitts expressed the convention's pleasure and honor at hearing from Under Secretary of Labor Mashburn.

Assemblyman Wallace D. Henderson was then presented to the convention by President Pitts.

Report of Committee on Credentials

On motion by Chairman James Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials, delegates whose names were printed in the 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 358.

Appointment of Committees

Secretary Haggerty read the following list of committee appointments:

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, San Pedro; C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; W. Lloyd Leiby, So. Calif. District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles; Henry Zacharin, Ladies Garment Workers, No. 213, San Francisco; 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; Andy Ahern, Central Labor Council, San Francisco; William Cabral, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

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, Hollywood AFL Film Council, Hollywood; Earl Thomas, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles; J. Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; Albert Marty, Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento; Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers No. 814, Santa Monica; Mary Olson, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro; William E. Pollard, Dining Car Employees, No. 582, Los Angeles; C. O. Taylor, Millmen No. 2020, San Diego; Leo Vie, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; A. F. Mailloux, Building Trades Council, San Francisco.

Committee on Legislation

Robert S. Ash, Chairman, Central Labor Council, Oakland; W. J. Bassett, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; C. W. Chapman, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles; Jack Kopke, Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland; Hazel O'Brien, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Robert Callahan, David Scannell Club No. 798, San Francisco; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island; Harry Metz, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Ralph A. McMullen, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento; Harry Finks, Central Labor Council, Sacramento.

Committee on Constitution

C. T. McDonough, Chairman, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; C. H. Cary, Central Labor Council, Fresno; Mark Whiting, Dairy Empls. Plant and Clerical No. 93, Los Angeles; John Quimby, Central Labor Council, San Diego; Lowell Nelson, Building and Construction Trades Council, Vallejo; George W. Johns, Retail Cigar Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco; Steve B. Newman, Theatre Employees No. B-66, Sacramento.

Committee on Label Investigation

James Symes, Chairman, Union Label Section, San Francisco; John Brown, Waiters & Bartenders No. 500, San Diego; Henry Clemens, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles; John Ulene, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Tom Rotell, Bay Cities Metal Council, San Francisco; Anthony Agrillo, Barbers No. 252, San Jose; Fred Schoonmaker, Carpenters & Joiners No. 2114, Napa; William Leshe, Central Labor Council of Solano County, Vallejo.

Committee on Officers' Reports

Franklyn Farnum, Chairman, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks, No. 588, Sacramento; Charles J. Foehn, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Charles Flanders, Lathers Local No. 42, Los Angeles; Ted C. Wills, Creamery Empls. No. 517, Fresno; John Gernak, District Council of Chemical Workers No. 5, Los Angeles; Fannie Borax, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business

Max J. Osslo, Chairman, Butchers No. 229, San Diego; 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; Charles H. Kennedy, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; John W. Doolittle, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts

Jack Goldberger, Chairman, Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 921, San Francisco; Kathryn Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach; Elmer Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino; Ed Dowell, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego; Herbert J. Shoup, Construction Laborers No. 324, Martinez; George Schaffer, Motion Picture Operators No. 150, Los Angeles.

Committee on Grievances

Earl Wilson, Chairman, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council of Contra Costa County, Martinez; J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters and Joiners No. 162, San Mateo; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Virginia Davis, Central Labor Council, Oroville; George Deck, Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa; Henry Hansen, Central Labor Council, Stockton.

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Pitts at 12:30 p.m. to reconvene at 2 p.m.

STATEMENTS OF POLICY AND RESOLUTIONS

The deadline for accepting resolutions was 12:00 noon on the first day of the convention, in accordance with Article V, Section 6 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.

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 252.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 2:20 p.m.

W. F. PATTERSON**Director, Bureau of Apprenticeship
U.S Department of Labor**

President Pitts introduced W. F. Patterson, Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U. S. Department of Labor, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Pitts, officers and delegates to this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor. It is a very unique privilege for me to be at your convention for the first time. Although I have looked forward for a long time to coming and I have heard a great deal about the constructive work that you do, I have never been privileged to attend your convention before. I have appreciated the gigantic contribution that your local unions and your officers and your whole Federa-

tion have done to this movement of apprenticeship in California, even going back to the time when the Shelley-Maloney Act was introduced and was so vigorously sponsored by your Federation, and following that, your active participation to make the California apprenticeship program the outstanding success which it is.

Apprenticeship in California

"I do not think I have to remind you that California leads the nation in the number of apprentices under the program in this state under that Act. I certainly congratulate and commend you on that admirable record of leading the nation in the number of apprentices.

"It is a particular privilege for me today to be on the same platform and on the same program with the Under Secretary of Labor, Lloyd Mashburn. Out of his wealth of experience in the cause of workers and apprenticeship and as a labor leader and a political figure in the state

of California, Lloyd is bringing much to the national picture in Washington. He is making a good record, he is giving a good account of himself, and I want to say to you that what is California's loss is the nation's gain in Lloyd coming to Washington to serve in the important capacity of Under Secretary of Labor. Thus far he has made a very deep impression because of his experience.

"We have profited, particularly on the national scene, from the splendid work on apprenticeship done in the very many national capacities of your Secretary-Treasurer, Neil Haggerty. He has served with distinction as a member of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, representing the American Federation of Labor. I think it is a real testimonial to his outstanding service that only recently, upon the full-fledged recommendation of President George Meany of the American Federation of Labor, he was reappointed as a labor member of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. He is giving valiant service, and I want to pay tribute to his work and to his contribution to apprenticeship not only in California but in the nation. We appreciate it greatly.

"In California, the Shelley-Maloney Apprenticeship Act has been carried on with the splendid and vigorous work of your Federation and under the inspired leadership of Director Paul Scharrenberg of the Department of Industrial Relations, and my good friend Archie Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards. It has gone forward to new heights and has set an example for the nation.

"The American Federation of Labor has had a long and illustrious record in the field of apprenticeship, starting with the passage of the FitzGerald Act in 1937. They have carried the flag for apprenticeship and have seen that every affiliate, their state federations, their local bodies, their international unions, have all come in to make apprenticeship a reality.

Role of AFL

"Back in 1937 and iron molder named Bill FitzGerald, who had been a former president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, and who was then serving as a Congressman from Connecticut, introduced the bill which is now known as the National Apprenticeship Act. Ever since that time the AFL, through every facet that it has, has given all of the time and effort and energy to apprenticeship that it could possibly give. They have spotlighted it in their publications and in their convention resolutions. They have encouraged

apprenticeship in every way. They have taken it up at the Educational Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and I hardly know how they could have done more. I say that to meet the comment of some cynics who say that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates give swell lip service to apprenticeship, but that they do not do anything about it. I challenge them to look at the record and see the splendid action program that has been put on by every segment of the American Federation of Labor.

"I wish the time would permit me to tell you what some of the international unions are doing. Maybe you are familiar with what the International Association of Machinists did in drawing up a policy statement on apprenticeship and in giving it thorough discussion at their convention in Kansas City. Then, to augment and implement that, they have been holding meetings ever since with representatives of each of the vice presidents, to put that program in operation so that apprenticeship in the all-important trade of machinist can be strengthened and can best serve its role. The machinists, mind you, are among our most critical of the representative trades, such as tool and die makers, airplane maintenance men, auto mechanics and so forth. And that organization is doing everything possible under the guidance of Al Hayes and Elmer Walker to make apprenticeship what it should be in that extremely important field.

"I would like to be able to tell you of the fine work that the Bricklayers International Union is doing, that they did at their convention, and particularly through the Bricklayers' contest, which is held annually in connection with the Union Label Trades Show and which brings apprenticeship to the eyes of some 600,000 people in one week—a fine way to symbolize and glorify the work of the skilled craftsman.

"I would like to be able to tell you about other international unions, such as the Jewelry Workers Union, whom I met at their convention in May, and who are now working on a plan to have national standards with their employers; of the different groups such as the Iron Workers International Union, who, at their convention, which I attended last fall, passed standards, made them a part of their constitution and made them mandatory with their local unions. And I could go on and on. Every building trades international union now has worked with its employer group and has national standards. The Photo Engravers now have national stan-

dards with their employer group. And so I could go on.

Activities of State Federations of Labor

"But leaving the national picture, I would like to comment on the activities of state federations of labor, which are so well symbolized by your group here.

"It was my privilege last week to be in attendance at the First North American Conference on Apprenticeship in San Diego and to learn there of the very substantial contribution that all of your local unions in California made to make that conference possible, and to see your very vigorous participation headed up by Neil Haggerty's fine talk to the assemblage on Tuesday afternoon. And so I saw that California labor backed that conference to the maximum, and that conference will do infinite good as a milestone in the progress of apprenticeship in this country.

"I would particularly like to thank, while I am on my feet, the members of your Federation for acquainting the members of Congress with the merits of apprenticeship. In my dealings with the Congressional delegation and your senators, I want to say that they have told me that they have heard from your groups in this state of the importance of supporting an adequate apprenticeship program to develop the skilled manpower needed. So in many respects, the California State Federation of Labor can be duly proud of its contribution.

"Of course there are other federations. I happen to come from the state of Wisconsin. I would like to tell you of one thing that our Wisconsin Federation of Labor is doing. I believe that, although I may be incorrect, they were the first state federation to hold an annual conference on apprenticeship. They hold that midway between their annual conventions, which I will attend next week in Green Bay. It is just prior to the State Building Trades Council convention. For two days they invite all of the members of joint apprenticeship committees in their state, both management and labor. I attended it this February for the first time. They had 250 people there. They brought in all the people who play a part in the apprentice program in the state and they had them give an accounting of their service and their work. They brought in the Director of State Vocational Education, the Director for State Selective Service for the Veterans Administration, the State Director of Apprenticeship, and many

other people. They took their hair down and they discussed every aspect of apprenticeship. It was a two-day conference that certainly contributed to stronger apprenticeship in that state, and the Federation is the sponsor of that activity.

"Then again we are interested in seeing that more states have state apprenticeship laws such as California has. And so in the state of New Jersey I was interested to find out that the law which was just passed unanimously by both houses of the legislature, the apprenticeship law, was sponsored almost entirely by the Building and Construction Trades Council of the state of New Jersey under the leadership of President Sol Masser, and it was my privilege to be present when Governor Driscoll signed that important piece of legislation.

Trends Since 1950

"Up to 1950, apprenticeship had shown a remarkable growth in this country in all fields. Then, because of Korea, apprenticeship didn't continue to climb, but it dropped off in total registration, and that is not a healthy picture. It dropped for a number of reasons, and no one was to blame. One of the reasons was that because of the Selective Service Act a lot of people were uncertain, including the prospective apprentices themselves. In addition to that, a large number of apprentices were completed into full-fledged journeymanship, and it is to the credit of labor and management that during the last five years, 138,000 people graduated from bona fide apprenticeship into full-fledged journeymen, so that you had more people going out than you had coming in.

"Fortunately, beginning with last October, the trend in apprenticeship is again upward, and this time I believe it is a sustained trend that will stay. The reason for that upward trend is the signing of the Selective Service order—executive order—which gives the same break to bona fide apprentices that the college students formerly got. I want to report to this convention that Selective Service and everyone else concerned is fully satisfied with the operation of the deferment of apprentices. You have kept that a clean bill, and it is a credit to all of those in apprenticeship that deferment has not been abused under that important executive order.

"The second reason for revival of interest is the passage of the new Korean G.I. bill, Public Law 550, under which we now have over 2000 Korean veterans each

month coming into apprenticeship; about 25,000 a year. Where could they find a better opportunity for a career in the skilled trades than to enter bona fide apprenticeship? I hope that you will give additional opportunity to them.

"The last but not least, and most important, reason for this upswing in apprenticeship has been the reawakened activity of management and labor, some of whom I am afraid had felt that apprenticeship would take care of itself. But now we find all forces of management and labor determined to keep this thing going, because they realize that apprenticeship is like a treadmill. You just have to go like the devil in it to even keep even. And I urge upon you, all you of the members of joint apprenticeship committees—I understand you have 550 of them in this state—to see to it in your own bailiwicks and your own jurisdictions that whenever an apprentice completes his trade, that another apprentice is there to take his place. The thing I detect at all of the labor conventions I attend is a growing concern about the man who enters the skilled trades through the back door, maybe through no fault of his own, but he got in through the back door. It is the determination of all people in labor to get to the final goal, and that goal will be when every man who enters the skilled crafts will do so through bona fide apprenticeship. Then we will have reached the desirable period.

Skill Improvement Programs

"There are other phases of training which also are getting the attention of international unions. There is a growing tendency I detect to have programs of skill improvement for all people in the labor movement, so that through systematic upgrading, they can reach a higher place and be more valuable in the economy.

"I can't stress too much to you, this very important convention, the value to the nation and to the communities and industry of the work you are doing on apprenticeship. It assures bona fide craftsmen, and there is a realization on the part of the Congress and of national groups and important figures that the skilled craftsman is really the backbone of our whole industrial economy. If we are going to have the industrial mind that this nation so sorely needs, we are going to have it because we are going to have good skilled craftsmen trained through the medium of bona fide apprenticeship, and having the skills handed down by the bona

fide journeymen who really are passing on to these apprentices the accumulation of generations of skill and knowledge in these important trades.

"Apprenticeship now enjoys a new dignity and a new prestige that it never had before.

"I don't want to take more of your time, but it's been a privilege to be here with you. I have enjoyed meeting so many of my friends and so many of the ardent, zealous champions of apprenticeship who are here. I want to express my appreciation for the cooperation you have extended to our field representatives in the state of California, and to you for giving us those field representatives, because they came from your organizations.

"Apprenticeship in California is a going program, but it will take an infinite amount of hard, vigorous work to keep it where it belongs. I appeal to you to give that in the interest of trade unionism, in the interest of your state and of the nation.

"Thanks a lot for being such good listeners." (Applause.)

Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business

Chairman Max Osslo of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business presented the following set of rules for the conduct of the business of the convention:

1. The sessions of the convention shall be from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 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 op-

portunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission by vote of the convention.

7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.

8. When a question is before the house, the only motions in order shall be as follows: (a) to adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and such motion shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the beginning of the session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution that has not been submitted by 5:00 p.m., August 5, 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 Districts 1-15 inclusive; 1954 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.

Chairman Osslo then stated: "This completes the committee's report.

"Max J. Osslo, Chairman

"Walt Ragan

"Arthur Dougherty

"Alvin L. Holt

"C. E. Devine

"Charles H. Kennedy

"Max Balenger

"John W. Doolittle."

On motion by Chairman Osslo, the convention adopted the rules proposed by the committee, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

Telegrams and Messages

Secretary Haggerty read the following messages to the convention:

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious convention.—E. M. Hogan, General Secretary-Treasurer, United Garment Workers of America."

"Have noted with pride the activities and accomplishments of the California State Federation under your fine leadership during the past year, as well as previous years, and wish to extend my personal congratulations and most sincere felicitations from the Retail Clerks International Association to all delegates assembled. We wish you success in your deliberations and continued progress in the future.—James A. Suffridge, Secretary-Treasurer, Retail Clerks International Association."

PAUL SCHARRENBERG

Director of Industrial Relations State of California

President Pitts next introduced Paul Scharrenberg, State Director of Industrial Relations, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: When I tell you that it is an honor and a privilege to be

here again talking to the convention, I tell the truth. I counted up this morning, and I learned that I had attended thirty-six of these conventions, some as delegate and others as an invited guest. And I am surely glad to be here with you today.

"As you have been told already, I now preside over the State Labor Department. The title is the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations.

"There are two other men representing the Department who will address you later, one from the Division of Apprenticeship, and another from Labor Law Enforcement. I will not even attempt to give you an outline of the work and duties performed by all the divisions of the Department, but will confine myself to two of them.

Housing Problems

"California has grown so much, and so fast, that very few of you can possibly realize what is going on. Since 1940 the population of our state has increased by more than five million, and our present population, according to the latest estimate of the Census Bureau, is 12,075,000. Each month of the year a little more than 30,000 people come to our state for the purpose of remaining with us and becoming citizens of our state—30,000 people a month!

"We read a great deal about displaced persons in Europe who move from one country to another. Well, there must be a lot of displaced persons in the United States by the way they are driving into California. I am sure we don't object, because there is room for more; but never in the history of our nation has there been such a drift toward one end of the country as is going on right now.

"One of the indications of the pressure that is brought about by this increase in population is the problem of regulating sleeping quarters of every kind—lodging houses, homes, hotels, and, last but not least, the trailers. In California we now have about 100,000 trailers that hook on behind somebody's car, and those trailers are occupied by about a quarter of a million people. About 90 per cent of that quarter of a million people live in the trailers permanently, and that creates a real hazard with respect to life and limb, because sanitary conditions are extremely difficult to maintain in a trailer, as you will understand.

"The increase in that particular line of housing is almost unbelievable. Ten years ago we had less than one-tenth of that number of trailers, and less than a

quarter of the people who now live in them. At any rate, the legislature has directed our Division of Housing to see what can be done to establish some rules and regulations for life in a trailer.

Working Women

"Now, with respect to our working women—and that is a real tale that should interest you all—there are as many working women in California today as there were both men and women thirty years ago. There are as many women working today in our state as men and women together did thirty years ago. The number of working women in our state is increasing at a greater rate than the number of working men. I don't know why or how. There is no factual study available, but to my mind the only solution is for the man to earn more money and bring home more money so he can support the wife without her also having to go to work, and that's your job. (Applause.)

"Today the women in our state represent just about one-third of the total working force, compared with about one-fifth—only one-fifth in the '30's, and about one-seventh at the beginning of the century. In other words, the number of working women is increasing from year to year, which is not a very good sign. In the forty-year period from 1900 to 1940, California industries added one-half million women to their payrolls. In the next decade, from 1940 to 1950, another half million was added.

"An additional 270,000 women were hired during the last three years, making the total labor force about a million and a half. So you see there is your real problem. And the problem comes right home to those of you who try the enforce protective labor laws.

Division of Industrial Welfare

"We have in the Department a division known as the Division of Industrial Welfare, whose function and duty it is to enforce the laws enacted for the protection of women, principally the women's 8-hour law and the minimum wage for women.

"This division in the Department has 45 employees—agents who go out in the field and those who stay behind the desk and do the typing.

"During the last five years, notwithstanding the tremendous increase in population and working force among women, we have received no additional help. It has remained at the same status, and we have been sorely pressed to do our

duty in the proper enforcement of the law, much less the checking of pay rolls to see if the minimum wage law is violated. At any rate, we asked for a slight increase amounting to a little less than \$20,000 to give us additional help. The request was granted by the Department of Finance and by Governor Warren and sent to the legislature. We had hearings before committees, we were supported by your officers, and in the end we got nothing. In other words, California, I am sorry to say, seems to have joined some of the states in our country that have splendid labor laws on the books, but have no money to enforce them.

"There is another law that concerns working women. In no avenue of employment for women is there a greater violation of laws and a more shameful exploitation than in the home worker. When women become old and are no longer acceptable for employment in factories, they can still take a bundle of clothing home and work at home over a sewing machine.

"Well, there has been a law which enables us to do some policing of that work, but the law is inadequate. After a great deal of conferring with employers and others, we submitted some amendments to the legislature strengthening that industrial home work law. The bill passed the Assembly because there was no opposition. No one objected to it. But when it came to the Senate Committee, we attempted to have a hearing and we were denied a hearing, and the bill was laid on the table.

"These facts speak for themselves, and the reports and the records of your own officers amplify them fully.

Interim Investigating Committee

"Now I want to warn you a little bit about what is ahead of you. The same committee that behaved so outrageously in laying bills on the table without rhyme or reason has become an interim committee. An interim committee is one that functions between sessions of the legislature. They will receive \$20,000 to do all sorts of investigating, and among other things they are going to investigate you.

"This is what the resolution provides:

"The committee is directed to ascertain, study and analyze all facts relating to labor organizations which are relevant to or bear upon the question of whether legislation is necessary or desirable to protect the citizens of this state who are members of such organizations from

the misuse, misapplication or improper appropriation of the funds of such organizations by the officers, local, national or international, thereof or from other activities of such officers which are not directly concerned with bettering the wages, hours and working conditions of the members.'

"These are the instructions that have been given to the Senate Interim Committee by the Senate, and in due time you will be investigated.

"So that you may know what is really in store for you, you may look at the record of the members of that committee, and I think you will find that a majority of them made no mistake. They voted against all labor bills. I think one of them made a mistake once and voted for one bill. Those are the facts as I have briefly gathered them.

"I would like to tell you much more about the Department, but I wanted especially to stress the disregard, the outrageous treatment that has been accorded to the working women of our state by our legislature.

"In closing, I would like to compliment the officers of your Federation for the fine work that they carried on in Sacramento during the session. No one without experience, no one who was not around the halls there, can possibly realize what work and what heart-rending pain it means to go to those committee rooms night after night and to be sat down in the chair without obtaining anything, and occasionally having a little insult hurled at you.

"I want to particularly mention your President, Brother Pitts; your Secretary, Mr. Haggerty, and your attorney, Charles Scully, and Brother Finks of Sacramento. Every time I visited Sacramento during the session, which was frequently, they were there, right on the job. The fact that none of those bills that were pending attacking labor unions, trying to wreck them, disturb them, emasculate them, actually passed is a tribute to these men.

"I am happy that we have had this marvelous cooperation between the Department and the State Federation of Labor, and I trust and know that it will always continue.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

HARRY O'REILLY

**Director of Organization
American Federation of Labor**

President Pitts then presented Harry

O'Reilly, Director of Organization of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, distinguished guests, delegates to the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor. I do not think it is necessary for me to say that I consider this an extreme pleasure and an honor to have an opportunity this afternoon to appear before one of the largest, if not the largest, state federations of labor affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, to bring to the delegates and officers the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor and the best personal, good wishes of President George Meany and Secretary William Schnitzler. Were it not that the Executive Council meeting of the American Federation of Labor is going into session this morning at the same time you went into convention, both of them no doubt would have been here. But the necessity of the President chairing the Council meeting and the Secretary keeping the record turned it in such a way that it fell to my happy lot to make the trip to this fairest of fair cities and to this outstanding American Federation of Labor city on the West Coast.

"I had thought (and I have said this at other conventions), prior to and after receiving the invitation to speak, of preparing a learned discourse on many subjects and reading it in a manner which would do justice to a great orator. Then I remembered that frequently when you make these prepared talks, things happen so fast that by the time you get to the convention it is outdated and you have to throw it away anyway and work off the cuff. So to save time these days, I am working off the cuff. Rather than take the easy way out and take up the time here this afternoon in an attempt to discuss all of the subjects and all of the problems, I would rather take what time that we have to talk particularly about a subject that I feel that I am more qualified to discuss, and leave these technical and intricate subjects to the people who will follow during the convention program and speak with authority on them.

Organizing, 1949-1953

"In the last four years I have had the good fortune to appear before almost every state federation of labor convention that has been held in the 48 states. In these last four years I have had the opportunity to observe the tremendous

growth not only in membership but in enthusiasm and in militancy and in leadership that has developed in the American Federation of Labor. The Department which I represent, the organizing department, goes into every locality throughout the states and in Canada, to every meeting that we possibly can cover, following the traditional program of the American Federation of Labor of bringing organization to those who are seeking it.

"In 1949, the convention in St. Paul, through delegate action, instructed the Department of Organization, the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the affiliated international unions to conduct a national organizing campaign. Starting in 1950, the program was put under way, not too different from the program that has been in progress since the day the American Federation of Labor was founded in 1881. It was only stepped up and intensified.

"We put out a call for volunteer organizers. We put out the program so that everyone might participate in an organizing program on a voluntary basis and in a voluntary way. And that is how the American Federation of Labor in reality was built. At its very beginning, there was no large crew of general organizers devoting full time to organization and educational work. Neither did the international unions of those days have large groups of general organizers and representatives devoting full time to the program of building the American Federation of Labor. The real work was done by all. It was done by the everyday dues-paying member, the local union officers and the local union shop chairmen and chairwomen.

Voluntary Cooperation

"So we have attempted to arouse that spirit of volunteerism in the field of organization. We feel that we have met with a great deal of success. Our general program calls for assisting and working with the affiliated international unions in their organization work. It calls for conducting general organizing campaigns in various industries. For the last several years we have been particularly devoting our time to organizational work in the atomic energy field. We have met with some great successes in these various installations, and in several we have met with some setbacks too, by failing to be chosen the bargaining agent for the workers in those particular installations. But in the main, the American Federation of

Labor is the dominant organization in the atomic energy field today and all of the indications point to the fact that it will remain so.

"Where these programs take place everybody pitches in and helps. Were it not for the city central labor unions, the joint councils and the state federations of labor, it would not be possible for us to keep these tremendous programs of activity in progress. But it is through these organizations, whose delegates come directly from the local unions, that we are able to bring to them this fundamental policy: that the individual member, the officer of the 44,000 or more local unions, owes it in his obligation to make it possible for every unorganized worker to have an opportunity for trade union membership that covers his respective calling. For every worker is entitled to representation and an opportunity to speak through a local union in collective bargaining and in civic and legislative matters and affairs.

"Proceeding along these basic lines, in the American Federation of Labor it is quite clear now that this fall, when the AFL goes into its annual convention in the city of St. Louis, there will be in excess of nine million members, nine million working men and women holding membership in this great organization. It is one of the most unique organizations among many, many great organizations. It is unique in this manner, that everyone has an opportunity to play a part for the good and the welfare of the entire body.

"In the American Federation of Labor, with 111 national and international unions, some 850 city central labor unions, 50 state federations of labor, not to mention the joint councils of the various trades, it would seem that it would be safe to say that more than 600,000 members are chosen each year by their fellow members for leadership and positions of responsibility, not only in their local community, but in the state and the nation as well.

Overcoming Obstacles

"This equal opportunity for everyone to take a daily part in trade union activities, which are directed in the interests not only of the membership of the American Federation of Labor, but of all wage earners in this country, is what makes it possible for our organization to overcome the obstacles that are very frequently put in its way to impede its progress. There has never been a period of time in the history of the American Fed-

eration of Labor when there were not obstacles making it difficult for people to join the trade union movement. At the present time we have one which at times looks as though it might be insurmountable. That is the national legislation known as the Taft-Hartley Act. In addition to that, we have a number of states that have regulatory measures against trade unions which they call 'right-to-work' bills and all that sort of thing, and in most cases they are more stringent than the national legislation. But in spite of that, even though it may slow us down and make it a little more drawn-out affair for the people to realize their ambition for collective bargaining, we are still winning new members, we are still winning NLRB elections, and the membership of the American Federation of Labor is increasing through representation in collective bargaining.

"It is true that that law should be eliminated or amended to take out the obstructionary provisions that it carries which impede the right of free American wage earners to realize their ambition for representation. But in spite of it, in spite of the state laws, people are still coming in the cause of labor. And they will continue to come, and as we go into each succeeding convention year by year, the great body of wage earners will continue to increase.

Future Prospects

"We never were in a better position than we are today to go before the American wage earner with the trade union program of the American Federation of Labor. Certainly we can go before the wage earner who is not organized and we can tell him the things that were dreams, the things that were hoped for before the turn of the century, such as the 8-hour day and time-and-a-half for overtime and recognition of a trade union, if you please, which have long since become realities, and today there are new objectives, new ambitions, new programs, new heights to reach.

"If that story is told by a member to his neighbor, who is not a member of a trade union, then we cannot help but have anything other than success.

"I am going to try this afternoon not to talk too long. You know, I come from a city that loves an audience. Everybody in the city of Chicago loves an audience. And when they have one, they live up to the reputation of the city and they wind

up being 'windy.' I am going to try to keep away from that.

"However, before closing I would like to say again that I consider this an honor to have had an opportunity to respond to the invitation to come before this great State Federation of Labor convention that has got off to such a good start this morning and has continued through in this afternoon. Before the week is over, as it has done in other years, by its action it will make trade union history again.

"As the Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor, I want to say as sincerely as I possibly can to your President and your Secretary and your Vice Presidents and to you, the delegates, that we are extremely grateful for the fine and splendid support all of our organizing activities and programs receive from them and from you in the state of California. With that kind of support, we cannot help but continue with a successful organizing program. In every way, the facilities of the Department of Organization—which we have just recently reorganized with the intent of making a better program of service and cooperation to the affiliated organizations throughout the country—are at the disposal of your President and Secretary upon their call.

"I thank you so much again. I am going to leave very shortly and get back to the Executive Council meeting at the city of Chicago and tell the President and the Secretary they missed a great convention." (Loud applause.)

Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Robert S. Ash of the Committee on Legislation reported as follows:

"We have a few resolutions referred to the Committee on Legislation that properly belong to the Committee on Resolutions. So I would move you that **Resolutions Nos. 49, 51, 60, 61, 62 and 63** be referred to the Committee on Resolutions."

The report of the committee was adopted.

V. WAYNE KENASTON

Regional Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

President Pitts presented V. Wayne Kenaston, Regional Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty,

officers of the convention, delegates to the convention, distinguished guests, and friends: As I look around and see so many friends and associates among you, for me to merely say it is a pleasure to be here seems totally inadequate. But many times the truest expressions are made in the simplest manner. So I want to say I am grateful for this opportunity. I certainly feel highly honored to be able to speak to you for a few moments.

"It is a very personal privilege for me to bring to this convention the official greetings and the best wishes for a successful convention from the new Director of our Service, the Honorable Whitley H. McCoy.

"I would like to deal very briefly on two points concerning the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The first has to do with our operations as it relates to our budget. As you probably already know, we received a substantial reduction in our budget. This region will have to bear its fair share of that reduction. However, I want to assure you that our national office as well as your regional office will use every effort to continue to bring to you the same efficient service that we have made available in the past. We have been assured that our funds are sufficient for travel, communications and those activities that are necessary in the proper and efficient mediation of disputes.

"What the year holds for us with regard to our ability to fill staff vacancies is not known by me at this time. We are assured by our new Director that he contemplates no changes in policies or procedures until such time as he has had a thorough opportunity to become acquainted with our every operation of this service, and further, that it always will be kept in mind that the primary function of this service is the mediation of labor disputes.

"The second point on which I want to touch has to do with the operations of this service in this region. I shall make that very brief.

"I can make to you no greater commitment than to say to you that I will do all in my power not only to maintain the standards of acceptability and effectiveness that we now enjoy, but improve them wherever possible.

"With these few words I want to again thank your officials of the Federation for their kind invitation, you for your attention. I wish you a happy, vigorous and successful convention."

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

BOB HERMAN**Director, Union Music and Theatre Alliance**

President Pitts then introduced Bob Herman, Director of the Union Music and Theatre Alliance, who spoke to the delegates as follows:

"I am here today to report on a project undertaken by our Los Angeles organized labor. For a long time we in the entertainment unions have felt that theatre and music should not be the exclusive property of society and people of great wealth, but should belong just as much to us, the working people of America. With the support of our Central Labor Council, therefore, a number of us are joining together under the name of Union Music and Theatre Alliance to be identified as a group with the finest in all phases of show business for the first time in the history of the United States.

"This privilege of union membership has been present for a number of years in Europe, especially in Germany; but Los Angeles is going to introduce it to the United States, as far as organized labor is concerned.

"A Hollywood Bowl event, a Broadway show, a civic light opera production, a symphony concert, and the opera 'Carmen' are the events scheduled in exclusive performances for our membership for our first season, and all are included in the total yearly membership dues of \$5.75—not \$5.75 for each event, but for the entire series of five events. That is about one-quarter of the price that you would have to pay if you went to a box office.

"The people who have had a monopoly on music for so many years down in Los Angeles are sitting back. They have actually told us that we are going to fail. They say that we don't have a chance of getting 20,000 members together made up of union members, their families and their friends. They say that this kind of entertainment has always belonged to them and it always will. Our job of organization during the first year is a mighty big one, but I don't feel it is impossible. Just for example, if each one of the Los Angeles delegates that is present here today were to find five couples in his local that would be interested in membership, we'd have to close our doors, since we

are limited to 20,000 members in our first year.

"We are beginning this project down in Los Angeles now. Next year we hope to continue it in Los Angeles and also bring it up here to San Francisco. The following year we will take it on to Salt Lake and Detroit, and pretty soon we feel that this will be a movement over the entire United States.

"The project benefits organized labor in three ways: First, we get a lot more employment for the members of our entertainment unions; second, we give first-rate entertainment to our fellow working men and women at about one-quarter of the price they'd have to pay if they actually just went to the box office of a theatre; and third, we feel it will bring the very best kind of nationwide publicity to our labor organizations, just as it did when the ILGWU presented 'Pins and Needles,' or when the United Steelworkers in Pennsylvania provided their members with low-priced concerts of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra. In large part, due to the wonderful send-off and the continued support of Johnnie te Groen, Local 47, AGMA, the Screen Actors Guild and the Hollywood Film Council, whose delegates are present in our session here today, the reception that we have received so far has been just wonderful. With the notable exception of one district council and three locals, every organization we have met has either given its official or unofficial endorsement, or assumed its share of the project by appointing a committee, mailing or otherwise distributing our information, our literature, our membership blanks, giving us a play in their local publications, or inviting us to address their membership or their shop stewards.

"Let's show these people who have been controlling the music that we wish to have a little bit of a say-so, and to enjoy our own programs of music. I am sure that there are five or ten couples in every local who would enjoy taking advantage of this greatest entertainment bargain that I have ever heard of, and one that lives up to its slogan—'Entertainment with the Union Label.'

"Thank you." (Applause.)

Adjournment

The convention thereupon adjourned at 3:40 p.m., to reconvene at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, August 11, 1953.

PROCEEDINGS OF
SECOND DAY
Tuesday, August 11, 1953

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:55 a.m.

Invocation

Rabbi Saul White of Congregation Beth-Sholom delivered the invocation:

"Our God and Father, Thou art the Creator of man, the ruler and judge of the universe. Guide us in the affairs of state and in the destiny of nations. We ask Thy blessing upon this convention and its deliberations. May the delegates here assembled be mindful of the priceless heritage of freedom and justice which has been bequeathed unto them, and may they continue to strive with might and understanding to advance the great American dream and hope of increased opportunity and a more abundant life for all of its citizens.

"In these days of stress and strain, when our patience and unity are sorely tried, may we guard against demagogues and hysterical leaders who, in the guise of love of country, would curtail our freedom and would cast aspersions on the loyalty of the progressive men and women of our land. May it come to be that a truce now concluded on the battlefields of Korea may result in a stable peace, a peace that will advance the brotherhood and understanding and goodwill of all Thy children.

"Bless this country, its working men and women who have shaped its destiny and promise. Bless us all now and forever. Amen."

ROY E. SIMPSON

State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Secretary Haggerty announced with regret that Dr. Roy E. Simpson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, had arrived shortly after the convention had adjourned on Monday afternoon, and had been unable to remain to address the convention as planned. Dr. Simpson left a copy of the address he had intended to deliver with Secretary Haggerty. On motion by the Secretary, the convention voted to print Dr. Simpson's address in the proceedings for Tuesday morning. The address follows:

"I want to thank your committee for

the invitation to appear before your organization at this state convention.

"At your meeting in Santa Barbara last year, upon the invitation of your committee, I talked about the important subject of conservation. Today I want to emphasize the relationship between education and labor as it appears in 1953.

Organized Labor and Education

"The labor movement through the years has become more and more convinced that this democracy of ours will be preserved only if we maintain a program for all men and women of all ages and all groups to extend the principles of democracy.

"The price of liberty today, as always, is eternal vigilance.

"The American Federation of Labor has been most consistent in the support, development and extension of public education.

"Labor has led the fight to keep America's children in free, public schools.

"Labor has fought to provide the children in our schools with free textbooks.

"Labor has supported every program to oppose child labor and the exploitation of children which would deny to them their right to a free public education.

"Today in California the American Federation of Labor should be alert and take a critical look at the purposes back of the inroads that are being made to deny to adults of all ages an opportunity to continue their education in the public schools.

"Our California school children need more classrooms and the equipment that goes into them.

"Although funds have been voted for additional classrooms, there will still be a serious shortage.

"This shortage of classrooms is understandable when we consider that our reports show that 1000 new people enter our state each day, and that many of those who come here are children.

Teacher Shortage

"Most important, perhaps, in this great population growth in our schools is the

fact that we do not have sufficient teachers to man our classrooms, nor are the schools, colleges and universities training teachers in sufficient numbers to meet the demand.

"California will need approximately 13,000 new teachers each year for the next several years.

"I have already proposed that we meet this problem of teacher shortage head-on by bringing together representatives from all of the interested state and local organizations so they may learn first-hand the seriousness of this shortage.

"It is hoped that the American Federation of Labor will join in this important undertaking. I have already set up the steering committee in order that we may move into this problem early this fall.

"It is here that the American Federation of Labor may again desire to recognize that without well-qualified and well-adjusted teachers there can be no successful educational system.

"We must decide in some manner to interest more of our promising young men and women to enter the teaching field. A good teacher is the result of many hours of training plus native interest and ability. Labor has always recognized the need for sound apprenticeship training programs.

"It can be justly said that our teachers must be well paid. We have made progress in securing a better salary return for our teachers, but the current salary on the state average is not entirely adequate when we consider the worth of the 1953 dollar.

School Tax Problem

"Active efforts to curtail the cost of education are being made at almost every level of government. I would not advocate extravagance in the operation and maintenance of our schools, but I do say we are entitled, and should expect, to receive our just share of the tax dollar.

"The first attack to cut taxes usually hits education because there is no 'kids' lobby to help them.

"I urge the American Federation of Labor to continue its position, that of recommending that your state and local central bodies support a fair and equitable system of taxation for the public schools. To do less is to surrender the many gains your organization, together with the other interested organizations, has made in California.

"Our State Board of Education, through Governor Warren, has been fortunate in

securing the services of such men as Neil Haggerty and Max Osslo. I say this advisedly, because Max, who replaced Neil, has carried on in a thoroughly sound manner. He not only represents you and labor interests generally, but he looks to the overall public interest in education. Truly these are times when we need men with that vision to help direct our public affairs.

"To be faithful to the trust the electorate has placed in me I must emphasize one or two more points and then close this brief, but I hope important, series of statements.

Freedom to Teach the Truth

"It has been forcefully established among the teaching profession that no member of the Communist Party, or any other thought-controlled group, should be permitted to teach in our public schools. I agree with this statement.

"Having said that, there remains the need to clarify the distinction between the propaganda teaching and the right of the teacher to be free to teach the truth. There seems to be a lack of freedom of the American teacher today that is alarming. It is this lack of freedom which more and more adds to the teacher shortage today. Candidates for the teaching field hesitate to enter it because of the unfair attacks upon the profession as a whole.

"The school textbooks, particularly in our secondary schools in the social studies field, should reflect a more extensive and more accurate record of the entire labor movement than they do now. This is but asking for a fair treatment.

"Finally, may I congratulate the American Federation of Labor for their support of education at the federal and state levels, as well as in the local communities.

"Victories, though won, can be lost if we are not watchful and vigilant.

"It has been a real pleasure to be with you today."

EMMET DALY

Deputy Attorney General State of California

President Pitts informed the delegates that Attorney General Edmund G. Brown was unable to be present at the convention, and then introduced Emmet Daly, Deputy Attorney General, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Pitts, ladies and gentlemen, and friends.

"May I express my appreciation to your committee for its invitation to Attorney General Edmund G. Brown to participate in your convention and for the personal part I have in representing your Attorney General, who is unfortunately detained in the east.

"As a representative of this state, the second largest in size and population, Attorney General Brown is presiding at the conclaves of the National Convention of the Attorney Generals of 48 states held this year in North Dakota. While at that convention, Mr. Brown is voicing the progressive outlook of California for the benefit of all assembled.

Campaign to Prevent Crime

"My message to you today is a recapitulation of all the information you receive on crime through the battery of radio, television and newspaper stories thrown at you night after night.

"Crime stories are entertainment, there is no doubt of that. The best people seem to find an escape from reality in reading about real or imaginary crimes and their solutions—with justice and decency always triumphant.

"Our readers, listeners and viewers are, however, not really escaping reality, for truth is stranger than so-called fiction—and statistics, while ponderous and undramatic, point up the irrefutable facts of life. Statistics disclose that, while a reader is curled up with a crime booklet or reading a story of crime in the newspapers, or listening to a radio dramatization, or viewing a television story, crime still marches on.

"The late Arthur Brisbane often referred in his newspaper column to Buckle's History and its lesson to the effect that one could forecast future statistics by studying past statistics. The world of 50 years ago might have accepted that self-evident axiom, but time and science have changed much of such worldly predestination. Where once it might have been predicted on past statistics, for example, that diabetes would take so many hundreds of thousands of lives a year, this is no longer so today. The discovery of insulin by two Canadian scientists-doctors has changed that former statistical certainty. The predictable deaths due to typhoid fever no longer maintain, because of medical science's victory over that dreaded disease. The statistics of tuberculosis have likewise been reduced. Vaccination has been a great contributor to the security of our health and the inoculation

of gamma globulin is warding off the statistical terror of infantile paralysis.

"These all represent science in medicine, dating from Louis Pasteur of France of the last century down to those yet unidentified scientists who work among us today and will, we hope, eventually conquer cancer and heart disease.

"To meet this challenge of disease, the science of medicine first had its statistics in order to better know the greatness of their problem. Next came the study of the causes and conditions from which they evolved preventive medicines.

"The National Safety Council, through statistics, can accurately predict a holiday death toll from automobile accidents and drownings with a degree of reasonable accuracy. During the years of its infancy, the National Safety Council used to spoil somewhat the holiday plans for many prospective celebrants because of their dire predictions, but over the years it has served as a serious and respected guide, and as a result of its warnings has brought about marked reductions in the numbers of accidents throughout our nation.

Statistics Plus All Facts

"With these as our examples, it is well for all of us to consider the launching of what we believe to be a major movement to accept the facts of crime, to meet them head on, and to find preventive measures to reduce the number of crimes.

"The science of human relations has to be recognized on a professional level in which our most powerful organizations, such as the California State Federation of Labor, can and will contribute. Yours is a cohesive unit whose strength can be felt in this needed campaign against crime in California. The more than one million members of the California State Federation of Labor could be of invaluable service as part of each community's conscience and as co-workers in our fight against crime.

"The enforcement of law has too long been accepted on the punishment level. Unfortunately, too often, it is only after the crime has been committed that the forces of law and order are able to descend on the culprits. It is about time we began to give consideration to the methods of prevention. This will necessarily require knowledge of the extent of our problem.

"Crimes are not committed by the large army of hard working men and women of

our state. Those who toil in their chosen craft form the solid foundation of our society. They have striven through organization and through collective bargaining to improve the standard of American living and the purchasing power of the majority which has established our economy as the greatest in the world today.

"We all have a common goal in seeing to it that our families, our homes and our possessions are protected against those nefarious segments who attempt to prevent our achieving a better way of life. To bring it closer to home, may I say: What does it profit us—you and me—to gain an increase in hourly wages, if there is still loose among us the untamed marauder who steals our automobile, pillages our home, bludgeons a victim to the hospital, or takes a life?

"How many of us realize the cost of law enforcement and what it means to our pocketbook either directly or indirectly? Recently it was estimated that the cost of conducting a trial amounts to \$250.00 a day for court costs alone. These costs eventually and certainly fall on taxpayers, of which you with your families and relatives form approximately one third of our state's population. It is, therefore, important to you and yours that we join together in order to protect our common interests.

Crime Statistics

"The extent of crime in California was brought into sharp focus recently with the issuance of the first compilation of statistical material ever made in the state of California. A survey and study was made under Attorney General Brown's Bureau of Criminal Statistics in Sacramento. This survey entitled 'Crime in California—1952' shows that while our state's population increased 6 per cent over the previous period, our incidence of crime increased 11 per cent. To offset this, the arrests and convictions also increased 11 per cent.

"It is startling to note that in 1952 we had a total of more than 137,000 felonies reported in California, of which 44 per cent was for burglary (including robbing of homes, apartments and offices) and 6 per cent for robbery, 5 per cent for assault and more than 22 per cent for theft, and 15 per cent for forgery and bad checks and 19 per cent for auto thefts. This totals up to 95 per cent for crimes identified in one way or another with thievery.

"The 60,000 burglary reports alone is startling enough for they represent more

than 180 burglaries daily in this state, most of which are committed in the highly industrialized areas. The average burglary per hour is 8 in California, and if these burglaries amounted to a conservative average of \$100 each, you can readily estimate that 60,000 burglaries are costing you and our fellow citizens \$6,000,000 annually. Some of the stolen property is recovered, much is not, and unless the property is high priced jewelry or money, it costs the state millions of dollars to recover it and bring the criminal to justice.

"I will not go into all the figures, but will give you one more which is close to home, namely the theft of automobiles. There were 26,000 cars reported stolen in California in 1952. This represents the theft of 3 automobiles every hour of every 24-hour day in some parts of our state. True, many of these are recovered, but generally the worse for wear and tear and the mileage and other damage inflicted upon them.

"These are statistics which vitally affect your pocketbook, either as a victim or as a taxpayer and it behooves all of us to do something about such depredations.

"These figures may come as news to some of you, for it is not possible for all the media of information, the newspapers, the radio and television to give you a complete roundup of the extent of the daily crime record for our state.

Citizens' Advisory Committees

"To meet this situation, Attorney General Brown has established two Citizens' Advisory Committees on Crime Prevention, one in northern California and the other in southern California, and I have been designated to act as the Executive Secretary coordinating their objective research and investigations. Three of your members are serving with conscientious distinction on these committees; Mr. Dan del Carlo, Mr. John F. Henning, both of San Francisco, and Mr. H. L. Woxberg of Los Angeles. The purpose of these committees is to study the causes and effects of crime and eventually arrive at recommendations which will mean the security of our homes, our offices and business. We are borrowing on the experiences of local, state and national criminologists in our quest for some solution to the prevention of crime. It is not an easy task, nor will there be any easy solution, but we feel it incumbent on us to follow as best we can the processes of medical science in this level of social science in human relations.

"There are some who would dismiss the problem of crime quickly by stating that if we end poverty, which should always be our aim, it would automatically solve the crime situation. I believe that this is a libel on the poor of our land, for the criminal comes from a broad strata of our economic life.

"Many others dismiss the subject by declaring that proper moral attitudes must be developed in the home, and yet we find that many good parents in fine homes have awakened to learn that their own children are in trouble with the law. The home should be the foundation for respect for our laws, and if the precepts of our many and varied religions were followed, crime would be lessened. These all play an important part in the eventual solution.

Juvenile Delinquency

"In my constant study of the background of adult, low class criminals, I invariably find the outline of a juvenile delinquent. It should be apparent, therefore, that our program of crime prevention must be aimed at youth. Time does not permit me to list all of the causes which may contribute to youthful delinquency. Reliable authorities have encountered over 170 distinct conditions which affect juvenile misconduct.

"A striking commentary on youth was recorded just recently by Mr. Heman Stark, Director of the California Youth Authority. Mr. Stark informed me, just a few weeks ago, that while California increased its population in 1952 by 6 per cent, the number of youths arrested that year jumped 15 per cent over the previous year. The California County Probation Departments processed 14,000 cases of juvenile delinquency during 1952, and while I cite these figures from California, we recognize that comparable figures may be applied throughout most of the country.

"Here narcotic use and addiction among teen-agers is constantly referred to in the news. Hot rods make headlines. Various alarming polls concerning the youth patterns of behavior are taken and published. Any happening identified with juvenile delinquency invariably quickens adult interest. Adults are peculiarly sensitive as to how our youths are making out. The parents of a problem child blame the other parent or the teacher; the teacher may blame the parents and both the teacher and parents may blame the peace officer or complain that our laws are inadequate or improperly enforced. Remember, we

adults create the climate in which youth must live.

More Laws Not Necessary

"I have noticed throughout many years in dealing with crime and its causes, that invariably whenever the public becomes excited over what it considers to be a serious situation there will follow a flood of agitation for more laws to improve it. In my opinion, more laws are not necessary; in fact, the actual volume of our present body of written laws is one of its most serious vulnerabilities. Well over 375,000 state laws have been passed in the United States since the day I graduated from high school and these laws are in addition to the more than 1,000,000 existing, state, municipal and federal laws and ordinances.

"No, we do not need more laws, but we do need a scientific study into the causes of crime, and it is the hope of the Citizens' Committee on Crime Prevention to bring out of their objective studies a welding of the factors involved in this growing menace to our society.

"One of the most serious current threats to the security of our families and society that has reared itself in California during recent years is the illicit traffic in narcotics. Our population growth has brought with it a small segment of narcotic exploiters who must be reckoned, recognized and rounded up. They are not only a threat to our safety as adults, but a far more serious threat to our youth. Unlike the victims of robbery, theft and assault, the victims of the narcotics trade do not report to enforcement agencies, for it is the one crime in which both the exploiter and the victim act in collusion.

"More than 5300 peddlers and users of narcotics were arrested in California in 1952, with a startling ratio of young people becoming addicted.

Federation Aid Urged

"There must be a public awareness of this threat to the security of our society and its offshoots in the multitude of deaths and lesser crimes, and there must be public participation in a broader educational program to the end that crime prevention shall be given vigorous impetus from the grass roots of our great middle class. In this we hope to have the approval and aid of the California State Federation of Labor.

"I ask that each one of you participate in this effort toward crime prevention.

Someone has said: 'Let everyone sweep in front of his house and the whole street will be clean.' If each of us will join with our Attorney General in his efforts toward crime prevention, we may then, in our lifetime, leave not only a clean street for our children to live and grow up in, but a clean street where every child may enjoy his rightful heritage.

Action Now

"Some of you may say that the task ahead on crime prevention is too great, too overwhelming. Some people are easily tempted to confine themselves to immediate difficulties and postpone any concern for long-term tasks.

"This will never do. It is now that we must set our hand to the work even though we may never see the results achieved. 'I work for eternity,' was the philosophy of the world's greatest artists, and history proves that that is the best way to work, even to obtain the most immediate results.

"All honor to those who, in the charity of their hearts, scorn immediate returns and work for the beautifying of the world, a world that will exist when they themselves are no more.

"The American Federation of Labor was built by men who saw to the future without selfish regard for themselves. They and the founders of the California State Federation of Labor built your organizations as a man might build a house of brick but founded upon a stone, a stone of justice toward man, and I know that those of you who are guiding the destinies of your organization today are imbued with the same unselfish motives that have characterized their efforts since its inception.

"Marshal Lyautey was visiting the scene of a forest that had been devastated by fire.

"'We must replant those cedars!' he exclaimed.

"'You can't mean that,' replied his deputy. 'It takes them 2000 years to grow to their full height.'

"'Two thousand years?' replied Lyautey. 'In that case, my friend, there's not a minute to lose. We must start planting at once!'

"With such a foundation and such a history of achievement as has been exemplified by your organization, your Attorney General invites you to join with him in our program of crime prevention, and we feel, like Marshal Lyautey—'We must

start planting at once; there's not a minute to lose!'

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

LLOYD C. MURDOCK

**AFL Representative
United States Treasury Department**

President Pitts introduced Lloyd C. Murdock, AFL representative to the United States Treasury Department, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, distinguished and esteemed visitors, and ladies and gentlemen of the convention: I consider it an honor to have been invited to attend this great convention, and I want you to know that I appreciate the opportunity to visit with you and to discuss the United States Savings Bond program. This is a particular pleasure to me because I am a native of the Rocky Mountain region and spent a good deal of time in California before moving to Washington, D.C., and I am sure that any of you who have ever spent time in Washington, and particularly in the summer, will appreciate what I mean when I say I like to be in San Francisco in August.

"Now, my remarks are going to be very brief today with respect to the product itself, and I will also be brief with respect to those campaigns and promotions that we ask you to carry on with the savings bond program.

Savings Bond Program and the Unions

"I want to speak to you today of the importance of the United States Savings Bond program to the American Federation of Labor, the importance of that program to your local union, and the importance of that program to the individual members of the American Federation of Labor.

"You have here one of the largest state federations and one of the most important state federations in this nation. Most every question that you meet, every obstacle that you encounter, every difficulty in every goal that you seek is in common with every other state federation throughout this nation. Every matter that is important to you is likewise important to every other state federation in this nation.

"Among your important questions, chronologically and in the order of importance, is first, your economic question. It's the bacon and beans to you fellows. Your legislative question is growing in importance, and you have one of the fine

speakers from Washington here who will discuss legislation—my good friend Glen.

“You have the political question that is important to you and is growing in importance, for every piece of legislation which affects you was conceived in the political atmosphere, and so long as we have people throughout this nation who are disposed to destroy the labor movement, we are going to have to participate in politics.

“You have social questions, cultural questions, internal organization, intellectual and other questions of growing importance with the speed of the changing times. Of course, this brings me to the question of the importance of the United States Savings Bond program to you.

“I think perhaps the U.S. Savings Bond program today is one of the greatest stabilizing factors in our economy when we begin to realize that we have approximately 58 billions of dollars saved or invested in this program. This represents in excess of one-fifth of the national debt, which is now in excess of 272.5 billion dollars. I say that this program is important to you, to every citizen in this country.

Stabilizing Effect During World War II

“During the war the labor movement played one of the important roles in the savings bond program. In the state of California your labor officials traveled up and down this state, traveled in every city participating in every program that we had. The labor representatives, labor members in this state, took the last dollar out of their pockets to buy United States Savings Bonds. They did this with patriotic devotion. They did it for America. What many did not realize was that they were doing a great deal more. They were actually stabilizing the economy, and they were actually assisting with the management of the American dollar.

“This is what I mean: The national product is the cumulative total of all the goods produced and the services rendered. We have a parallel figure of the national income which represents the equivalent of that at all times, subject, of course, to minor adjustments. If you produce \$10 worth of product in the form of lumber, fashion it into furniture, of course, sell it, it becomes \$10 worth of product; and when you sell it, it produces \$10 worth of national income. So you have parallel figures at all times.

“If it is furniture sold into the domestic

home it becomes consumer goods. If it goes into a military camp or into the war services in any way, it becomes war goods. It would be the same if it were guns, tanks, or ammunition.

“In time of war approximately one-half, a variable figure, is diverted to war goods; this leaving us one-half or more of the consumer goods available for our purchase with 100 per cent of every dollar of all of the consumer's spendable income. This means that half of every dollar is inflationary. It means that the price of the surplus or the excess of money is bidding up the short supply of goods. It means that 50 cents of every dollar is exerting a pressure on our economy, and this is inflation.

“What you were doing during the war, and the following period, was to drain off the inflation from our economy. You did it patriotically, but you can see how you were managing our dollars. But you did a great deal more beyond your patriotism. You were actually providing the money direct to the Treasury which permitted your government to prosecute the war. You were exercising at this point a powerful anti-inflationary pressure.

“Do you know that bank loan money, money invested from commercial banks, is the most inflationary money in our economy? When your government is obliged to go into the banks to borrow money, they deposit a form of a bond. That loan becomes an asset to the bank, and the bank can create approximately \$5 worth of credit for every dollar of the loan. Here you were damming up the inflationary money so that it could not get into the inflationary stream, and again you were acting patriotically; but you were acting, you were doing a great deal more, and you were injecting stability into our economy.

Postwar Inflation

“After World War II, you all remember we quit buying bonds. You remember the skyrocketing of prices and the skyrocketing of wages. Your government still had to save money, and it went into the banks and it borrowed and deposited its assets. The result was that you had the inflationary spiral that followed. So I think that experience has taught us that in times following war we should not lessen our bond purchases; instead, we should increase them.

“There is a great deal more to this program perhaps that is not seen on the surface. It is an anti-inflationary factor.

You read in your periodical that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met a couple of months ago and considered the possibility of developing a plan to forestall future inflation if our economy might turn down. It is a splendid plan, and I hope to see it developed. But there is no known plan better than nine million members of the American Federation of Labor building their own security with United States Savings Bonds.

"The economic security of a nation is dependent entirely upon the economic security of its industrial members. So I want to go back just for a moment to World War II when people saved, when workers saved, when AFL members saved, a hundred billion dollars. They did that in the spirit of patriotism, without thought of what they were doing. But, in fact, they were building a reserve to forestall a future deflation. They went without shoes and without clothes, cars and household goods. You know, I thought through the war that all pants were made with two patches on the seat. And they did not put cuffs on them. But nobody cared. Everyone looked the same.

"But we were building that great reserve which in fact was responsible for future controls. You had business forecasters around the country telling us that we were bound to head for a big depression after the war. But it did not come. What happened? We went out into the markets. We needed clothes and shoes and cars and household goods. We poured billions and billions down the channels of industry. We absorbed the inventories, we created demand for production, we created employment, and we created from that, wages, and we went into a normal business cycle.

A Short-Term Plan

"That is a long-term plan, a long-term program, to forestall deflation. We also have a short-term plan that I think is working just as well and is just as important. Throughout our nation we are conducting payroll savings plans up and down the nation, and in California we are conducting programs in every city of this state. Joe goes to work in July and he starts buying savings bonds. He buys until perhaps next May, when the contract is open. Perhaps in about a few weeks we reach an impasse and a work stoppage is necessary. At that time Joe begins to cash his bonds, spends his time on the picket line, and he goes fishing. His missus can buy the dress she was planning, and

she can still entertain the bridge club, and she can have just as nice a luncheon as she did before, and the daughter can stay in school. When the dispute is settled, the family budget can be checked, after which we find it is solvent. We go back to work and we start buying bonds on the payroll savings plan.

"I have a great deal more to say about this program, and I would like to spend lots of time to impress you with the importance of it. I just want to say this to you: that you have a stake in this program and you have a stake in this nation. It is your program and it is my program. And I want you to be fully cognizant and realize the importance of this program on our economy.

"If you will analyze your U.S. Savings Bonds relatively, you will realize that other investments have some of the terms and conditions that a bond has. Other forms of investment have others of the terms that a bond has. But nowhere can you find an investment that has all of the fine terms contained in a United States Savings Bond.

"As regards a program that we would like you to conduct throughout your industry, you are the people who were elected as your leaders. You have the know-how, the technique, the resourcefulness, to put on a far better program than anyone from the United States Treasury Department can possibly put on. You can do a more effective job.

After the Korean Truce

"In closing, I just want to leave you with this watchword: Today our economy is on the threshold of a new phase. This is a new phase of our economy following the truce. During wartime all of us are alert to inflation. We are all alert to plan to avoid the impact of deflation following a war. But you remember how easily and quickly we forget bonds after V-E and V-J Day. Remember how prices skyrocketed after that, and you can well remember how our economy tapered off during the period of the Korean war.

"We have a national debt of 272.5 billion dollars, and it is as explosive as a powder keg in a furnace room. So it is up to you to make this program a success. It is up to you to keep the American dollar strong. It is up to you to keep this American economy strong. And what I am interested in as the AFL representative of the Treasury Department is to keep the economy of the individual member of the AFL strong. We can do this with our

purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds." (Loud applause.)

Introduction of Assemblyman Evans

President Pitts then introduced Assemblyman John W. Evans from the 65th District, who greeted the delegates briefly.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

Acting Chairman Roy Brewer of the Committee on Resolutions reported for the committee as follows:

"The first matter which we present to this convention is the referral of two resolutions which the committee feels are improperly before our committee:

"The subject matter of **Resolution No. 74**, in the opinion of your committee, is more properly the property of your Committee on Legislation, since it deals with the fundamental method of consideration by that committee of legislative proposals.

"Your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 74** be re-referred to the Committee on Legislation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Acting Chairman Brewer continued:

"Your committee has reviewed the subject matter of **Resolution No. 77**, and notes that a similar resolution, namely, **Resolution No. 64**, has been referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

"Your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution is more properly the property of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts. Your committee therefore recommends that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Labels and Boycotts."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Acting Chairman Brewer resumed the report of the committee:

Policy Statement

1. International Affairs

Section a. Labor rejects the viewpoint that a revolutionary transformation has begun in Russia with the death of Stalin, and relates the recent "change" in Soviet foreign policy to the internecine struggle for leadership within the enormous power vacuum left by the death of the Russian dictator as a change in tactics, rather than a change in Communist convictions or aims.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section b. The change in Russian leadership has made the task of mutual security and related programs of economic cooperation and aid, such as Point IV, all the more urgent.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section c. The free world, under the leadership of the United States, must wrest the initiative from Russia in support of the nationalistic aspirations of the colonial peoples of the world.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section d. American labor will continue to support the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section e. The American Federation of Labor's Free Trade Union Committee guides militant labor in the fight against despotisms of the left and right.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section f. The American Federation of Labor champions the International Labor Organization as a means toward the promotion of world peace by improving living standards.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Acting Chairman Brewer then stated:

"In addition to the items on international affairs that are contained in the printed policy statement, the committee recommends to the convention a new Section, Section g. This is new material which the committee recommends as an addition to the present report.

"The recommended addition reads as follows:

"Section g: The free world should recognize the recent riots in the Russian satellite states and in East Germany as the just protest of oppressed peoples

against unjust and inhuman tyranny and should increase demands for free elections for these people both within and without the United Nations.

"The recent rioting of workers of East Germany and other Russian satellite states like Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Roumania has brought before the world with devastating clarity the full impact and hopelessness of life under the system of subjugation which Soviet political tyranny has brought to the people of these countries. The use of military force to suppress these just protests against intolerable conditions puts the lie to the Soviet propaganda line that the Communist movement has anything in common with the cause of free labor. Rising against almost insurmountable odds and in the face of cold steel, these workers have demonstrated not only their willingness to risk their lives to voice their faith in democracy and freedom, but also the degree of explosiveness of the unrest that actually exists behind the Iron Curtain.

"The uprisings, as in the case of East Germany, were not backed by any organization, nor planned through any underground groups; they were spontaneous uprisings against exploitation which developed into political action against Communism.

"The significance of these riots in terms of the cold war with Russia cannot be overlooked by the United States and its Allies. The large body of unarmed workers who in desperation participated in the uprisings look upon the free world for active support and encouragement and, at the very least, moral support. If such support and encouragement is forthcoming, the democracies will gain the confidence of these subjugated people. But more important, we will have assumed the initiative in the cold war. We must prepare to support these people to the fullest possible extent in our efforts to free the world from this tyranny. To fail to do so will result in needlessly sacrificing the leadership of this movement to the butchery of the Soviet imperialists.

"Clearly, the need of the hour demands from the leaders of the free world concrete proposals which will reflect the aspirations and grievances of a downtrodden people who have given vent to an overwhelming desire for freedom; proposals which will lay bare the hypocrisy of the Soviet peace offensive, and hasten the end of Russian imperialism.

"To this end the California State Federation of Labor urges the adoption of a

program which recognizes the reality of the situation in these nations—recognizing that these people are being held in subjugation in violation of the terms of the armistice which gave Russia control, and in violation of all the rules of human decency which govern the attitude of the people of one nation toward that of another.

"Specifically, the free nations individually and through the United Nations must echo the demands of the East Germans and other satellites for free elections, and press for their negotiation until the Soviet masters can no longer withstand the demand. Secondly, as a concomitant to the chant for free elections, the democracies should join with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in its pledge to work for the establishment of free political parties and free trade unions. Finally, they should back up their support of the ICFTU by giving active assistance to the free trade unions in their drive to raise moral and financial support to provide tangible aid to the victims and refugees from Soviet persecution and tyranny."

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this recommendation to be added as a new section."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 72—"Program for America in Cold War."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 85—"Ratify U. N. Convention Against Genocide."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 94—"International Confederation of Free Trade Unions."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 97—"Reaffirm Support for the United Nations."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the reaffirmation of support for the United Nations. Your State Federation of Labor has been historically on record in support of this organization

and your committee recommends reaffirmation of this position.

"This resolution also, however, contains reference to an organization known as the 'American Association for the United Nations.' Your committee is not sufficiently aware of the composition and objectives of this organization and does not have sufficient time available to obtain adequate information in that respect.

"Your committee, accordingly, recommends that with respect to the requested endorsement of the American Association of United Nations, this subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the State Federation for investigation and action, and that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 100—"Fraternal Greetings to the Italian-American Labor Council."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the activities of the 'Italian-American Labor Council' in support of democratic institutions.

"Your committee, while concurring in the intent of the purported aims and objectives of this organization, does not have sufficient information to enable it to endorse the 'Italian-American Labor Council' as requested in the resolution and does not have sufficient time to conduct an adequate investigation.

"Your committee, accordingly, recommends that the question of the endorsement of the 'Italian-American Labor Council' be referred to the incoming Executive Council for investigation and action, and that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

2. Full Employment and Wage Policy

Section a. The organized workers of California fully support the American Federation of Labor's recommendations that a special Presidential planning commission, composed of qualified representatives from vital government agencies such as the Departments of Labor and Commerce, and the Council of Economic Advisors, as well as of representatives of labor, business and farmers, be established for the purpose of thoroughly studying the economic outlook and making specific recommendations designed to assure con-

tinued economic expansion, financial stability, and full employment on a sound and stable basis.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section b. To avoid the possibility of a recession, wages of American workers should be increased to match gains in productivity.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 35—"Public Works to Combat Unemployment"; and **Resolution No. 54**—"Program to Prevent Major Recession."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, a program to prevent recession and to combat unemployment.

"Your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 35** be amended by striking in the second 'Whereas' the word 'will' and inserting the word 'may,' and in the third 'Whereas' by striking the words 'Employment has already fallen off' and inserting, 'if employment falls off,' and by amending the 'Resolved' by inserting at the end thereof, prior to the period, the words 'when and where unemployment occurs.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 35**, and further recommends that **Resolution No. 54** be filed, since the subject matter is covered by **Statement of Policy 2, Full Employment and Wage Policy**, and by **Resolution No. 35.**"

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement

3. Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations

Section a. Organized labor renews its demand for far-reaching modifications of the Taft-Hartley law which will enable employers and employees to live together in peace and justice, and reminds the new Administration of its pledge to undertake revision of the law.

and

Resolution No. 109—"Repeal Taft-Hartley Act."

The committee report:

"The next portion of the committee's report will deal with the subject matter of

revisions to the Taft-Hartley Act. However, in considering this subject matter, we want, before you act on the policy statement, to present a resolution which the committee had before it, as they are incompatible, and you cannot adopt one without filing the other. We felt that the matter was so important that it should be brought before the convention before it acts on the policy statement.

"Your committee desires at this time to note that it is deviating from its customary manner of reporting on the statements of policy and the resolutions embracing subject matters covered thereby.

"In the past, we have first reported to you on the policy statement itself, and have then submitted for your consideration and action the resolutions we believed might be embraced within it.

"In view of the extreme importance of the position that you are here required to undertake, however, your committee believes that, in fairness to the delegates and in order that they may be fully informed of the situation before acting, we should present to you, simultaneously, for your consideration and discussion, **Statement of Policy 3, Section a and Resolution No. 109.**

"The statement of policy, for the first time, does not reiterate the historic position of the Federation that we are in favor of outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and that nothing short of this objective is satisfactory. Instead, the statement of policy adopts the affirmative recommendations to amend the Taft-Hartley Act, presented by the national AFL, as its immediate objective.

"**Resolution No. 109**, on the other hand, provides in the fourth 'Whereas' thereof:

"'Piecemeal amendment of the law, even if possible, could do no more than mitigate its most flagrant evils, still leaving organized labor at a disadvantage in dealing with anti-union employers.'

"We are accordingly presented with diametrically opposed propositions, namely, amendment of the Act and advocacy of nothing short of outright repeal.

"While your committee, of course, is aware of the desires of the State Federation and the delegates to this convention for the total repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, your committee likewise believes it must be realistic and note that this ideal

appears to be incapable of accomplishment at this time.

"Your committee accordingly has gone on record to recommend to this convention the adoption of **Statement of Policy 3, Section a**, and further recommends that **Resolution No. 109** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement 3, Section b. The present minimum wage of 75 cents on both the state and federal level is completely inadequate and should be increased to \$1.25 for both men and women.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section c. Continued and increased effort to organize the unorganized is essential to maintaining and improving existing working conditions and insuring the prosperity of the nation.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

S. ERNEST ROLL

District Attorney, Los Angeles County

President Pitts presented to the delegates S. Ernest Roll, the District Attorney of Los Angeles county, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Tommy Pitts, President of the State Federation of Labor, Mr. Neil Haggerty, Secretary, and delegates: May I assure you at the outset that I am not here for the purpose of soliciting business; we have all that we can take care of!

"But from the serious standpoint, may I say that I would like to express the appreciation of law enforcement for the cooperation we have had from your splendid organization, particularly along two lines: one, in our fight in the narcotic problem, and secondly, for the assistance in the serious traffic problem that we have in the state of California. In your work in the state legislature, you have done a lot to help us.

"May I say in conclusion it has been a pleasure to be here today and I hope to be back next year.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

EDWARD P. PARK**California Labor Commissioner**

President Pitts next introduced Edward P. Park, California Labor Commissioner, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Tommy Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen and fellow delegates: I am really honored today to be speaking to you in this particular capacity. Historically, the man who has filled this particular position has come from your ranks. I want to say that I not only come from it, I am still among you. I am here, as was the Under Secretary of Labor yesterday, as an accredited delegate. I am quite proud of that organization—that organization that turns out commissioners. We don't run a school, however. Our boss says they find men with ability there. I think that probably you question that sometimes. I hope that my actions don't prove it.

"It is just a short time that I have been in this office and been honored by our good Governor Earl Warren, and I can't help but to say in passing that he is the Governor who has signed and sponsored more legislation for our benefit than any other governor since Hiram Johnson. (Applause.)

"I just heard the two most popular speeches of the convention, I am sure; the one made by Assemblyman Johnnie Evans, and the one just completed by Ernest Roll, District Attorney of Los Angeles County. I know they are going to be the most popular, because they are the shortest I have heard yet. I wish that I could make mine as short, and I promise you it won't be too long, but because I am in the position of working with you, I think that it is important that I do call a few of our functions to your attention.

Enforcement of Labor Laws

"If your experiences as labor representatives have been similar to mine, you have had many contacts with the Labor Commissioner's office. I think, however, they have been mostly on the matter of unpaid wages and probably reporting violations of your collective bargaining agreements which we are charged with seeing that they are enforced. However, this might tend to lead us to focus too much attention on the purely policing and prosecuting functions of our division, to the exclusion of activities which, in my opinion, are equally fundamental and sometimes of greater consequence to our ultimate objectives. It is of these other activities that

I primarily want to speak to you, because it is in these spheres that I believe there is greater opportunity for closer cooperation between us.

"It is a truism that any law is only as strong as the public opinion which supports it, and so it follows that a basic responsibility of any agency charged with enforcement is that a continuous job of education must be done so that the public will have a sympathetic understanding of the philosophy underlying these laws and will appreciate their worth and value to society as a whole, for when laws are imposed and are not accepted, enforcement becomes a hopeless task. Often we must change a way of thinking if we are to make progress in changing a way of doing.

"We have successful enforcement of laws only where we have a high degree of voluntary compliance, and we have this voluntary compliance only where there is a realization that those laws reflect standards which are intrinsic to our ideals of American democracy. That is why public education aimed at fostering this awareness is an aspect of our work on which I would like to place particular emphasis. I don't need to solicit your cooperation along this particular path, because it is a goal that we have always worked on together. I know we will continue in the future.

"I would like to mention one of the less obvious contributions of our division. It is a vital part of our role to continuously evaluate the labor laws which we are charged with enforcing. We must evaluate their adequacy in protecting the workers against hardship and injustice, and where the law falls short it is our responsibility to bring these laws to the attention of the legislature with proposals for adequate remedies.

"Now, here I can't help but comment on the great assistance of your California State Federation of Labor representatives in Sacramento. Particularly, I want to commend Neil Haggerty, Tommy Pitts, Charles Scully, Harry Finks, and the others that you had up there, and they did such a valiant job! Perhaps they didn't bring back all the wonderful legislation that you proposed by resolution here at the last session. However, let me assure you they kept a great deal of bad legislation away from you. I think that you should measure their accomplishments in that light. I was on the scene; I know what a tremendous job they did; I know how high your praise of them should be.

"They printed a California story. It told

about the things that were done in Sacramento. But there is one story they won't tell you, so I'd like to bring it to your attention. They did a tremendous job.

New Wage Laws

"We had some legislation there ourselves—two measures which I should like briefly to mention. One provides for a reciprocal agreement with other states in the collection of unpaid wages by employers who flee the state. I want to tell you today that two other states have taken our proposals and have enacted the same legislation: Oregon and Nevada. We hope that other states will follow the lead taken by California. I have talked at great length to the Under Secretary of Labor, Lloyd Mashburn, along these lines because I realize that he is in a better position to advocate them.

"The other measure I want briefly to mention corrects a defect of long standing in the prevailing wage law in regard to public works. It prescribes for the first time a standard to be used in determining prevailing wages, providing for review and revision of rates which have been improperly determined.

"I want to say that although this legislation was proposed by our Division, we would have had little or no chance of seeing it enacted into law without the assistance of your great California State Federation of Labor. May I say that as long as you have a strong California State Federation of Labor and a sympathetic and understanding Governor in Sacramento, you will have a strong Labor Code.

"Now I should like to go on at great length, but Neil cautioned me. 'This is your first appearance before the State Federation of Labor,' he said. 'I can tell you how to be very popular. Stand up so you can be seen, speak up so you can be heard, and shut up so they will appreciate you.'

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

Greetings to the Convention

Secretary Haggerty read the following greetings addressed to the convention:

"Best wishes for the success of the 51st annual convention. Although our affiliation has been of short duration, we look forward to a militant and progressive future in the American Federation of Labor movement.

"Marine Cooks and Stewards, AF of L, Seattle Branch, Pier 49, James O. Willoughby, Port Agent."

"I hope this year's convention of the State Federation of Labor is bigger and better than ever. Keep up the splendid work for the organized workers of the state. My best wishes always.

"Jim Quinn, Member, State Board of Equalization."

GEORGE SEHLMAYER

Master of the California State Grange

President Pitts introduced George Sehlmeyer, Master of the California State Grange, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, Mr. Haggerty and members of the convention: I have sat here this morning and listened with interest to the resolutions you have adopted, and I learned one thing: the shorter the speech, the more popular the speaker! But we hope that in the year ahead or the next few years ahead, through our organizations, there can be brought about a better understanding between agriculture and labor.

"Unfortunately, you as consumers, or many of you, have come to the conclusion that when prices go up the farmer is the best beneficiary. We have before us now a concrete example of what happens. When, during the last year the prices of beef to the producer took a sharp downward trend, the consumer benefited very little. While it may be questioned somewhat as to propriety, it occurs to me that it might be well, while we have parity for agriculture, to give some attention to extending that privilege or system across to the consumer.

"During the last year, for instance, the Gravenstein apple growers here in the Bay Area could not get enough for their crop to pay for harvesting, and yet in cities a hundred miles away this crop sold for a rather high price to the consumers. We hope that condition can be remedied. We think it can be done with your cooperation.

"We have one more suggestion. During the past years we have had the support of the Federation of Labor in the great movement of water conservation and power development. I think we are now facing new issues. Frankly, we are somewhat disturbed as to the attitude of the new Secretary of the Interior. His withdrawal of the federal government from the Hell's Canyon project in the state of Idaho and his withdrawal of the federal government from the Mammoth River project on the

upper reaches of the San Joaquin River are certainly warning to all of us that these great movements must go forward.

"We hope that we have your cooperation as we have had it in the past and as we hope to have it in the future. Let's go forward in California to conserve our water, to develop our power, to conserve our forests—in other words, to conserve the natural resources of this great state in the interests of all our people.

"Thanks for listening!" (Loud applause.)

Welcome to Congressman John F. Shelley

The delegates greeted with a loud and sustained standing ovation the arrival of Congressman John F. Shelley, who was scheduled to address the convention on Wednesday afternoon.

WILLIAM R. BURKE

Department Commander The American Legion

President Pitts next introduced William R. Burke, Department Commander of the American Legion, who spoke as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the California State Federation of Labor. It gives me a good deal of satisfaction, as Department Commander of The American Legion, to be able to come here today and to bring you the greetings of our organization. In addition to addressing you as the Commander of The American Legion, it likewise gives me personal satisfaction to greet so many of my friends with whom I have had the opportunity to work in various projects in the community interests of the state of California. I want to not only commend your organization as such, but I would like to say a word of personal greetings to the leadership of the California State Federation of Labor because of the caliber of men and women you have chosen to lead you and the manner in which they discharge their duties, both in relationship to the people of the state of California and the government of the people of the state of California.

"It is a particular honor to be able to come here once again to renew a tradition which has been common to our two organizations now over a period of many years. As you know, it is customary when The American Legion meets in Department Convention for the President of your organization to meet with us. You likewise extend that courtesy to the Commander of the Department of California.

And I wish to take the personal time and the personal effort to come here today to thank you for that consideration and for that courtesy.

"We have a tradition of friendship which is based upon mutual interest, because, after all, our organizations are organizations of the people. We are made up of the rank and file of the American people and our membership is many times the membership in common, a membership which not only overlaps in terms of your membership and ourselves, but we have a definite overlapping in terms of common interest and in terms of common problems. As organizations of the people, The American Legion and the trade union movement are rightly concerned with the problems which beset us, both foreign and domestic. As we stand in our conventions and introduce our resolutions, which become the mandates of our organizations, and as these mandates are transmitted to the Congress of the United States in terms of recommendation for legislation, if that legislation is adopted it has an effect not only upon the future course of this great nation, but through the predominant position which this nation occupies in the world, it has an effect upon the future of the entire free world.

"That is a dread responsibility for your organization and it is a dread responsibility for mine. As the result of that, I feel that I can come here and in all humility ask you to give consideration to not only the problems that face the American Federation of Labor but the problems that face The American Legion, because, in the last analysis, the maintenance of freedom for the United States and the free world and the maintenance of stability in the world is a problem to all free men.

"For that reason, on behalf of The American Legion, I invite your help and your support not only in terms of membership but in terms of program. I would ask your support particularly at this time for The American Legion sponsored program of universal military training. I cannot help but feel that our experience in two wars and the police action in Korea has demonstrated that a manpower reserve of trained personnel is essential to the peace and freedom of the United States and the security of the world.

"The word 'brotherhood' in the American Federation of Labor and the word 'comradeship' in The American Legion are synonyms. Out of brotherhood and out of comradeship we are forming a mutuality

of interest which makes it possible for us to assume leadership in recommending to the people of the United States a program for peace and security and, through the action of the United States and other freedom-loving countries, to help create a better world and a better future.

"I firmly believe we shall have a better future, and that you and I and the other members of our organizations are privileged to be a part of that future.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

Introduction of Guests

At the conclusion of Commander Burke's speech, President Pitts introduced Mr. Gordon Lyons, Adjutant of the Department of California, The American Legion, and Andrew Gallagher, deputy of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

Chairman Franklyn Farnum of the Committee on Officers' Reports reported for the committee as follows:

"The Committee on Officers' Reports has met and after review of the reports submitted by the officers of the California State Federation of Labor makes the following summaries of the accounts of stewardship given by the officers:

Report of President Thomas L. Pitts

The year which has ensued since the national elections of 1952 has found crusading anti-labor forces acting with special vigor to establish more and more company unions, and to involve legitimate trade unions in legal battles to deplete their treasuries so that there is not sufficient left to carry out effective organizing programs.

The 1953 legislative session in California disclosed the fact that labor must be organized for effective political action if it would preserve its liberties.

The AFL must look to increased labor education and community action programs for the expansion of total labor influence in society.

Report of Vice President Max J. Osslo For District No. 1

(San Diego and Imperial Counties)

Labor must prepare for the effects which will follow any serious curtailment in federal spending since an abrupt cessation in such expenditures would work havoc in the national economy. Thus la-

bor must strengthen such built-in stabilizers as social security and unemployment insurance benefits.

Organizing history in San Diego was written late in 1952 with the unionizing of lumber and building material operations in the northern section of the county.

Wage gains have been achieved by most of the AFL unions in the area although the culinary workers have been the victims of an intense anti-labor drive.

Increased educational work is required to develop an effective political action program in San Diego county.

Report of Vice President Jack T. Arnold For District No. 2

(Long Beach and Orange County)

Unions in the district have made considerable progress in organization, wage increases, and work conditions.

The AFL has been highly honored with the naming of public schools after Samuel Gompers and William Green.

In both Long Beach and Orange county unions have been forced to engage in lengthy disputes with a minority of anti-labor employers. Both counties have experienced considerable industrial growth resulting in an increase in trade union membership.

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

The national swing against liberal, democratic government has not halted the progress of Teamsters Joint Council No. 42; its 48 affiliated unions have increased their total membership by more than 10,000 in the past year.

Operating Engineers No. 12, with jurisdiction over all of southern California and southern Nevada, has boosted membership to become the second largest local in the International Union of Operating Engineers.

Unions affiliated with the Los Angeles Joint Board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees experienced a successful year, boosting membership and organizing new houses. Major

attention has been given to improving health and welfare plans to include families of workers. In addition, life insurance has been provided for all members of the family.

There has been an alarming decline in the production of theatrical motion pictures with the increase in production of television films only partly relieving the resulting unemployment. In both the exhibition and production ends of the business, the industry is in a state of transition because of new developments such as third dimension, wide screen and Cinemascope. Further, too many films have been made abroad by "runaway" American producers taking advantage of lower labor costs in foreign lands.

**Report of Vice President Elmer J. Doran
For District No. 3**

Construction activity in this district has consisted primarily of housing operations and work on various military installations. Most unions have obtained improved contracts. Barbers in San Bernardino and cement, lime and gypsum workers have met with intense opposition in their organizing and contract functions.

**Report of Vice President O. T. Satre
For District No. 4**

(San Pedro, Wilmington, Redondo, Inglewood, Venice and Santa Monica)

Organizing activities have progressed satisfactorily with an increase in union membership and a reduction in non-union operations.

The apprenticeship training program now functions through 22 labor-management joint committees with approximately 900 apprentices registered in the various crafts.

Political consciousness of affiliated unions point to the possibility of victory in the elections of 1954.

**Report of Vice President William A. Dean
For District No. 5**

(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties)

Construction work in the district has been good, especially in housing and highway work. Federal work has slackened with the closing down of Camp Cooke near Lompoc.

The Tri-County LLPE has maintained identity and plans an active campaign in 1954.

**Report of Vice President Paul L. Reeves
For District No. 6**

(Bakersfield to Merced)

The employment situation in this district is now healthy with highway and school construction especially encouraging.

Successful political action will require affiliation with the California Labor League for Political Education.

**Report of C. Al Green
For District No. 7**

(Stanislaus, San Joaquin and adjacent counties)

Organizations in this district have continued to make progress although opposition to trade unions is much more militant than one year ago. Teamsters and machinists have been targets for the anti-labor campaign. Reactionary employer groups have also concentrated activity against the culinary workers and bartenders.

The LLPE functioned well in the 1952 campaign, giving evidence of increased strength in 1954.

**Report of Vice President Thomas A Small
For District No. 8**

(San Mateo and adjacent counties)

The anti-labor surge in the Watsonville area has been beaten back despite the fact that this area has been selected by unscrupulous employer groups for discriminatory labor campaigns.

Public relations programs have been expanded particularly by unions in the San Jose area.

Unemployment has hit Monterey's "Cannery Row" through loss of the normal sardine catch.

**Reports of Vice Presidents for
District No. 9**

(San Francisco)

**Report of Vice President
Arthur F. Dougherty**

Major contract gains have been won for some 6,000 employees covered by the Joint Culinary Board.

The 1953 legislative session found San Francisco successfully defending labor's rights to strike, boycott and picket despite anti-labor opposition. Victory has been won in the field of disability insurance in spite of the policy of the legislature to block any advances in welfare laws.

**Report of Vice President George Kelly
For District No. 9**

Rent control, health programs, labor journalism and political action highlighted so-called "outside" activities of San Francisco labor during the past year.

City rent controls were eliminated by landlord pressure; health center plans have been stalled by refusal of the Rockefeller Foundation to issue a grant to the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Central Labor Council paper "San Francisco Labor" has increased advertising revenue and won journalistic awards. However, circulation has dropped back from 23,000 to 17,000.

The Union Labor Party was reasonably successful in the 1952 elections, winning five out of six Assembly seats, and backed the successful candidate for one of the two Congressional districts.

**Report of Vice President Harry Lundeberg
For District No. 9**

Organization of fishermen and fish cannery workers has been hard hit by tariff laws.

Employment of seamen has declined sharply, and shipping today is much tougher than it was a year ago.

The Sailors Union of the Pacific funds have been used to establish apartment homes for older members, in addition to meeting the regular needs of the membership.

New Sailors Union of the Pacific buildings were erected in Wilmington and Seattle.

The Sailors Union of the Pacific has been active in discouraging inroads of foreign flag ships.

In 1952 the Sailors Union strike was won after 63 days. The Sailors Union won new overtime provisions, a five per cent wage increase, and ten cents on the welfare plan, and numerous fringe benefits.

The AFL Marine Cooks and Stewards Union campaign has progressed successfully and enjoys the support of the state and national AFL movement.

**Report of Vice President
Victor S. Swanson for District No. 9**

Local 3 of the AFL Operating Engineers signed a new contract covering 6,000 workers in northern and central California. The contract provides for a 10-cent per hour retroactive wage increase, and a 2½-cent increase per hour in welfare pay-

ments, which now total 10 cents per man per hour.

Local 39, the Stationary Engineers, entered into an apprenticeship training program to establish standards in the stationary engineers' trade.

**Reports of Vice Presidents for
District No. 10**

(Alameda County)

Report of Vice President Robert S. Ash

Contract negotiations have resulted in increases in pay and decided improvement in working conditions. There are only 20 per cent of the unions without health and welfare plans. Experience shows that employer resistance to wage increases and other contract changes has stiffened.

The AFL has increased participation in various welfare and civic functions.

AFL political action has been quite successful with Alameda county electing four out of six AFL-endorsed Assemblymen. In the recent Oakland city election, labor-endorsed candidates won three out of four positions on the City Council, and Clifford Rishell was elected mayor.

The Alameda County Voters' League, AFL, is now forming district clubs looking toward the 1954 elections.

**Report of Vice President Paul L. Jones
For District No. 10**

The Alameda County Political League is an active organization. Local unions are affiliated with the League on a per capita basis thus insuring a continual flow of income.

Since the 1952 Presidential election, a city election was held in Oakland and three of the AFL-endorsed city councilmen were elected, and the AFL-endorsed candidate for mayor.

**Report of Vice President Howard Reed
For District No. 11**

(Contra Costa County)

Overall, labor conditions in Contra Costa county are approximately the same as they were last year. The membership in the majority of the locals has remained the same, with a slight fluctuation in the major construction unions.

Contract negotiations have won wage increases and virtually all of the new agreements are better than those previously in effect.

Industrial expansion in the Richmond area has brought about the need for in-

creased housing facilities for workers and construction work in the county has increased over the amount done last year.

Organized labor has been active in civic promotions such as the American Red Cross, American Cancer Society, and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

**Report of Vice President Lowell Nelson
For District No. 12**

(Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano
Counties)

Good gains have been accomplished for the membership and the overall AFL structure in the district has been improved.

Controversies, community-wide and of civic nature, have been given consideration and action. In most instances the labor group was the spokesman for the constructive program which was a distinct public service.

There has been a marked improvement in political action. The State Federation request for cooperation in the 1953 legislative session met with excellent response.

In Solano county the LLPE was successful in carrying that district for Adlai Stevenson, Congressman Robert L. Condon, and labor-endorsed candidates for the State Assembly and State Senate.

**Report of Vice President Harry Finks
For District No. 13**

(Sacramento and Northern Counties)

Major interest in this district centered in the 1953 general session of the state legislature in the capitol city of Sacramento.

The AFL has continued to make progress in the area.

The Sacramento Labor Council established the J. L. R. Marsh Foundation for Crippled Children in memory of Brother J. L. R. Marsh, long-time secretary-treasurer and business manager of the Council, who died in 1952.

The AFL was successful in electing all endorsed candidates in Sacramento county in the general election last November.

The labor movement has continued to participate actively in a wide range of community and civic campaigns.

**Report of Vice President Albin J. Gruhn
For District No. 14**

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

Intensified efforts have been made in

organizing especially among lumber and sawmill workers and building trades employees.

In the well-organized areas of the district affiliated unions have received substantial increases in recent negotiations.

Special attention has been given to presenting labor's views to high schools and colleges in the area and also to the building of a strong women's auxiliary movement.

The Union Labor Hospital Association has made real progress in its AFL Hospital building program.

**Report of Vice President Robert Giesick
For District No. 15**

(Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas,
Shasta and Sierra Counties)

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers received Wage Stabilization Board approval of a 12- $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent package increase in 1952. No settlement has been reached in the 1953 negotiations.

The Teamsters, Carpenters, Culinary Workers, Retail Clerks, have all won increases in 1953.

Organized labor took an important part in the 2nd Assembly District where Mrs. Pauline Davis was elected to succeed her deceased husband, Lester T. Davis.

**Report of Delegate C. J. Haggerty
to the 71st Convention of the
American Federation of Labor**

The 71st Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in New York City, September 15-23, 1952, made history in two respects: (1) It was presided over by the late President William Green, who was re-elected for the 28th consecutive time. Mr. Green died just two months after the convention. (2) For the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor the convention endorsed a presidential candidate—Adlai Stevenson.

Political action dominated every session, over and beyond the endorsement of a candidate for the presidency.

The convention adopted many resolutions affecting the wage earner public.

**Report of Secretary-Treasurer
C. J. Haggerty**

The experience of the 1953 legislative session has made it more apparent than ever before that the AFL must be fully organized for productive political action.

During the past year the AFL has made an excellent record in California, but we

cannot be satisfied with the status quo. The AFL can best serve California by becoming a more militant and cohesive force for democracy and freedom.

Various State Federation-sponsored organizing campaigns have brought thousands of new members into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. But it is important to realize we must keep pace with the incredible population increase in the state.

The State Federation has continued its technical services in the legislative, organizing, legal, research, and educational fields and will look forward to increasing activities during the next twelve months.

Chairman Farnum concluded:

"This report is signed as follows: Franklyn Farnum, Chairman; James F. Alexander; Charles J. Foehn; Charles Flanders; Ted C. Wills; John Gernak, and Fannie Borax."

On motion by Chairman Farnum, the convention adopted the committee's report, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

Greetings to Convention

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram of greetings to the convention:

"Histadrut extends best wishes for successful convention. May your deliberations result in yet further progress on behalf of organized labor in California.

"Dr. Nathan S. Saltzman, President, Regional Committee for Labor Israel Histadrut."

Adjournment

There being no further business to transact, the convention adjourned at 12:15 p.m. to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, August 12, 1953.

THIRD DAY

Wednesday, August 12, 1953

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:50 a.m.

Invocation

The Rt. Rev. Henry H. Shires, Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California, delivered the morning's invocation, as follows:

"Almighty God who has given us this good land for our heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove of ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sober and pure manners. Save us from violence, discord and confusion, and from every evil way. Defend our liberties, O God, the liberties which our fathers of old won for us through Thy mighty power, and grant us always grace fearlessly to defend against evil and to make no peace with oppression.

"O God, at whose will man goeth to his work and to his labor until the evening, be merciful to all whose duties are difficult and burdensome. Shield from bodily harm the workmen at their work. Protect the efforts of sober and honest industry and suffer not the hire of the laborer to be kept back by greed and fraud, but incline the hearts of the employers and those

whom they employ to mutual forbearance, fairness and goodwill.

"We humbly beseech Thee, O Father, for all those in authority in the councils of labor and especially for these, Thy servants here gathered together in conference. Be pleased so to direct and prosper their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory and the welfare of Thy people that all things may be so ordered and settled by their efforts upon the best and surest foundations that peace and happiness, truth and justice, may be established among us for all generations. All of which we ask for Thy name's sake. Amen."

OTTO E. NEVER

President, Building and Construction Trades Council of California

President Pitts introduced Otto E. Never, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council of California, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Brother President, Secretary Neil Haggerty, distinguished guests, and distinguished delegates, each and every one of you: Many of the speakers who have appeared here before me have been outstanding in their ability to convey a message of importance to you. Most of

them have been speakers of no mean ability. I come to you as a member of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California. What I have to say will come from my heart and is definitely a message which I think is of importance to all of us. Many of the speakers who have appeared here have told you it is a privilege to appear before you. To me it is also a privilege for which I am very grateful.

"It is only once a year that I am honored with an invitation to appear before you and report to you the accomplishments of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California. The State Council is a service organization. Its purpose is to render assistance in any way it can to any building trades organization within the state, and to cooperate with the State Federation of Labor and all of its local bodies.

"A year ago I appeared before your body as a delegate and we endorsed one of the greatest Americans that has entered political life since Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a man who even in defeat is as great as he would have been in victory. I speak of Adlai Stevenson, our candidate for President from the Democratic Party in 1956. (Loud applause.)

"This year the conditions are different. We have a Republican administration in Washington and a Republican President in the White House.

"The old saying—'If you cannot beat them, you must join them'—is certainly a definite problem at this time. We in labor cannot sacrifice or repudiate the party that has given us so much. Regardless of its leadership, the Democratic Party has done more for us in a period of twenty years than had been done for us since the signing of the Declaration of Independence. (Loud applause.) The time has now come when we must decide how we are going to maintain those privileges and rights we have secured and how we are going to continue to foster and perpetuate greater benefits for our membership. In the halls of our state legislature and the halls of Congress, we alone cannot persuade our law makers to grant us our just privileges let alone special privileges, unless public opinion is with us.

Public Opinion Must be With Us

"Therefore, I submit to you a program which I ask that you foster and follow through on the establishment of sound and continual public relations with the general public. Many of you have heard of sales

campaigns. For us, the sales is passe. We must embark on a new venture—the establishment of good will with the American people. If you persuade the average citizen that, when you ask for wage increases, better working conditions, and fringe benefits, you are helping him as well as the neighborhood merchant; if you make a friend of the average citizen, you have no need to worry about your victory in the state legislature or in the halls of Congress.

"Let me give you an example. An increase in rates in a public utility is never accepted with happiness—it is never popular. Have you noticed that the power companies, railroads, as well as the major oil companies, strive continuously for good public relations? Let me remind you of their outstanding efforts on the radio—the Telephone Hour, the Railroad Hour, and the Standard Hour. These programs are continuous from year to year. They are not for the purpose of selling any commodity. They are only for the purpose of publicizing the fact that the before mentioned organizations are there to serve you and are there for your welfare. But they are continuous in their efforts. This is the very program you, too, must carry out as individuals for the American Federation of Labor.

Publicize Our Activities

"How many times have you donated blood as an individual or from the entire local? Did you have the press represented? Did you have newsreels taken? How about the time when some of your locals donated an iron lung to a local hospital for the benefit of the entire community? Do you think for one minute that the employer would allow this fine publicity to go or pass by without capitalizing on it?

"Every one of you representatives, men and women alike, sitting in this hall has an honored position in your community. Labor is big business. The earnings of the organizations that you represent here in this meeting aggregate a minimum of five hundred million dollars a month in the state of California alone. Will you compare that amount of money to be spent by the people you represent with that of any major corporation? I doubt whether there is any corporation in the entire state of California that will spend that much money for the welfare and the growth of the state such as the State Federation of Labor membership itself.

"The present administration has already indicated its willingness to go along on most of the labor policies laid down by

Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry Truman. If you will take the time to educate your wife and your children to the democratic principles and the better things of life that the American Federation of Labor stands for, and if you will tell your fellow church member and your lodge brothers what the American Federation of Labor is doing for the welfare of all of the citizens of California, regardless of race, creed and color, our electoral victories will be double.

Knowledge of Us Means Votes for Us

"The present administration in Washington will listen to you and will listen to our national organization when we control votes. You never control votes on a public-be-damned policy. If you are negotiating for an increase in wages, your ultimate gain will be for the benefit of the entire community. Keep the newspapers and the radio stations and television stations advised of your program and progress. When the chips are down, public opinion will force the employer to do what is right, fair and equitable.

"We in the State Building Trades have set out a program of good public relations that has already earned us the respect of the entire President's Cabinet, the respect of the United States Senators in Washington, as well as the governors of all of the states of the Union and the governor of the Territory of Hawaii. And in so doing, we did not betray the ideals and policies of the Democratic Party. We merely told the President and the Republican Party that our country comes first and that we would go along with the President for the welfare of the nation, and in turn we expected the President to keep the promises he made to us at our national convention in Boston last year. In this case, we were fortunate: we have placed the President on a pedestal according to his own promises. To repudiate his own promises would dishonor the entire Republican Party as well as his own words. We in the Building Trades think that is good strategy.

Masterful Job In Sacramento

"Your committee, led by Brother Neil Haggerty and ably assisted by Brothers Thomas Pitts, Charles Scully and Harry Finks, as well as many others, have done a masterful job in Sacramento. There may be some individual in this organization who may have done as well as this committee, but that remains to be seen;

surely no one, in the labor movement or out, could have done any better.

"There was no reason for the State Building Trades to attempt to duplicate the outstanding job that was done by the State Federation of Labor. Therefore, we have taken it upon ourselves to make friends in Washington and in our small way to do our share for the benefit of our members, and when I say members, I mean members of the entire American Federation of Labor.

"In a day or so you will have returned home; this convention will be behind you. Let me remind you, therefore, that when you have returned home, your big job will have commenced. Make friends of your neighbors, take care of your members, publicize the good things that come from your organization. When you return to the convention next year, I intend to ask you what you have accomplished. When I visit your community, I intend to find out whether you are carrying your share of the load and whether you are supporting your executive officers. Remember you must apply good sense, with unity, in order to have strength. Take home to your members this thought: 'I shall strive throughout the year for good public relations for my organization.' If you do, progress will be our watchword.

"Thank you all for your kind attention." (Loud applause.)

Greetings to Convention

Secretary Haggerty read the following messages of greetings to the convention.

"The officers and delegates representing the Central Labor Council of Alameda County wish to convey through you to the convention delegates success in your deliberations for the welfare of our people throughout the state. With kind personal regards.

William P. Lee, Assistant Secretary,
Central Labor Council
of Alameda County."

"I had hoped it might be possible to accept your invitation to attend the fifty-first convention of the California State Federation of Labor in San Francisco today. In lieu of that pleasure I take this means of extending my greetings to you and the delegates and of renewing my pledge to give all my strength and time to working for good government and the progress of California and our country. My best wishes for a successful convention. Regards.

Thomas H. Kuchel,
United States Senator."

Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Robert S. Ash of the Committee on Legislation, reporting for the committee, recommended that **Resolution No. 189** be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

Regional Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

President Pitts presented to the convention Franklin Williams, Regional Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Brothers and Sisters, I wish to express my deep appreciation to you for your courtesy in inviting me here to address this convention of the State Federation of Labor. There is no need for me to undertake to remind you of the many and serious defeats that the working man experienced in the recent national and state legislative sessions. We were trying merely to increase our own security and to expand our personal rights here in the state of California and in the world's greatest democracy: the United States.

"I do not have to remind you how close we came to suffering many legislative setbacks and being deprived of many of the rights which we fought so hard to gain here in California in the recent legislative session in Sacramento and how close we came to losing many of those rights. But for the determined and successful effort of your representatives and the representatives of other groups throughout the state of California, much legislation damaging to the things that you and I believe in would have passed the legislature of the state of California.

"Your leaders and speakers who preceded me have alerted you to these facts and have discussed them with you. You are familiar, I know, with the mounting pressures upon us resulting from the elimination of rent and price controls. You know, as I know, how landlords and manufacturers promised, when seeking the elimination of these controls, to 'hold the line,' and you have experienced, as I have experienced, that apparently the only line they are holding is their line to increase prices and to increase rents as high as they can, and to charge as much as the traffic will bear.

"You are familiar, no doubt, with the cut in public housing that has been

passed by our national legislature reducing the number of public housing units from the minimum of 35,000 down to the ridiculous minimum of 20,000. Rather, I would like to discuss with you for just a few moments another aspect of our national and state programs.

Today's Struggle: Democracy vs. Communism

"I'd like to ask you to ask yourselves for a moment, just where does this land that we love so dearly stand in the eyes of two-thirds of the people on the face of the earth? You know, two-thirds of the people on the face of the earth are colored people, many of them attempting now to throw off the shackles of what for many generations they have considered imperialist oppression. We are engaged, whether we like it or not, in a third World War. Presently it is a cold war. It was broken out into a hot one in only certain isolated geographic areas of the world. The struggle is between ideas and philosophies, the philosophy that the United States holds so dear and which represents freedom and equality for all, the philosophy of democracy, and the philosophy represented primarily by the USSR, the philosophy of communism. And the struggle that's going on in the world today is for the minds and loyalty of the rest of the people on the face of the earth, for their domination and their support, primarily by having them voluntarily stand side by side with the free nations of the world, or side by side with the slave nations of the world.

"The balance of power in this struggle consists primarily of colored persons—Indians, Malaysians, people residing in the South American continent and in Africa, having within their possession many of the basic ores and minerals that will be necessary, should this cold war break out into a hot one, if we are to be victorious; so it behooves us as a nation in this struggle to examine our product that we are attempting to have them accept. In doing so, we find that throughout the world communism points to America and says, 'This alleged philosophy of democracy is not for you colored people in Asia, not for you colored people in Africa, for in America they don't even treat their own colored citizens as equals. How do you expect them to treat you as equals?' And the voice of Russia day in and day out sells this line to the millions of people throughout the world who are waiting and judging and measuring communism and democracy. Internally, those who rep-

resent the philosophy of our enemies, the exponents of communism, take every single opportunity to point out to American citizens and to the world at large that discrimination and segregation, oftentimes without justification, are contradictions of democracy and part and parcel of the pattern of our society; rather than exceptions, they consider it the rule.

We Must Make Democracy a Reality

"It is important, therefore, that those of us who believe that the democratic way of life must be supreme in this struggle examine those social conditions and do all that we can to make the democratic philosophy a reality for all people.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which I am privileged to represent, has a deep and firm dedication to the American way of life. While we recognize that all is not well in some sections of the country, nor here in San Francisco and in the state of California, we have been able to establish that, within the democratic framework and utilizing the weapons guaranteed and given us by the Constitution, we can bring about a greater modicum of freedom and equality than previously has been enjoyed. In line with this, we have gone before the United States Supreme Court on thirty-six separate occasions and have been victorious on thirty-three separate occasions in establishing and making more of a reality our democratic philosophies.

"In the last election there were more than a million newly registered voters, the vast majority of them in the deep South. Of that number, in states where just twenty years ago not a single Negro was able to go to the polls and participate in the choice of his elected officials, of that number of more than 750,000 newly registered voters in the South, more than a half million were newly registered Negro voters. And in states where just fifteen and twenty years ago not a single Negro could exercise this fundamental privilege of democracy, namely, voting, more than fifteen Negroes have now been elected to public office.

Segregation in Public Schools

"In December of this year the United States Supreme Court will consider for the second time the question of whether or not racial segregation maintained in our public schools by many of our states com-

plies with or violates our Constitution. And I say that upon that decision and upon the action of future legislatures will depend to a great degree the success or failure of America's struggle to win the minds and loyalties of millions of people on the face of this earth.

"In the last national legislature not a single piece of civil rights legislation was passed. As a matter of fact, not a single piece of legislation expanding the rights and privileges of democracy has passed our national legislature in over sixty-five years, in spite of the dedication and the efforts and the struggle of such great American legislators as our own Jack Shelley from San Francisco. (Applause.)

"Rule 22 is the stumbling block still to all liberal legislation in the Senate. It continues to block legislation favorable to the working man and to the minorities of the United States.

Appointment of Byrnes to U. N.

"Most recently President Eisenhower took a step which I consider one of the prime blunders ever made by a national executive in the United States. At a time when we are attempting to tell the world that we are thoroughly dedicated to the principle of equality of all, President Eisenhower appoints as our delegate to an international council of the United Nations one of the most reactionary men the United States has ever had to represent it—James Byrnes of South Carolina, a man who has stated for all to hear that before he will allow American boys and girls of different races to attend schools side by side he will deprive the children of all of the people of South Carolina of any educational opportunities at all. Yet President Eisenhower appoints James F. Byrnes, Governor of South Carolina as our delegate to the United Nations. This type of action, it seems to me, calls for a reaction from those of us who recognize the damage that such steps bring to us in our struggle with communism. It requires that we gird ourselves for future elections. It requires that we realistically assess our strength, and that we join with all others of similar concern to see, not only that our national executive is an individual who will truly represent all of the people, but also to see that our national legislature is composed of men honestly dedicated to democracy, and here in the state of California to clean house in Sacramento—something which can be accomplished if we organize and work in that direction.

"When you realize that, according to Governor Warren, more than 33,000 persons per month are migrating into the state of California, many of them into the valley areas, and of that 33,000 probably 32,500 working men and women, consider the potential power and the potential strength if we should register all eligible voters in the valley areas, and in the coast and northern and southern areas of California, and educate them on the issues. Consider the complexion of the state legislature after the next election if we were to do the job of which we are capable in Fresno and Bakersfield and Los Angeles and San Francisco!

"We in America cannot give moral leadership to the struggle against communist tyranny without putting our own house in order.

Paramount Importance of Civil Rights Issue

"More than any other issue, the civil rights issue will demonstrate in the immediate period to come whether America has the moral strength to carry out effectively the position of world leadership which we must assume if the fight for democracy is to be won. We in the NAACP ask for your support in our efforts to eliminate from society the remaining contradictions of democracy, and we pledge to you, as working men and women ourselves, the support of every program designed to strengthen and to increase the rights and benefits of all working men.

"And again I want to thank you for your courtesy and your attention." (Loud applause.)

Presentation of California State Federation of Labor 1953 Scholarships

Secretary Haggerty was then asked by President Pitts to present the awards to the three winners of the Federation's 1953 scholarship contest.

Secretary Haggerty spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. During our last three conventions it has been my very pleasant and gratifying duty to present to the delegates at our convention the winners of our scholarship contest. As you know, we have a contest for the scholarships financed by the State Federation of Labor, three each year. That contest and those examinations are conducted not by the Federation but by educators throughout the state of California, starting with the high school principals in the first instance where the boys and girls desire to enter the contest, and final-

ly conducted here in San Francisco by University of California professors, high school principals and that type of educator.

"The contest, as you know, is open to all high school seniors in the state of California and the territory of Hawaii.

"Today we have with us the three winners of the contest for this year. So you will have their names at the opening and not forget them, the winners of the scholarships are: Karen Brock, Culver City High School, Culver City; Richard Bolton, Monrovia-Duarte High School, Monrovia; and Salvadore Pusateri, Willow Glen High School, San Jose.

"I believe this is the second year that we have had a San Jose winner of our scholarship contest. (Loud applause.)

"It is always my pleasant duty to present these winners to the convention and to advise you at the same time that the Motion Picture Costumers Union, Local Number 705 of Hollywood, is donating a beautiful pen and pencil set to each one of these scholarship winners.

"It is now my privilege to present to you the first of the scholarship winners and at the same time to present to her this very attractive pen and pencil set.

"I now present to you Miss Karen Brock." (Loud applause.)

Karen Brock

Karen Brock accepted the award with the following words:

"Thank you, Mr. Haggerty.

"In preparing for this contest, I learned a great deal about labor unions, both their history and organization. It is a vital and exciting subject and one in which I have always been interested.

"Attending this convention is a wonderful experience for me. It has given me a personal interest in unionism and a far wider concept of the labor movement.

"I cannot thank you enough for the scholarship and for the opportunities it presents.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

Secretary Haggerty continued: "The next successful contestant for the scholarship program and whom it is my pleasure to present to this convention, and also at the same time to present him with this beautiful pen and pencil set, is Mr. Richard Bolton, Monrovia-Duarte High School.

"Dick!" (Loud applause.)

Richard Bolton

Richard Bolton acknowledged the award as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Haggerty.

"The award that I have received from this organization actually is a two-fold award. One part of the award is the tangible part, the money scholarship of \$500. And for this tangible award I should like to say to this organization, Thank you.

"The second part of the award is an intangible part: the honor of being selected; the experience of attending this convention, and the opportunity to learn about American labor by observation at first hand. For this honor, for this experience and for this opportunity, I thank the State Federation of Labor and I add that they constitute something that I shall never forget.

"I truly appreciate the honor that you have bestowed upon me. I shall try to merit that honor.

"And again I say to all of you, thank you." (Loud applause.)

Secretary Haggerty continued: "The next successful contestant in the scholarship contest and to whom I also have the pleasure of presenting this beautiful pen and pencil set, as well as presenting him to you, is Salvadore Pusateri, Willow Glen High School, San Jose." (Loud applause.)

Salvadore Pusateri

Salvadore Pusateri expressed his appreciation as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Haggerty.

"I also should like to take this opportunity to thank the California State Federation of Labor for making this scholarship possible. The monetary award of \$500 will aid me considerably in furthering my studies at Stanford University.

"Labor is an integral part of our American society and everyone, in his role as consumer, employer and employee, should have sufficient knowledge concerning it.

"This contest certainly increased my awareness and understanding of the all-important labor movement in America. Being able to witness the 51st convention of this State Federation is an experience that I shall always remember.

"May I again express my appreciation to you.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

Secretary Haggerty completed the presentation with the following words:

"I know you have the same thrill that I have felt in listening to these young people express their thanks to the convention and the Federation. It has always been to me a great source of satisfaction at each convention to listen to these boys and girls who were the outstanding candidates in the contest.

"I think you might like to know that more than 400 senior high school students in California entered this contest, and these two boys and one girl were the successful, outstanding candidates.

"I would also like to tell you, and I am sure that you would like to know, that the two boys have chosen Stanford and Miss Brocken has chosen the University of California—their choice. It is their choice to make, not ours. We merely provide the contest and the wherewithal and they make the choice of the school at which to pursue their studies.

"I am sure that I can offer the congratulations of this convention to these three outstanding high school seniors and know that during their contest, as stated to you by Miss Brock, they learned much about the history, procedure, background and life of the labor movement. We hope as time goes on we will have more and more of these high-caliber students who are interested in studying the life of labor and the tremendous strides and progress and the constructive asset it has been to the entire state and nation.

"I offer them my congratulations and best wishes for their success in the life ahead." (Loud applause.)

Secretary Haggerty then presented to the convention Mrs. Brock, mother of award-winner Karen Brock, who expressed her thanks to the Federation.

Report of Committee on Labels and Boycotts

Chairman Jack Goldberger of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts reported for the committee as follows:

Resolution No. 11—"Display 'AFL' on Union Labels."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 64—"Endorse Campaign Against Los Angeles Times and Los Angeles Mirror"; and **Resolution No. 77**—

"Support Campaign to Organize Los Angeles Times-Mirror."

The committee report:

"Due to the fact that there is a duplication to some extent in parts of **Resolution No. 77**, your committee is recommending the adoption of **Resolution No. 64**."

Before a vote was taken on the committee's recommendation, President Pitts recognized several delegates, who spoke from the floor as follows:

Delegate William H. Knight (Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles):

"We from the labor movement heartily concur in the resolution just read by Brother Goldberger. With the kind permission of the Chair I have prepared a statement exemplifying the feeling and sentiment of the labor movement of the city of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Council which I am now prepared to read:

"Today when you entered this convention hall many of you received a copy of a union-made Los Angeles newspaper with the compliments of the Union Label Committee of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council. Those newspapers, the Los Angeles Daily News, Examiner and Herald-Express, are being provided to the delegates and the guests each day this week free of charge as part of the union label program of the American Federation of Labor of the city of Los Angeles.

"You did not get a free copy of the Los Angeles Mirror or the Los Angeles Times. Both of these newspapers are non-union and the company which publishes them has been the leading voice of anti-unionism for more than 50 years. Yet, seated right here in this convention hall at this very moment, is a representative of this anti-union Times and Mirror Corporation. He is a young man, a reporter, and he has been assigned to attend our convention and to tell his readers what we do and what he sees and hears here.

"I know that many of you on first impulse are thinking that we should boot him out. That is what his employers are trying to do to us. They are using every tactic, and many of them have been very dirty and tricky, in an effort to break the union movement, to prevent men and women from organizing, and to get anti-union legislation passed in our state and county and city legislative bodies. They have been try-

ing for more than half a century to boot us out. But we refuse to go and we will always keep on refusing to go.

"So I say to you, No, we won't throw this young man out. We will welcome him to our convention in the true American tradition of fair play and integrity for which every laboring man's organization stands. We admit him to our convention hall. Let him hear and see and report the proceedings of our convention. We will prove to his newspaper employers and the publishers of the Los Angeles Times and Mirror that the California State Federation of Labor is afraid of no individual, of no newspaper, and of no wealth or powerful political force bound up in an anti-union publishing empire. (Loud and sustained applause.)

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, we have nothing to hide. This convention is open to the eyes of the public, to the eyes of the world. Let this young reporter stay and do his job. Let this reporter tell his employers that the American Federation of Labor believes in the freedom of the American press, even to the point of permitting this representative of an enemy press to record what we do in our annual meeting.

"Let this young reporter also be aware of something else: that his newspaper, the Mirror, and its companion newspaper, the Times, have long been on the 'We Do Not Patronize' list of the American Federation of Labor in the city of Los Angeles, in the state of California, and, in fact, in the entire nation. Let him know that good, honest union members do not and will not buy or subscribe to publications of the anti-union Times-Mirror Company. Let him report to his employers that until the workers of the Times-Mirror Company are provided with the benefits and protection of union organization, we will do everything legally within our power to help the union-made Daily News, Examiner and Herald-Express of Los Angeles.

"For more than 50 years the Times-Mirror Company has been fighting organized labor and now we are beginning to fight back."

"All we ask of this reporter, Mr. Chairman, is that he report the proceedings of our annual convention as they happen and not as he sees them through biased eyes of the Los Angeles Times and Mirror, with their misrepresentation of every article, prefabricated biasedly towards organized

labor, men and women who are fighting for a decent, honest living, and trying to fight the feudalism that the Los Angeles Times has promulgated for over 50 years." (Loud and sustained applause.)

Delegate John Gardner (Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles): "For many years I have been affiliated here and have come to an understanding of our philosophy. Starting out in 1915, I have followed those trails down labor's path with much honor to my own estimation. I have been up against these things individually, and I have been in the office of that industrial organization in the south. I want to bring to you sincerely the voice of people who sit on this floor, people who have been raised in Los Angeles and have had experience with the Times for many years. I want to come to you who know me, and know the past of our organization, and say to you sincerely, Please support the resolution. Let's live as men live, and the rest of the world. Let's bring it home to Los Angeles. Let's have this labor movement stand up as it should be renowned, and come to its own. Let the Times follow the example of others, like the News, which has been with us for years. Let men and women have their blood clean and stand up and face the world. Let you and I, as delegates, support this resolution and go home with pride, and tell the Times to get in line." (Applause.)

Delegate Brewer (Hollywood Film Council): "I have no doubt but what this convention will give an overwhelming approval to this resolution, but I think we must also recognize that if the intents and purposes of the resolution are to be carried out, it will take more than the approval of this convention to make it effective. The Los Angeles Times has for many, many years represented a challenge to the successful organization of the labor unions of Los Angeles, not only in the printing trades field, but in every field. Today they represent something more than that—they represent an effort to suppress the news that the people of that community should have as it affects the trade union movement.

"So my appeal to you is not only to support this resolution on the floor, but when you go back home to your local unions, make your membership, down to the last man, acquainted with the importance of this resolution to the entire labor movement of this community, of this state and of this nation. We cannot let this newspaper develop a monopoly of the news that will be distorted in a way

to discredit the American labor movement.

"If we are going to do this job, let's work at it. And the only way to do it is for every delegate to go back and see that every member of his local union understands the real issues involved in this fight. Thank you." (Applause.)

President Pitts then put the question, and the committee's recommendation to concur in **Resolution No. 64** was adopted.

Chairman Goldberger reported that the committee recommended that **Resolution No. 77** be filed.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 121—"Buy Union-Made Products from Union Clerks."

The committee report:

"It is requested by the sponsors to amend the fourth 'Whereas' to strike in lines 4 and 5 thereof the words 'Montgomery Ward, Sears and Roebuck and other,' and your committee recommends compliance with the request of the sponsors, and as so amended your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Goldberger then stated:

"Mr. Chairman, this concludes the report of your Committee on Labels and Boycotts. Your Chairman desires to express thanks to the members of his committee: namely, Kathryn Arnold, Elmer Doran, Ed Dowell, Herbert J. Shoup, and George Shaffer."

The committee's report as a whole was adopted and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Wendell Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, a partial report was made yesterday. Under **Policy Statement 2**, a resolution that came in from a statewide organization was not ready for report at that time. We are now ready to report on that resolution."

Resolution No. 176—"National and Community Improvements."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of the resolution is similar to **Resolution No. 35** and **Statement of Policy 2, Full Employment and**

Wage Policy, which have already been adopted by this convention.

"The committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Phillips continued: "The following resolutions are under **Policy Statement 3, Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations**:

Resolution No. 37—"Campaign to Defeat Federal Anti-Labor Legislation."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 33—"Collective Bargaining for Public Employees."

The committee report:

"At the request of the sponsors of this resolution, the first 'Whereas' has been amended to strike the word 'craft' in the fourth line thereof, and to strike the last 'Resolved.'

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the request of the sponsors, and as so amended the committee recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 120—"Renew Support of Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL."

The committee report:

"The first 'Whereas' reads as follows:

"Whereas, The Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL, is and has been engaged in a terrific organization struggle on the waterfront to free our members of the Communist yoke that we have been saddled with for the past eight years. . ."

"Your committee has reviewed this resolution, and while concurring wholeheartedly in the intent of the resolution, notes what must have been an unintentional error of composition in the first paragraph in the first 'Whereas,' that it infers that there are at present members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL, who are subject to the Communist yoke. We are confident, knowing the composition of the organization and its leadership, that this cannot possibly be the situation, and accordingly believe that in order that no possible misconception of this resolution could occur, that the first 'Whereas' should be amended by striking in line 4 thereof the words 'our members of' and inserting 'the workers in the industry from.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 169—"Support Technical Engineers' Organizing Drive."

The committee report:

"Your committee has reviewed the content of this resolution and believes that if it recommends merely concurrence with the resolution without further explanation, it might be construed as enforcing an exclusive jurisdictional claim on behalf of the sponsors of the resolution. Since the resolution may embrace within it, therefore, a jurisdictional problem, which of course is outside of the scope of the authority of this Federation, your committee believes that the resolution should be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for investigation and action as may be necessary and desirable in their opinion; provided, however, that it shall not result in any jurisdictional disputes.

"The committee, therefore, recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 103 — "Support AFL Stand on Racketeering In Unions."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 164—"Investigate Labor Relations in Compensation Insurance Fund."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement 4. Taxes

Section a. Reductions in federal taxes should give precedence to the security needs of the nation and balancing the federal budget on a rational basis.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section b. Labor foresees the possible culmination of the Administration's tax program in mounting pressure for enactment of a regressive national sales tax which labor firmly opposes.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section c. The defense needs of the nation and the balancing of the budget permitting, federal tax cuts should be made in accordance with the principle of ability to pay.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section d. The Federation recognizes the need for increased revenue on the state level to finance expanded activity in the field of social welfare and other well defined areas of growth, but will oppose any program which attempts to accomplish this end through the imposition of additional consumer taxes on workers already weighted down by a regressive sales tax.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 57—"Increase Individual Income Tax Exemption."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the second 'Resolved' be stricken, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"'Resolved, That the Federation shall forward to the California Congressmen and Senators, the Secretary of the Treasury and to the National American Federation of Labor, copies of this resolution with the request that they concur and give all possible assistance for enactment of this proposed new exemption.'

"As so amended, the committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 180 — "Restore \$1200 Personal Tax Exemption."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is similar to **Resolution No. 57**, which has already been concurred in by the convention. Your committee believes that the provisions of **Resolution No. 57** are more liberal, and accordingly recommends that **Resolution No. 180** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 75—"Repeal Luxury Tax on Jewelry."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of the resolution is concerned with the question of removal of the luxury tax on jewelry. While your committee reaffirms the historic position of the Federation in opposition to excise taxes, your committee further believes that this resolution limiting the request to the removal of only one type of excise tax, is to some extent inconsistent with this position, and accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 178—"Tax Program."

The committee report:

"While your committee affirms the historic position of the Federation in opposition to excise taxes, your committee further believes that this resolution, limiting the request to the removal of only certain types of excise taxes, is to some extent inconsistent with this position and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

After a brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 182—"Unfair and Unjust Taxes on Liquor and Entertainment Industries."

The committee report:

"The committee reaffirms the historic position of the Federation in opposition to excise taxes.

"The committee further believes that this resolution, limiting the request to the removal of only one type of excise tax, is to some extent inconsistent with this position, and accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement 5. Social Security

Section a. The Federation reaffirms its general social security and social welfare goals in state legislation as set forth in the 1952 policy statements, but will not elaborate on them until the next convention because 1954 is not a state legislative year.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section b. Labor continues to urge liberalization of the old age and survivors' insurance program to assure adjustments

in benefits with the rising trend in living costs and wages, and to extend coverage to all workers in a realistic manner, but denounces the Chamber of Commerce-NAM proposal to accomplish universal coverage by financing the program on a pay-as-you-go basis as a first step toward converting the program from a system of insurance to that of a dole.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section c. Organized workers oppose President Eisenhower's recommendation to postpone indefinitely the January 1, 1954, scheduled increase in contributions to old age and survivors' insurance from 1½ to 2 per cent for both employees and employers.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section d. The Federation's long standing position in favor of universal health insurance on a state or federal level in order to spread the cost of sickness fairly has been further corroborated by studies and reports within the past year.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 31—"Dual Coverage of Public Employees by Social Security and Private Pension Plans."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution have submitted a substitute as a whole for the resolution to read as follows:

"Whereas, Public employees, under existing legislation, are eligible to receive social security only if they first surrender their existing pension plans; and

"Whereas, Other public employees are entitled to be eligible under both private pension plans and social security so long as the private pension plans came into existence after they were covered by social security; and

"Whereas, This is an unique and inequitable treatment of public employees similarly situated; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor supports the enactment of legis-

lation to remove this inequity; and be it further

"Resolved, That it instruct its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to prepare, introduce and support a resolution designed to accomplish this purpose through new federal legislation."

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the substitute resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 84—"Expand Federal Social Security."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 163—"Raise Limit on Amount of Earnings in Addition to Old Age Pension."

The committee report:

"The subject matter is concerned with the allowance of additional earnings by individuals receiving their retirement benefit under the old age and survivors' insurance program.

"The resolution as presented, however, would permit the complete removal of any earnings restrictions with respect to those receiving this retirement benefit. Because of the fact of the variable amounts of benefits received and the variable earnings that the beneficiaries might obtain, your committee believes that the outright repeal of any limitation would be inequitable. Your committee feels, however, that an increase in the amount of earnings that could be received is desirable and that the amount should be at least \$100.

"Your committee accordingly, while concurring in the intent of permitting additional earnings by such beneficiaries, believes that this is a subject for further study in order that there might be proposed a formula equalizing the amount of earnings permissible in relationship to the benefits received.

"The committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 165—"Condemn Attacks on California Social Security Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 151—"Unemployment Insurance for Federal Employees."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with coverage of federal employees under a uniform federal system of unemployment insurance.

"Your committee reaffirms the historic position of the Federation calling for the inclusion of such employees under the existing unemployment insurance programs.

"Your committee believes, however, that this can best be accomplished by inclusion within the existing state programs, and not under a separate uniform federal program, which, in the opinion of your committee, can result only in downgrading the amount of benefits received by California employees in relation to employees located in other areas.

"Your committee accordingly believes **Resolution No. 151** to be inconsistent with the historic position of the Federation to this extent and therefore recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 145—"Wages Earned To Include Vacation, Severance and Holiday Pay."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of the resolution appeared before the committee, and because of the fact that the subject matter is pending for court determination, requested that the resolution be withdrawn.

"The committee recommends concurrence in the request to withdraw."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 184—"Federation Unemployment and Disability Insurance Committees."

The committee report:

"The subject matter is concerned with the services of the Federation with respect to the handling of unemployment and disability insurance matters.

"Contrary to the allegations of this resolution, your committee believes that full attention has been given to these matters by your Federation and that the criticism of the resolution is to that extent unwarranted.

"Furthermore, your committee believes that the proposals suggested by the resolution are highly impractical. And for these

reasons your committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 185—"Investigation of Department of Employment."

The committee report:

"Your committee is convinced that this resolution is to some extent inconsistent with the statements of policy and resolutions adopted by previous conventions of the Federation and your present convention, and is inconsistent with the national policies of the AF of L in the same respect in that it would result in the removal of necessary federal controls.

"Your committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 4—"Reinstate Old Unemployment Insurance Clearance System"; **Resolution No. 89**—"Restore Security to Workers by Change in Unemployment Insurance Practices"; **Resolution No. 118**—"Oppose New Unemployment Clearance System"; **Resolution No. 152**—"Convention to Discuss New Unemployment Insurance Clearance System"; **Resolution No. 166**—"Negotiate for Workable Unemployment Insurance Clearance System."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar in nature, namely, the proposed action of the Department of Employment in revising the so-called Blue Card System under which unions have cooperated with the Department in certifying that applicants were available for work and were actively seeking work in their craft.

"Your committee wishes to point out that there is no requirement in the Unemployment Insurance Act that this procedure be followed, but it was established several years ago by voluntary agreement between our unions and the Department of Employment when the law was changed to require an applicant for unemployment benefits to prove that he was actively seeking work. The system in our opinion has worked very well in most instances and has resulted in material benefits to the Department as well as to our members in meeting the requirements of the law. However, in certain instances a very poor job has been done by our people, particularly with respect to keeping records of their membership that would be available to the Department when any question

arose as to whether or not particular applicants had met the provisions of the law. As the result, the Department has served notice that the present system will be abolished effective September 1, 1953, and that the institution of a new system will only be made where local unions sign a contract with the Department which contains rigid procedures as to method of administration.

"Your committee wishes to emphasize that the State Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions have no sympathy whatsoever with any person or persons who chisel on unemployment insurance. This system was devised for the protection of workers who are unemployed and unable to secure work and was not devised to enable workers to take paid vacations.

"We, further, have little sympathy for officers of unions who in any way make it easier for individuals to secure benefits to which they are not entitled.

"A meeting has been called between officials of the Department of Employment and representatives of labor to discuss this problem and to attempt to work out a solution that will be satisfactory to all concerned. We recommend that the Federation have representatives present at this meeting and do everything they can to assist our unions and the Department in reaching a satisfactory solution to the problem.

"In light of the above recommendation your committee recommends that these resolutions be filed."

In response to a question from Delegate Alfred C. Armstrong (Waiters and Dairy Lunch Men No. 30, San Francisco), Secretary Haggerty spoke as follows on the subject of these resolutions:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, in connection with the subject matter now before the convention, let me advise you that, pursuant to the request of many unions and some councils, I contacted the Director of the Department of Employment, Mr. Jim Bryant, and urged that he postpone the effective date of the now-existing agreement between that Department and some of our unions from August 31 to the end of September in order to give us an opportunity to again meet with him and the officials of that department and to present to them by way of our local unions and councils their objections to the agreement section by section.

"Let me point out first, if I may, that as the committee's report makes clear, there is nothing in the Unemployment

Compensation Insurance Act that provides for the system which has been in effect since 1948; namely, the Blue I.D. card system. That system was worked out in conjunction with the officials of our unions and the Federation and the Department of Employment for the purpose of giving a convenient method for our unions, and also to have them maintain the system of referrals of their membership to their respective places of employment. That was done for the convenience of our unions and also to maintain their position in the field of employment. And more than 700 unions took advantage of that particular system, with the consent and approval of the Department.

"During the last session of the legislature (you probably have read about it in the papers) an investigation was held by a committee of the Assembly known as the Committee on Finance and Insurance, during which time evidence was introduced which indicated that more than \$20 million had been drawn either fraudulently or illegally. And by 'illegally,' I mean unqualified persons drawing unemployment compensation.

"This resulted, of course, in much criticism being heaped upon the Department of Employment by the legislature and also by others outside, as well as the employer groups. We were then informed by Mr. Bryant, shortly after the recess of that committee and after its report had been printed, of his intention to demand a little more responsibility on the part of our unions with respect to referral of their membership by way of the so-called I.D. Card. He introduced to us an agreement, which we said was completely too restrictive and harsh, and we said we could not agree with that type of thing. We did not have the right to agree, in the first instance, as this was a matter for our unions and not the Federation, because the agreement in effect at that time had been made between our unions and the Department of Employment. The Federation is not a part of the agreement, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

"So, in order to acquaint our membership with the proposal of the Department, with its questionnaire, the agreement and the other material furnished to our unions, I wrote to 700 local unions in California and to all the councils, and asked them to attend a meeting on June 13, three days following the adjournment of the legislature, in the city of San Francisco, obtaining a hall large enough to accommodate all of those unions and their delegates without limitation.

"I regret to advise that less than 150 unions and a few councils attended the meeting. The meeting was called for the purpose of explaining to our unions and their representatives the new system which had been devised by the Department of Employment—not one we recommended, not one that we had a part in consummating or drafting, but one solely born in the minds of the Department and their officials and legal counsel.

"The speaker, your Secretary, and Mr. Scully, our counsel, notified the Department that, while we agreed that there might be some necessity of a tightening-up process, the agreement at that time as devised was very harsh and restrictive, and our unions would have a difficult time living up to it. Nevertheless, we were informed that that was 'it,' and to notify our unions that if they wished to participate in the Blue I.D. card system, they would have to sign the agreement and be responsible under the terms thereof.

"I mentioned earlier that we had called a meeting. I had taken the liberty, upon the request of our unions and some councils, to call upon Mr. Bryant, by phone, later confirmed by letter, asking him to postpone the effective date because of the confusion, the resentment and the opposition of many of our unions to the proposed agreement.

"He consented to that request, and we have set a date for August 19 to meet in the Musicians Hall at 230 Jones Street in San Francisco.

"I refrained from sending out official communications, because this was a matter for discussion of this convention. I had noted some resolutions on the matter presented to my office for processing to this convention.

"Because of that and other reasons, we postponed any particular official letter to our unions. And I might say in passing that our official letters do not receive much attention by numerous organizations, unfortunately. Had they received attention in the first instance, as I had anticipated they would, because of the importance of the subject matter contained in the letter and the meeting to follow, I imagine half of the confusion now existing would have been clarified at the first meeting and negotiations might have continued, if the Department would have so agreed. As it is now, we have to do it all over again.

"As I mentioned earlier, and as set forth by your committee report, the Department holds all the cards. We are a supplicant,

seeking their sufferance and their tolerance with respect to our problems as they pertain to the referral of our members to their respective jobs.

"It is quite obvious that we could not appoint a committee, because too many unions or too many individual representatives have said, 'What do the councils know about the functions of our unions with respect to referral of members? How do our councils know what system we use in referring members to the respective places of employment?'

"In view of that fact, I did not think it was wise to attempt to get a committee of council leaders, but to let you know here on the floor of the Auditorium the time and place of the meeting. If you care to attend, of course you are entirely welcome. I assume you are interested and I hope that those who are interested will attend and take part in the discussion.

"May I request of those of you who do intend to be present that you will come equipped with specific recommendations with respect to amending or revising the proposed system as it now exists.

"May I go further and urge that you come there prepared to present to the meeting concrete suggestions of sections to be changed in the agreement and see how far we can get with the Department.

"I think that with a constructive approach of that type, we might succeed in convincing the Director, who is, as I say, the sole judge. It is his province to concede or not, as the case may be. So when you come there, I urge that you keep that in mind and come prepared with material which you will submit constructively and set forth the bona fide reasons why these suggestions of our various people should be concurred in.

"I urge that you come prepared to let us do our best job and get the best possible agreement out of this matter. I am thoroughly convinced that the I.D. Card system has been an asset to our movement and to our unions. If we go there with the intention of maintaining that system in so far as possible in light of the restrictions of the law, both state and federal, I think we might be able to reach a satisfactory solution. At least I hope so." (Loud applause.)

During subsequent discussion by Delegates George W. Johns (Retail Cigar and Liquor Store Clerks No. 1089, San Francisco) and A. T. Wynn (Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, San Francisco), the question was raised on whether the State Fed-

eration of Labor would recommend either acceptance or rejection of the Department of Employment's new plan. To this, Secretary Haggerty replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, in keeping with the policy of the State Federation of Labor, when the Blue I.D. Card was first accepted by our unions, we did not recommend either its acceptance or rejection. That was purely a voluntary act upon the part of each union that desired to take part in that program.

"I would say it is the same situation now. We are not recommending either acceptance or rejection of the program, because again it is the voluntary act of each union as to whether they want to participate in this program or not. It is not a Federation program. It is a local union program, as pointed out to me so often by some of our local labor leaders.

"There is, of course, no desire on the part of the Secretary, and I am sure the Federation, to escape in any way from its true responsibilities. But I think you must realize that neither this Federation nor its Secretary can make a contract for its local unions.

"This particular system involves a contract between each local and the Department of Employment. The Federation is not mentioned. We took part in the first instance, suggesting that a system of that type might be useful and helpful to our unions, but recognizing that each union had to make its own agreement with the Department as to how it should function in compliance with the Department regulations.

"We are in the same position right now. Again this contract has not been submitted to the Federation for approval or to the convention for approval. It is submitted to each local union for its approval or disapproval, as the case may be, and they may accept or reject as they deem best or as seems in the best interest of their local union to do. I am sure that you do not want to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Federation the collective bargaining power of your local unions. If you did, I would not want to accept it in the first place. But I don't think that you want to vest in the Secretary of the Federation the right to negotiate agreements for your local unions." (Loud applause.)

Delegates Alfred C. Armstrong (Waiters and Dairy Lunch Men No. 30, San Francisco) and Jack Kopke (Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland) spoke on the subject.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the convention adopted the committee's recommendation to file the five resolutions.

Statement on Union Position in Key System Strike

President Pitts introduced Delegate Fred Stambaugh (Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland), who addressed the delegates on the Carmen's strike against the Key System Transit Line in Oakland, as follows:

"As many of you already know, the Key System Transit Line operates trains and buses in the eleven East Bay cities and across the San Francisco bridge.

"Key System is a subsidiary of the National City Lines, which operates transportation systems in fifty-two cities in these United States.

"Our union has jurisdiction over all of the work categories in the Key System except the general office workers and a few signal maintainers and linemen.

"Our union entered negotiations with the Key System on June 17. However, after one month of constant negotiations, we were unable to reach terms of the new labor contract with the company. So on July 24 we hit the bricks. Although we have been on strike three weeks tomorrow, we still appear to be hopelessly deadlocked, and there is no end of the strike action in sight.

"Basically our problem is this: Our people are grossly underpaid. As an example, our bus drivers and trainmen received a measly \$1.68 an hour before the strike. Yet right here in the city of San Francisco bus drivers and streetcar men are paid \$1.894 an hour, or 21.4 cents an hour more for the same identical work. The average hourly rate paid bus drivers in the major Pacific Coast cities is \$1.86, or 18 cents more than the Key System rate.

"We can think of no compelling reason why wages paid our drivers should not compare favorably with the Pacific Coast and the area scales for the same work. Our top-flight mechanics working for Key System prior to the work stoppage received \$1.95 an hour. This is 36 cents an hour less than rates paid in the outside shops for comparable work.

"The Key System has made us two wage offers, both completely unrealistic and unacceptable to our membership, and both contingent upon a fare increase. Under no circumstances will we accept a wage offer or a proposal predicated upon a fare hike.

We are bargaining with the Key System Transit Line, and we are not going to be forced into a position where we would in effect be bargaining with the California Public Utilities Commission. We feel that when and how the company secures a fare hike is strictly company business and not a proper subject for collective bargaining.

"Our strike has received the sanction of our International Union and of the Central Labor Councils of Alameda, Contra Costa and San Francisco counties, all of which we are affiliated with. We are appealing to you here today for whatever assistance you can give us.

"To the delegates who have been inconvenienced by our strike action, truly we are sorry; but we also want you to know it is for a good purpose and in the interests of organized labor. We believe our cause is just, and are determined to win this fight against the Key System and the National City Lines, regardless of the length of time it takes. (Applause.)

"I want to thank you again for giving permission to sort of brief you on this problem, and for your kind attention. I thank you very much." (Applause.)

Delegate Charles R. Wood (Street Carmen No. 1380, San Francisco) offered a motion, duly seconded, that the convention go on record to give full support to the members of Street Carmen No. 192 of Oakland in their fight against the National City Lines.

This motion was amended by Delegate Charles Brenner (Sailors Union of the Pacific) to provide that the Federation go on record to give Street Carmen No. 192 financial and physical support during the strike.

The motion, as amended, was adopted by the convention.

Recess

The convention thereupon recessed at 12:20 p.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 2:05 p.m.

Final Report of Committee on Credentials

Chairman Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials presented the final report of the committee, which was adopted, and Chairman Blackburn concluded:

"At this time, Mr. President, I am going to take the opportunity to thank the President, the Secretary and his able assistants, and to express my appreciation to the members of my committee for their hard work and complete cooperation. I also want to thank the delegates for their indulgence and patience.

"I move for the adoption of the committee's report as a whole."

The convention adopted the committee's report as a whole, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

Report of the Chaplain

MONSIGNOR MARTIN C. KEATING

President Pitts then presented the Very Reverend Monsignor Martin C. Keating, Chaplain of the California State Federation of Labor, who spoke to the delegates as follows:

"Brother President, brothers and sisters of the California State Federation of Labor: If you were to be asked, as I have

sometimes been asked, 'What is your understanding of the philosophy of organized labor?', would you have a simple and a ready answer? For me, the answer to the question is the Americanism of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence. And the tradition underlying the preamble to the Declaration of Independence is the Judaic Christian tradition: that every human being is made in the image of the Creator God and that every human being has from God himself the right to free deliberation on the nature of his work contract and the security for the future that it offers or denies him. In other words, as Americans we understand that political right is indeed a right from Almighty God and necessarily inherent in the nature of man. So we do not have the intermediary of a state from which we derive our rights. We find the simple state to be intended by Almighty God, the protector of man in his God-given rights. And so the same source from which, as Americans, we derive our right to free representative government, with collective strategy as its instrumentality in state and national Congress, is the same principle upon which we base our rights to free, democratic unions on the home front.

"This, of course, is a deeply spiritual truth. If I am made in the image and likeness of Almighty God, then I am very precious in God's sight and my brothers

and sisters are equally precious in God's sight, and I am bound to respect and protect their God-given rights as I expect mine to be protected.

"When Jefferson and the founding fathers appealed to the Creator God as the source of man's right under the American Flag, they also acknowledged by name the natural law.

"What is the natural law? The natural law is the will of God, discovered by reason. And what, I ask you, is the essence of the natural law? Something so simple, something so practical, something so protective as the Ten Commandments.

"Did you ever think of the tables of the Laws of God being placed in our halls of legislation, in the meeting hall of a union, in the school on the wall beneath the protecting folds of the American Flag? If you have not thought of it, I ask you to think of it now. For we are of a generation that has seen American youths, heroic, unselfish, in three world wars to bring justice to the world. And today where is that justice? Today there are more men and women enslaved by the pain and rebirth of the state as the source of man's right than ever in the history of mankind. Surely, therefore, it is not American military might or American industrial might or the unquestioned bravery of Americans on the fields of battle that constitute the answer to the problem, Shall we have peace? No. The answer to that problem is a spiritual answer, because the problem is a spiritual problem.

"There is a civil war going on here all the time just among ourselves through the indifference to that spark of God in the other fellow's soul, particularly when the other fellow becomes a challenge to my charity and to my purse.

"And so, my brothers and sisters, if we in America are to bring happiness to mankind, we must begin with ourselves and humbly acknowledge daily in prayer that we are dependent upon God. Being made in the image of Almighty God, we shall acknowledge his domination over us, we shall accept his Ten Commandments as binding not only on us but binding on the nation.

"Did you ever think how impressive would be the rebuke to the secular mind in the legislature, whether in the state or in the national convention or whether in Congress, if we understood that the answer to Communism is not primarily in the terms of material advancement and superiority on our part? How many of us do not like Communism because of its threat

to our property? Too few of us are frightened by its threat to the Creator God. The menace of Communism is primarily in the fact that it denies that there is a God. And once men can be robbed of that belief in God, what can save men from being degraded into the image of power?

"So it is the American way to say, 'I believe in God, the Creator God.' It is the American way to leave every human being free to find that God according to the light that God gives a man. Not because one definition is as good as another, because if God has defined himself in only his definition, it is good, but that same God who wants us to find him as he has to find himself, will not save any man's soul at the expense of a man's freedom. God has given us freedom. He wants us to use it, but He wants us to acknowledge the sanction and the control of His Ten Commandments.

"I salute you of organized labor as the most necessary sanction, and this hall as a most necessary sanctuary for the perpetuation of this Americanism, collective bargaining and the whole front by the trade unionists for the general welfare, and answerable to the principles of justice in the duplication in every community of America of the objectives of the state and the national Congress. And may that be our daily faith.

"I thank you." (Loud applause.)

Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Robert S. Ash of the Committee on Legislation reported for the committee as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, the Committee on Legislation, in the three meetings that we have held in regard to the resolutions referred to us this year, wishes the delegates to remember one thing: 1954 will be an off year, insofar as the state legislature is concerned. Some of these resolutions are being filed for that reason, and for that reason, without prejudice."

Resolution No. 74—"Procedure for Federation's Legislative Activity"; **Resolution No. 183**—"Procedure for Federation's Legislative Activity."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the establishment of a review proceedings to permit the officials of the Executive Council of the Federation to withhold the introduction of legislation under conditions they believe to be desirable. Your committee has considered the subject matter and believes that the

determination of appropriate legislative proposals is a matter exclusively for action by your convention, and that there should not be a delegation of veto power to officials or Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor.

"The committee, therefore, recommends non-concurrence in these two resolutions."

Lengthy debate ensued, as follows:

Delegate Joseph J. Diviny (Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco): "Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the committee's recommendation. I have been advised that certain individuals have circulated the rumor that this takes the rights away from many small local unions. This proposal does not propose to take the rights away from anybody or introduce any legislative matter before the convention. What it does, it gives the authority to the Executive Council, whom we all have faith and trust in, that if it is their belief that these are bad bills and have no possible chance of passing, that after the sponsor has been notified the committee may use its judgment."

"Now, all we have to do, Mr. Chairman and brother and sister delegates, is to look at the 'Sacramento Story' and see for ourselves if some type of this procedure is not necessary. At the last session of the legislature over 5000 bills were introduced. Some 3,027 affected the working people of this state. Of those bills, 170-some-odd were introduced by delegates in convention. On one particular day, I believe, within an hour forty of these bills were killed. Now, I don't propose, as a sponsor of this resolution, to take the rights away from any individual or any local union, but I think that the Legislative Committee, the Executive Council of this Federation, should have some leeway in introducing bills which they believe will embarrass not only the Federation but many of our friends in the state capitol who were called upon to introduce this type of legislation; and I urgently request the delegates to this convention to oppose the committee's recommendation." (Applause.)

Delegate John T. Gardner (Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles): "I certainly appear at this time to concur in and follow up the special request that Brother Joe Diviny presented. I know what the officers, the leadership of this American Federation of Labor, for over a long period of years have been through. I know the loyalty, the outstretching hand that they have for all of the brothers and sisters, for the things they want to

see progress in the right direction for our destiny. It behooves me as an officer here to say that I am with you, and I want to follow Diviny and his thoughts and support his request that we do not go along with turning down this resolution." (Applause.)

Delegate Thomas H. Small (Bartenders No. 340, San Mateo): "I rise at this time to oppose the recommendation of the committee. I think it is high time that we should take into consideration that the time of the Secretary in Sacramento is wasted often enough when there are blocks thrown at labor's chances up there by people outside of the labor movement, and I think that in voting down the committee's report we would be taking away one of the stumbling blocks that we would place in front of the Secretary and his staff in Sacramento, if we went along with the committee's report. I think we should vote it down."

Delegate James Waugh (Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island): "Mr. Chairman, I believe we are meeting here today, and we have been meeting all week, in a convention that is dedicated to the principles of democracy, dedicated to the right of free people to rededicate a program to their people to carry through the legislative councils of the state of California. I have not heard from the previous speakers or their opponents to these reports anything that says that the programs as have been laid down are detrimental to our people who carry out in Sacramento the mandates of this convention. I think that we are truly assembled to do a job, to do a job of looking over the resolutions, looking over the appeals of the people who come to this convention, looking them over to see if they're right or if they're wrong. If they're right, then we resolve that we shall do something about them. If they're wrong, then we shall do otherwise."

"Brother Diviny and Brother Small say that we tie the hands of our legislative representatives. It has been my privilege, as a representative of the local I happen to be with, to be in Sacramento sometimes, and I have called upon the Secretary from time to time to help me. I have called upon Brother Scully to help me, not by mandate of this convention, but by their thinking, and the thinking that should go into this true labor movement. I think that if we pass this resolution, then you could do away with conventions. All you have to do is to turn the thing over to a small committee, not even the Executive Coun-

cil—the Executive Council is composed of some twenty-six people. Turn this convention over to about five or six people who will be the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor, and they will say—they and they alone will say whether your program has right or whether it has not right. I do not think that that is the proper procedure in this convention. We come from many parts of this state, we come in here from many, many small locals to lay down a program, and we think that the program we put in here, if it's endorsed, is then a mandate of this convention. It should not be handed down or given to a small committee who will then become a little bureaucrat—a bureaucrat deal. If you are big enough by control to say that, you shall have support. I think if these resolutions are bad, then they should be killed here. If they are good, they should be endorsed. I sincerely hope we endorse the program and the concurrence of the committee's report." (Applause.)

Delegate Don McLaughan (Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles): "I rise to urge concurrence in the committee's report. We have found that this California State Federation of Labor has a reputation for the most militant and progressive and democratic ideals of the nation. This resolution that is now before you will place the right in a small group of people to overrule any resolution action you may take concerning legislation, and I think it's bad. The committee itself, after long consideration, recommends that we do not concur in the resolution, that we vote 'Yes' against the resolution. We find people who in all sincerity stand and say because of some practical problems that it is better that a small committee can take a resolution that we pass here, that stood on its own merits, and that this small committee could overrule the action of this body. I do not think this is right. My local union does not think this is right. I urge that you vote in concurrence with the committee's recommendation." (Applause.)

Delegate Robert F. Callahan (Fire Fighters No. 798, San Francisco): "I have been a member of this committee for four years. We have always ducked this issue because of personalities. I voted in committee to not concur in the resolution for one reason. I believe that if you have a bill that's good and you can submit it to this floor and this floor approves of it, no group or no individual can say it's not going to go in at Sacramento. Now, my belief is this: If you have a good bill, you

have a right to bring it on this floor regardless of the recommendation of the Committee on Legislation. If we say we're not for it, you present your side, we'll present ours; but this floor shall rule on it. Whatever you delegates decide, that shall be it.

"Now, if you go for this **Resolution No. 74**, if you unanimously say this is good legislation, the Executive Committee, regardless of the number, can say, 'Well, we're not going to introduce it.' I don't believe that that's democracy. And I believe that democracy says this floor shall rule on it. If we said, 'Good,' they have got to introduce it. I don't care whether it's good or bad, but the delegates here assembled shall determine the policy of the Federation, and that's my recommendation: that you support the recommendation of the committee in non-concurrence in this resolution." (Applause.)

Delegate J. H. Macias (Cement Masons No. 627, Los Angeles): "I stand here to oppose the recommendation of our Resolutions Committee. I believe that we are very fortunate to have three good men taking care of our legislative affairs in Sacramento. We are really very fortunate. We have one in particular whose political acumen cannot be doubted, cannot be condemned by any trade unionist here in California or in this great country of ours. Are we going to be so smug and presumptuous as to tell our secretary how to do his job, when for years we are well aware of the fact that, for love or money, we could never be so fortunate to get one his equal, and we are fortunate in that.

"We speak about what experts we are in politics. I personally believe that we trade unionists are just greenhorns in politics. Now, they've told me that we are not going to give anybody the right to dictate whom we endorse. This has nothing to do with endorsements. The only thing this has to do with is the bills that we wish to propose before the legislature, and I believe, sincerely believe, even though I may seem a good politician in my bailiwick, I have an awful lot to learn from the fellows that have charge of our affairs in Sacramento. I don't believe there is any doubt in any one of my brothers or sisters here to that effect. I believe that if we try to tie our legislative representatives in Sacramento, if we try to tie their hands and tell them how to do things our way, and us being such greenhorns, we really will tie their hands. I believe they have done a good job. I stand on their record. I have a lot of faith in what they have

done, not because of hearsay but because I have seen it. I don't believe that we could get any better people to do our work in Sacramento than we have at the present moment. They need this for a lot of reasons that I do not care to propose here, because it's better to keep it within ourselves, so I stand here to oppose the recommendation of our Resolutions Committee. Let's keep our fellows over there who are doing a very hard job in a very good manner with a very poor instrument that we have given them, and let them go on ahead and continue to give us the good work that they have given to us with the poor tools we have given." (Applause.)

Delegate Carl Fletcher (Painters No. 256, Long Beach): "I've been coming to these conventions since 1922, so I know the temperament and the thoughts and beliefs of the delegates. I also have noticed through those years the most nonsensical resolutions adopted by this convention and submitted to the representatives in Sacramento for the further action by the legislature. I know that job they had. And I might say that I also served in the legislature for a number of years and worked side by side with our Federation representatives. I know what Neil Haggerty is up against. Some of the resolutions are the most fanatical, nonsensical things that we have ever considered in the state legislature.

"I am absolutely in favor of the resolution and against the recommendation of the committee. Now I will tell you why.

"We elect our Vice Presidents, our Secretary and our President here at our convention. The Vice Presidents are selected in their respective districts before the convention. They are recommended to the delegates here. And we have confidence in those people.

"Now are we going to say to them today that we have lost confidence? Are we going to say: 'Neil Haggerty, we have lost confidence in you, in your efforts and activities in Sacramento'?"

"If we do that, we are a bunch of dumbbells. So I ask you now to oppose the recommendation of the committee. I think it is the only wise thing to do. Because Neil Haggerty particularly knows more about the activities of the legislature than all of us put together, because he is there every day and every night of the session.

"So I say, Oppose, vote No on, the adoption of the committee's recommendation, and let Neil Haggerty decide whether it is

a bill that has a remote chance of passing a committee or getting through the legislature itself. I know what I am talking about, because I served in the legislature. And I say again that I have been here for 33 conventions of this California State Federation of Labor and I know how damn foolish sometimes the delegates can get.

"Vote against the recommendation of the committee." (Loud applause.)

Delegate C. E. Devine (Central Labor Council of Orange County, Santa Ana): "Mr. Chairman, I am rather surprised that Brother Fletcher did not bring this up some years ago and put a resolution on the floor.

"I am in favor of the committee's report. I have more confidence probably than anybody in this room in Brother Haggerty and the Legislative Committee, but at the same time there are things in that resolution that are dynamite as far as this convention is concerned. And I am not in favor as one, and I know of hundreds of others who are not, of holding telephone booth conventions. That is to say, three or four people deciding a prime issue that has to do with legislation in the Senate or the Assembly. But I think that our committee has put in hours and hours of good, steady work on the thing; and it seems to me that if this convention wants to hold a convention every year in the democratic process, and so on and so forth, they should concur in the committee's report."

Delegate J. W. Buzzell (Hotel Service Employees No. 765, Los Angeles): "I rise for the purpose of opposing the committee's report and to not only speak for our local union but to add my voice to that of Tiny Small and those who follow me for the State Culinary Alliance.

"Our purpose in introducing a resolution similar to the one and having the same purpose as the one that is now under discussion comes from the experience that we have had over the years, and particularly during the last session of the legislature. There is no one in this convention who is any more ardently in favor of the complete exercise of the democratic rights of the representatives of every local union to bring to this convention any proposition that they may see fit. But I would like to direct your attention to this: that it is not uncustomary for local unions to bring resolutions here that would require legislation to accomplish the purpose, and they are idealistic for the purpose of that local union. And no one

should say, of course, that they shouldn't have a right to get to them. But when we burden the committee that handles our program in Sacramento with more than a hundred propositions, and in many cases the local union's delegates who submit the resolutions to these conventions do not even answer the letters of the secretary asking for help in framing the bills, all they want is to get their name in the record so they can go home and say they successfully passed a resolution.

"In the legislature we have two groups. There is one on one side that we cannot get a vote out of in any manner whatever. On another side is a smaller group that we can nearly always get a vote from. But in the middle is the balance of power, the group that is not tied either way. Our representatives go to that group the same as our opponents do, and they are anxious to make a good labor record.

"In the last session, and I had the privilege of being there, one of them told me, 'I have given you 25 votes. Now here comes a tough one and I want to be left off the hook.' And the tough ones are the ones that we need to win.

"We shouldn't overlook the fact, and it has been expressed here by the Resolutions Committee and several speakers, that the attack on the labor movement is going to come down from the national level to the state level. That is the program of the employer associations. And the attacks against the labor movement in the state legislature are going to get tougher and tougher. If we burden ourselves down and burden our committee until we get to be called 'resolution groups', then we are not going to make much progress and when the tough ones come we are going to lose the votes.

"I would like to remind you that if the Levering bill, that has as its purpose the destruction of the union shop in this state, had gotten to the floor of the legislature, I am convinced it would have been lost by us. We would have lost that fight and the Levering bill would be law today. And one of the reasons we would have lost it is because we had burdened down the members of the legislature who do want to give us a partial break at least. And their votes count. We could not have had enough, and that would have been the tough one that they wanted to get off the hook on.

"It's all right to say that we should build an idealistic pyramid to gradually grow, but in order to accomplish those ideals we have got to approach them in a prac-

tical manner. It is my judgment that the resolutions on this subject should be referred to the committee, call in the sponsors of the resolution and bring in a report that embodies the best parts of all three of them and bring them out as the program for this Federation in the hope that we will be successful in the next session of the legislature." (Loud applause.)

Delegate Jack Kopke (Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland): "Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Legislation, I can say that we were extremely interested in **Resolutions Nos. 74 and 183**. One of these resolutions was originally presented to the Committee on Constitution and the chairman of that committee appeared with us when we deliberated on them inasmuch as they were both finally referred to our committee. From the way he acted there, the chairman of the Committee on Constitution also agreed with the action of your Committee on Legislation in recommending non-concurrence.

"I would like to state that we had no doubt as to the real sincerity of the sponsors of these two particular resolutions. We certainly know that they want to make this Federation continue to be the greatest one in the country, and if they can in any way facilitate the action of our prime officers by one method or another, that was their interest in proposing these particular resolutions. However, the committee recognized that a basic principle of democracy was involved here. We felt that perhaps we as a committee on legislation in years past had too easily gone along with helping people who were presenting resolutions to get them across. As a result, if you hear the further reports of your committee chairman on legislation, you will find that we have turned down a good number of proposed resolutions. We felt that it was our duty to be willing to take these battles on the floor just as we are taking this one, and fight against delegates who are proposing resolutions because of the good policy that is necessary for the State Federation of Labor in Sacramento.

"We felt that perhaps we have been lax in assisting our Secretary and Brother Scully and the rest of them with help up there. But if we try to help them by circumventing the real principles of democracy, and if we try to help them, as a brother previously spoke in reference to do with this, and if you try to get thousands of people writing up to Sacramento and they don't attend your conventions and they don't know what is going on, the

people up at the head who know everything won't have anybody behind them. And it is necessary that they have everybody behind them so that they can speak with authority.

"We read right now where we have endorsed all of our Vice Presidents and Secretary and our President. Sure, we have great faith in our officers. I think almost every alliance and every group have endorsed the incumbent ticket. We have shown our faith and confidence in them. But they are not going to be here forever. Some day they are going to retire or die or something. And then what is going to happen?"

"If we lose the method of running this convention on a democratic basis; if we forget how to do it by giving all the power to a few, what are we going to do to make sure that we get good leaders in the future?"

"I think when we have 1,350,000 workers in California and when they have enough confidence in 2,000 delegates to let us run their policy and formulate the procedures of this State Federation of Labor on their behalf, we should not ask them to say, 'Let's put it in the hands of 19, 15, or 20.'

"I think that this is a fundamental basis of the democratic principle and I believe that you should adopt the committee's report of non-concurrence." (Loud applause.)

Delegate W. J. Bassett (Los Angeles Central Labor Council): "Mr. Chairman and delegates. The recommendation of the Committee on Legislation is in no way a reflection on the ability or the integrity of Neil Haggerty or the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor. Over 2,000 delegates are sent here at a terrific expense by their local unions to administer the affairs of this Federation. This is the one place where the policies are established, the affairs are set, the officers are instructed for the ensuing year. Any time this convention sets a rule whereby a small group, subsequent to the convention, can veto the actions of the delegates, you are going to wreck this Federation; you are going to create a condition where unions which desire legislation in Sacramento are going to be compelled to send their own representatives there at their own expense, and Sacramento will be flooded with alleged AFL representatives.

"Many years ago we had a condition like that in Sacramento. The legislators took advantage of it and paid no attention to any of the AFL representatives. Today,

through the Federation, we have a system where Neil Haggerty and his staff are recognized as 'the' spokesman of the American Federation of Labor. If that is that, if we follow the mandates of this convention, they are not permitted to veto the actions of the convention and compel unions to go into Sacramento on their own hook, and we will retain that status. But when we abandon it, we are going to have hundreds of people in Sacramento lobbying for their respective organizations, be it councils or unions.

"I would like to point out further that when you have a large number of lobbyists in Sacramento, they are going to go back to their own respective localities and you are going to have conflict in your endorsements. That is another thing that we have overcome through years of hard work and learning to work together. You are going to have legislators who will cater to one group, play them against the other.

"I think many of you will remember, especially those in Los Angeles, that there was a time when every name on a ballot in an election could boast that they had an American Federation of Labor endorsement, because we were so split, we divided ourselves in groups, each going for some different candidate. Our own members, the general public, did not even know who the real endorsed candidate was, because all of them were endorsed.

"I think that this is undoubtedly the most damaging proposal before this convention, and it is my honest opinion that if the committee's report is turned down and this convention adopts the veto power, in a few years the Federation will lose many affiliated unions and, as the previous speaker said, you can hold your conventions in a 'telephone booth'.

"I hope this convention upholds the committee's report and turns down the proposal." (Loud applause.)

Delegate James Waugh (Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island): "I rise for a point of personal privilege.

"I am amazed that one of the proponents of this resolution should come in here to this convention and say, 'How dumb can we get?' I think, I know, that from my local union we elect delegates to this convention; we elect them by secret ballot; we elect them on their ability and their background in the labor movement. And I think that they are well able to make up their minds in legislative matters pertaining to the labor movement.

"I don't think that the proponent in

these arguments, Brother Fletcher, who is a past vice president of the California State Federation of Labor, who is a past Assemblyman, even thinks in his own mind or even believes in his own mind the things he says. I think we have always said in this convention, and I believe that the previous speakers will have to go along, that we are free-thinking, able people; that we come into this convention well able to lay down a program for the Federation.

"I hope that you will pay no regard to the remarks of Delegate Fletcher."

Delegate Albin J. Gruhn (Central Labor Council of Humboldt County; Eureka): "I wish to rise in opposition to the committee's recommendation and in support of **Resolution No. 74**.

"I have heard the various comments of the speakers, and I am afraid that some of the comments are beclouding the issues. They are playing upon certain things that every delegate here cherishes, and in particular the thing we cherish most of all is having due democratic processes. But I do not believe that is the true issue on the matter that is now before this convention.

"We have heard these speakers get up and praise the efforts and the success of the Legislative Committee of our Federation, of our Secretary, of our President and the staff who assisted him. I don't think there would be a person in this hall who would not sing their praises for what they did at this past session of the legislature. And I know, and I know that many of the rest of us know, how they feel on this particular matter. They would like to have an opportunity to have some tools to work with, not to be burdened down by a large amount of legislation if the situation so developed that they could aim at specific legislation which we could get passed, which would benefit all of the members of this Federation and its affiliates throughout the state of California.

"Now let's be frank about this thing. Many of you delegates here are business agents of your local unions. Many of you have been on negotiating committees of your respective local unions. The democratic processes there are used where the union lays out its program by democratic processes; the negotiating committee goes on, meets with the employers, and in the processes certain requests are eliminated in order to gain our objective. And I have full confidence that the officers of this Federation now and the officers of this Federation in the future will use the strat-

egy and negotiate in the legislative halls so that they will bring about and accomplish our objectives instead of dispersing their efforts all over the field and we wind up with nothing.

"Let's use our heads on this particular situation." (Loud applause.)

Delegate William E. Pollard (Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles): "I rise to support the recommendation of the committee.

"I know that, looking here at me, you know I would oppose anything that would take away from me or any delegate of my character the right to sit here in these legislative halls and participate in the legislation that is going to be submitted by the American Federation of Labor in Sacramento or Washington, D. C. or even in our local council chambers.

"I was rather shocked to hear one of the previous speakers cast reflections on not only the policy makers but the policy statements contained in the proceedings issued. I am also shocked to hear him cast reflections on the Legislative Committee and the Resolutions Committee. I have never had the privilege to serve on the Legislative Committee. I have, however, served on the Resolutions Committee and I know that every resolution that comes before this convention and that committee is considered on the basis of the merits of the resolution, and the members of that committee pay strict attention to the best recommendations that they can make to this body. I feel equally sure that the Legislative Committee does likewise and that they do not twiddle their thumbs when they are holding sessions.

"I have been to Sacramento and seen Mr. Haggerty work in our behalf. I think the problem is not in having a 'telephone booth' that could hold the five people in a convention of that type dealing with legislative matters. But I have seen very few of you here, some of you fulltime business agents and officers of your union, who take the time to come to Sacramento and do the job in Sacramento that could be assigned to you by Mr. Haggerty. Instead, you have sat idly by in your separate localities and have done absolutely nothing to make a situation that is created such as you are discussing here to do.

"If you follow the instructions of this American Federation, submitted by the Secretary and the officers from time to time, there will be no need for a small committee to pass upon what type of legislation should go forth under the banner of the AFL.

"I would like to state further that if legislation is being submitted that we don't feel warrants consideration in our legislative councils, then we as a delegate body here should not pass those resolutions when they come up for action.

"The President of this body has to call you to order time and time again during the sessions and ask you to keep quiet and pay attention to the resolutions. And if you don't approve of a resolution when it is passed or when it is up for discussion, that is the time to make your opposition to it or your position known whether you want it or not.

"I believe that the basic principles of this trade union movement are to have the rank and file, the delegate to this body and in our local circles, the right to the last say. And I would be the last to stand up here and propose that a small group take away from this delegate body the right to make the determination as to what should be submitted to Sacramento.

"I am interested in fair employment practices legislation, public housing legislation, civil rights legislation, and I do not feel that that small committee should have the right to determine whether or not that legislation is submitted to Sacramento. If by any chance we find our procedures burdensome on the Secretary of this Federation so that it does not place him in a position to bargain, then I think we had better sit down in our legislative and executive chambers and devise ways and means how we can come to a common understanding about these matters that should be submitted to Sacramento. But I don't believe at this time we should give up our right to say what is submitted to Sacramento and what is not submitted to Sacramento. In view of the fact that 1954 is an off-year and the legislature will not be in session on legislative matters, it might be well that the Executive Council of this Federation study this particular problem so when we come back at our next Federation meeting we can intelligently discuss it.

"I am in favor of and I hope the delegates will vote to support the committee's recommendation." (Loud applause.)

Secretary C. J. Haggerty: "Mr. Chairman and delegates. I think this subject matter is one that requires close scrutiny and more light than heat. This matter has been before this convention on one previous occasion. At that time I took the floor and mentioned to you some of the problems which are inherent in attempt-

ing to do the job which is mandated by a convention of this Federation.

"Let me first say that I would be the last one to advocate undemocratic action by this convention. (Loud applause.) But I want to point out to you that this is one of the few Federations left in the country that does not have its Executive Council, elected by the membership of the Federation, make the final decision as to what bills are to be introduced in the Federation's name, depending upon the circumstances and conditions existing at the time of the opening of the session.

"I think you are well aware of the fact that the sessions are getting tougher and tougher as years go on, and that while we stand up in an auditorium of this type once a year and make grandiose speeches and laud democratic action and policies, when the time comes to bend our shoulders to the wheel at the home level, to spend some of our time, intellect and money to choose candidates upon whom we can depend for sympathy and support, those same voices are very still and that same effort is not extended.

"So today we find ourselves, as we have been in the past six or eight years, slipping badly with respect to the number of friendly members we elect to the Assembly and the Senate. We find ourselves weaker now in 1953 than we were in 1937, 1939, and 1941.

"We must recognize a problem when we face it. As elected representatives of large groups of working people, I think we are called upon to exercise judgment and to use our best efforts to meet the problems as they arise. We have to be realists, without at the same time ever waiving our fundamental ends and ideals, but, within the framework of our democratic policies, we can certainly use some good judgment and common sense.

"I think one of the speakers said a moment ago that if this committee report is not adopted, then in a few years we can hold our convention in a 'telephone booth'. That, I think, is a very far-fetched impression on the mind of anybody, because I believe that, in this convention hall, we have high-type men who are devoted to the end of obtaining the best possible things for the people they represent and of using the machinery which is placed before them.

"We do not write the rules of the legislature; we do not write the number of votes required to pass or defeat measures. When a convention mandates a resolution

upon passage here, and thereby instructs your Secretary to draft a bill, introduce that bill, I have no choice but to do exactly that.

"I think a speaker said a moment ago that if a system is unduly burdensome upon your staff in Sacramento, then we should call a meeting of the executive groups and find a way and a program.

"Delegates, this is the resolution presented for that purpose, so that you can find a way to meet a very difficult situation intelligently and do something which is constructive for your membership. (Loud applause.)

"Just to give you an example, on the convening day of the last session of the legislature, we could count 28 friendly members of the Assembly. It takes 41 to pass a bill. We were looking at a speaker just elected who had never given a vote for labor in his history as a member of the Assembly. Yet I had 150 bills drafted by our Executive Council, upon mandate of this convention—not this one but previous ones — and added to that, I had picked up 20 more bills from departments of California such as the safety division, housing, sanitation, labor department, labor commission, industrial welfare, and so forth. Those bills were all-important to the working people of California. It was my job to obtain authors and to introduce that legislation.

"So we had, going in, 170 bills which were recognized as sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor.

"What is the practical result of this procedure? Very easily told, our bills go in early, have low numbers, and they are set for hearings. You have a certain element that gives you the first five or six votes on bills which are specialty bills. They are not bills which affect the welfare of the entire movement. Then, when you get a bad bill or a real good one you want him to vote on, he says, 'Well, now, look! Don't you ever get tired of harassing us? For God's sake! Is there no end to your demands? You have 170 bills!'

"Now, on top of that, remember, we analyzed 5,409 bills last session. Every bill was read and analyzed. And from those 5,409 we found 2,200, approximately, that affected labor either directly in a good way or directly in an adverse way. Among those were the 14 directly anti-labor measures with which I know you are quite familiar.

"We then print a digest or analysis of bills which we are for or against. Every

member of both houses obtains a copy of that particular book. And we just keep harassing and annoying those members every hour of the day, every day of the week, asking them to vote for or against legislation of that type. And all the time we have before us the mandate of 150 resolutions of our convention. We have no choice in the matter. So, later on in the session, when the time comes that the real bad measures are up, we give these people an opportunity or alibi to slide out from under, to say, 'Now, look! You have 8 or 9 votes now. I have to give the other side a vote.'

"I think that, in the interest of practicality, there ought to be some way to meet the situation; a way which recognizes the cold reality of the field in which we are living during those four months: the field of politics. You men and women know just how ruthless politics can be; how an individual, an elected representative, is thinking of today and also the next election; and his actions are predicated upon what benefits he can achieve in the future when the next campaign comes along.

"Knowing that to be a fact, it seems to me that we could act in the same manner as other Federations do. When I talk to the Federation officials in the big eastern cities, I find that they do not have the number of bills that we have in Sacramento. And by the way, there is no single union, not one, that has one-half of the bills introduced that we do in the California legislature. Bear that in mind now. Not one! And yet when I talk to those boys they say: 'Well, what do you put in?'

"I tell them.

"They say, 'It is impossible. How do you do the job?'

"The answer is, we are not doing the job that I think we are capable of doing. We are not carrying out the mandates as they should be carried out with respect to the real, important bread-and-butter legislation and those adverse to our fundamental concepts and our fundamental problems. Why? Because we spread too thin. You could not augment the staff we have in Sacramento if you gave us 25 people, because it is not a question of the number of the staff; it is a question of trying to follow the bills through.

"There are 48 committees in both houses of the legislature, the Assembly and Senate. Before those committees every morning, every noon and every night we are appearing either in behalf of or against

measures. Even if we introduced no bills, we would still have a tremendous job to do in an affirmative action as well as in a defensive program.

"So I think that the time has come to recognize reality. At the same time I certainly do not concede that it is undemocratic to realize that you have an elected family. If they are not the type you want, you should change them and get those in whom you have confidence. Certainly when you elect an Executive Council, a President, a Secretary, and authorize them to do certain things which you want done, you should repose in that family the confidence that they will do the best thing which is in them for the benefit of the entire Federation. (Loud applause.) And I believe by doing that we will get some place.

"This is the first time since I have been an official of this Federation that I have ever opposed a committee recommendation. (Applause.) But here I think is something that goes far beyond just fine statements and accusations of undemocratic action, and much heat and not too much light. I think this is going to be the test of whether or not you want your Federation staff to do the best job possible with the tools at hand.

"May I say that if (and I use the word 'if' again) we knew back in the homes, in the Central Labor Councils, in our legislation at the local level, in our local unions, that we could depend upon those people to give their time, effort and money to change the faces of people in Sacramento, then maybe you would not have this before you. But the fact remains that you are not doing that job, not doing it properly. And there is democracy in action if you want it. There is the place to put it to work, at the grass roots where you can do a job. And you are not doing it. You haven't done it and the results show that. The facts are there to prove it in case after case. I won't name particular cities at the moment because it would highlight and spotlight councils. But the fact remains that it is not being done.

"When the time comes that you can say, like we used to say in the days of Paul Scharrenberg and Ed Vandeleur, that you had 37 and 38 votes in your Assembly going in, then maybe we can do the job. And you had those numbers of votes at one time. When I first went to Sacramento in 1937 to help Ed Vandeleur, my predecessor, we counted 38 friendly votes on the Assembly side. Today you have only 28.

"So my plea is to recognize the realities of this whole situation, use common sense and think just what it means to your people back home to defeat the bad legislation which is coming in year after year and also get that which you have asked for. Remember, this Federation has set policy for many years. It has set it year after year in subject matters which, in my judgment, are the heart of an affirmative program, such as workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, women's laws, social security laws, the Labor Code. All those things we put in and we will keep on putting in.

"It seems to me that if this report of the committee is not concurred in but rejected, then that committee and the Executive Council certainly can consult with other councils as we have in the past. And I tell you this again: Whenever we had problems of paramount importance, we did not confine our discussion to the Executive Council. We called in all the central labor bodies throughout the state for consultation and discussion, and I am sure that this will happen again under the circumstances which I think are intended in the resolution which you are asked to adopt and to reject the report of the Committee on Legislation." (Loud applause.)

Delegate Wendell Phillips (Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco): "Mr. Chairman and delegates. I rise to support the recommendation of the committee. (Loud applause.) In so doing, I want to express my complete sympathy—and I mean sympathy—with the problems faced by our Secretary and our President and the staff under the present legislative atmosphere in Sacramento. I know that they have a problem and I know that they have many, many problems that most of you have no idea about.

"My primary reason, however, is based not upon sympathy for our people, because after all that is the job that they have been delegated to do. My real reason is that the suggested remedy is no remedy at all. Under the present system it has become recognized that our affiliated unions which have legislative problems bring their problems before this convention, and your Committee on Legislation considers them, makes a report to the convention, and you either agree or disagree with the proposals brought in by our affiliated unions.

"It is not automatically the policy of this convention to agree with every proposal that has been brought in. On the contrary, on many occasions suggested

legislation has been non-concurred in in the report of the Committee on Legislation and that non-concurrence has been adopted by this convention. That is as it should be.

"But let us assume that this report is non-concurred in and the resolution is adopted. What will be the result? If the so-called screening committee turned down any local union for even valid reasons, that local union could still go to Sacramento and I am quite certain get some legislator to introduce the bill.

"And there are many bills in Sacramento that are not part of the official program of the Federation that our Secretary and the staff, being plain unionists, do everything that they can to bolster and support. You would not be curing the so-called evil, because the bills would still be there and the representatives of the Federation would still be called upon by one affiliate or another to take a position on it. Now, actually what is involved here is that certain legislators don't like to take unpopular bills or bills that may be extreme in their position. That is their right and privilege and no one can quarrel with any one of them, particularly among our friends who take that position.

"If this convention adopts a legislative report to support something that is embarrassing to our friends in the legislature, in my opinion the answer is simple: When Haggerty brings the bills around, the guy can take a look at it and say, 'This doesn't look good to me,' and refuse to introduce it.

"In addition to that, with 170 bills, I'm quite certain that our Secretary and his staff now determine which of those bills are the most important to the general labor movement, which he concentrates his efforts on; and the unimportant or the occasional screwball bill that sneaks by, although it may be introduced, lies decently interred in the committee and no action is ever taken on it, and I don't know why anybody should complain about it. I think the committee's report should be supported." (Applause.)

Delegate Michael R. Callahan (Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach) moved the previous question, which was duly seconded and passed.

Chairman Robert S. Ash summed up for the Committee on Legislation.

Chairman Ash: "Mr. Chairman and delegates: There are only three or four remarks that I would like to make. Secretary Haggerty has told us, and it has been

in the Newsletter and the 'Sacramento Story,' that there were over 5000 bills introduced in the state legislature; that there were approximately 180 or 190 bills introduced by the State Federation of Labor. Of those, the matter that we are concerned with here are those bills that come in by resolution to this convention. About 70 were presented to the convention last year. I didn't have the time up here to check and see how many of them were approved or how many of them were turned down by the convention. The position of the committee is that if the resolutions for legislation are presented to this convention, then it is the duty of the officers and the Executive Council of this convention itself to oppose those resolutions for legislation that are not the proper resolutions to pass and are not the proper legislation to present to Sacramento.

"I believe that this convention can, or a future convention of this Federation can, give the Committee on Legislation instructions as to the type of legislation to bring in to the convention. There was an attempt made during the discussion of these two resolutions to bring in some type of policy statement from the Committee on Legislation, and the committee was a little fearful of doing that. But if I'm on the Committee on Legislation again I'm sure that I will have in mind the remarks of the delegates to this convention who are in favor of **Resolutions No. 74 and No. 183**, and bring in either one of three types of recommendations: either to concur in the resolution, non-concur in the resolution, or to concur in the intent of the resolution and then refer that one to the Executive Council of the Federation—your elected officers, not a legislative committee that is appointed and are not responsible to anyone except the Executive Council—for introduction if and when the Federation decides, when the Executive Council decides, that it's proper to introduce these resolutions. That way, the delegates to this convention or future conventions of this Federation will know when they vote how they are voting on those resolutions.

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I ask for and I vote on the recommendations of the committee." (Loud applause.)

Following the summing up by Chairman Ash, a voice vote was taken.

Delegate J. W. Buzzell (Hotel Service Employees No. 765, Los Angeles) called for a division of the house.

President Pitts appointed tellers, who

took a standing vote of the delegates at each table.

President Pitts announced the results of the vote: AYE (supporting the committee's recommendation)—554. NO (opposing the committee's recommendation)—544.

Delegate Michael R. Callahan (Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach) moved that the first order of business on Thursday morning would be a roll call vote on the question of adopting the committee's recommendation. Twenty-five delegates arose as required, seeking the roll call vote, and President Pitts granted the roll call.

It was agreed that the roll call would take place at 10:00 a.m. on Thursday.

DONALD D. DOYLE

Assemblyman, 10th District

President Pitts introduced Assemblyman Donald D. Doyle from the 10th District who spoke briefly to the delegates as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I've certainly enjoyed being here this afternoon and seeing some of my friends again in the California State Federation of Labor. This is my first convention of this type, and I certainly hope it won't be my last. Thanks again."

FRANCIS DUNN

Assemblyman, 13th District

President Pitts introduced Assemblyman Francis Dunn from the 13th District, who greeted the delegates as follows:

"Brother Chairman, brothers and sisters: I, too, have listened with a great deal of interest to your debates and enjoyed renewing many old friendships here. I have with me a copy of 'The Sacramento Story,' and I know that you all have an issue. I'm not here particularly to defend the actions of the California legislature as outlined in that story, but I do want to defend the legislature from this very defamatory, libelous picture that's on the front of the 'Story' showing most of the seats empty and some of them occupied by people obviously not members. I think the reason that the picture was chosen is because it definitely states that it was March 17, and I don't know whether it was Haggerty who decided, but March 17 means a whole lot to some of us!

"You can read what is in that book at your leisure. I'd like to call your attention to the foot of the foreword on page 1, which has to do with what you were

just discussing, that many of the bills that should have been introduced could not be properly handled because of the dearth of lawmakers friendly to your program. I would suggest that, if you do nothing else in this convention, you try to remedy that defect at the next election and make sure that you have more than enough members of the legislature friendly to you so that all of the bills you want introduced not alone get introduced, but get passed.

"I'd like to leave you with this one word of warning: There are other people who put out Sacramento Stories, and I have one here with reference to the famous package bill **AB 2623**, which you may remember was one that proposed to either eliminate or reduce from coverage in the unemployment insurance field 57 per cent of those now covered, besides doing a lot of other bad things. I'd like to warn you that it's not the intention of those who were the sponsors of that bill to let it die. In their report on unemployment insurance, they point out that they intend to prosecute the bill before the Interim Committee and to try and see that the legislature at the next session is more friendly to them. While they were friendly enough at the last session to get the bill out of committee, if they get any more friendly they'll get the bill passed! So, let me warn you that they haven't quit fighting on their program of unemployment insurance.

"One other thing I'd like to call to your attention is the report of the Associated Farmers. They, too, have a Sacramento Story. They point out in their report that five members of the legislature at the recent session cast their vote against the thousands of union people who had been forced to join a labor union to obtain a job. Now, that's the Associated Farmer version of those fine friends of yours that voted against their bills in the Committee on Industrial Relations.

"Now I'll quote further from the Associated Farmers, and then I'll quit. They say, 'The people have not yet lost their opportunity to vote on their right to work. Considerable thought is being put into a proposed initiative to be submitted at the next general election when everyone may vote his convictions.'

"In plain, simple, understandable English, the Associated Farmers intend to put a 'right-to-work' initiative on the ballot, and before you meet again in convention I have no doubt that such a measure will have qualified, and you'll be faced with a job of campaigning against it at

the next general election. So before you leave your convention deliberations this year, make sure you have built an organization strong enough to carry the ball to get better representation in the state legislature, in the Congress of the United States, and to defeat this proposed 'right-to-work' issue.

"Thank you very much." (Applause.)

GEORGE D. COLLINS, JR.

Assemblyman, 24th District

President Pitts next introduced Assemblyman George D. Collins, Jr., of the 24th District, who greeted the delegates briefly as follows:

"You said only to take a bow, but I would like to make two recommendations: One is that you send some more of our friends up to the Assembly, and that you reapportion the Senate. Until you do that, you will not be able to get any place at Sacramento." (Applause.)

CHARLES E. MEYERS

Assemblyman, 19th District

President Pitts then presented Assemblyman Charles E. Meyers of the 19th District, who gave the following brief greeting to the convention:

"It's a pleasure to be at the convention this afternoon, and I'm certain that many fine things will be accomplished from this convention. The earnestness with which you people are taking your work is very apparent. Thank you for allowing me to say a few words." (Applause.)

HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY

**Member of Congress
5th District, California**

President Pitts then introduced Congressman John F. Shelley, member of Congress from California's 5th District, who delivered the following address:

"President Tommy Pitts, Secretary Haggerty, officers and delegates to the convention, my brothers and sisters: I am very happy to have the opportunity to be with you. I missed being with you last year at the convention, and in view of the fact that, because of personal problems, I couldn't be with you last year, I would not under any circumstances have missed being with you this year.

"I want to say that sitting here this afternoon, even though it delayed the time for me to speak, was a very enjoyable wait as far as I am concerned.

"I think it was a very healthy thing to have the fights you have just had. During the last couple of days as I sat around, I was beginning to wonder whether I was back at a State Federation of Labor convention or whether I was sitting in some milk-toast society. Things were pretty quiet around here. And the fact that you had a good healthy, husky fight on the floor is traditional for the labor movement. It is a thing that has made the labor movement. It is a thing that the labor movement needs, and it is a thing that is in keeping with the fighting spirit of every labor man in this convention hall. So do not hesitate to have your fights. You know, I can look back and remember when we had some real, real fights!

"As I came up on the platform yesterday, feeling very happy at the terrific ovation and welcome that you extended me, Tommy Pitts and Neil Haggerty, Wendell Phillips and Charlie Scully were laughing quite a bit. You probably noticed it out in the hall. And as I walked over and shook hands with them, I said, 'What in the devil are you guys laughing about?'

"Parenthetically, I always have to remember, now that I am a Congressman, that I have to be a little dignified and not talk the way I used to talk all my life.

"Neil Haggerty said, 'Phillips just turned to me and said, "Look at the ovation that they are giving him. We can remember the day when they didn't even want to see the big bum in the convention!"'

"I point that out in the best of goodwill, simply to signify to you that one of the places that we can have these fights about what to do and what policies to adopt, and one of the places that has to continue to preserve that right to fight and have those disagreements, is the labor movement. We can have them hot, we can have them heavy, and as long as we fight on the issue and forget about the differences later, it builds strength and it builds friendship and it builds goodwill and it builds a better labor movement. So I am happy to see it. (Loud applause.)

"May I say to you that what I have to say is said to you as a former President of this Federation. It is said to you as an individual who will always cherish the post to which you elevated me in making me President of the California State Federation of Labor. I think there is a great deal of honor that goes with that office, and there is a great deal of honor that

goes with any office in the California State Federation of Labor. I have learned since I have been in Washington that every action of the California State Federation of Labor is looked to as a sort of a forerunner of what the general policy of the labor movement throughout the country will be. And I come to you today as a former President of this Federation and as still a member in good standing of my own International, the Teamsters Union. I talk to you as a labor man and a member of labor, and I am not here as a spokesman for my own political party, the Democratic Party, or any political party—but just one labor man talking to a group of other labor people and labor friends. If during my talk I stress somewhat what the Democratic Party has done, I do so only to point out certain things that have happened, because I talk to you today with a very deep sense of the history of the labor movement, that it has gotten to where it is today because it has not played party politics in the past and it will not play party politics in the future, but is dedicated to accomplishing and achieving that which is in the best interests of the working people of the country and the best interests of the country, regardless of party politics.

Accomplishments, 1933-1953

“There are a few things, though, that I think we should review. As I look around here and see some of the friends that I have made over the years in the labor movement, I see some who I know have a very sound recollection of what this country was like up until 1932 and what the working man went through. As I look around I see other new delegates who may have heard about some of those days but may not have been old enough to have worried through them and struggled through them.

“From 1933 to 1953 there was a program of legislation for the little man in this country. Bank deposits were protected; social security was enacted, which gave some hope to the older people of the country, a social security system which had interwoven into it a system whereby the worker out of work could be tided over through his time of unemployment and thus maintain his morale. Programs were developed from 1933 to 1953 to build hospitals, to build schools to educate the children in the overpopulated areas of this country. Systems were developed through appropriations of federal money for building roads in the states. Wage-hour laws were enacted eliminating the low, miser-

able, miserly wages that were being paid by certain of the big business interests of the country, and forcing the low-wage area of the South to come up and meet a national standard. Legislation was enacted which required the federal departments to pay the prevailing wage in the districts and in building construction jobs particularly to meet the prevailing wage that is established by collective bargaining.

“New strength was given to the child labor laws. New ideas of health assistance were set up. There was recognized the fact that all men, regardless of race, color or religion, were entitled to employment and a fair shake in this country, and legislation was passed and executive orders were promulgated from 1933 to 1953 which had as their objective that goal. Labor's right to band together and bargain collectively in unions was recognized, first by Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and later by the Wagner Act, and law after law was passed recognizing that the great mass of people of this country who work for wages and who contribute so much to the welfare of the country were a basic part of our economy, and that by lifting them the banks were lifted, the insurance companies were lifted, the employers sold more products, more homes were bought and built, more people traveled, more kids were educated and sought a better life, and the country was made sound and made better.

“That is the era of accomplishment of the past twenty years, one in which the modern labor movement grew and thrived; one in which a great many benefits came to the working people of this country.

“It has been my privilege to have served the people of this city in the state legislature and to have served the people of this city for the past almost four years in the Congress of the United States. I give you at this time that brief review of what was accomplished from 1933 to 1953 simply to highlight the difference in the atmosphere that exists in Washington today.

Difference Today

“There is a much different atmosphere in Washington today from the atmosphere in which this beneficial legislation was enacted over the past twenty years. As a matter of fact, shortly before the close of this session of Congress just about two weeks ago, I was talking to some of the newspapermen in the Speaker's lobby just off the House of Representatives. One

of them asked me how I would sum up the session. And I said, 'It has been a frustrating session, it has been a session of little if any accomplishment, it has been a session in which constantly the effort on the part of those in control and in power has been to turn the clock back to the days of Hoover.'

"And one of these newspapermen laughingly said, 'Shelley, you are being very generous. I would say that they are not trying to turn the clock back to the days of Hoover. They are trying to turn the clock back to the days of McKinley—and they are making too damn much headway doing it!' (Loud applause.)

"There may be some reasons for what has happened. During the election of last fall a great national hero, popular with the public of this country, was elected President of the United States; a man for whom the people had a high regard because of his military accomplishments; and a man who went out and succeeded in getting the confidence of the people on election day. He became the President of the United States, Dwight Eisenhower.

"It is my very humble observation that whenever a person is elected to a high office of leadership with the vote that President Eisenhower received, he is in a position to immediately establish a policy, assert himself on his policy, and let those who are working around him and with him know that he has a policy and that he is going to do all possible to carry that policy out.

"Somewhere along the line somebody forgot that it was General Eisenhower, a national hero, who was elected, and not the Republican Party as we have known it that was elected. (Loud applause.) Somewhere the advisors of the President overlooked telling him that he had a great popular vote from the public, and some of those who have been trying to guide the policies of the Republican Party, who controlled the purse-strings for years, moved in and have tried to make the policy of the Administration.

"I want to go down the line on issue after issue to prove that statement. Let us first of all take something that is very close to you.

Social Security Promises

"The labor movement of this country and the unorganized people of this country fought for the enactment of social security legislation and fought for the expansion of a social security system. The Presi-

dent of the United States, in recognition of the value of the social security system, said in Denver, Colorado, on August 9, 1952, 'I am particularly concerned about the present inadequacy of the Social Security law and feel strongly that the law ought to be extended to presently uncovered persons.'

"On February 9, 1953, the President sent a message to the Congress in which he included as a No. 1 piece of 'must' legislation the need for extending and expanding social security coverage and improving the benefits paid under social security.

"That is fine. That is in keeping with the desires of the American people. It is in keeping with the program of his own party. It is a program upon which there would be no party division insofar as the Democrats are concerned, because they stood for the same aid.

"But it is one thing to make pious statements, and it is another thing to be in a position of leadership and not give that leadership in the legislative field, and sit back and allow your own party and the controlling members of your party in the halls of Congress to frustrate, emasculate and sabotage that program.

What Has Congress Done?

"The Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means took the position that regardless of what the party program was, regardless of what the message of the President called for on social security, there would be no social security legislation enacted in this session.

"I had that told to me to my face by Chairman Reed of the Ways and Means Committee when I went to him twice to try to get hearings on a small bill involving the seamen of this country, extending social security to them on government-operated vessels, where they had never been covered—an issue upon which there was no controversy; an issue which all the shipowners were supporting, which all the departments of government were supporting, and all the seamen's unions were supporting. And I pointed out to him that there was no controversy on the matter, that there would be no argument on the matter.

"His reply was, 'There will be no social security hearings and no legislation during this session, I don't care how non-controversial the matter is.'

"Then the committee proceeded to set up a special committee to study the needs

of the social security system. And here is the record:

Social Security Study Committee

"Who was appointed as the chairman of that special committee to study the social security system? Well, my friends, it has always been my thought when I set up a committee of the State Federation of Labor, or whenever I set up a committee in the thirteen years that I presided in the San Francisco Labor Council, or whenever I set up a special committee during the years I presided over some of the standing committees of the State Senate, to take, if I had one available, somebody who was sympathetic in some way with finding a solution for the problem they were to study, or to take somebody who may have been neutral on the situation but had the intelligence and the ability to make a thorough study of the situation. But in this case the Republican leadership of the House of Representatives and the Republican chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which considers social security legislation as well as tax legislation, appointed as the chairman of this special committee a gentleman from Nebraska: Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis is a fine gentleman personally. He is the chairman of that committee.

Chairman's Record

"In 1948, Mr. Curtis voted against extension of the social security system. In 1949, he declared on the floor of the House: 'The social security system is totally unmoral and should be eliminated and repealed.' In 1950, he voted to recommit the conference report extending social security coverage. And then what did this gentleman do? He hired as the special consultant to the committee a gentleman named Schlotterbeck, who in 1950 wrote a book on social security, and several chapters of that book were dedicated to what was wrong with the system and why everybody, before they could collect benefits, should be required to take a means test.

"That is the committee that is going to study the extension of the social security system under the present Administration.

"I say to you: It is one thing to make pious statements, but it is another thing to give that type of leadership which will carry out those statements. It would be a fine thing for a business representative of a local union to say, 'We want, we need and we are entitled to an increase in wages.' But it would be a different thing

if when he went before the employers he did not do a single thing about getting an increase in wages. And I can see just how long such a business agent would be kept on the job by the least militant union in existence anywhere in the country. You produce and you live up to what you say, and that is the test of whether you mean what you say, or whether you are faking.

One Social Security Bill Did Pass

"Oh, but there is one piece of legislation on social security in this recent session that came out of this same committee. It was a bill upon which hearings were held. And what did that bill do? That bill was not progressive legislation. That bill was retrogressive legislation. It was opposed by the AFL nationally. I had wires from Secretary Haggerty putting the State Federation of Labor on record in opposition to it; I had wires from many of your labor councils.

"That one bill, in which I played some part in fighting on the floor—but it was passed—opened the door to the greatest raid on the unemployment insurance funds in this state and in every state that has ever been opened up since we have had unemployment insurance. It allows the states to use the excess funds after payment of their administration setup for payment of additional administration costs without reverting the funds to the federal government, which has always kept a check on how they were expended. The legislation was backed and fought for by the United States Chamber of Commerce, by the National Association of Manufacturers, by the National Council of State Unemployment Insurance Departments, and by practically every one of the employer organizations in the United States.

"Here is a Congress in which the party in power says, 'There will be no social security legislation studied this session.' Here is a Congress in which the party in power says in their platform, 'We will do everything to immediately advance and extend social security.' Here is a Congress in which the President of the United States sends two messages asking for the extension of social security. Here is a Congress in which nothing is done by the party in power to fight for that which they say they stand for: the extension of social security. But the one bill to which they give a hearing and which they pass out of committee and which they passed on the floor is one cutting back the pre-existing social security law and cutting

back into the unemployment insurance funds available for benefit payments to the workers of the states. That is the record on social security.

Social Security System Has Been "Dignified"

"Oh, yes! Oh, yes! I almost forgot. We 'dignified' the social security system. Several years ago the then President of the United States, President Truman, sent a message to Congress recommending that a study of government be made and that a bipartisan commission on government reorganization be created. The Congress enacted such legislation, and a commission was set up which became popularly known as the Hoover Commission. The then President appointed the only living ex-President as the chairman of that commission. They made many studies on the need for reorganization of the federal government. It was my pleasure in 1950, 1951 and 1952 to serve on the Government Operations Committee of the House of Representatives, to which committee all of the commission's recommendations came. I am happy to say that until this year I voted, as a member of that committee, for every one of the Hoover recommendations on the reorganization of government, and that we put through over 60 per cent of the recommendations that came to us on the floor of the House. But I have not supported them this year, because they are not true reorganization bills but, in fact, are bills designed to raid the Civil Service lists for the purpose of giving government jobs to members of the Republican Party.

"One of the recommendations that the Hoover Commission stressed very heavily was the need for coordinating this scattered field of welfare and putting together in one department, with Cabinet rank, all of the education, welfare and social departments of the Government. The President of the United States in 1951 made that recommendation to the Congress, but the minority party of that time, the party that is now in power, fought the carrying out of that recommendation on the ground that they did not like the man who was then the Director of Health and Education.

Secretary of Health, Welfare and Education

"One of the first things done by the present Administration was a recommendation to the Congress that the Health, Education and Welfare Department be reorganized as a single department of

Cabinet status. And this present Congress passed that measure.

"A very charming person, a good lady from Texas, was made the Secretary of Health, Welfare and Education; a lady upon whom, when I was invited to address this convention, I did quite a bit of research. I find that in some of her talks in Texas before she became the head of this department she had openly opposed the idea of social security. And she is now heading the Health, Education and Welfare Department of the federal government!

"After her appointment as the head of the Health, Education and Welfare Department, she set up an advisory committee on Health, Education and Welfare, and on that committee she did not appoint one single representative of any of the labor organizations of this country. It has been said in the press, it has been said on the floor of Congress, that the committee was 'stacked.' I say that here and now: **that the Advisory Committee to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, appointed by herself, was stacked against the best interests of the working people and the old people of this country.** It was loaded with representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the large corporations of this country. Finally, after great effort by President Meany of the AFL, by President Ruether of the CIO, by the heads of the Railroad Brotherhoods, by members of Congress, there was a change in the policy. Because some better-thinking people in the party in power saw that what a terrific spot they were on, representatives of the two major labor organizations were appointed to this committee.

"In talking to those who were appointed representing labor, I am informed that when they first attended meetings of the committee they found complete drafts of recommendations which, instead of extending social security, instead of extending educational assistance, instead of extending health benefits throughout this country, actually were prepared and ready to be brought in tearing down all such gains that had been made.

"I am happy to say that the persons appointed from the labor organizations were qualified, were able, and were good labor people. They did a straight labor job. And the job that had been organized and drafted was torn apart, was repudiated and has been completely rewritten. So the Secretary of Health, Education

and Welfare may have recommendations from this committee for the next session of Congress which she had never expected to get when she originally appointed the committee at the time of its establishment. (Loud applause.)

Introduction of HR 6056

"After consultation with any number of people interested in the social security field, about 20 of us in the House of Representatives and about 10 members of the Senate introduced an identical bill. We introduced it on July the 1st, because we knew the session was coming to a close; we knew that the administration had set as its target date July 31st to get Congress out of Washington, and that we would be on the way home. We also knew that the administration had no proposal before the Congress on changing the existing social security laws progressively or improving them, and that unless you have a bill which does it there is nothing for the committees to study or upon which to work. No legislative committee can sit and hold hearings on pious statements of political conventions or people in office saying 'We are for the extension of social security.'

"So, after consultation with some of the old-age groups and the labor movement and basically with the Social Security Department of the American Federation of Labor, we introduced on July 1st a bill. It is one that I introduced and it is called HR 6056. It is some 104 pages long. It set up a target for the administration to shoot at, it set up something for the committees to discuss if they were going to study social security, and it represented as near as we could figure from talks and discussions and from our individual closeness to the problem the desires of the people of this country on a social security system.

"That was the only piece of legislation before the committee up to that date, except small, individual bills.

President's Social Security Message

"I think it is highly significant that on August the 1st, two days before the Congress adjourned and one day after the Congress was supposed to have adjourned, the President of the United States sent a message to Congress containing his views on social security, which were then introduced by members of the committee on the majority side. And a great many of the features were taken from the bills introduced by the others of us on July 1st.

"So I can say with some little satisfaction and some pride that at least we gave them something to shoot at. I hope they achieve it, and I shall do everything I can to help them get to that which is good in social security. (Loud applause.)

Taft-Hartley Act

"One of the big issues of the political campaigns in the past several years has been labor law. What do they call it? Oh, Taft-Hartley. Taft-Hartley. One of the hottest issues in the campaign of last year was the Taft-Hartley Act. It is one of the issues upon which everybody sitting in this hall, I know, and one of the issues upon which every single member of Congress felt there would be some action in this present session. Long, long hearings were held by the House Committee and by the Senate Labor Committee on proposed changes for Taft-Hartley.

"One of the strangest things that has ever occurred during the seven months in which we were in session is that not once did a spokesman for the present administration appear before either the Senate Committee or the House Committee to express administration viewpoints or recommendations on changes to be made in Taft-Hartley. When they were solicited by the committees as to why they did not appear before the committees and why the Department of Labor was not appearing before the committees to reflect its views as the administration department on labor matters, the answer was in some cases, 'We are not ready,' and in other cases it was, 'We haven't the green light from the White House.'

"Seven months of hearings, and somebody could not make up his or her mind whether they wanted to amend Taft-Hartley into a decent law or whether they were going to succumb to the pressure that was on them to make it even worse than it has been since it was enacted! And those same pressures were being exerted on members of the committee. At one point in May a bill could have come out of the House committee that would not have improved the situation under the Taft-Hartley, but would have made the law worse than it is today. It was only by some very hard work, and I should say fast work, too, on the part of some of the members of that committee who take an interest in the problem that the committee stopped trying to push such a bill. Seven months! And after the Congress adjourned, for the first time a statement came from the administration that they were now just about prepared with rec-

ommendations on one of the biggest issues of the last campaign, one of the biggest issues facing the country today; namely, the Taft-Hartley law, and how it shall be amended; and one of the most important issues before the Congress of the United States—with no administration position for the seven months that we sat in Washington.

“Oh yes, my friends, it is wonderful to make pious statements, but it is another thing to give leadership and get a job done. I think that the President of the United States is a well meaning man. I think he is a man who does not have the prejudices possibly that some others have on political matters. But I think he is also a man who is a little green in the field in which he is operating. He was trained for the military service, not the political service; and I think some people who are old hands in politics and who have a philosophy dating back to the days of McKinley are short-circuiting him, and either he does not know what is going on or is not interested in what is going on, and the Old Guard of the Republican Party is writing the ticket.

Workers Must Fight For Their Unions

“And I say to the working people of this country, Wake up! Beware! because you are going to have to fight and fight hard even to hold your organizations together! (Loud applause.)

“I say that with all the sincerity at my command and with all the deference I can have as one American for the office of the President of the United States.

“I pray every day that the President of the United States has good health and remains in good health through the term of his office (laughter and loud applause), and I pray every day that the President of the United States will develop some wisdom in political handling and in the parliamentary procedures that surround congressional legislative enactments so that he will be able to take hold and stand up and accept the responsibility of his office and give that leadership which he must have in him in order to have become the great General that he did become in the Army of the United States. Right now others have been given the leadership on the economic issues before the Congress of the United States, and their ideas and their desires are not the kind that have made this country prosperous . . . the kind of ideas that have raised wages, shortened hours, given va-

cations, enacted unemployment insurance and such things as that. And if you are not careful, there will be a whittling away and a whittling away.

“This is not a fear speech that I am giving you. This is simply an honest and factual talk from one who has worked with you, who has helped you to build these things, and who recognizes what is going on from my own closeness to the situation back there.

Civil Service

“I could go down the line, issue after issue. What was one of the things that the labor movement fought the hardest through its years? The labor movement has always said, ‘We do not believe in a spoils system in politics. We believe that the person who goes to work in government goes to work to serve the people regardless of political party and should be given some protection so that he becomes a dedicated, honest career employee of the government, so that there is no change in employment each time there is a change in party.’ And for years labor has fought for the establishment and the extension of a civil service system on the federal basis, on the state basis, on the city basis. And in the last 20 years civil service has been extended to a great degree, and people in jobs in 1928, 1929 and 1930 were blanketed in and they were not asked ‘Did you come to work while the Republicans were in?’

“In the last five months there has been the greatest onslaught on the federal civil service system that has ever been conceived in the history of the civil service system. One proposal that, I am sorry to say, went through, set up what they called Schedule C jobs, so-called jobs on the policy-making level, confidential level. It was estimated that there would be something like approximately 2,400 such jobs throughout the United States.

“After it is set up, approximately 67,000 employees throughout the United States will be taken out from civil service, regardless of how long they have been there, and these jobs will be open to appointment on a political basis without regard to other qualifications.

Loyalty Investigations

“One of the other things that the labor movement has fought for has been the protection and the security of this country. Nobody recognized as quickly or fought as hard against the invasion and the threat

of the Communist idea into our American life and our American system. The labor movement reluctantly went along in places with these so-called loyalty checks and loyalty oaths and examinations—provided that the employee had a right to appeal and a right to know with what he was charged. Under the system set up some several years ago, where a federal employee was charged with subversive activities or whose loyalty was questioned, he had a right to appeal to an independent review board and to make his case and to be confronted with the facts which formed the basis of the charges that had been made against him and to answer them.

“Several months ago a new Executive Order was issued which completely takes away the right of an employee to appeal before an independent, impartial board. Oh yes, they say, ‘Well, he has the right to appeal.’ But here is what the new system is:

“An employee can be charged by the head of his department on the ground that there are reasons for his being considered disloyal, and the department head who made the charge notifies him that he is dismissed. He has ten days then to appeal to the department head who made the charge and who fired him (period). He has no further right to any civil service appeal. The loyalty review boards that have been set up are abandoned and each head of each department becomes the judge of his own department.

“I, for one, say that anybody who works for the government of the United States should be a person loyal to the government of the United States, but I have had some experience with how easily charges can be made and how such a system can be used to get rid of people on a personal basis or a basis of politics or not liking him, without any grounds at all.

“On that basis and that alone, I say that that system is wrong and is a part again of an invasion of the civil service system for which you fought and for which the people of this country fought to establish and maintain. (Loud applause.)

Housing

“I thought some years ago that one of the things about which the labor movement was the proudest in the field of social accomplishment of the past 20 years was that field in which it played no small part: the enactment of legislation which made it easy for you as an individual to buy a home through the financing you

could get; which made it easy for the low-income worker to get a better home through the public housing program, because he could never earn enough to go out and buy a decent home of his own. And lo and behold (and I say this definitely to you in the building trades), you can kiss the public housing program good-bye! It’s dead, but it has not been buried. The only thing they have not held is the funeral. They killed it at this session of Congress. And some gentlemen from California were amongst the pall bearers. Some of them even loaded the gun and aimed it.

“The President of the United States sent a message to the Congress asking for the appropriation of an amount of money which would be sufficient to build 75,000 new housing units throughout the country in this next fiscal year, in addition to those already contracted for between the local communities and the federal government. At the same time that this message was sent, the President of the United States appointed a gentleman, a former member of Congress from Kansas, as Director of the Federal Home and Housing Finance Agency: Mr. Cole, of Kansas.

“Mr. Cole of Kansas, who, since I have been a member of Congress and for many years before that, led the fight in committee and on the floor of Congress against the enactment of housing legislation, was appointed by the administration to administer that department of government which he sought time after time in Congress to eliminate and wipe out!

“Oh, piety and pious statements are surely a great thing, but I like to see actions which stand up behind the statements.

“We got into a fight in the House of Representatives, and the committee considering the housing legislation cut the appropriation down to 20,000 units and then said that figured in with those 20,000 units shall be those already contracted for throughout the United States—which means that every city and county which has had contracts shall have to whittle down and cut back under the new law.

“Was any effort made to put pressure on the Republican members of the Congress to adhere to their platform, to follow their leader who said he wanted 75,000 units? No. When we moved it back up to 35,000 units, it was the Democrats in the House who led the fight. But when it came back from the conference between the House and the Senate the bill was cut back to 20,000 units, and it stays at 20,000

units and the bill was acceptable to the administration in that way.

Raising of Interest Rates

"So public housing is gone. The real estate lobby won. Home financing on an individual basis has been shortened, because with the raising of the interest rates, the veterans, the small or medium wage earners, find their interest rate jumping up so that by the time they buy, if they could find one, a \$10,000 home on a 25-year financing deal, they are paying back about \$23,000.

"The increase in interest rates which was asked for by some of the home builders has now been found by the home builders to be the worst thing that could have happened to them in the home building field. The only one that has benefited is the banking fraternity of the United States, which does not need the extra money, I assure you.

"Federal funds were being used to extend the opportunity to small people of this country to build homes, to small businesses to expand and accomplish things so that business could be conducted. And by raising the interest rates we have shut off that avenue which sustained our economy, and the only ones who are benefiting are the banking interests. It was done by a stroke of the pen of the Secretary of the Treasury over the protest of members of the Senate and members of the House, but unfortunately, under the law, the Secretary of the Treasury has control over what the interest rates shall be.

Natural Resources

"One of the things that has built this great country of ours and one of the things that has been close to every one of you sitting here, I know, has been the development of our natural resources, the recognition of the great amount of power and energy that was flowing down to the sea, and the need for building multipurpose dams so that cheaper power could be brought to the people, so that new businesses could open up and give more employment, so that farm land could be irrigated and crops raised and people be given cheaper food and employment, and not let the lands flow away in dust and wither away in dryness.

"We see in the northern part of this state the Central Valley Project. We can look into the eastern part of the United States and see the Tennessee Valley project. We can look into the proposals that

have been made for the harnessing of the flood waters of the Missouri River and the Upper Mississippi, and turning those waters into something that will do good for society and man rather than to bring damage and devastation to the people of those localities.

"We see in the state of Oregon and the state of Washington the huge Coulee and Bonneville developments. We saw the proposals that were made and that have been on the books for the last 15 or 20 years to develop some of the deep canyons and the deep, fast-flowing rivers through Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, and develop this West in which there are such great resources and such vast areas, so that the crowded East could send its people out here and so that they would have a life of plenty and abundance. We were proud of and took part in those programs.

"Give-Away" Programs

"One of the first things that this administration started to do was to cut down on the funds for the Tennessee Valley. One of the first things that the former Governor of Oregon did after he became Secretary of the Interior was to junk the plans for building a multipurpose dam in Hell's Canyon, Idaho, and turn it over to a private power company in Idaho for the building of small dams, for development of just enough power for their own use and sale to the public in the immediate area, without any regard for irrigation, reclamation, flood control, for building the type of dam which the government had contemplated would create four times the power, and which could be distributed at a cheaper rate over a vaster area, for the use of a great many more people. And that was turned over to this private power outfit.

"We see a series of bills, supported by the Department of the Interior, opening up to private enterprise, the cattle raisers, the sheep raisers, the timber companies, the private forest lands which are the heritage of the people of this country and which this government has guarded through the years, particularly from the days of Theodore Roosevelt, who set up our conservation and planning system for the people of this country and your children and my children and children to come. The administration has turned these lands over to the use of private stock raisers and private timber outfits without regard to the investment of the people of the country.

"There were any number of 'giveaway' programs. One foremost in mind is the

160-acre limitation, for which this Federation has fought for years to the end that it be kept in the reclamation law. Several bills were introduced and supported by the administration, and each one of them contained provisions for the repeal of the 160-acre limitation.

Civil Rights

"I could go down the line and list after list and subject after subject. Oh yes, civil rights! Civil rights! When did we hear about that last in Washington? I think the last time it was heard about was during the campaigns last year. No effort to introduce any FEPC legislation from the administration has been made. Two bills were introduced by a Democratic member of Congress from New York. Every effort has been made by proponents of those bills to get hearings on them, to withdraw them from committee. Efforts are made to strengthen civil rights in this country, but there is inability to get hearings on them. But there is a constant, malicious movement against civil rights by the action of some of the committees of this Congress in their constant invasion of the field of the rights of individuals and the rights of the field of liberal organizations and the labor movement. A fight that we had on the floor just several weeks ago was over a resolution submitted by Mr. Reece of Tennessee, former National Chairman of the Republican party, member of Congress from Tennessee, setting up a special committee to investigate the private, tax-free foundations of this country.

"What are the foundations he wants to investigate? The Carnegie Foundation; the Ford Foundation; these other foundations which have supported liberal measures, which have recommended the enactment of some sort of health insurance, which have supported the thought that labor has the right to organize and bargain collectively, on the ground that some of their funds are being used to spread subversive ideas and tear down the traditional, conservative thoughts of this country.

"The committee was set up. What its report will be will be interesting.

The Merchant Marine

"One other field of interest to a great many of you in this convention and one in which I had the opportunity to at least try to be of some service to you, since I serve on the Merchant Marine Committee, is the field of shipping and ship building.

Under the laws of the United States the operators of subsidized vessels are required to set aside all but ten per cent of their earnings each year in a special fund so that as their vessels get 20 years old they can be rebuilt in American shipyards, at American wages, and sailed on the seas under the American flag, with American crews aboard. (Loud applause.)

"But what happened? The program that had come along for several years required that four of the big passenger liners now operating, all of which are now 20 years old, be replaced and reconstruction should start this year or next. But \$40 million, which under the law was amassed by the private operators so that they could start construction, was stricken from the budget by this administration, in spite of the fact that argument after argument has been made that the skill of shipbuilding is being lost in this country, that we have no fast, modern passenger liners except the UNITED STATES, the INDEPENDENCE and the CONSTITUTION, and that we are in need of such liners so that in the event of war we will not be carrying troops in Liberty ships and other small ships again. But, in spite of every argument recognized by every man working in the metal trades game and every man going to sea and everybody on the management side of the shipping business, in the name of economy this administration, through the Director of the Budget, struck those funds out of the budget and the floor leaders of the majority party in the Senate and in the House would make no effort to get those reconstruction funds back in the appropriation bill.

"I sincerely hope that the new appointees to the Federal Maritime Board, two of whom have been appointed, one of whom having a background of insurance in New Orleans, and the other a background of running a chain of several department stores in St. Louis, Kansas City and Minneapolis, find out something about the shipping business and find it out quickly. Because in the past two weeks they have let go practically all of the people who knew the picture and knew the business. Three hundred ninety people were given their dismissal notices of the six hundred and some-odd people employed at the Federal Maritime Board in the last ten days, including our own friend, Miss Bohannon, who has been there since 1920 and was called in on Thursday and told, 'You're through tomorrow afternoon at 5:00 o'clock.'

"I sincerely hope that the best comes out of some of the chaos and frustration

and disorganization that exists in Washington today in the center of the administration. The confusion that exists in Washington is there. There is no confusion in those behind the scenes who are trying to dictate the policy. They know what they are doing. And I say, as I said at the opening of this talk, with the correction that was offered me by the reporter in Washington the other day, every effort is being made to turn the clock back to the days of Hoover; yes, to turn the clock back to the days of McKinley.

Taxes

"Oh yes, taxes. There was an argument here this morning about excise taxes. We passed a bill taking the tax off movie tickets. The bill was vetoed. At the time that bill was up, I said on the floor (and I see that your committee has taken that same position again) that I was opposed to all of the excise taxes, which is the position that we have always taken in labor; that every time an excise tax is passed it is simply a clever device for passing it on to the little guy who has to use the product in the end. The manufacturer does not pay it except by a bookkeeping system. He ups his price, and you and your wife and your kids pay for it.

"I also said that I am a firm believer in the thought that the basic tax system of this country should be that tax system which really has been the sound money raiser, the income tax, fairly and equitably written, because it is based on the ability to pay. (Loud applause.)

"Let me say this to you: Every effort is being made to whittle down the income tax. Every effort is being made to educate the members of Congress, to educate the people of this country, by pamphlets, by meetings, by radio, by clever TV propaganda, for the enactment of a national sales tax next year.

National Sales Tax

"I have always tried to avoid assuming positions of prophecy, but I will stand here and boldly say to you that I prophesy that one of the issues before the next session of the Congress will be an organized effort on the part of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the NAM and their affiliated organizations for the enactment of a national sales tax in 1954 and a whittling away at the national income tax.

"I bring that message to you of the labor movement in California because I think you should be made aware of it.

The program is receiving encouragement from party leaders in discussions in the halls of Congress—party leaders in the party that is in majority at the present time—with the argument that we must find some way of raising revenue.

"Nobody likes to pay taxes, nobody likes to pay heavy taxes, and the only time you could possibly justify some of the taxes that we are carrying now is during periods of national emergency such as World War II and such as the unbalanced, delicate international situation through which we are going today. But if we want to preserve this country and if we want to preserve your right to sit there and my right to stand here and talk as I am today, you must pay taxes to do two things: (1) you must pay taxes to keep a defense army which will make this country secure against any totalitarian thought, be it Communism or Fascism or any foreign invader. And you can't do that with peanuts and you can't do it with pennies. It takes dollars. And (2) you must pay taxes to keep a decent government, if you get busy and see to it that you elect a decent government. And I would say to you, frankly, that I would just as soon pay four times and five times the taxes that I pay today to preserve my right to stand here and talk if I thought there was any danger of losing it. (Loud applause.)

Educate for Political Action

"But those taxes should not be raised by saddling them on the little guy. You people who represent the wage earners of this country, you people who have always championed liberal causes, have an organization that you set up. That is your Labor League for Political Education, which is going to be, if you use it correctly, a terrific instrument for holding what you have and beating down some of the proposals which are developing and pending in the Congress of the United States. Use your Labor League, not just in a campaign, but use it to educate your members as to what is going on in the country, what is at stake and what it means to them in the form of pork chops on the table, in their pay check and in shoes on the feet of their children. That is what your Labor League for Political Education is for. I sincerely hope that in each district and all throughout the state and through the State Federation itself, that you expand and increase and double your program for political education. Too many today have put a little fat around the waist, and sometimes when too much fat gathers around the waist, some

of it gets behind the ears and around the head, and they are coasting along saying, 'Everything is all right, everything is all right.' I hope that you awaken before that awakening comes too rudely, too shortly and too sharply to many of our people.

"I hope that this effort of mine will do something to speed up the study and the education by our people of what is going on in the nation and in the nation's capitol, and what the real efforts are of some of these interests who try to control the policy of the country today.

Democratic Support

"One of the most interesting things that occurred in this last Congress and one of the reasons that makes me speak kindly of the President and not make any personal attack to any extent on him, but point out to you that that leadership was not there that should be there, was what developed on foreign policy.

"This most interesting situation was where the support for the policy of the President—Republican President of the United States—came from on those measures he sent to the Congress of the United States. Let me read down a record of the votes. In the House of Representatives on the Foreign Aid Authorization bill, for the bill and for the President, 126 Democrats, 95 Republicans. Against the bill, 29 Democrats, 80 Republicans. Where would the program have been if it hadn't been for the Democrats?

"On the final passage of the Mutual Security Administration bill, the bill which sets up the funds to join together the countries of Western Europe with our country to keep Russia from moving westward, and gives them the money to build up their own fleets and their air force, to train their ground forces and to build additional strength during this period: For the President and his program, 160 Democrats, 119 Republicans. Against it, 27 Democrats, 81 Republicans.

"One other foreign aid bill: For it, 159 Democrats, with 33 Democrats against it; 128 Republicans for it, 82 against.

"The bill raising the tariffs, the Simpson Bill, for which the President sent a message to Congress asking that the bill be defeated: For it, 137 Democrats, 104 Republicans; against it, 56 Democrats, 145 Republicans.

"And so on down the line.

"On the social issues, if they had been pushed by the Administration, the Democrats would have supported them right

down the line. On the foreign policies, in vote after vote it was the Democrats who supported the position of the President because it was the humane, the decent, the social policy which had been established by previous administrations, and which was being continued by this one.

"So I say to you, I come as a former President of this Federation to bring to you a report on what goes on in Washington, and to tell you that these are days when labor has to be on guard, eternally alert and vigilant and watchful of what is developing. There are some of us there who haven't lost the faith and will continue the fight, and it's encouraging to hear from you from time to time.

"One of the encouraging things is the knowledge inside of the hearts of some of us that no matter how bitter some may be, no matter how misguided they may be in their efforts to knock down the labor movement, there is the definitely well established idea that they can never destroy the labor movement. Each time that these organized efforts to set back and wipe out the advances that the people of this country have made confront us, we rally together strongly and regardless of what party we belong to, or belong to in our political activities locally, we rally on a labor basis and we come up stronger and come up fighting. I know that the labor movement of this country will not sit back and see the lack of leadership that exists at the present time wind up with a tougher Taft-Hartley Act or wind up with a destroyed social security movement.

"I sincerely hope that my message here today will bring to the great California State Federation of Labor and to my many friends in it some basis for realizing what goes on in Washington.

"Thank you." (Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

ROY C. HILL

Representative of the Secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor

President Pitts next presented Roy C. Hill, representing the Secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, James Marr, who was unable to come to the convention. Brother Hill greeted the delegates briefly:

"Mr. Chairman, Secretary Haggerty, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: I'm not going to make a long speech. I just want to say that Jim Marr, who could not be here, left me in San Diego on the way

to a meeting called in regard to Hell's Canyon Dam. He said, 'Do not wish them a successful conference, because they will have that.' However, I take this opportunity to wish you a very fruitful and productive conference." (Applause.)

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

For President

Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles, was nominated by Joseph J. Diviny, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Walter Pidgeon, Screen Actors' Guild, Hollywood, and Jack T. Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach.

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 Edward H. Dowell, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297, 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 E. L. Brown, Central Labor Council, Long Beach.

For Vice Presidents, District No. 3

Elmer J. Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino, was nominated by Ray M. Wilson, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino.

The nomination was seconded by Ralph C. Conzelman, Hod Carriers No. 652, Santa Ana, and Chester F. Stein, Teamsters No. 467, San Bernardino.

William C. Carroll, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles, was nominated by O. T. Satre, District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Ralph McMullen, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles.

C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, was nominated by Chris G. Johnson, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Earl E. Thomas, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles, was nomi-

nated by Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 814, Santa Monica.

The nomination was seconded by Al Mason, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco.

Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, was nominated by Carl G. Cooper, Stage Employees No. 33, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles, and Evelyn Murphy, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles.

John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles, was nominated by Paul D. Jones, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, and Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles.

For Vice President, District No. 4

Roy Brewer, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 1407, San Pedro, was nominated by O. T. Satre, District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by Ted Merrill, General Truck Drivers No. 692, Los Angeles.

For Vice President, District No. 5

William A. Dean, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara, was nominated by John H. Ellison, Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara.

The nomination was seconded by J. Smedley, Carpenters No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

For Vice President, District No. 6

Paul L. Reeves, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246, Fresno, was nominated by Dan MacDonald, Plumbers No. 393, San Jose.

The nomination was seconded by C. H. Cary, Central Labor Council, Fresno.

For Vice President, District No. 7

C. A. Green, Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 429, Modesto, was nominated by Alfred Anderson, Teamsters No. 386, Modesto.

The nomination was seconded by Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council, Martinez, and Ray Berry, Culinary Workers No. 542, Modesto.

For Vice President, District No. 8

Thomas A. Small, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340, San Mateo, was

nominated by Joseph J. Diviny, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by M. R. Callahan, Central Labor Council, Long Beach, and Charles Kennedy, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

For Vice Presidents, District No. 9

Arthur F. Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco, was nominated by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Frankie Behan, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco, and Mario Grossetti, Ship Fitters No. 9, San Francisco.

George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco, was nominated by Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Anthony Schurba, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340, San Mateo, and Hazel O'Brien, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

Victor S. Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco, was nominated by P. E. Vandewark of Operating Engineers No. 3.

The nomination was seconded by R. B. Bronson, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles, and Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, San Francisco.

Harry Lundeberg, Sailors Union of the Pacific was nominated by James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island.

The nomination was seconded by C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, and C. A. Green, Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 429, Modesto.

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 Leslie K. Moore, District Council of Painters No. 16, Oakland, and John G. Ferro, Printing Specialty and Paper Products No. 382, Oakland.

Paul L. Jones, Construction and General Laborers No. 304, Oakland, was nominated by Jay Johnson, Construction and General Laborers No. 304, Oakland.

The nomination was seconded by Cy Stulting, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

For Vice President, District No. 11

Howard Reed, Teamsters No. 315, Martinez, was nominated by Hugh Caudel, Central Labor Council, Martinez.

The nomination was seconded by Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council, Martinez.

For Vice President, District No. 12

Lowell Nelson, Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 631, Vallejo, was nominated by Stanley Lathen, Retail Clerks No. 373, Vallejo.

The nomination was seconded by Fred Schoonmaker, Carpenters No. 2114, Napa, and Edwin R. Richmond, Central Labor Council, San Rafael.

For Vice President, District No. 13

Harry Finks, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento, was nominated by Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento.

The nomination was seconded by Albin Gruhn, Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 181, Eureka.

For Vice President, District No. 14

Albin Gruhn, Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 181, Eureka, was nominated by Charles Robinson, Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Stanley Jordan, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808, Arcata, and Lucille Pope, Cooks and Waiters No. 220, Eureka.

For Vice President, District No. 15

Robert Giesick, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2647, Greenville, was nominated by William Knight, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by James B. Bingham, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836, Westwood.

For Convention City, 1954

Secretary Haggerty stated that there was some confusion with respect to the invitation to the next convention city, and moved that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council with power to act. The motion was duly seconded and adopted by the convention.

White Ballot Cast by Secretary

As instructed by President Pitts, Secretary Haggerty cast a white ballot for

all of the uncontested officers and declared the nominees elected, as follows:

President, Thomas Pitts; Vice Presidents: First District, Max J. Osslo; District No. 2, Jack T. Arnold; District No. 3, Elmer J. Doran, Harvey Lundschen, C. T. Lehmann, Pat Somerset, William C. Carroll and John T. Gardner; District No. 4, Roy Brewer; 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, George Kelly, Harry Lunde-

berg and Victor S. Swanson; District No. 10, Robert S. Ash, Paul L. Jones; District No. 11, Howard Reed; District No. 12, Lowell Nelson; District No. 13, Harry Finks; District No. 14, Albin J. Gruhn; District No. 15, Robert Giesick.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 6:20 p.m. to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Thursday, August 13, 1953.

FOURTH DAY

Thursday, August 13, 1953

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:50 a.m.

Invocation

The Reverend Byron Wallschlaeger of the Grace Lutheran Church delivered the morning's invocation:

"Almighty God, Heavenly Father, without whose aid and blessing all our labors are in vain, we beseech Thee to bless us in Thy name, with a firm trust in Thee that we may patiently and cheerfully labor for Thy cause, honor Thy word and evermore praise Thee. Bless us in our meditations and our councils today that our efforts may go forth with greater stride, that indeed our working conditions and our problems may be helped in every way, that everything may be decided to the best interests of those who are in the laboring field.

"Continue to guide the laboring man in his effort wherever he may be, so that he may be doing what is in the best interests of his welfare and to the glory and benefit of his family and his home.

"We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen."

ARCHIE J. MOONEY

Chief of Division of Apprenticeship Standards State Department of Industrial Relations

President Pitts introduced Archie J. Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the State Department of Industrial Relations, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Neil Haggerty, and delegates comprising this 51st convention of

the State Federation of Labor, guests, ladies and gentlemen, and my fellow trade unionists: You know, I haven't got anything to growl about this morning. All I can bring you is words of thanks and commendation.

N. American Conference on Apprenticeship Training

"I have just returned from San Diego where California was the host state, San Diego the host city, to the First North American Conference on Apprenticeship Training. Briefly, it was a standout in every respect. It was a topper. To the men of management, and particularly to the men of labor, do we of the Department of Industrial Relations, of the California Apprenticeship Council and the Division of Apprenticeship Standards want to bring our appreciation for the support and cooperation and the fine work of our fellow trade unionists in California, whose efforts and contributions made that tremendous affair successful as well as possible.

"On our state committee, your own, our own, C. J. Haggerty, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; Otto Never, President of the State Building and Construction Trades Council; Bill Kelly, representing the State Council of Carpenters; the State Association of Machinists, represented by Elie F. Faure; the CIO represented by Bob Clark of the United Steel Workers; also, John Clark of the Automotive IAM union in Oakland, who, as state labor coordinator, did an outstanding job; and, last but far from least, the President of the San Diego Labor Council, C. O. Taylor, who was also

co-chairman of the San Diego committee—all of these rendered real service on behalf of labor.

“In San Diego a most remarkable job was done, and I want to be particularly emphatic in telling you with pride that when the going got to the point where something had to be done and a finish had to be put on, management and labor at San Diego unanimously selected the Secretary of the San Diego Labor Council as the Executive Director of that big proposition held in San Diego last week. In him, they found a man of character, ability, intelligence, integrity and courage, and an outstanding leader; and San Diego and California can well be proud in the fields of labor of their fellow trade unionist, the Secretary of the San Diego Labor Council, my friend, my colleague, your brother and mine—Johnnie Quimby.

Labor's Role in Sacramento

“To the men and women of labor in California it is only fair to state that, due to the fact that there is given to me an opportunity to travel over the state and talk with fellow trade unionists back home, I find therein a remarkable, a pleasant, situation. The men at home and the women at home who comprise the AFL in California appreciate and are vocal in expressing their appreciation of the outstanding job that was done by the representatives of labor in Sacramento this past session of the legislature. To Neil Haggerty and Tommy Pitts and Charlie Scully and my old-time friend and colleague Harry Finks, and all the other representatives of labor who were there, is due a tremendous vote of appreciation, because in the history of California there never have been so many anti-labor bills introduced, so much opposition developed to take away from labor the rights that they have gained through the years.

“Due to that leadership of labor in Sacramento and the propounding of labor philosophy, the righteousness of its cause, its faith in the future, we can attribute the success, outstanding success, because they were able to convince those who did not understand, those who failed to understand, of the right side of labor's propositions, to the end that with the tenor of the times against us, with the whole setup seemingly in opposition, labor in California came out of Sacramento, thanks to that splendid leadership there, without any loss of prestige, without any loss of material things or the gains that it has made through the years.

“As one lowly member of this organization I want to pay my personal respects, and with pride, to Neil Haggerty and Tommy Pitts and all the rest of the men up there who did such a magnificent job for labor in Sacramento. With that leadership, labor can look forward with faith and confidence, true to the traditions of the American Federation of Labor. These men, and all those who work with them from our other trades and other internationals, developed in fact that the American Federation of Labor was truly and frightfully named American.

“Indeed, these are trying times. No organization, no group is more steadfast and determined in its support of the American system, the American way of life and our democratic institutions. True to that American tradition, our men in Sacramento stood fast and worked for America as we understand it, a free nation in a free world.

“Thank you very much. Again my congratulations and commendations to all you folks, and thanks for the privilege of being here to tell you once again how much we appreciate your continuing support in that field of developing young men of skilled occupations where management and labor cooperate in a democratic atmosphere in the condition of society where men can meet and bargain freely in their own way and come up with their own conclusions. That is the American way. That is the foundation of our American labor movement. I am proud to say I belong. Thanks a lot.” (Loud applause.)

GORDON H. WENTON

Department Commander The Veterans of Foreign Wars

President Pitts presented Gordon H. Wenton, Department Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who spoke to the convention as follows:

“Ladies and gentlemen of the California State Federation of Labor. It is a privilege to appear before your 51st convention representing the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of California. For many years our organizations have worked very closely together with the greatest of harmony and we know that this relationship will continue through the years to come.

“Many of the delegates seated before me now are comrades of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and many of the comrades of Veterans of Foreign Wars who are not here are members of AFL organizations.

“You have already heard many speak-

ers representing various organizations, and having just returned from our 54th annual encampment in Milwaukee, I know that you do not want to hear a lengthy speech at this time. I know that you are assembled here to transact business of mutual benefit for your organization and that you have some very weighty business ahead of you, so I shall not burden you with any long-winded discussion. However, there is just one thing that I would like to call to your attention, and I think it is very important to your organization as well as to ours, the Veterans of Foreign Wars. And that is the threat to American democracy, to the dignity of the individual, which now faces us both within and without our national boundaries. And of course I refer to Communism.

"We must begin to join together to see that this 'ism, which would destroy the dignity of the individual, which would relegate the working man to the status of a machine, which would destroy democracy, is never allowed to gain a foothold in the United States.

"Fighting the subversive influence of Communism is a very difficult job. Too many people and too many organizations fail to differentiate between the true liberal and the subversive. Persecution of true liberals in the long run will probably injure the future development of our nation more than the persecution of the subversives will help that development. What we need is something more concrete, something more definite. And in a general sort of way, I think that this is it:

"We must see that in this democracy of ours we obliterate all race, class and religious differences. We must remove thereby the breeding sources of Communism. We must foster the spirit of democracy and patriotism so that our future generations will not be deluded by the lies of Communism. We must educate ourselves so that we fully understand the implications and responsibilities of democracy and then be willing to assume those responsibilities. We must be positive, not negative, in our approach. We must live democracy, and, God willing, we will never fall prey to either communist or fascist dogma.

"With that little thought I want to again extend the greetings of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States to this 51st convention. I know that your transactions of business here in the closing days of your convention will be

successful, that it will be for the mutual benefit of all Americans.

"Thank you very much for this privilege." (Loud applause.)

JACK GOLDBERGER

President, San Francisco Labor Council

President Pitts recognized Delegate Jack Goldberger, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, who spoke to the delegates as follows:

"After hearing Congressman Shelley yesterday afternoon, realizing the difficulties that we are having in Congress, also realizing the difficulty of electing people to office, and due to the fact that we have been taking position after position at the State Federation of Labor in regard to how we would like to enact certain laws or amend certain laws, I feel that it is no more than right, as I stated on the opening day of the convention, that you people on the state level are the ones who should establish the policy, should establish the way that we should do something to elect the people back to office.

"It is all well and good that the labor movement as a general rule gives an endorsement or recommends that we should elect certain people. But it is not true, as far as labor is concerned, that we are there not only when the votes are needed but when the finances are needed. We are always willing to give a good hand to a person whom we have endorsed, but when the time comes that we can advertise the good features of those particular people, we are not in a position to do it. I know that in Congressional elections we cannot do it out of our treasuries, but it is a good example to do it on the state level to show that the people on the state level are willing to start voluntary contributions in the ranks of labor so that others can follow along.

"To set that example, we have people at each table who will pass among you while the roll call is being taken, so that we will have funds to start the campaign for the 1954 elections for Congressmen running for re-election or new candidates that we may endorse.

"I hope that you will give even if it does hurt, because that is the only way that the labor movement has been able to make any progress in the past, and I think it is a good way to start the fight again to show our people that we are behind these candidates in 1954.

"I hope that you can give and I hope that you can give liberally so that we can

do that. Thank you, delegates, and I hope you will do it." (Loud applause.)

**Roll Call on Concurrence in
Report of Committee on Legislation
on Resolutions Nos. 74 and 183**

President Pitts announced that the convention had now arrived at the special order of business set for the morning: the roll call vote to be taken on the report of the Committee on Legislation on **Resolutions Nos. 74 and 183.**

The roll call vote was taken.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Pres-

ident Pitts announced the results, as follows:

YES (to concur in the committee's recommendation to non-concur in the resolutions): 139,442.

NO: 257,135.

President Pitts thereupon declared that the motion to adopt the committee's recommendation to non-concur in **Resolutions Nos. 74 and 183** had been lost.

Recess

The convention thereupon recessed at 3:10 p.m. to reconvene at 4:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 4:35 p.m.

GLEN SLAUGHTER

**Research Director, Labor's League for
Political Education**

President Pitts introduced Glen Slaughter, Research Director, Labor's League for Political Education, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Chairman Pitts, Secretary Haggerty and delegates to this great California State Federation of Labor convention. I have sat here for the last two days, and listening to the roll call votes, I could not help but think of the Democratic National Convention last year. As Neil said, it was a great lesson in democracy. The rumor got around that maybe we could work out some other roll call votes!

"I want to bring you the greetings of Jim McDevitt, who is the Director of Labor's League for Political Education. I assure you that Jim would have been with you today rather than sending me in his place, except that our administrative committee meeting with the AF of L Executive Council took place this morning in Chicago. So obviously he could not be in two places at the same time.

"It was a great pleasure for me to hear your very able Congressman, Jack Shelley, address you yesterday. Jack, you know, is the man who did a great service to the country not many months ago when he exposed the fact that the party in power in Washington is not incorruptible. Last November we were led to believe that the Democrats had a patent on corruption, but you remember it was Jack who exposed the fact that the somewhat sanctimonious Secretary of Agriculture,

Ezra Benson, had made a small deal with some western speculators for some of the soya beans that the taxpayers had in storage so that they might have made a killing. So ever since they are saying that Jack is the man who 'spilled the beans' on the Republicans.

"Jack is doing a great job back there.

"I do not bring you any personal message from other Californians who have not come back. However, when I got in the airport Monday to come out here I picked up the New York Times, and I did tear out one clipping. It is a full picture spread showing a Californian by the name of Nixon, who is now Vice President.

"As you know, Nixon took up golf last February because of the President's liking for the game. He is practicing very hard. I know that it will bring great joy to all of you here to learn that Nixon broke 100 last Sunday in New Jersey. The comment of one of the less reverent caddies, according to the newspaper columnists, was that they call him 'Beach Boy' because he was in the sand traps all the time. I don't know about that, but that is what the story says.

"But I do know that in the picture he has that same very grim expression on his face after taking a cut at the ball that he had on the billboards out here when he was supposedly on guard for America in 1950. At any rate, it is encouraging to know that he is spending his time getting a little recreation back there in New Jersey.

"I also do not bring you the greetings of another distinguished Californian who has risen to a high place, namely Senator Knowland. He is now the Senate Leader back there.

"It is one of those curious things in

Washington: how Knowland could be the leader. It is certainly a case of the blind leading the blind as far as we can see.

"I was also very interested to notice in the paper when I came out here that two of your very economy-minded Congressmen have taken to traveling, accompanied by their families, at the expense of the taxpayers.

"I do not want you to think that I am being prejudiced here. I think it is fine that they can take vacations, too. But they have been screaming economy. And I notice that Congressman Scudder has found it convenient to take his wife to Europe on a government vessel at the taxpayers' expense, though he has no business over there. We all wish him to have a very nice vacation while he is over there. And I notice that your freshman Congressman Wilson, who was also economy-minded, got the government to take him, his wife and children to Hawaii. I am sure that we are glad to know that, too.

LLPE Funds

"When I talked with Neil a few weeks ago in regard to what he would like me to discuss at the convention, he said, 'Just talk about one thing, and that is collecting money for the next campaign.' That is what I am going to do. Jack gave you a very good review of what has happened recently in Washington, and I may touch on some of those things, but mainly I want to talk about money.

"Our unions could not operate in the economic field until we had a regular dues system, with regular business agents and officers operating full time, protecting our members. The same thing is true in the political field.

"It reminds me of a story I heard in Arizona from a very distinguished vice president of the Painters' Union. He said that the situation reminded him of the early days of organizing down in the south when the unions first started getting in down there. They organized a small lumber mill in Arkansas. A boss came across one of his colored employees who had been with him for several years, and he asked him: 'Sam, I hear you joined the union.'

"And Sam said: 'That's right, boss. I joined the union.'

"He asked: 'Well, Sam, what do you do in this union?'

"And Sam said: 'Well, boss, I pays my dues. I pays my dues regularly. You can't

have a union run unless you pay your dues.'

"And the boss asked: 'Well, what else do you do, Sam, besides pay your dues regularly?'

" 'Well,' Sam said: 'I goes to the union every two weeks and I take obligations to uphold the flag and to uphold the sanctity of the home.'

"And the boss said: 'Well, that's fine. That sounds like a pretty good thing, Sam.'

"A couple of months later he ran across Sam and he asked him: 'Well, Sam, do you still belong to that union?'

"Sam said: 'That's right, boss. I still belong to the union.'

"The boss asked: 'Do you still pay your dues regularly?'

"Sam said: 'Yes, boss, I pays my dues. I pays my dues regularly. You can't have a union run unless you pay your dues. You have to be right up to the minute on your dues.'

"The boss asked: 'Are you still taking those obligations?'

"Sam said: 'That's right, boss. Every two weeks I goes down to the union and I take obligations to uphold the flag and to uphold the sanctity of the home.'

"And the boss said: 'Now wait a second. About that last one, "upholding the sanctity of the home." Didn't I see you coming out of Sandy Jackson's wife's bedroom the other night when Sandy wasn't home?'

"Sam said: 'That's right. That's different. Because Sandy was way behind in his dues.' (Laughter and applause.)

Labor Must Help Its Friends

"That is about the way it is with our unions. If we are going to keep them strong and solid and protect them against all outsiders, we have got to pay our dues and we have got to raise money to help our friends in politics. Because you know and I know, not only from your deliberations here in regard to problems in your state legislature and on the congressional level in Washington, and now on the administrative level, that the best contracts we have are no stronger than our support in the legislatures. You know this and I know this. There is nothing in the Constitution that guarantees your right to organize unions.

"You know from your own knowledge of the history of this labor movement that a little more than a hundred years ago

unions were illegal conspiracies. Up until 1842, when there was a famous court decision, **Commonwealth v. Hunter**, unions were illegal. A man could be thrown in prison if he stood on the corner with two other men and even discussed asking the boss for an increase in wages.

"The rights that we have in this country, what we built into these union contracts, the protection that we are giving our members were built not because of something our forefathers put into the Constitution, not because of some politicians who felt it would be good for the working people to have these things. They were built there because of the strength of our union organizations, by the determination of our own people, and the pressure that we brought to bear on the politicians, the pressure that we brought to bear to see that better public office holders were elected so that these great laws protecting our unions and our welfare were enacted.

"These things were not given to us. We fought for them. It is up to you to protect them and we must have the finances to do it.

"You know your opposition. Last year alone in Washington, D. C., more than 200 lobby groups spent \$4,800,000 trying to influence the vote of Congressmen. And that is after they were elected to office. I do not need to tell you that the AFL was not one of the big lobbyists. They spent about \$50,000 compared to this \$4,800,000.

Anti-Labor Lobbies in Congress

"Of the top 16 lobbies in Washington, 19 of them are actively engaged, full time, in opposing our program, and most of the others are just either neutral or semi-hostile to us.

"On the top of the list of that lobby group, spending almost \$500,000 last year, was the National Association of Electric Companies—the utility lobby. They hire Purcell Smith, at the highest pay of any lobbyist in Washington. And, gentlemen, I want to say to you that that man has earned his pay. He spent money to influence legislators' votes in favor of his client after he had contributed large sums to their election in the first instance. The men he helped elect to Congress are honorable men. They are paying off just as rapidly as they can in this new regime.

"You know about TVA, how it was cut 25 per cent in its budget. Jack told you about the Hell's Canyon situation in which

the government has withdrawn its petition to build one large dam there to increase the power potential of the Northwest. You know what they have done even against Tom Dewey. The power lobby succeeded, at least temporarily, in stopping the New York Authority from completing dams and power facilities on the American side of Niagara.

"This lobby is getting what it paid for, believe me. In this last election, as you know, testimony was given by conservatives, opposed to us, that \$100 million was spent in 1952 to elect people. And you know how much was spent through your League: a quarter of a million dollars—one-fourth of one per cent of that total. No wonder we do not find too many friendly faces in Congress and some of our state legislatures. We have got to do better, because when conservatives are spending that kind of money to convince the American people that black is white, they are bound to be successful to a certain extent.

"I do not know how you feel about it, but around my neighborhood last November my wife and I used to take a lot of kidding because of the Stevenson stickers all over our car. But I will tell you right now: in my neighborhood we have a lot of government employees, and some of them do not have their jobs now, and the others are plenty worried. I am proud of the action that the American Federation of Labor took even though they went down with the loser. They were for the right man when they endorsed Adlai Stevenson for President! (Loud applause.)

Present Policy in Washington

"Now I am going to make a few remarks about how this question of money is reflected in present policy in Washington, D. C., in some of the actions that have taken place. Because Jack Shelley did such a thorough job yesterday, I am going to be brief. But in my remarks I want it strictly understood that I am saying this in a non-partisan manner; that we have been just as critical of many Democrats when they were in power, and we are just as critical of many Democrats who are now in office. Political education means keeping our eye on what they are doing.

"Here is the record. When I say that I am not critical of Eisenhower, I believe, as Lloyd Mashburn said, that Eisenhower has a sympathy for the working people. But I also say this: You can't eat sympathy.

"I am not critical of Eisenhower. I do not blame him for anything that may have

happened in the last six months. I blame the millions of Americans who would not believe Ike when he honestly told them many months before he was nominated that he was not qualified by his past experience to take up the reins of the most important civil government job in the world. They are the ones who would not listen to him.

"You do not send an apprentice to do a journeyman's job. And that is exactly what the American people did when Eisenhower was talked into, and I believe a little reluctantly, running for the Presidency. They picked a man who is extremely capable in his own field and very much a journeyman in his own field. But he was not and is not qualified to take over the difficult reins of civilian government. We expected him not to know all the answers at first when he was elected, and we still have reason to believe that he wants to be fair to the American people. But we had hoped that he would gather around him men who would give him good advice, who would tell him to make the right decisions. We could not be too sure of the support he would get in Congress.

"I do not like to speak ill of the dead, but I remember hearing Senator Taft say to the National Press Club a year ago in Washington, D. C., that he would not repeal any part of the New Deal legislation; all he would do would be to cut the appropriations so they would not work.

"Death by Appropriation"

"That is what I call 'death by appropriation.' There is another way, and that is to appoint to administer the laws that have been enacted, men who are opposed to those laws. That is what I call 'death by appointment.'

"Well, believe me, in the last six months we have seen a combination of this, a sort of squeeze play, with Congress on the one hand cutting appropriations, and on the other hand somebody giving Eisenhower some bad advice on his appointments.

"We did not know it would be that way at first, because one of the first appointments was in the Department of Labor: Martin Durkin. He is certainly one of labor's great men. Some of you wonder how he stays there. Let me say that it is important to us that Martin Durkin stay there, because he has the power of the enforcement of the Bacon-Davis law, the Walsh-Healey Act, and the minimum wage laws. You know how important they are in setting the standards. Someone else

in there might decide that a dollar and a half an hour is enough for bricklayers for men bidding on government jobs. With Martin Durkin in there you know that that is not going to happen. It is extremely important that he stay there, and we should be grateful to Eisenhower for having appointed him.

"Death by Appointment"

"But then what did Eisenhower do? He turned around and appointed as his own Legislative Counsel in the White House a man who is supposed to draft all the legislation in which the President is interested and push it on the Hill. He appointed Gerald Morgan, the man who admitted in 1949 before a Congressional Committee that he was the one who took \$7,500 for drafting the Hartley version of the Taft-Hartley Act in the behind-stage operation here. He is the one who admitted that no labor man was consulted, that only Gerald Reilly and another individual of the same caliber were so consulted. He is in the White House. He is the one who is supposed to be responsible for drafting White House recommendations. That may explain in part why we have not had any good recommendations from the White House, as Jack Shelley has told you.

"That what happened? We had this situation in housing, where the President appointed Albert Cole to administer that law. Jack Shelley mentioned that. And I do not see that it is necessary for me to mention that he appointed to handle the farm laws a man who comes from the corporate farm interests; who said last spring, in February, certainly after taking office, that he did not believe in price supports; that all he was interested in was developing the moral fiber of the citizens.

"He is a very fine man, I am sure, in his own field; but he certainly is not doing the farmers any good. As a result of his operations, last week every single farm equipment company in this country, with the exception of Allis-Chalmers, laid off workers because the farmer's income has gone down and the farmers are afraid it is going down further. They do not have the courage to go out and buy equipment. And when they stop buying equipment they affect our jobs.

"We have another perfect example of this business of killing legislation by appointment. It is very important to you and me that this country remain a competitive economy, not like in Europe where you have private cartels dividing up

markets, limiting production, and maintaining a certain amount of unemployment all the time. That is a serious situation, and we have anti-trust laws which are supposed to prevent it.

Anti-Trust Law Enforcement

"But what has happened in the anti-trust field? You can criticize Truman if you want, but he did his best to enforce the anti-trust laws, as even his enemies would admit. What has happened since last spring?

"First of all, the great champion of competitive business and a friend of labor, John Carson, found that his term was up on the Federal Trade Commission, which is supposed to enforce these laws. John Carson was replaced by a man by the name of Ed Haughrey, who was then the general counsel of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and who was at that time in the courts fighting one of the most important decisions rendered against business by the Federal Trade Commission. It is called the 'Quantity Discount' case. Here is a man who jumped from attorney in his own case to judge in his own case. Maybe that was the change that the people voted for, but I do not think it was.

"Now what has happened? Steve Spengler's term is up next month, and he is a very good friend of labor. They have announced the appointment to take his place on the Federal Trade Commission. He was a great champion of the small business man of competitive business days. And with whom did they replace him? A former Congressman from Iowa, a man by the name of Gwynne.

"Before I left the office I marked down Gwynne's votes when he was in Congress, and here is how he voted on anti-trust:

"In the 78th Congress there was one vote on anti-trust, and that was to exempt insurance companies from the anti-trust laws. He voted to exempt them. In the 79th Congress the same bill came up again, and he voted wrong. There was another bill that year to exempt railroads, and he voted to exempt railroads. Then in the 80th Congress there were four votes. He voted against investigating the newsprint monopoly, he voted against even the creation of the Small Business Committee, he voted to exempt the interstate gas pipeline companies from the anti-trust action that was contemplated, and he voted again to exempt railroad rate-setting as not a monopoly practice.

"That is the man who is now going to be put in charge of enforcing these laws.

"Would you like to know about the only anti-trust action taken this spring? It was taken down in Louisiana two weeks ago. The anti-trust division of the Department of Justice has taken official action against a little local of the AFL. It is a Farm Labor Union local. They organized all the berry farmers, the strawberry farmers, down in Louisiana in the last couple of years, because the big combination came down there and rigged the strawberry auction to such an extent that it was one of the most horrible examples of farm poverty in the country. The average cash taken home yearly by these independent little farmers was less than \$400 a year. And they begged the Farm Labor Union and the AFL to come in there and help them, and the union did it with the full backing of the parent AFL.

"This is the only action they have taken. This is their 'horrible' example of monopoly. You and I know that that is not monopoly when these farmers get together to protect themselves. The big monopolies are now in the saddle. That is the kind of action we are getting.

Health, Welfare and Education Department

"We have another example of this whole thing over in the new Department of Health, Welfare and Education. It is the Department that handles our social security, as you know. They appointed a woman by the name of Mrs. Hobby, who knew nothing about the Department which she was supposed to head.

"What did she do? She appointed a committee to advise her on social security, and as Jack Shelley told you, it was stacked.

"It was the AFL that exposed that fact when, back in the early spring, we revealed that four out of six members came from the Social Insurance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. And that committee, as you know, is on record for destroying our entire social security structure, spending the \$17 million in reserves that are now being held for you and me, since we built up that fund from our own payroll deductions, and then going back to the county poorhouse and the county charity system.

"After we made a public expose of this fact, as you know, they appointed an AFL man and a CIO man. Of course, they added a couple of more industry people to 'keep the balance right.' But because we were on the inside, we have been successful now to this extent: We have prevented

them from making recommendations for the tearing down of social security. And it was the action of this group, through the influence of the American Federation of Labor representative in particular, that succeeded in bringing Eisenhower around to making the recommendation on the last day of Congress that 10½ more million people be included. They have done a good job in that regard.

"On many of these bills that Jack talked to you about, he told you how Eisenhower is not getting the full support of his own party. And that is true. It is very true. It was true on reciprocal trade, it was true on taxation, it was true on defense against the Communists abroad. As a matter of fact, it led Senator Kerr to make the statement that 'Eisenhower came in on this first session on one wing and a prayer—one wing of the Republican Party and a prayer of thanksgiving for getting Democratic support.' That is about the way it worked out this last session.

"I am not going to mention any more of these appointments, such as the appointment of the biggest war contractor in the country to be in charge of all the war contracts with the Department of Defense. There is no use mentioning some of them that got away like Tom Lyon, whom they appointed to head the Bureau of Mines, to enforce the mine safety laws. As you know, that appointment was withdrawn when it was exposed that Mr. Lyon was on a revocable pension from the Anaconda Copper Company, just the same as if he were an employee of the company at the present time, and that he came out and said that he did not believe in the enforcement of the mine safety law which was passed two years ago.

"We have had some other pretty horrible examples in all of this. I only want to bring this to your attention to make you realize that it is important that we keep on the ball in this political field. And it means raising money.

LLPE Plans for 1954

"Those of you who contributed to this large sum that was gathered here this morning will receive through the mail your LLPE cards. You have got to go back and talk to your members. This is your fight. As you know, LLPE has a program now to work on next year. The program is this:

"First, we have to have enough money to help out in the primaries next year. As you know, there are 34 seats up next year, and 16 out of the 34 will take place in one-

party states, where the decision must be made in the primary elections. If we wait until November, it is too late.

"In years past we made collections only in election years. That is too late. We must have enough money this year so that we can go into those primaries well prepared.

"You are in the same situation in California. Because of this cross-filing system, this 'mugwump' system, that you have out here, where a man can run both as a Democrat and a Republican, you have got to have money for the primaries.

"You are a big state; you have a large bulk of the American Federation of Labor membership. But Neil Haggerty will tell you that in your last election out here we sent in to you more money than was collected in the state at that time for your primary elections. That is going to apply all over the country. The money that is collected this year we need to throw into these one-party situations and the situation such as yours here where you have cross-filing. We must have enough money to help our friends.

"Go back to your membership. Make sure that they are given the opportunity. Your members will give you a dollar if you ask for it. When you do ask for it, tell them that 50 cents out of every dollar collected comes back automatically to the state of California. The other 50 cents is not used for printing literature or anything else in Washington. We use AFL money for that. It will be used as this equalization fund to be thrown into these important primaries next year. This money is coming back for political purposes.

New Literature and Information Service

"We are starting a new literature campaign. You saw some of it today. You can obtain unlimited quantities of literature from our office to give to your members for your fund-raising drive. For any of those who are interested in our program, we have the more complete leaflet, 'The Role of the AFL in Politics.' It is brand new.

"In addition, we are starting another program. We are using the mailing lists of the financial secretaries which we have for the receipt of these books, and we are going to send once a month a political memorandum explaining some important political action so that you may go into your local unions and pass this material on to your members. One will go to every local union.

"But when you are doing this, I want you to think of one thing. This is not something new in the AFL. This is an old program. Don't let your members think that this just started back in 1947. Tell them the history of our program. In 1881, when the AFL was formed, they passed a platform. In that platform there were only 13 points—no more. Of those 13, 12 were for specific pieces of legislation and the 13th was for the election of office-holders who had passed the first 12.

AFL Traditionally Non-Partisan

"Under Samuel Gompers, we had a real non-partisan political program. They tell you that Adlai Stevenson is the first president we ever endorsed. That is not true. Many years ago we had a non-partisan program identical in structure with our League today. It was first called 'Labor's Representation Committee.' In 1920 they changed the name to 'Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the AFL.' We raised money, we got our members registered, we got them out to the polls, we made endorsements. And when you are worried about money, the fact that we only raise a quarter to a half million dollars in an election is a great improvement, believe me. Back in 1926, under Samuel Gompers' non-partisan program, nationally they raised only \$8,740.70.

"So we have come a long way. It takes time and it takes patience to build our political program. It is going to take you the same time and patience to build our political program that it took to build ourselves in the economic field.

"Remember, we endorsed Bryan in 1908, Wilson in 1912 and 1916, Cox in 1920, and always on the same non-partisan basis and in identically the same manner as we do it now, after presenting our program to the platform committees of both parties and then taking action on the basis of the individual, not the party.

"In 1924, when we endorsed the third party candidacy of Lafollette, who was a Republican, for President, and Wheeler, a Democrat, for Vice President on the new Independent Progressive Party ticket, that, too, was done on a non-partisan basis, on the basis of which candidates were best. We do it today. We are not out for Republicans or Democrats. We are out for the interests of the laborer. And that is the way we have got to go on. Remember, if we lie down, our enemies won't.

Enemies of Labor

"The biggest permanent lobby year in and year out in Washington, subsidized by the biggest corporations in this country, is an outfit called the Committee for Constitutional Government. Think about this. You may not even have heard of this organization. They are the biggest permanent lobby in Washington. They have sent out in the last seven years 82 million pieces of literature damning labor, damning public schools, damning public housing, and all the other things in which we believe. They have sent out and sold or given away 760,000 books. They have sent out for radio use 10,000 transcriptions on records. They have sent out 350,000 telegrams. They have put in papers 536 full-page ads. And believe me, that is not hay.

"We are up against tough competition. And do you want to know that this spring Welford King, the chairman of this Committee for Constitutional Government, came right out and told the Taft-Hartley hearings in Congress what he thought about labor? He said, when asked whether he thought working men would have the right to join unions, 'I do not. If they want to have a social union, it is fine, but not unions to interfere with wages and hours. I think labor ought to be bought and sold in the market place just like any other commodity and business.'

"Gentlemen, we have enemies, and big ones. The only way we are going to keep them in their place and protect our members and protect our unions is to get our members registered, is to get them to vote for the right people, and to be active and participate for the benefit of these candidates, and to collect money.

Prospects Bright for California LLPE

"You in California are one of the most progressive State Federations in this country. You have one of the best organized leagues. You are going to do a better job from year to year.

"I have often heard it said, 'Well, maybe we have to have a good depression, we have to get kicked in the teeth, before our membership will wake up.'

"That reminds me of the fellow who went to the doctor in the middle of the winter with a terrible cold. He said, 'Doc, will you take care of this cold?'

"And the doctor said, 'No, I can't do anything for a cold.'

"The man asked, 'What do you mean you can't do anything for a cold? You

are a doctor, you have a big office, you have lots of money. Do you mean to say that you can't even do anything for a lousy little cold?'

"The doctor said, 'I am sorry, I can't do anything for a cold. We don't know very much about the common cold.'

"The man lost his temper, and finally the doctor said, 'You do this.' He marked down on a slip of paper certain instructions. He said on this slip of paper, 'Go home, take a hot shower, a real steamy shower, for ten minutes; rush out dripping wet and steaming; run in front of a wide-open window, and stand there for ten minutes with a cold breeze blowing.'

"The man asked, 'Will that cure my cold, Doc?'

"The doctor said, 'No, it won't cure your cold. It will give you pneumonia—and we know how to cure pneumonia.' (Laughter and applause.)

"I don't think that we have to get pneumonia to do something about it. Let's take the steps that are necessary to take in order to get our friends back in office and to make sure that we protect our members in the best way possible.

"I know that you are going to do that. I hope that next year when one of us is out here from this office, we can say that you are on your way for a very successful political campaign in 1954, that you are going to place a friend in every possible spot in Congress, in your state legislature, and in your Senate, and possibly, if you are going to have a new Governor, that you will have a friend of labor in that spot also.

"I wish you all the luck in the world, and thank you very much for your time and attention." (Loud applause.)

Further Action on Resolutions Nos. 74 and 183

Delegate Joseph J. Diviny (Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco) moved that **Resolution No. 74** be adopted and **Resolution No. 183** be filed. The motion was duly seconded.

Delegate Charles F. May (Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco) moved to amend this motion to provide that **Resolution No. 74** be referred to the incoming Executive Council for a report back to the convention next year. The motion to amend was duly seconded.

Delegates J. W. Buzzell (Hotel Service Employees No. 765, Los Angeles), and Jack Goldberger (Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, San Francisco)

spoke against the proposed amendment. Delegate Pat Somerset (Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood) called for the previous question, and the delegates voted to close debate.

The amendment to the original motion was defeated. The original motion to concur in **Resolution No. 74** and to file **Resolution No. 183** was thereupon adopted.

EDWARD S. MILLER

General Secretary-Treasurer, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union

President Pitts introduced Edward S. Miller, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Secretary Haggerty, and delegates: Again it is a pleasure for me to receive the invitation to say hello, especially here in California where you have such a splendid climate. The weather back in Cincinnati at this time of the year isn't always so pleasant.

"First, I want to extend to you greetings from my General President, Hugo Ernst. It seems that our interest in the union has a lot to thank the state of California for. We're very proud of our almost 90,000 members in this state, but you gave us our General President and our Director of Organization, Jack Weinberger, who are still members of the Waiters' Local here in San Francisco, Local 30.

"I know that you have been listening to a lot of fine speeches here this week, and I will not try to keep you very long. There is a message that we think that you ought to know, and it not only affects our crafts but it comprises many of your people who will be out of work if something isn't done.

Menace of High Taxes and the "Drys"

"High taxation on liquor, high taxation on cabarets, is closing hundreds of places throughout the United States; Miami, Florida, New York City, and up and down the entire West Coast. It affects the variety artists; it affects the stagehands; it affects the teamsters; and it affects many other crafts in the legal liquor industry.

"There is a move on by the Drys throughout the United States. It might surprise you to know that in the state of

Kentucky, where more whiskey is distilled and made legally than any place in the world, out of the 120 counties in the state of Kentucky, 83 of those counties are bone dry! I wonder what would happen to the taxpayers of the state of Kentucky if they lost that revenue. Millions and millions of dollars go into the state treasury, but still they will vote dry.

"It is something that has to do with the laboring people of our country, that they must wake up to. In my new home state of Ohio, about three-fourths of the counties are dry. And every year, election years, hundreds and hundreds of counties and townships are drying up. There is a move on by the dry movement and a crusade by the people of the WCTU organizations, that seems to have nothing else to do but take some of the rights away from the people.

"The high taxation has reversed the consumption of legal liquors going over the bar. It used to be 65 per cent, and 35 per cent consumed in their homes. Now this is just reversed: only 35 per cent of the legal liquor is consumed in hotels, restaurants, and taverns. That alone throws hundreds and hundreds of our people out of work—high taxation, and high taxation is something which your wine industry here in this great state is concerned with; that high taxation still applies.

"Our International Union, along with other national unions, has formed a committee to work. I understand that this convention here has passed a resolution, something along these lines. I hope, and sincerely hope, that you will follow through on it.

Return of the Bootlegger

"This situation has also brought back the bootlegger, taking millions and millions of dollars away from our government. You are going back and looking at news headlines that you used to see twenty and twenty-five years ago about big stills being raided. Just a few days ago in the city of Cleveland two police officers were caught heisting a truck with \$34,000 worth of legal liquors. Those are the things that we're seeing back east and in the middle west and probably out in this part of the country, too. We are very anxious to do something about it, and we are very thankful for this organization in passing this resolution.

"I want to congratulate this convention on the selection of its officers. I have had the pleasure of knowing Tommy Pitts for quite some time. I have had the pleasure

of knowing your congenial Secretary, Neil Haggerty. I have a lot of respect for them, and I hear their names mentioned back east. I hear their names mentioned at the Executive Council of the AFL, and I assure you that they hold the respect of the entire labor movement. I think I have made this statement once before, but in my travels throughout the country I think the California State Federation is one of the most outstanding federations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. (Applause.)

Unity of Labor Never More Important

"If there was ever a time that labor should be solid, united as one, now is that time. With the reactionary groups, not only of one political party but of both political parties, labor is going to have to wake up and do something on election days. I don't care what a man's politics may be, if he is a friend of labor he will receive my vote. We have just as many reactionary Democrats as we have reactionary Republicans, and you can look to the southern states for them. Maybe some day labor will get its share of what it earns below the Mason-Dixon Line. Our various international unions have spent millions and millions of dollars trying to bring the workers in the south out of the mud and rut that they have been in for a century or more. We have made little headway. But we have not given up, and we will not give up to the group who wants to keep labor down, where they can be paid off in black-eyed peas and turnip greens like they do in the south today. It is our duty to elect any liberal person to Congress and to the Senate to protect the rights of the worker. We are mighty proud of your Representative, Jack Shelley, and I wish you could send Havenner back in there, too; we need him. (Applause.)

"Any person who goes to Washington now, a friend of labor, should have the support of the entire labor movement. And being divided isn't going to get support. We have to have a solid political organization from the precinct up to win our points.

"Mr. Chairman, I hope to be invited back here again wherever the convention may be held next year, and I want to thank you for this opportunity of saying hello to just a grand bunch of people! Thank you." (Loud and sustained applause.)

Voluntary Contributions to LLPE

Secretary Haggerty made the following announcement:

"I am pleased to announce, and to express my gratitude to the delegates for their generosity in their contributions made by them this morning to the voluntary fund of the LLPE, that a grand total of \$1,792.08 was collected for that fund. That will assist, I am sure, some Congressman along the way. As you know, we must depend upon voluntary contributions from our membership to assist federal candidates. While the dues and taxes you pay as League members—those of you who belong, and those who do not should not waste any time getting into it—that tax money cannot be spent on anything but state offices such as the Assemblyman, Senator and so forth. Any moneys raised to assist Congressional candidates must be raised voluntarily. So remember that when you are called upon to make your contributions to your local and federal Leagues, it must be done in a voluntary manner."

Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Wendell Phillips reported for the committee as follows:

Policy Statement 6. Housing

Section a. Labor condemns the undisguised efforts of the anti-public housing forces to confine millions of low-income families to slum areas throughout the nation, and reaffirms its strong support in favor of full implementation of the low-rent public housing and slum clearance provisions of the 1949 Housing Act, as well as the enactment of a liberalized program for cooperative and nonprofit housing at low interest rates to meet the needs of middle-income families.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section b. The Administration's high interest rate policy, which has forced up GI and FHA rates, will take away millions of dollars annually from home buyers.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section c. Labor condemns the weakness of Congress in succumbing to the pressures of the real estate and landlord

interests in killing federal rent controls in all but a few critical defense areas as of July 31, and pledges itself to carry on the fight against all unjustified increases in rents.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 25—"Relocatable Dwellings Under Defense Housing Program"; **Resolution No. 26**—"Restore Appropriations to Low Rent Public Housing Program"; **Resolution No. 73**—"Restore Units in Low Rent Housing Construction Program"; **Resolution No. 79**—"Housing Program"; **Resolution No. 83**—"Public Housing Program"; **Resolution No. 170**—"Housing Program."

The committee report:

"The subject matters of these resolutions are similar, namely the problem of housing.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 170** and in **Resolution No. 79**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 25**, **Resolution No. 26**, **Resolution No. 73**, and **Resolution No. 83** be filed, because they are covered under **Resolution No. 79** and **Resolution No. 170**, and under **Statement of Policy 6. Housing.**"

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement 7. Civil Rights

Section a. Organized labor pledges continued support of all legitimate efforts to eliminate racial and religious discrimination from the life of the nation.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section b. Despite recent setbacks, the Federation will continue to press for the establishment of fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers, whether accomplished by Presidential executive order, by federal or state legislation, or by local ordinance.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section c. Civil liberties are the bulwark of American democracy and must be defended against extremists of every shade.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 153—"Fair Employment Practices."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second Whereas be amended by inserting in line 3, after the word 'are' the words 'in many cases.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 51—"Fair Employment Practices Act."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is adequately covered under **Statement of Policy 7, Civil Rights**, and **Resolution No. 153** heretofore concurred in by this convention.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 101—"Federation's Human Relations Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 92—"Support National Association for the Advancement of Colored People"; **Resolution No. 155**—"Civil Rights."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the support of the NAACP, along with a concurrence in the general policy statement and other resolutions adopted by this convention.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 155** and further recommends that **Resolution No. 92** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 42—"Negotiate Fair Employment Practices In Contracts."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the last Resolved be stricken, and as so amended, that this resolution be concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 86—"Federal Civil Rights Legislation"; **Resolution No. 108**—"Fair Employment Practices Legislation."

The committee report:

"Both of these resolutions deal with civil rights legislation, fair employment practices legislation, and in the opinion of your committee are adequately covered in **Statement of Policy 7, Civil Rights**, and **Resolutions Nos. 153, 101, 155, and 42**, already approved by this convention.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that **Resolution No. 86** and **Resolution No. 108** be filed, and further recommends, with respect to the request in **Resolution No. 108**, that the Federation go on record in support of an initiative with respect to this subject matter, that this portion of the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for consideration, since it involves an expenditure of funds and the formulation of an extensive program."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 81—"Oppose the Filibuster in the U.S. Senate."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 154—"No Segregation in Housing."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 110—"Condemn McCarthy and McCarthyism"; **Resolution No. 156**—"Eradication of McCarthyism."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar: the condemnation of the tactics of Senator McCarthy.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 156**, and further recommends that **Resolution No. 110** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 68—"Repeal Unfair Provisions of McCarran-Walter Immigration Act"; **Resolution No. 87**—"Revise McCarran-Walter Act."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions

is similar; namely: the condemnation of the McCarran-Walter Act.

"Your committee recommends as a substitute as a whole the following resolution:

"Whereas, A further contribution to the economic, political, social, cultural, scientific and material growth of the U. S. can be assured by welcoming deserving immigrants to our shores through the adoption of a sound and closely controlled immigration and naturalization policy; and

"Whereas, Such a wise immigration policy would inspire the valiant champions of freedom throughout the world to renewed faith and determination by offering the hope of refuge to some victims of Communist and Fascist totalitarian oppression; and

"Whereas, By insuring equitable treatment of foreign born residents of the U. S. and providing for immigration commensurate with the domestic requirements of the U. S. and based on fair standards, a shining example of democracy in action can be demonstrated to the world; and

"Whereas, Officers of the American Federation of Labor have testified against Public Law 414 (the so-called McCarran-Walter Act of 1952) because it discriminates against persons and establishes national quotas based on prejudice because of ancestry, nationality and race; and

"Whereas, This Act undermines civil liberties and constitutional guarantees by relegating naturalized citizens to a second-class status without the same rights accorded native Americans, by permitting deportation retroactively under vague criteria which are open to administrative abuse, and by providing no adequate appeal from arbitrary bureaucratic decisions; and

"Whereas, Extensive revision and amendment of the Act has been urged by leaders of the American Federation of Labor, outstanding clergymen representing Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish religious groups, and by leading spokesmen of both the Republican and Democratic Parties; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor favors repeal of the unfair provisions of public Law 414; and be it further

"Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor shall work with other democratic organizations toward enactment of immigration and naturalization law provisions which will

1. Abolish the national-origin quota sys-

tem and substitute a unified quota system which would allocate immigration visas without discrimination because of national origin, race, color or religion;

2. Welcome new immigrants into the U. S. in substantial numbers to be determined on the basis of standards taking into consideration the following factors:

The needs and capacities of the U. S.;

The ability of individual immigrants to make their contribution to the growth of the U. S.;

Asylum for victims of totalitarian oppression;

Reunion of families;

The foreign policy requirements of the U. S.;

The plight of uprooted and dispossessed peoples;

3. Provide for an adequate system of appeal from administrative decisions;

4. Safeguard equal rights, equal privileges and equal status for native and naturalized citizens of the U. S.;

5. Protect the security of the United States by prohibiting immigration into the U. S. of persons who are proven supporters of totalitarian parties—Communists, Nazis and Fascists, without penalizing those who once had such beliefs but are now devoted supporters of democracy."

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the substitute and the filing of Resolutions Nos. 68 and 87."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 93—"Greetings to the Jewish Labor Committee."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 161—"Appointment of Byrnes to the United Nations."

The committee report:

"This resolution contains a long series of allegations dating back to 1910 as to the activities of one James F. Byrnes, who is presently Governor of South Carolina. Now, there was no one on the Committee on Resolutions who would admit that he was old enough to remember things that happened back in 1910. So, while the committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, the committee recom-

mends the deletion of all the statements in the Whereas, and insertion of the following:

"Whereas, James F. Byrnes in the past throughout his career, by and large has been a proponent of discrimination and antagonistic to many fundamental programs fostered by labor; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor, for these reasons, calls upon the President of the United States to recall the appointment of James F. Byrnes as United

States delegate to the United Nations; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 6:25 p.m., to reconvene at 9:30 a.m., Friday, August 14, 1953.

FIFTH DAY

Friday, August 14, 1953

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 9:45 a.m.

Invocation

Reverend Ettore DiGiantomasso of St. John's Methodist Church delivered the following invocation:

"We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for having brought us thus far in the affairs of this convention. Grant to our nation unity, peace and concord. Be Thou with the world and all its needs. Grant us wisdom and increased aptitude in living the life of Thy sons and daughters. Help us fully to use the grace given to us and to be cheerfully ready to put our faith to the test.

"Forgive our timidity at times and our reluctance to think our way through our difficulties, our helplessness, when Thou has provided our aid. Help us to live and think and work in these testing times. As free men of Thy kingdom and as we prepare to bring this convention to a close, may Thy blessings rest upon all its members and the leaders, that they may continue to dedicate their lives to greater achievements in the field of labor.

"We ask all in the name of our common Father and Lord. Amen."

Report of Committee on Resolutions

Acting Chairman Roy Brewer of the Committee on Resolutions reported for the committee as follows:

Policy Statement 8. Education

Section a. The organizing of teachers into unions is necessary to raise working conditions to the level which will attract an adequate supply of competent teachers.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section b. Federal aid to education is imperative to overcome the shortages of school buildings and teachers throughout the nation.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section c. Organized labor must assume greater responsibility in the operation of our public school system in order to prevent big business from controlling the subject matter of education and to assure adequate and unbiased treatment of organized labor's role in modern society.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section d. The State Federation should sponsor a seventh annual labor institute in 1954.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section e. The State Federation of Labor should sponsor its fourth annual labor press institute as a means of achieving a more effective AFL press in California.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section f. The Federation should sponsor its fourth annual scholarship program in 1954, granting three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors in California and Hawaii.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section g. The State Federation should conduct quarterly week-end institutes on critical and timely issues.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 95—"Federal Aid to Education."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 29—"Visual Labor Education."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 30—"Local Committees for Labor Education."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 98—"Quarterly Educational Institutes."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with mandatory quarterly educational institutes.

"**Statement of Policy 8, Education, Section g,** provides for the institution of this program on an experimental basis.

"Action has been taken by this convention approving this position.

"**Resolution No. 98,** however, requires

this to be set up on a mandatory basis, and accordingly your committee believes that it is inconsistent with the above statement of policy. Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 96—"Workers' Education."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the establishment of an extensive educational department within the State Federation of Labor.

"Your committee believes that this will require the expenditure of substantial funds and extensive programming and planning.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution and its subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for study and action as it deems proper."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 105—"Oppose Attacks on UNESCO."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 122—"Make Comprehensive Study of California School Finance."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that there is much merit to the idea presented in this resolution; namely, a thorough study of school financing in the state of California.

"Your committee believes, however, that before a request should be directed to any of the state officials and agencies, a preliminary study should be conducted by the Federation in order that it may present constructive suggestions as to how the state investigative activities should be carried out.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 123—"Condemn Officials for Anti-Union Action at Contra Costa Junior College."

The committee report:

"Your committee notes that this resolution is concerned with the condemnation

of a specific individual who is not available to the committee, and who, even if available to the committee, could not be afforded a sufficient investigation and hearing in respect to the charges contained in the resolution.

"Your committee accordingly is convinced that within the time permitted it at this convention, it would not have sufficient information available to enable it to act intelligently.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for its consideration."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 71—"Labor Education Program to Combat NAM"; **Resolution No. 107**—"Protect Integrity of Public Education."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, an effective labor education program in the field of public education.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 71**, and further recommends that **Resolution No. 107** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 69—"Endorse 'Crusade for Children' Pamphlet."

The committee report:

"In recommending concurrence in this resolution, your committee desires, however, to emphasize the necessity of careful investigation by individuals qualified in the field as to the propriety of conducting a boycott against any particular organization because of an alleged type of production."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement 9. Agricultural Labor

Section a. The plight of the migratory worker, which continues to be ignored, demands ameliorative action along the lines recommended by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor in 1951.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section b. The "wetback" invasion,

which has seriously aggravated the migratory labor problem, continues unabated, and cannot be stopped until a legal penalty is imposed upon the employment of these illegal immigrants.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section c. The Federation continues its opposition to the use of imported contract labor until the need for such labor is justified in individual areas, and until adequate safeguards are provided to protect both domestic and foreign workers.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 24—"Permanent Housing for Migratory Agricultural Labor."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution request that they be permitted to withdraw it.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the request."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 144—"U. S. Government to Take Action to Halt Influx of Wetbacks"; **Resolution No. 88**—"Penalize Employers Who Exploit Mexican Nationals."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, effective action against nationals illegally in our country.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 88**, and further recommends that **Resolution No. 144** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 181—"AFL To Serve on Agencies, etc. Dealing With Farm Labor Problems."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Policy Statement 10. Water and Power

Section a. The Federation, while continuing to support the development of the central valley under reclamation law, firmly opposes the efforts of the corporate farmers and the private power interests to steal our water and power resources

and deprive the general public of the widest possible distribution of the benefits of the Central Valley Project.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Section b. The Federation would consider state acquisition of the Central Valley Project only under conditions which would assure continued distribution of water and power under reclamation law restrictions, including the 160-acre limitation and preference distribution of public power in accordance with federal law, and which would assure continued availability of federal reclamation funds for further development of the central valley as an integrated project.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 46—"Enforce Laws to Prevent Water Pollution."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 67—"Reaffirm Opposition to Central Arizona Project."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 23—"In Defense of our National Resources"; **Resolution No. 149**—"Approve Bureau of Reclamation Program For Water Conservation and Development."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is concerned with the problem of water and power and the relationship of the Bureau of Reclamation with respect thereto.

"Your committee directs the attention of the convention to the discussion of this subject matter under **Statement of Policy 10, Water and Power**, which your committee believes fully discusses this problem.

"Your committee, however, desires to note its present concern with respect to the attitude of the Bureau of Reclamation under the existing administration, and accordingly believes that it is a subject matter which necessitates mature and ex-

tensive deliberation before formally adopting a position either in support of or in opposition to its future activities and policies.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that these resolutions be filed, but that the subject matter of the resolutions be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study and action."

Delegate Victor J. Lazarro (Retail Clerks No. 428, San Jose) spoke in opposition to filing the resolutions; Acting Chairman Brewer and Delegate John F. Condon spoke in support of the committee's recommendation. Following the debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 7—"Local Unions to Display 'AFL'"; **Resolution No. 8**—"Notify Public That Projects Are Being Constructed by AFL Building Tradesmen"; **Resolution No. 9**—"Display 'AF of L' on Union Buttons"; **Resolution No. 10**—"Signs at Entrance to Cities and Towns to Give AFL Council Meeting Place and Time"; **Resolution No. 12**—"Advertise AF of L on National Basis."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, the publicity and display of the symbol AFL.

"Your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 7** be amended by striking the last Resolved; that **Resolution No. 8** be amended by striking the last Resolved; that **Resolution No. 9** be amended by striking the last Resolved; and that **Resolution No. 12** be amended by striking the last Resolved.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in resolutions Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 12.

"Your committee further recommends that, on adoption of such recommendation, the Secretary of the Federation be requested to prepare an appropriate resolution combining the concepts embraced in these four resolutions, and present it for action to the AFL convention.

"Your committee finally recommends that with respect to **Resolution No. 10**, in the opinion of your committee it is highly impractical to accomplish its objective, and that such resolution be not concurred in.

"I might add that the purpose of striking the last Resolved of these various resolutions is to make it possible for the Secretary to incorporate the subject matter in a single resolution. Were they adopted as presented, then the Secretary

would be mandated to present each of those resolutions in their form to the AFL; so that the purpose of the recommendations of the committee with respect to these four resolutions is to let the Secretary incorporate the content in a single resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 102—"Labor Public Relations Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

ZOSIMO R. FALCON

President, Philippine Cement Workers' Union

President Pitts introduced Zosimo R. Falcon, president of the Philippine Cement Workers Union, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Officers of the Federation, brothers and sisters of the movement: I consider it a very real and lasting privilege and good fortune for me to address this group, because I feel that of all the states of the Union, it is in California where there is a concentration of Filipino residents and Filipino workers. If the Philippines will ever be considered as a foreign country, since we became independent in 1946, I feel that it is in this state of California where the Philippines will be considered least foreign, because it is the first step-over when a Filipino gets out from the Philippines and lands on the North American soil from the Pacific Ocean.

"There is not much that you might be interested about in the Philippines today, ever since we were independent, but I feel that as a laboring group we have hearts which tune and beat to the same problems. One thing very important, perhaps, which you will be interested in is how much we are earning there and how we work and the conditions under which we are trained to work on jobs. But first let me give you an idea of the position of the Philippine Commonwealth and the Philippine Republic on the labor movement in the country.

"As early as 1934 the Philippine Commonwealth did give the workers a right to organize and put up a united front for collective bargaining with management. Then laws were passed, and the latest law that we have is the minimum wage law of 1951, which pays the Philippine

workers a minimum wage of four pesos a day—in American money, two dollars a day, or 25 cents an hour.

"There were so many boys in the University of Wisconsin who asked me whether we could live on 25 cents an hour. 'Well,' I said, 'that is not the maximum that we would like to get. We could still go up, but considering the present situation and considering the fact that the Philippines is not very well industrialized, we could not go up as much as we want to.'

"My dear friends, I do not like to make this talk very long, because I feel that you have still so many things to do. We still have problems which are not so well solved, and I consider that with my six months here in the United States, with my observations of the American worker—because I have lived, I have dined, I have eaten, I have slept and I have worked with American workers here in this country, especially trade union officers in factories and cement plants—I have noticed that you are far up in your standards of living as workers. I find out there in Pennsylvania, in New York and Wisconsin, I find out that the workers had very nice, good quarters, very nice, good houses, television sets, radio sets, refrigerators, which we consider in other parts of the world still very, very expensive luxuries, although I have been told that right here in the United States they are not luxuries at all, but they are actually necessities.

"Now I have told you something about the Philippine labor movement, and not only of the Philippines but problems of the other side of the world. But since we have problems and we have things that are very allied in nature, I come to you bringing you greetings of good will and brotherhood of all the workers of the other side of the Pacific whose problems are also the same as yours. I feel that we will be together in the future in any effort or undertaking that we will have for the advancement of the laboring class. I thank you." (Applause.)

LINNEA N. ALEXANDER

Delegate Linnea N. Alexander (Teachers No. 1021, Los Angeles) addressed the following remarks to the delegates:

"Brother President, Secretary, distinguished guests and fellow delegates:

"As a teacher, and speaking as a delegate from Teachers' Union No. 1021 of Los Angeles, we are encouraged that this 51st convention of the California State

Federation of Labor is concerning itself with the existing shortage of teachers which is resulting in a serious crisis in education.

"Our individual destinies may be important, but far more important is the destiny of our future citizens. That future is now in serious jeopardy.

"From the convention of Governors held in Portland we hear that 675 additional teachers will be needed within the next six years. We are told that one of every 10 students presently in universities and colleges should now be in teacher training.

Crisis in Education

"We hope labor has the answer to this problem. Labor must take an aggressive and militant stand in this dangerous crisis. Labor initiated education for all children; it saw that children were given free text books; it sponsored and fought for child labor laws. But then, feeling that education was safely launched, labor turned its effort toward many other pressing problems. You are needed again

"What has happened to our schools? School trustees and school administrators have been influenced by the NAM, Chambers of Commerce and tax cutting groups. There has been a concerted effort of organized owners of industry to block adequate support of public education by taxation. Schools have been compelled to go to them, hat in hand, for contributions; thereby giving industry control such as they have already achieved almost completely at the college and university level. Labor must have as fair a stake in education as organized industry, because the schools belong to *all* the people. Today labor stands outside—supporting the school—yes—but with no voice in the administration.

"The Bankers' Association donates \$20,000 for supervisors of thrift education (which in their own words cost the district nothing.) Supervisors of labor education could well be a part of the curriculum. We offer the suggestion that labor carefully consider the willingness to pay for supervisors of labor education in every school district in which the Bankers' Association has paid for supervisors of thrift education. The curriculum should be broad enough to include both.

"Labor education in our curriculum has been so meagre that the teacher of today may be educated with no knowledge of

labor and its outstanding achievements, not even realizing it was labor who initiated the very institutions responsible for her education and her means of livelihood, so we really are confronted with the problem of educating the teacher as well as the child.

What Labor Must Do

"How can you help to improve the curriculum in your schools? What can we as delegates do to help this crisis in education? First, every delegate at this convention can go to his own labor group and community and begin working on the next school board election. On that board you must have, not the friends of labor, but members of labor itself.

"Second, labor's voice is needed in curriculum making. The needs of your children and of your grandchildren must be met by your participation and direction. You must see that they go into the profession not only proud of the contribution labor made to education, but also instructed in the philosophies of the labor movement. It is not enough to have 400 students participating annually in the study of labor. All public school students must be so instructed. It is your duty as well as it is ours to see that all children of California get much more than the 3 R's. Your children are the teachers of the future. It is my fortunate experience to have a father whose first union card was the Machinist local, dated in Boston, 1892. It is nationally recognized that schools on the whole are not meeting the needs of all the children and are geared rather to the two per cent who may become college or university graduates, neglecting the needs of 98 per cent who will make a different but equally important contribution to society.

"With our help on boards of education, the pupil-teacher ratio may be reduced and labor's national policy of 25 pupils to a teacher may become a reality. Do you know that it is not uncommon to have 45 pupils in a classroom? Is it small wonder that teachers do not encourage apprentices in their profession?

"Our concern in this matter is that our children must receive the best possible education which can only be obtained by your employing good teachers. These will come when boards of education insist on good working conditions, adequate salaries and the freedom to teach—even the story of labor.

"We as teachers ask that you as our employers take to your trades and labor

assemblies and the brotherhoods throughout this great state of California the task of establishing committees to select candidates from your own ranks for your local boards of education, that you campaign for the election of these candidates, and then follow up on the action of these boards to bring about a better educational program for our children. When schools are in the hands of those who want the best for all children, the teacher shortage will be on the mend.

"Thank you." (Applause.)

Report of Committee on Constitution

Chairman C. T. McDonough of the Committee on Constitution reported for the committee as follows:

Resolution No. 172—"Retirement Pension for Federation's Secretary-Treasurer." The committee report:

"Your committee has considered this resolution, which has been presented to the convention by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

"Your committee has also been advised that at the same time the action was taken to submit this resolution to your convention, the Executive Council went on record in favor of establishment of a similar program for the staff of the Federation.

"This action is embraced in a resolution adopted unanimously by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor at its meeting in San Francisco, on Friday, August 7, 1953, which resolution provided as follows:

"It was moved and carried that the Executive Council go on record in favor of the principle of establishing pension programs for the employees of the State Federation of Labor, and in this respect the incoming Executive Council of the Federation is requested to make a study of a program which is feasible and capable of establishment to cover such employees."

"Your committee desires to commend the officials for taking the actions above noted and recommends concurrence in this resolution."

Delegate Sanford Williams (Waiters and Dairy Lunch Men No. 30, San Francisco) discussed possible amendment of the resolution, which was then embodied in a motion by Delegate John J. Huhn (Painters No. 5, Hollywood) to amend the section proposed to be added to the Federation's Constitution by inserting after

the words "for at least twenty (20) years," the words "and at least ten (10) years as Secretary - Treasurer." The motion was duly seconded.

Delegate William J. Foley (Insurance Agents No. 219, San Francisco) urged that the matter be referred to the Executive Council for study and advice from an insurance company.

Delegate L. B. Hoffman (Electrical Workers No. B-18, Los Angeles) asked for clarification of the amendment.

The convention thereupon adopted the committee's recommendation, as amended, on **Resolution No. 172**, with the understanding that the Executive Council had authority to draft the particular words to clear the resolution embracing the intent expressed in the amendment.

Resolution No. 65—"Further Constitutional Provision for Federation's Legislative Activity."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution indicated to your committee that, in their opinion, the subject matter of this resolution was more properly covered in **Resolution No. 183**.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed, and that the action of the convention be taken with respect to **Resolution No. 183**."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

On motion by Chairman McDonough, the committee's report as a whole was adopted, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

Chairman McDonough stated, in conclusion:

"The committee is: C. T. McDonough, chairman; C. H. Cary, Mark Whiting, John Quimby, Lowell Nelson, George W. Johns, Steve B. Newman.

"I wish to state that the committee was on the job. They worked very diligently. I want to thank them for their work as the chairman of the committee." (Loud applause.)

DANIEL V. FLANAGAN,

Director of Organization, Pacific Coast,
American Federation of Labor

President Pitts introduced Daniel V. Flanagan, Director of Organization, Pacific Coast, for the American Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Chairman Tommy Pitts, Secretary

Neil Haggerty, fellow delegates and friends. I should like first of all to express my deep appreciation to our President and Secretary for allowing me this opportunity to say hello to all of the delegates and to let them know that I am back in my home town again and back at my old job and shall attempt to the fullest extent possible to continue the great progress of our AFL movement in the state of California.

"Having been back in Washington, D. C., was not all bad. It gave me a chance to see a lot of our national figures in the labor movement, also a lot of high executives on management side who came back there to serve in the defense program. And I want to tell you with all sincerity that our California State Federation of Labor is held in the highest regard and esteem because of its progressive and sensible and thoroughly American program of progress in our great state of California.

Taft-Hartley Act

"I had the opportunity of asking President George Meany to send out a bundle of booklets which you will find on your tables. The booklet is entitled, 'The AFL Case for a Just Labor Law.'

"These are not just throwaways, brothers and sisters. It takes a little time and effort and money to put these things together. It contains President George Meany's testimony before the Senate Labor Committee last April as to what is wrong with the Taft-Hartley law and what improvements, what changes, should be made in it insofar as the American Federation of Labor is concerned.

"It is my hope and desire that all of you will shuffle around in the papers that you have before you (they might have got hidden under the papers by this time), pick up your booklet and take it with you and read it at your leisure. When you are finished with it, I would appreciate it if you would pass it on to your associates in the labor movement for their consideration.

"It has been my experience in moving around in my work that every once in a while a management man or a so-called public representative will say, 'Well, now, as far as I know the Taft-Hartley law is O.K. It is not doing anybody any harm. What are you screaming about?'

"I am telling you folks that if you read this from cover to cover and read it with care, you will be able to give those people who ask that question and who make

those comments the full answer as to why the American Federation of Labor is so anxious to eliminate the Taft-Hartley law.

"I feel that that is an obligation to all of you as the leaders of the labor movement in California, to become properly acquainted with the position of our parent organization on this law. This booklet will give you all the answers, and I humbly ask the cooperation of all of you, that you will take the booklets with you, that you will read them thoroughly and then pass them on to your associates so that they may get smartened up on just what the Taft-Hartley law is all about.

West Coast Organizational Plans

"I realize that the program of the convention is pretty full, especially with that long roll call vote of yesterday, and I do not intend to impose upon the good nature of our officers up here by talking on and on. I want to say this: that the new President of the American Federation of Labor, Brother George Meany, has made certain changes in the organizing department of the American Federation of Labor. It is my job now with the American Federation of Labor, and the job of all of my associates on the staff of the Regional Office, to continue to assist all of our affiliated unions whenever called upon.

"I feel that in some quarters of our labor movement in California the AFL organizers are resented. That should not be, ladies and gentlemen. Our people are here to work with you, not to have you work with them, but to work with you and to cooperate with you to do a job.

"I feel that one of the basic necessities of keeping our organization alive and vital and strong is to continue to get new membership. Sure, we have done a fine job in California. We have about a million and a quarter members in the American Federation of Labor, which is an outstanding record. But there are still another million and a half at least in the state of California to whom we should give the benefits of union organization.

"I have been told that a number of our local unions have started new organizing programs in their area of jurisdiction. That is fine and dandy. I appeal to all of our local unions to do the same, because once we stop getting new membership into our organization, then at that time we are a dead organization. The American Federation of Labor is alive because we are continuing to get new members in our unions. My particular job

is to try and organize new members into the American Federation of Labor, and likewise that is the job of my associates. All of you are acquainted with the California group of AFL organizers. I do not have to mention them by name. Whenever you have any organizing problems, call on us and we will be glad to work with you 100 per cent.

"Thanks again for this opportunity to say hello and to let you know that I am back in the fold and will do what I can to be helpful." (Loud applause.)

Report of Committee on Legislation

Chairman Robert S. Ash of the Committee on Legislation reported for the committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 104—"Permanent Child Care Centers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 38—"Fair Employment Practices Act"; **Resolution No. 140**—"Fair Employment Practices Act."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Act by the state of California.

"The subject matter of these resolutions is contained in **Statement of Policy 8, Civil Rights**, Section b. In that statement of policy the Federation reaffirms its historic position in favor of enactment of such legislation at both the state and federal levels, as well as by various local communities.

"Your committee accordingly concurs in the intent of these resolutions, but because of the fact that they are not only covered by the statement of policy, but also because of the fact that there will be no regular session of the legislature next year, your committee recommends that these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 47—"Installation of Sprinkler Systems."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution appeared before your committee and agreed that this resolution be filed, but that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for its consideration. During the interim, the sponsors will

obtain sufficient data to enable them to present to the next convention of the Federation an appropriate request supported by documented data warranting the introduction of this type of legislation. Since, in any event, there will be no regular session of the legislature during the calendar year, your committee accordingly recommends this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 48—"Contractors' Vehicles to Carry Proper Identification."

The committee report:

"Your committee construes the subject matter of this resolution as requesting the enactment of state legislation to require the identification of contractors so as to accomplish more effective unionization of unorganized operators.

"Your committee is aware of the fact that similar legislation has been introduced at past sessions of the legislature and has met with little success because of the belief, even of legislators favorable to labor, that this was a matter to be accomplished by effective organizational activities by the labor unions rather than state legislative mandates. As a result, they have failed consistently to receive more than meager support.

"Your committee accordingly believes that it is undesirable to continue to attempt to obtain the enactment of this type of legislation, but believes rather that the results desired can be accomplished by more strenuous and effective organizational activities.

"Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 112—"State Code for Heating and Piping Industry."

The committee report:

"The purpose of this resolution is to acquire the establishment of a state code for the heating and piping industry. Similar resolutions have been introduced at past sessions of the convention, and although originally they have been concurred in and steps were taken to comply with their request, subsequent developments indicated that those crafts engaged in the industry were unable to agree, even among themselves, as to what should be embraced in the code and instead were in controversy because of varying jurisdictional claims.

"Your committee accordingly believes

that it should reaffirm its previous position in recommending non-concurrence in this type of resolution, and suggests that all of the crafts involved in this type of operation should themselves first agree upon a desirable proposed code and at such time request the aid and support of the Federation in having it enacted successfully into law.

"As this convention knows, there will not be a regular session of the legislature during the next year, and accordingly your committee recommends that if the crafts are in a position to reach full agreement on such a proposal within the next year, they can more properly request that the Federation support them in their efforts to enact it into law.

"Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 80—"Prevent Use of Out-of-State Materials In State Building Projects."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution appeared before your committee and advised that the intent of this resolution was to insure that catalogs would be at all times available to those desiring to bid in the type of work involved.

"The sponsors realized, however, that there was no regular session of the legislature scheduled during the next calendar year, and they agreed that they would gather sufficient data to present a similar request to the next convention of the Federation if necessary, and that in the interim, they would cooperate with the officers and Executive Council of the Federation in an attempt to obtain compliance with their request without legislation if possible during the ensuing year.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 14—"Coverage of Domestic Workers by State Laws."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution, in response to the request of your committee, appeared before the committee and indicated their desire that the resolution be deemed applicable to domestics employed in private homes.

"They agreed that the second Whereas should be stricken and that the first Resolved should be stricken, and that there

should be substituted in lieu thereof the following:

"Whereas, There are no wage orders in force at the present time covering individuals employed as domestics in private homes;" and

"Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the Industrial Welfare Commission to approve wage orders applicable to domestics employed in private homes."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 3—"Labor Relations Law for Farm Workers."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the right to organize of agricultural workers and the protection of this right by special legislation at the state level confined to agricultural labor.

"The subject matter of this resolution is set forth in **Statement of Policy 9, Agricultural Labor**, Section a, in which the Federation goes on record in favor of extension to farm labor of all beneficial laws applicable to other workers.

"Your committee is of the opinion that this subject matter is more adequately and desirably covered in the statement of policy, since it desires to treat this group in the same manner as all other workers, and your committee believes that insofar as this resolution might infer that this group should be treated especially, it is to that extent inconsistent with the statement of policy.

"Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 117—"New Oakland-Walnut Creek Highway."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the construction of a portion of a highway in the Walnut Creek-Oakland area.

"This resolution, however, is presented by merely one local union in the Oakland area and does not indicate that it has the support or sponsorship of any of the central labor councils in the area affected.

"It is the opinion of your committee that the subject matter of this resolution is primarily a matter of local concern, and

that unanimous agreement should be had from the central councils in the area involved. In the absence of any evidence of such unanimous approval, therefore, and for the reason that it is primarily a local matter, your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution and the subject matter be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 43—"Improve Ventilation in Motion Picture Projection Rooms."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution appeared before your committee after being requested by your committee.

"It was at such time agreed that this resolution be filed, but that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation, and that the sponsors of the resolution, together with the Federation, present to the appropriate state bodies, such as the Division of Industrial Safety, the Division of Adult Education, etc., appropriate data sufficient to obtain the enactment of appropriate safety orders.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 45—"Adopt Pressure Piping Code."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the problem of faulty pressure piping and the request that legislation be introduced to correct the situation.

"Your committee notes, however, that the second Whereas of the resolution specifically states that the plumbing industry and the United Association have eliminated this problem and that it exists only where the work is performed by non-union craftsmen.

"Your committee accordingly is convinced that this is not, therefore, the proper subject matter for legislation, but instead, that if the workers in the field are fully organized into the United Association, the faulty pressure piping will be eliminated.

"Your committee accordingly recommends to the sponsors of the legislation that they more actively organize all of the workers in their field and that if this is

accomplished, faulty pressure piping will be eliminated.

"In the opinion of your committee, therefore, no legislation is required, and your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 111—"Protection for Welders When Working Alone."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, in the opinion of your committee, is concerned with the requirement that no welder be permitted to work without a helper. Your committee believes in this principle, but is convinced that this subject matter properly comes within the field of collective bargaining or safety regulations, rather than state legislation, and accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 2—"Unemployment Insurance Coverage for Farm Workers."

The committee report:

"Your committee has considered the subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned in principle with the inclusion of agricultural workers under the unemployment insurance program of the state of California. The committee is aware of the fact that the Federation has been historically in favor of this objective and has consistently fought for its accomplishment in Sacramento. Furthermore, **Statement of Policy 9, Agricultural Labor, Section a**, specifically reaffirms this position.

"Your committee concurs in the desirability of this objective, but likewise desires to point out that it does not agree with the alleged statements of fact contained in the various Whereases in **Resolution No. 2**, and believes that they are in fact inconsistent with much of the theory upon which the Federation has fought for coverage of this type of employee.

"For this reason, therefore, your committee recommends that while concurring in the intent of the resolution, the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 50—"Increase Unemployment and Disability Benefits."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the increase of disability

insurance benefits under the state disability insurance law.

"Your committee is concerned, however, with the statements of alleged fact contained in this resolution, indicating that there have not been increases in the disability insurance law in keeping with the increase in wages, etc. On the contrary, your committee commends the officials of the Federation in succeeding at the past session of the legislature in increasing the hospital benefits to \$10 per day and the weekly disability amount to \$35 per week.

"Accordingly, your committee believes that the resolution is to that extent inaccurate and recommends that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 147—"Involuntary Employment Lasting Beyond Waiting Period To Be Compensated From First Day."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the reduction of the waiting period under the Unemployment Insurance Act with respect to unemployment insurance benefits.

"Once again your committee desires to note the inaccuracy in certain Whereases of the resolution with respect to the present law. The present law provides that there shall be only one waiting period of seven days with respect to the receipt of unemployment insurance benefits, but there shall be a waiting period of seven days for each disability with respect to the receipt of disability benefits. Accordingly, there are more waiting periods required for disability insurance than unemployment insurance benefits, and the statement to the contrary in the resolution is therefore in error. Furthermore, the waiting period for disability insurance is not waived with respect to the 7-day period but, on the contrary, the law provides that there shall be no such waiting period, only from the date of hospitalization if hospitalization occurs during the first 7 days of disability.

"It should be apparent to the delegates of the convention at this time that your committee is seriously concerned, in considering this and other resolutions, as to the lack of knowledge of the sponsors of the resolutions of the existing law on the subject matter, and accordingly your committee has gone to some detail to point out in each resolution in what respect the resolution is erroneous.

"Your committee is hopeful that both the sponsors of these resolutions and the

delegates are attentive to the comments of your committee in order that they can become more familiar with the true state of the law in order that there can be more effective enjoyment of the existing benefits.

"Your committee also was aware of the fact that the State Federation of Labor has historically been in favor of payment for the first 7 days of the waiting period when an individual incurs unemployment lasting beyond such 7 days, and in fact has introduced such bills at the various past sessions of the legislature.

"Your committee believes, however, that because of the inaccuracies noted in this resolution, the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 1—"Compensate Worker for Day of Injury."

The committee report:

"Your committee desires to point out that the manner in which this resolution is drafted results in great ambiguity and, in fact, renders it almost impossible to determine the intent of the sponsors.

"The committee, however, believes that the intent of the resolution is that an individual who incurs an industrial injury during the course of his regular work day shall receive full compensation for such day, and not that he shall be paid the benefit provided with respect to industrial accidents for that or any other day. Such being the case, your committee believes that it is primarily the subject matter for collective bargaining and not for legislative enactment, and accordingly recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 113—"Compensation for Eye Glasses Broken During Course of Employment."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the replacement and repair of eye glasses damaged or destroyed during the course of employment as the result of industrial accident.

"Your committee regrets that once again it must point out that the sponsors of this resolution are apparently not aware of the legislative activities of the Federation and the degree to which this program has succeeded in this particular field. It so happens that at the past session of the legislature a bill sponsored by the Federation, providing the very thing requested

in this resolution, was enacted into law and was reported in the Weekly News-letter.

"The committee accordingly takes the opportunity of advising the sponsors of this resolution and the other delegates of this fact and further requests that the delegates read thoroughly the 'Sacramento Story,' distributed to them at the commencement of this convention, in order that they may be fully aware of other changes in the law, and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 146—"Injuries Lasting More Than 7 Days to Be Compensated From First Day."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the payment of workmen's compensation benefits during the first 7 days of disability where the disability exceeds 7 days.

"The committee notes that this has been the historic position of the Federation and that bills to accomplish this have been introduced during the past sessions of the legislature, including the last.

"The committee reaffirms its concurrence in the desirability of this legislation, but once again desires to point out that this resolution contains inaccuracies as to the present state of the law. The Whereases of this resolution indicate that payments are made from this period of 7 days under the Unemployment Disability Insurance law, which is not the fact. Under the Unemployment Disability Insurance law a waiting period of 7 days is required for each separate disability, subject to the proviso, however, that if hospitalization occurs during the first 7 days of disability, no waiting period is required from the date of hospitalization. Furthermore, it should be noted that retroactive payment for the first 7 days of disability is provided under the present Workmen's Compensation law if the disability exceeds 49 days.

"Because of the inaccuracies of this resolution, your committee recommends that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 148—"Death Benefits Regardless of Dependency Status."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution as construed by your committee provides

for the payment of workmen's compensation benefits to individuals who do not have any dependent relationship to employees suffering death from an industrial accident.

"Your committee is opposed to the concept of paying benefits to individuals who do not stand in dependent relationship, because of its belief that it will prevent the liberalizing amendments necessary to give adequate payment for both death and disability to those presently entitled to such benefits under the law.

"Once again, however, your committee is concerned with certain inaccuracies appearing in the Whereases of this resolution, in which it is inferred from the second Whereas that no benefits are paid to partial dependents in the event of an industrial death. The law in California is directly to the contrary, and your committee desires to so advise the sponsors of this resolution and other delegates to this convention in order that they may in all cases of partial dependency obtain the amount of payment specified under the existing law.

"Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 186—"Determination of Average Weekly Wage."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Ash then stated:

"That concludes the report of the Committee on Legislation.

"The report was signed by: Robert S. Ash, Chairman; W. J. Bassett; C. W. Chapman, Jr.; Jack Kopke; Hazel O'Brien; Robert Callahan; Bee Tumber; James Waugh; Harry Metz; Ralph A. McMullen; Mike Elorduy; Harry Finks.

"I move the adoption of the committee's report as a whole."

The committee's report as a whole was adopted, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

Telegram

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram:

"I regret exceedingly that an appearance in court makes it impossible for me to be with you today. I visited the convention yesterday for a short time and

was very much impressed with the democratic and orderly way in which the business is conducted. Please express my congratulations to all the delegates in attendance at the convention as well as their local unions and the State Federation of Labor for what they and it are doing for the benefit of not only organized labor but for all our citizens. Keep up the good work. Best wishes.

"Senator Gerald O'Gara."

Carpenters' Withdrawal from AFL

Secretary Haggerty made the following statement in regard to the withdrawal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America from the American Federation of Labor:

"Delegates, may I make a statement with respect to the very sad news which was carried in the daily press about the withdrawal of one of our oldest and largest organizations from the American Federation of Labor. Many delegates, including members of that great organization, have spoken to me about this matter.

"As you know, this convention has no position with respect to what is occurring in regard to what we read in the press. We are hoping that the condition which the press has detailed will soon be corrected and that the dispute now under way between the International officials and the American Federation of Labor will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

"It has been the great pleasure of this Federation to have had the full and complete support and cooperation of all local unions affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. We want to continue that pleasure and that affiliation. In my judgement, there is no time and never has been a time more important than now that we retain the unity of all of our working people and all of our trade unionists throughout this great state and this great nation.

"To the delegates of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America let me say this to you: As far as we are concerned you are still an affiliate of the California State Federation of Labor. (Loud applause.) And we hope you always will be.

"All the rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, until and unless we receive some official orders from the American Federation of Labor, that will remain the condition." (Loud applause.)

President Pitts made the following statement on this matter:

"The Chairman heartily agrees with and concurs in the statement just made by Secretary Haggerty on the matter of the Carpenters International Union. We have known them in this Federation as a fine and responsive delegation; one which has supported financially to the hilt this Federation in payment of tax at all times. Though they have many times disagreed with matters on the floor of our conventions, and I may have at times disagreed with representatives of the Carpenters, that is what enables our labor movement in the state of California to reach the highest degree of perfection, our right to agree and disagree and arrive at what is finally, in the opinion of the great majority of our movement, the finest decision that can be made.

"It is a regrettable situation. It has been reported to this Chairman that the Chairman has made a statement that there was an obligation upon us as a result of this release over the wires from the American Federation of Labor.

"There is no obligation upon the Chairman of this convention or upon any of the officers of this convention or the Federation until such time as official communications come from the American Federation of Labor." (Loud applause.)

Delegate William H. Knight (Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles) stated as follows:

"I would like for it to go into the record of this great State Federation of Labor convention that the Carpenters' delegates take this opportunity, with their hearts overflowing and their souls full of gratitude, to thank the President and Secretary of this Federation for the few kind words that have been said to us this morning by them.

"Thank you, gentlemen." (Loud applause.)

GEORGE MILLER, JR.

**Senator, 17th District
State of California**

President Pitts then introduced Senator George Miller, Jr. of the 17th District, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Distinguished officers and delegations of the American Federation of Labor. I believe in the opening message that your Secretary, Neil Haggerty, gave you in his legislative report, he emphasized the change that has taken place in the last

few years in Sacramento, where we have too few friends of organized labor seated in the California State Senate and the California State Assembly.

"I should like to report, as perhaps an addendum to what you have already heard, that but for a magnificent job done by your Executive Secretary, Neil Haggerty, your counsel, Charley Scully, and of course President Tom Pitts, Vice President Harry Finks and the others who were able to spend some time in Sacramento, you would have had a lot of sad legislation jammed right down your throats.

"Though I appear to be bareheaded this morning, I find myself in the position of wearing two hats: one as a member of the state legislature, and the record shows me a consistent proponent of those measures that benefit the working people of California; and the other as the State Chairman of the Democratic Party.

"There has been a tremendous change within that party. There are going to be more changes. We are attempting to tailor that organization so that it will properly meet the needs and present a fair choice at each election.

"There is no question but that at times in the past my party has let down organized labor. There are others who say that at various times in the past organized labor has let down the Democratic Party.

Labor and Political Parties

"I think that we must be concerned that organized labor does not have a party, and as such it should be so that organized labor has a set of principles and that the party that most nearly matches up their principles and their program with that of organized labor will be the one that succeeds in gaining the tremendous labor vote and the tremendous voting potential that is available.

"One of the things that must be done by the party of working people is to produce better candidates. So many times in the past when charges of 'Who let down who?' were being hurled wildly and aimlessly, it was the result of no fair choice being given. The voter, the political leader, finding himself confronted with the situation of where it was tweedle-dum or tweedle-dee, where he had to choose between the lesser of two evils or where he found no candidate or group of candidates that measured up to what he felt should be the program and platform, aims and objectives and desires of that candidate, found himself with no fair choice.

"With the last fall's election I think we found that we need more candidates like Governor Adlai Stevenson (loud applause). I am sure that he captured the hearts and imaginations and gained the confidence of the American people because, above all, one of the things that he consistently pointed out was that what is good for the working people of America is good for America. He again pointed out, and as we have learned to our sorrow, that there is no easy solution to peace; that even an armistice is a difficult thing; that even an armistice is not a sure thing; that the steps on the road to peace are many and that they must be taken one at a time; they must be taken carefully, the program must be planned, the objectives must be fixed, the eye must remain on the ball; we cannot deviate from our purpose, we cannot let scandal-mongers and slogan-makers and phrase-makers cause us to deviate from our course towards eventual peace and a happy world.

"Again I think the thing that Governor Stevenson pointed out and captured the imagination and gained the affection of so many people was that there is no substitute for truth. Sometimes you do not win in politics with the truth, but you are still around the next day when the fighting is over. (Loud applause.)

Activity at Grass Roots Level

"We find in Democratic Party organizations that our greatest weakness is activity at the grass-roots level. From our observations within the trade union movement as far as political action is concerned, the thing with which I am concerned this morning is a lack of activity at the grass-roots level. At the top level you are well organized. Your LLPE is a good functioning organization. I often suspect that because it has functioned so well, because it is so well set up, it breeds the feeling of complacency that results in a feeling that everything is really all right and there is not too much to do.

"Well, you can organize at the top level all you want, but if you do not do something down home where the people are, if you are not organized at the trade union local level, you are not organized and you cannot be effective. (Loud applause.)

"I am sure that most of us are quite often embarrassed by our candidates whom we endorse and who fall flat on their faces. It is not always because they are poor candidates. It is because we do not do every last thing that we can think of in order to gain their election.

"You know, when you get into a fight you have got to use every last thing at your command, whether it is in negotiations, whether it is a work stoppage situation or whether it is in political action. If you do not fight, pull, haul and do everything you can think of, you are not going to win. If you do not do it, the other guy will. So to be successful, we have to do every last thing that we can possibly do, not just with the idea of building up one party or the other party, not just with the idea of electing some candidate, not only squaring around with the endorsement that we have made, but with the idea of perfecting and developing a program for the benefit of the vast majority of the people of America, as opposed to the program of the special interests who are in the saddle now, towards the end that we may develop a more prosperous life and a better living and a better world for everybody.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

Report of Committee on Union Label Investigation

Chairman James C. Symes of the Committee on Union Label Investigation reported for the committee as follows:

"After a thorough investigation and examination of the delegates' credentials, we find that the delegates have cooperated wonderfully. We know that they have done their utmost to secure all union label wearing apparel that was possible to be had under the present conditions where union labeled wearing apparel is so hard to find, and this committee extends its appreciation to the delegates for their wonderful cooperation.

"One of the problems which confronts us on wearing apparel not bearing the union label and which does hinder the union label councils in their educational program on union labels, is where manufacturers who are operating under 100 per cent union conditions refuse to put the union label on their union made products.

"We feel that the responsibility for this practice rests upon the shoulders of the union organizations who have working agreements with said manufacturers, as they should furnish the union labels and insist upon the union label being placed upon all wearing apparel manufactured under union conditions.

"Without the union label, how are our people going to distinguish whether the wearing apparel they purchase is made under union conditions? How are we going to protect our people from purchasing anti-labor products, where in most cases they are informed by the merchants that the product is 100 per cent union made, but the manufacturer refuses to put the union label upon them.

"Another reason that the union manufacturer who is operating under 100 per cent union conditions refuses to place the union label on his products is that in order to place same upon them he is forced to purchase the union label from the local union organization. This involves additional cost and this increased cost is naturally tacked on to this union-made product, which makes it impossible for the union-made product to compete with the prices of the anti-labor products.

"We feel that the local unions, through their respective internationals, should find ways and means to supply the union label at no cost to the union manufacturer and make it compulsory to place the union label on all their union-made products.

"Again we thank the delegates for their cooperation."

On motion by Chairman Symes, the report of the committee was adopted, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks, listing the members of the committee, as follows: James C. Symes, Chairman, John Brown, Henry Clemens, Thomas Rotell, Anthony Agrillo, Fred Schoonmaker and William Leshe.

The convention thereupon took a recess at 12:00 noon to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 1:35 p.m.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

Chairman Wendell Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions reported for the committee as follows:

Resolution No. 22 — "Recognition of Credit Unions"; **Resolution No. 44** — "Endorse Credit Union Idea."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that **Resolution No. 22** be amended by striking the

last Resolved, and that so amended it be concurred in.

"The committee further recommends that since **Resolution No. 44** involves the same subject matter, it be filed.

"With regard to the invitation to address the convention, your committee is satisfied that the officials of the Federation responsible for the pre-convention designation of guests will give every consideration to appropriate invitations, and accordingly the committee has recommended the deletion of the mandatory provision that certain specific individuals be invited to address this convention.

"The committee recommends concurrence as amended."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 17—"Eight-hour Day for Government Hospital Employees"; **Resolution No. 127**—"Eight-hour Day for Government Hospital Employees."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 127**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 17** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 126—"Eight-hour Law for Female Government Employees."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the Resolved be stricken and that the following Resolved be inserted:

"Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor ask that the Congress of the United States enact a law establishing a straight eight-hour day for all government employees."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 32—"Prevailing Wage for Civil Service Laborers and Mechanics."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 125—"Military Personnel Not to Replace Civilian Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 132—"Retirement Law Revision."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 143—"Foster Organization and Collective Bargaining Among Federal Employees in California."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second Resolved be stricken, and as so amended your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 70—"Appreciation of Legislative Work of Federation Officers and Staff"; **Resolution No. 167**—"Tribute to Federation's Legislative Representative—Secretary C. J. Haggerty"; **Resolution No. 168**—"Appreciation of Federation's Attorney, Charles P. Scully."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 70**, and recommends that **Resolution Nos. 167** and **168** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 177—"Appreciation of Legislative Work of Vice President Harry Finks."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is similar to **Resolution No. 70** just concurred in by your convention. Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 189—"Safety Code to Provide for Clearing of Industrial Debris."

The committee report:

"Your committee, while reaffirming the historic position of the Federation in this respect, believes the proposal submitted in the resolution to be impractical, and accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 15—"Safety Measures to Protect Marine Painters."

The committee report:

"Your committee reaffirms the historic position of the Federation in favor of all safety measures necessary to protect

workmen. Your committee, however, desires to point out that it does not see how the health and safety of the workman can be adequately protected by the payment of premium pay.

"Your committee believes that since the primary point involved in the Resolved of this resolution is concerned with premium pay, it is more properly the subject matter for collective bargaining of the respective unions, and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 16—"Safety Measures to Protect Spray Gun Painters."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with safety measures necessary to protect spray gun painters.

"Your committee reaffirms the historic position of the Federation in favor of all safety measures necessary to protect workmen. Your committee, however, desires to point out that it does not see how the health and safety of the workman can be adequately protected by the payment of premium pay.

"Your committee believes that since the primary point involved in the Resolved of this resolution is concerned with premium pay, that it is more properly the subject matter for collective bargaining of the respective unions, and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 78—"Establish Compensation Bureau Branch Office in San Diego."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 141—"State Safety Laws and Inspection to Protect Workmen on Floating Vessels."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the last Resolved be stricken, since it appears to be a repetition of the first Resolved; as so amended your committee recommends concurrence."

Delegate Thomas W. Mathew (Boilermakers No. 92, Los Angeles) proposed to amend **Resolution No. 141** to read as follows:

"Whereas, There is a lack of enforcement of the state safety laws for Cali-

ornia workers when they go aboard floating vessels in California harbors; and

"Whereas, Conditions are such that many employees of dockside companies in California are required to work under unsafe conditions on ships berthed in California ports due to the lack of proper enforcement of safety conditions; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the enforcement of safe working conditions for these workers; and be it further

"Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor do everything within their power to see to it that the state safety laws be applied to employees of dockside companies when they are working aboard floating vessels in California harbors."

Chairman Phillips then stated:

"Insofar as the suggested changes are concerned, the committee accepts them, except that in accepting them, the committee is still recommending that the last Resolved be stricken in line with our original recommendation.

"I move the adoption of the report of the committee as amended from the floor."

Delegates John J. Huhn (Painters No. 5, Hollywood) and T. E. George (Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886, Oakland) spoke in favor of the amended resolution.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 39—"LLPE Clubs"; **Resolution No. 41**—"Support LLPE"; **Resolution No. 90**—"Permanent Political Organizations at Community Level"; **Resolution No. 116**—"LLPE Precinct Organization"; **Resolution No. 157**—"One Joint Source of Political Funds."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, the request for amplification of existing political leagues and determinations of the procedures which can more effectively produce satisfactory campaigns.

"Your committee desires to reaffirm specifically its support of Labor's League for Political Education and urges all affiliates to take every active step necessary for its successful action.

"Your committee, however, believes that the subject matter of these resolutions more properly comes within the jurisdiction of the California Labor League for

Political Education, and accordingly recommends that these resolutions be referred to the Executive Committee of the League for consideration and action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 82—"1954 Campaign to Abolish Cross-Filing."

The committee report:

"Your committee reaffirms the historic position of the Federation in opposition to cross-filing, but because of the fact that this resolution calls for the institution of a new initiative campaign, which of necessity would involve an expenditure of large sums of money and the formulation of a complete program, your committee, while concurring in the intent of the resolution, recommends that the resolution be filed and the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 58—"Federation to Consider Buying Controlling Interest in Established Daily Paper."

The committee report:

"The committee is convinced that this is impractical at the present time. Accordingly, while recommending that the existent labor press make every effort to improve its standards, your committee, because of its conviction that the objectives of this resolution are impractical, recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 76—"Support 'Labor's Daily.'"

The committee report:

"Your committee is convinced that it does not have sufficient information and does not have sufficient time to obtain the necessary information to determine the propriety of endorsing a specific newspaper, namely, 'Labor's Daily.'

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for consideration and study as to possible endorsement of this paper."

Delegate Russell D. Hoadley (Typographical Workers No. 650, Long Beach) spoke in favor of adopting the resolution.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 158—"Labor Unity."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 52—"Statewide AFL-CIO Non-Raiding Agreement."

The committee report:

"In the opinion of your committee, this is primarily a jurisdictional problem which comes within the fields of the respective internationals and is not properly the business of the California State Federation of Labor.

"Your convention has already concurred in **Resolution No. 158**, recommending labor unity; accordingly, for the reasons above stated, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 174—"Unity of Organized Labor."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with labor unity and is similar to **Resolution No. 158**, previously concurred in by this convention.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 13—"Liquor Store Displays"; **Resolution No. 56**—"Liquor Store Display."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the last Resolved of **Resolution No. 13** be stricken and that the following be substituted:

'Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the California Congressmen and Senators requesting their support of such an amendment.'

"And as so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 13** and further recommends that **Resolution No. 56** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 128—"Union Recognition."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second Resolved be stricken because it refers to a specific bill which may be changed from time to time so as to cause it to be undesirable.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

Delegate Al Aron (Post Office Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles) spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, brothers and sisters, we are not objecting to the action of the committee, which is quite correct in this particular matter. The delegate rises primarily to point out that the present Postmaster General of the United States has made an effort through various means, in Congress and also through the Post Office Department facility, to institute some of the things for which we have been fighting for more than 25 years.

"On some of the measures there appears to be a likelihood of reaching the goal for which we have been striving. We do realize that in a political field it is quite possible that Postmasters-General do change, and while our present Postmaster General appears to have taken a lead in this effort, we seek to have these resolutions reaffirmed so that we can achieve our ultimate gains."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 129—"Increase Postal Salaries."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second Resolved be stricken because it refers to a specific bill which may be changed from time to time so as to cause it to be undesirable.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 130—"Merit Promotion."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second Resolved be stricken because it refers to a specific bill which may be changed from time to time so as to cause it to be undesirable."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 131—"Seniority By Law."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second Resolved be stricken because it refers to a specific bill which may be changed from time to time so as to cause it to be undesirable.

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 133—"Time and One-Half For Substitutes."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 134—"Defeat of Whitten Amendment."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 135 — "Compensatory Time."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 136—"Holidays Falling on Saturday."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 137—"Rescinding Post Office Department's Mail Handler and Curtailment of Service Orders."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 18—"Support Unified Fund-Raising Drives"; **Resolution No. 66**—"Participate in Community Chest and other United Campaigns."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 18**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 66** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 179—"A-I-D: Charity Fund-Raising Campaign."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is similar to **Resolution No. 18** already adopted by this convention, dealing with unified private welfare programs, and your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 106—"Commend Community Service Organization."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 99—"City of Hope."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 142—"The City of Hope."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 171—"Support AFL-CARE Campaign."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 36—"Shorter Work Day"; **Resolution No. 53**—"Seven-Hour Day"; **Resolution No. 59**—"Seven-Hour Day, Thirty-Five-Hour Week"; **Resolution No. 91**—"Thirty-Five-Hour Week"; **Resolution No. 114**—"Shorter Work Day"; **Resolution No. 175**—"Shorter Work Day."

The committee report:

"All these resolution, in one form or another, deal with the subject matter of a shorter work day or shorter work week.

"Your committee recommends or reaffirms, the historic position of the Federation in favor of the reduced work week, provided there is no reduction in income to employees.

"The committee further believes, that as can be seen from the face of these resolutions, the number of hours involved may vary from union to union, and accordingly must of necessity be the subject matter of negotiations based upon policy determinations of individual organizations.

"Accordingly, while concurring in the concepts above noted, your committee recommends that the resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 60—"State Hospital Employees to Be Paid According to Work Actually Performed."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 61—"State Employees to Receive All Legal Holidays Falling on Saturday."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 62—"State Hospital Trainees."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends non-concurrence because of the fact that the purposes and objectives of this resolution are in violation of the historic position of the Federation with respect to the apprenticeship training program in that they would prohibit educational processes in combination with on-the-job training."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 63—"State to Reimburse Hospital Employees for Damaged Glasses and Watches."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 28—"Retirement Benefits of Local Housing Authorities' Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 55—"Federation to Establish Welfare Commission"; **Resolution No. 115**—"Federation Fact-Finding Committee for Welfare Plans."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the establishment of fact-finding committees for welfare plans.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 115**, and further recommends that **Resolution No. 55** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 5—"Welfare Committees in Local Unions."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 27—"Rules to Govern Conduct of Congressional Committees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 34 — "Labor-Sponsored Sports Programs."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 40—"Reaffirm Support of Congressman Condon."

The committee report:

"Your committee is convinced that the establishment of the true facts with respect to this matter are essential, and that if such investigation discloses that the accusations made are untrue, the fullest support should be given by this Federation in order that the individual's name might be cleared.

"Your committee, however, does not have available to it the time or resources necessary to conduct the investigation, and accordingly recommends that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for investigation, and that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 49—"Minimum Wage of \$1.25 Per Hour."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 119—"Oppose Removal of Present Bay Bridge Transportation System and Tracks."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 124—"New Construction Work To Be Done By Building Trades Unions."

The committee report:

"In the opinion of your committee, the subject matter of this resolution is purely jurisdictional in nature and, accordingly, outside of the authority of this Federation.

"Your committee accordingly recommends this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 138—"Wage Increases

for Certain Employees of Industrial Relations Department."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that in accordance with the consent of the sponsors, the Resolved be stricken and the following be inserted:

"Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the Secretary to cooperate in order to cure the inequities existing in these classifications."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 139—"Shipbuilding Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 150—"Develop National Forest System."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 159—"Against Emasculation of New Deal and Fair Deal Legislation."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is multiple in nature and is specifically covered by the policy statements adopted by your convention and by numerous resolutions covering each of the specific items mentioned in this resolution.

"Furthermore, to some extent, certain portions of this resolution are inconsistent with the previous action of this convention, such as the reference to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 160—"Posting of Bonds to Guarantee Wages Due in Event of Bankruptcy."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 6—"Unions to Purchase Insurance from AFL Insurance Agents."

The committee report:

"Your committee, while aware of the complete efforts made by this organization with respect to the Prudential Insurance Company in particular, and desiring to commend them for their energetic organizational activities, believes that it is impossible to preclude the purchase of health and welfare protection from organizations other than those for which organized agents perform services. If this were to be done, it would preclude the ability of the respective organizations from obtaining the best type of coverage available because of the limited number of companies from which the unions receive bids.

"Furthermore, it should be noted that with respect to this type of insurance coverage, it normally is purchased through brokers rather than insurance agents.

"Accordingly, while your committee commends to the delegates of this convention the purchase of life insurance and similar types of insurance from these agents whenever possible, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed for the reasons above noted."

Delegate William J. Foley (Insurance Agents No. 219, Berkeley) spoke in favor of adopting the resolution.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 162 — "Disseminate Knowledge of Jeffersonian Freedoms."

The committee report:

"In the opinion of the committee, the subject matter of this resolution imposes the burden upon the committee of each individual reading in detail the contents of this book before the action recommended could in good conscience be recommended by your committee.

"While your committee undoubtedly would obtain educational enjoyment from this pastime, its other activities preclude this pleasure.

"Your committee accordingly, being unable to individually determine the inaccuracies of this resolution, recommends that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 173—"Increase Industrial Accident Commission Staff."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 187—"State Purchase of California-Made Products."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the Resolved be amended by striking in line 3 thereof the word 'such.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 188—"Condemn Anti-Union Activities of California Association of Employers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 19—"In Memoriam—William Green"; **Resolution No. 20**—"In Memoriam—James Giambruno"; **Resolution No. 21**—"In Memoriam—Justin W. Gillette."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in each of these resolutions, but also desires to call the attention of the convention to the passing of many other stalwart labor leaders and friends of labor, whose names may be unknown to the members of your committee but who certainly have left their impression on the labor movement; in addition, there should be added to the above list the uncounted thousands of everyday ordinary members of labor who have, when the final analysis of labor is made, actually made the labor movement what it is today."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Phillips then stated:

"Mr. Chairman, that concludes the report of the committee.

"I would like to move at this time that the report of the committee as amended as a whole be adopted.

"The report and the request is signed by and made by Wendell Phillips, chairman, and the following members of the committee: Albin Gruhn, Roy M. Brewer, Paul Reeves, Earl Thomas, Earl Cook, Albert Marty, Walter Cowan, Mary Olson, William E. Pollard, C. O. Taylor, Leo Vie, and A. F. Mailloux.

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity as chairman of the committee to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the members of the committee, who worked long and hard in dis-

posing of the resolutions before the committee.

"In addition, on behalf of the committee I would like to thank the delegates to this convention for their cooperation and intelligent understanding of the matters that the committee presented to them.

"Thank you very much." (Loud and sustained applause.)

The report as a whole of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

**Motion Expressing Federation's
Appreciation of Governor Warren
and Others During 1953 Legislature**

Delegate Charles F. May (Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco) presented a motion from the floor that the convention go on record as expressing its sincere thanks and appreciation for the support Governor Earl Warren has given the legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor in successfully preventing any anti-labor legislation being adopted in the 1953 California state legislature; also that the delegates assembled at this convention extend their appreciation to Thomas Maloney, Assemblyman from San Francisco, California, for his untiring work and support of bills sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor.

The motion was duly seconded.

Secretary Haggerty proposed that Delegate May amend his motion to provide for the convention's thanks and appreciation, not alone to Tom Maloney, but to all other friendly members of the Assembly and Senate who gave aid and assistance to the Federation's program in passing affirmative legislation and defeating injurious legislation.

Delegate May accepted Secretary Haggerty's suggested amendment to the motion.

After further discussion, the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Report of Committee on Grievances

Chairman Earl Wilson of the Committee on Grievances reported for the committee as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, the framers of the Constitution of this Federation, in their wisdom, have made the Committee on Grievances a part and a permanent part of the convention; but so far, if a grievance had come in we would have to peruse it pretty carefully to be sure what it was. We haven't seen anything that

looks like even a semblance of a grievance in this convention! (Applause.)

"However, there was one thing that the committee almost got. They were asked if it was possible to lose an elephant in this country. The committee met the challenge with this: That there has been an elephant lost in this country in Washington, D. C. for the last six months! (Laughter and applause.)

"On the part of the committee, however, I would like to express my personal thanks to the members of the committee for standing by in case we did get a grievance, and not having one shows the harmonious manner in which the delegates did resolve their differences without having any serious difficulty that the committee would have to handle.

"I would like to express my appreciation to Freda Roberts, J. F. Cambiano, Pat Somerset, Virginia Davis, George Deck, and Henry Hansen for standing by in case that we did have one. My sincere thanks." (Applause.)

The report of the committee was adopted, and President Pitts discharged the committee with thanks.

Installation of Officers

Anthony Noriega, Past 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 J. Osslo
- District No. 2: Jack T. Arnold
- District No. 3: William C. Carroll
Elmer J. Doran
John T. Gardner
C. T. Lehmann
Harvey Lundschen
Pat Somerset
- District No. 4: Roy Brewer
- District No. 5: William A. Dean
- District No. 6: Paul Reeves
- District No. 7: C. A. Green
- District No. 8: Thomas A. Small
- District No. 9: Arthur F. Dougherty
George Kelly
Harry Lundeberg
Victor S. Swanson
- District No. 10: Robert S. Ash
Paul L. Jones
- District No. 11: Howard Reed
- District No. 12: Lowell Nelson
- District No. 13: Harry Finks
- District No. 14: Albin J. Gruhn
- District No. 15: Robert Giesick

**Vote of Thanks to San Francisco
Labor Council**

On motion by Secretary Haggerty, the convention gave a rising vote of thanks to the San Francisco Labor Council, host to the convention, for its cooperation and splendid assistance.

President Pitts

President Pitts spoke briefly to the delegates as follows:

"We have met here, and in this convention there has been the best attention that we have had in all, I believe, of the conventions I have had the pleasure of attending. The delegates have been extremely attentive, have been very cooperative. We have had, certainly, discussions where not all of us have agreed, but as a result of those discussions we finally arrived at decisions on many, many issues, on the important things to our labor movement in this state and this nation. Those decisions have been reached, and I know that, upon the final conclusion of this convention and the departing of our delegates back to their respective homes in the state, we will go forth united from this convention hall to do the job that has been cut out for us by the directives to the delegates from the 1,300,000 American Federation of Labor people in the state of California. (Applause.)

"In my opinion we have had a most constructive convention, dealing with all phases of our economy, our problems, legislativewise, politicalwise and otherwise. It has been topmost in construction. Certainly we have been told clearly by not one but by several—by politicians who came into our convention, by our favorite Congressman Shelley, by the Assistant Director of the Labor League for Political Education from Washington—that we have a difficult job ahead of us and one that we must master. It becomes our job, honored and privileged as we are in the administration of your Federation, to try and develop the machinery as outlined by

resolutions and directives from you delegates during the process of the next year. I say to you that I will devote my utmost time and attention to the end that we will develop the machinery and attain the highest and finest kind of success possible in the field of political endeavor, so that we shall obtain people in public office who will be responsive to the wishes of the working people in this state and this nation.

"I commend each and every one of you for having attended seriously these sessions, performed the obligations that were yours when you were elected here as a delegate from your local organization. You have been indeed marvelous and it has been an extreme pleasure to act as the chairman of a convention that has been so wonderful."

After a final work of thanks and appreciation by Secretary Haggerty to Musicians Local No. 6 of San Francisco for the excellent musical entertainment furnished throughout the convention week, President Pitts brought the convention to a close, as follows:

"There is no more business to come before this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor. In compliance with the resolutions and desires of this convention, I will ask that we all stand in silence for a moment in memory of the great men, our past President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green; Past Vice President of our Federation, James Giambruno; Past Vice President of this Federation, Justin W. Gillette; and the uncounted thousands who have served well and departed from our brotherhood during the past year."

There followed silent tribute in memory of those departed.

Adjournment

Thereupon, at 3:50 p.m., the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor was concluded.

STATEMENTS OF POLICY AND RESOLUTIONS

STATEMENTS OF POLICY

Submitted by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor

PREAMBLE

Statements and justification of policy are required of any organization that would shape society according to standards it believes best for mankind.

Within its province, labor holds to certain definite concepts of progress. These concepts are here submitted and argued as viewed by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

The advance of our movement demands an informed membership. To the end of achieving such a goal, the Executive Council presents these statements to the 1953 convention.

Essentially, the statements are guides to free workers. Their character would confirm the teaching of the American Federation of Labor that the destiny of the labor movement cannot be confined to the collective bargaining table.

We want more than improved wages, hours, and conditions of work. We seek a fuller life and a better world.

DIGEST

1. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- a. Labor rejects the viewpoint that a revolutionary transformation has begun in Russia with the death of Stalin, and relates the recent "change" in Soviet foreign policy to the internecine struggle for leadership within the enormous power vacuum left by the death of the Russian dictator as a change in tactics, rather than a change in Communist convictions or aims.
- b. The change in Russian leadership has made the task of mutual security and related programs of economic cooperation and aid, such as Point IV, all the more urgent.
- c. The free world, under the leadership of the United States, must wrest the initiative from Russia in support of the nationalistic aspirations of the colonial peoples of the world.
- d. American labor will continue to support the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
- e. The American Federation of Labor's Free Trade Union Committee guides militant labor in the fight against despotisms of the left and right.
- f. The American Federation of Labor champions the International Labor Organization as a means toward the promotion of world peace by improving living standards.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted with addition of new Section g, pp. 158-159.

2. FULL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE POLICY

- a. The organized workers of California fully support the American Federation of Labor's recommendations that a special Presidential planning commission, composed of qualified representatives from vital government agencies such as the Departments of Labor and Commerce, and the Council of Economic Advisors, as well as of representatives of labor, business and farmers, be established for the purpose of thoroughly studying the economic outlook and making specific recommendations designed to assure continued economic expansion, financial stability, and full employment on a sound and stable basis.
- b. To avoid the possibility of a recession, wages of American workers should be increased to match gains in productivity.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted, p. 160.

3. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND LABOR RELATIONS

- a. Organized labor renews its demand for far-reaching modifications of the Taft-Hartley law which will enable employers and employees to live together in peace and justice, and reminds the new Administration of its pledge to undertake revision of the law.
- b. The present minimum wage of 75 cents on both the state and federal level is completely inadequate and should be increased to \$1.25 for both men and women.
- c. Continued and increased effort to organize the unorganized is essential to maintaining and improving existing working conditions and insuring the prosperity of the nation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 160-161.

4. TAXES

- a. Reductions in federal taxes should give precedence to the security needs of the nation and balancing the federal budget on a rational basis.
- b. Labor foresees the possible culmination of the Administration's tax program in mounting pressure for enactment of a regressive national sales tax which labor firmly opposes.
- c. The defense needs of the nation and the balancing of the budget permitting, federal tax cuts should be made in accordance with the principle of ability to pay.
- d. The Federation recognizes the need for increased revenue on the state level to finance expanded activity in the field of social welfare and other well defined areas of growth, but will oppose any program which attempts to accomplish this end through the imposition of additional consumer taxes on workers already weighted down by a regressive sales tax.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 178-179.

5. SOCIAL SECURITY

- a. The Federation reaffirms its general social security and social welfare goals in state legislation as set forth in the 1952 policy statements, but will not elaborate on them until the next convention because 1954 is not a state legislative year.
- b. Labor continues to urge liberalization of the old age and survivors' insurance program to assure adjustments in benefits with the rising trend in living costs and wages, and to extend coverage to all workers in a realistic manner, but denounces the Chamber of Commerce-NAM proposal to accomplish universal coverage by financing the program on a pay-as-you-go basis as a first step toward converting the program from a system of insurance to that of a dole.
- c. Organized workers oppose President Eisenhower's recommendation to postpone indefinitely the January 1, 1954, scheduled increase in contributions to old age and survivors' insurance from 1½ to 2 per cent for both employees and employers.
- d. The Federation's long standing position in favor of universal health insurance on a state or federal level in order to spread the cost of sickness fairly has been further corroborated by studies and reports released within the past year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 179-180.

6. HOUSING

- a. Labor condemns the undisguised efforts of the anti-public housing forces to confine millions of low-income families to slum areas throughout the nation, and reaffirms its strong support in favor of full implementation of the low-rent public housing and slum clearance provisions of the 1949 Housing Act, as well as the enactment of a liberalized program for cooperative and nonprofit housing at low interest rates to meet the needs of middle-income families.

- b. The Administration's high interest rate policy, which has forced up GI and FHA rates, will take away millions of dollars annually from home buyers.
- c. Labor condemns the weakness of Congress in succumbing to the pressures of the real estate and landlord interests in killing federal rent controls in all but a few critical defense areas as of July 31, and pledges itself to carry on the fight against all unjustified increases in rents.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 224.

7. CIVIL RIGHTS

- a. Organized labor pledges continued support of all legitimate efforts to eliminate racial and religious discrimination from the life of the nation.
- b. Despite recent setbacks, the Federation will continue to press for the establishment of fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers, whether accomplished by Presidential executive order, by federal or state legislation, or by local ordinance.
- c. Civil liberties are the bulwark of American democracy and must be defended against extremists of every shade.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 224-225.

8. EDUCATION

- a. The organizing of teachers into unions is necessary to raise working conditions to the level which will attract an adequate supply of competent teachers.
- b. Federal aid to education is imperative to overcome the shortages of school buildings and teachers throughout the nation.
- c. Organized labor must assume greater responsibility in the operation of our public school system in order to prevent big business from controlling the subject matter of education and to assure adequate and unbiased treatment of organized labor's role in modern society.
- d. The State Federation should sponsor a seventh annual labor institute in 1954.
- e. The State Federation of Labor should sponsor its fourth annual labor press institute as a means of achieving a more effective AFL press in California.
- f. The Federation should sponsor its fourth annual scholarship program in 1954, granting three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors in California and Hawaii.
- g. The State Federation should conduct quarterly week-end institutes on critical and timely issues.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 227-228.

9. AGRICULTURAL LABOR

- a. The plight of the migratory worker, which continues to be ignored, demands ameliorative action along the lines recommended by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor in 1951.
- b. The "wetback" invasion, which has seriously aggravated the migratory labor problem, continues unabated, and cannot be stopped until a legal penalty is imposed upon the employment of these illegal immigrants.
- c. The Federation continues its opposition to the use of imported contract labor until the need for such labor is justified in individual areas, and until adequate safeguards are provided to protect both domestic and foreign workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 229.

10. WATER AND POWER

- a. The Federation, while continuing to support the development of the central valley

under reclamation law, firmly opposes the efforts of the corporate farmers and the private power interests to steal our water and power resources and deprive the general public of the widest possible distribution of the benefits of the Central Valley Project.

- b. The Federation would consider state acquisition of the Central Valley Project only under conditions which would assure continued distribution of water and power under reclamation law restrictions, including the 160-acre limitation and preference distribution of public power in accordance with federal law, and which would assure continued availability of federal reclamation funds for further development of the central valley as an integrated project.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 229-230.

I. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

a. Labor rejects the viewpoint that a revolutionary transformation has begun in Russia with the death of Stalin, and relates the recent "change" in Soviet foreign policy to the internecine struggle for leadership within the enormous power vacuum left by the death of the Russian dictator as a change in tactics, rather than a change in Communist convictions or aims.

The tactical turn in Russian foreign policy, dramatized by a few kindly gestures toward some of the western democracies and the apparent readiness of the Moscow-Peiping Axis to negotiate a Korean truce, has not lulled American labor into the false belief that Moscow wants a lasting world settlement. Nor has the recently announced Kremlin amnesty of Soviet prisoners or the official confession of fraud in the arrest of the doctors charged with plotting against Communist leaders changed labor's views toward the nature of Bolshevik despotism. On the contrary, these recent events have served only to strengthen the American Federation of Labor's firm conviction, gained through the years of leading the fight against Communist imperialism and subversion, that flexibility of tactics and rigidity of purpose are inseparable features of the Communist world conspiracy and that the tactics of Soviet foreign policy are organically linked to the conditions and status of the Moscow regime at any particular time.

Although the hour calls for hope, tempered with realism, the inescapable fact remains that the friendly gestures recently made by the Kremlin arise not out of a sudden fit of humaneness and love of peace, but out of an urgent need for a respite in the cold war to consolidate power at home. To interpret the latest tactical turn in Soviet foreign policy other-

wise, and at this point weaken or abandon our efforts toward collective security and building up economies of the free world would be folly and would play directly into the hands of the Soviet plotters.

The free nations of the world must remain vigilant, militarily strong, and united in the face of Russia's propaganda peace campaign.

b. The change in Russian leadership has made the task of mutual security and related programs of economic cooperation and aid, such as Point IV, all the more urgent.

In the hour of Russia's greatest weakness, while the Communist dictatorship is struggling for time to revamp its structure, it would be a grave mistake for the United States to delay completion of mutual security and related programs, or cripple them through false economy.

During the past five years, under the Marshall Plan and the mutual security program, which brought together the three important elements of our foreign assistance effort—military aid, economic aid, and technical cooperation—the American people have made a great and historic contribution toward rebuilding of life and reaffirmation of freedom in the postwar world. American labor therefore believes that continuing funds for the full scope of our assistance programs should be authorized, and is deeply concerned over predominant sentiment within the 83rd Congress to make deep cuts in foreign aid appropriations. Labor, furthermore, regards the economic and technical aid parts of our overall foreign aid program to be of paramount importance. In this respect we heartily disapprove of the new Administration's plans to reverse the policy of the previous administration by shifting the emphasis in foreign aid from economic to military. The program submitted to Congress proposed to earmark

90 per cent of \$5.8 billion in new aid money for military use. Only one dollar in ten is to be spent for relief or for technical and economic aid.

This short-sighted policy completely ignores the basic and widely accepted fact that peace can be neither accomplished nor secured through rearmament alone. But most disturbing is its inconsistency with President Eisenhower's own pronouncements and his recently declared war on poverty on a global scale, which anticipates a greatly expanded program of economic aid and Point IV technical assistance to increase productivity, improve the living standards, and raise the purchasing power of the underprivileged peoples of the world.

Labor stresses the urgency of such a program as a complement to military aid out of recognition that the Communist menace cannot be eliminated until the social and economic conditions in which the germs of Communism breed have also been removed. We urge Congress to face this fact squarely, and to recognize that military aid to safeguard the independence of nations in the face of Soviet aggression, although essential, cannot eliminate these germs. A continuation of existing programs, together with the expansion of economic and technical aid to embrace the President's global war on poverty remains the only alternative. For Congress at this time to adopt a policy of retrenchment, treating the economic portion of foreign aid as "frill" to be slashed in the interests of false economy, would be to give the new Russian leaders assurance that we will do nothing to alleviate the economic unrest throughout the world while they are in the process of revamping the internal structure of their dictatorship, thereby maintaining the status quo in economic conditions for the full exploitation of the Kremlin leaders once they have completed the process of consolidation.

c. The free world, under the leadership of the United States, must wrest the initiative from Russia in support of the nationalist aspirations of the colonial peoples of the world.

With the possible shifting of the real danger spots in the world from Europe to Asia, it has become increasingly apparent that the free world can no longer ignore the rising tide of national independence in the underdeveloped colonial areas of the world. The apparent willingness of

the United States and its major allies to dodge this all-important problem has allowed totalitarian Russia to seize the initiative from the democracies by hypocritically posing as the champion of the colonial peoples and exploiting the mistakes which the democracies have made.

In order to regain the initiative from Russia, it is essential that democratic nations break with every vestige of colonialism. For our own country, it would be a shameful betrayal of our traditional policies of anti-colonialism if we were to keep silent or render direct or indirect aid to the reactionary French and British interests in their stubborn drive to maintain the remnants of nineteenth century colonialism in countries like Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Iran, Egypt and Indo-China.

In line with our national tradition, therefore, organized labor calls upon the United States to take the lead in aiding the legitimate aspirations of the democratic nationalist organizations and free trade union movements to the full national independence of their people. By no other course short of full support can the democracies win to the banner of world freedom the millions of liberty-loving people in Asia and Africa.

d. American labor will continue to support the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

With millions of workers in Europe and Asia denied their fundamental liberties to organize, bargain, and strike by the tyranny of communist regimes, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions becomes a sure, certain source of hope for working men and women everywhere in the world.

The American Federation of Labor has played a progressively active role in the affairs of the ICFTU.

At the recently concluded Third World Conference of the organization, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in July, 1953, the AFL delegation succeeded in stimulating the three major developments of the international sessions:

1. Revamping of the Confederation under new leadership as a militant arm of free labor throughout the world in the fight against slavery.

2. Unanimous adoption by delegates from 75 nations of a practical program of action in behalf of the oppressed workers of eastern Europe now under Communist rule.

3. Writing of policies for the advancement of world peace without appeasement; for promoting the economic progress of underdeveloped countries; for expansion of peacetime production; for the solution of migratory problems; for the end of colonialism; and for closer ties among free labor organizations.

The ICFTU has become a mighty vehicle for the world brotherhood of labor and merits the continued devotion and support of free trade unionists everywhere.

The world organization today represents 54 million trade unionists from 75 nations. The new ICFTU president is Emer Becu, a Belgian who has long served as general secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation. Headquarters of the ICFTU are located in Brussels, Belgium.

e. The American Federation of Labor's Free Trade Union Committee guides militant labor in the fight against despotisms of the left and right.

The AFL's Free Trade Union Committee, under the guidance of the AFL Executive Council and the AFL International Labor Relations Committee, has been militantly advancing the international policies of the American Federation of Labor in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Emphasizing positive economic and social programs, the FTUC has worked side by side with the labor movement of three continents in the building of free trade unions. It has also provided counsel and direction for unions in the everlasting struggle against the anti-labor forces of the Communist movement. In varying ways, it has supplied support for workers of underground movements struggling for human rights in Communist-occupied nations.

The Free Trade Union Committee has also defended unions fighting evidences of western imperialism. It has, for example, espoused the cause of the Tunisian Federation of Labor and aided this affiliate of the ICFTU in its campaign for self-rule, democracy, and free trade union rights now suppressed by the French military authorities.

f. The American Federation of Labor champions the International Labor Organization as a means toward the promotion of world peace by improved living standards.

AFL delegates to the ILO annual con-

vention early this year strongly denounced reactionary charges that the ILO is a "hotbed of socialism."

AFL representatives cited the fact that the large majority of the nations participating in the ILO are predominantly free enterprise in character, with production and distribution carried on, for the most part, under private auspices.

As the AFL observed, the very basis of the International Labor Organization rests upon the assumption that private enterprise economy, free societies, and democratic systems of government will survive and retain their essential character; otherwise, the instrument of tri-partism would be pointless.

While the AFL has never looked upon the ILO as an avenue for attainment of any domestic social legislation that cannot be achieved in the ordinary way, it does assert firmly that the historic mission of the ILO must be championed by U. S. labor—the promotion of peace by the improvement of social and economic conditions among working people all over the world.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted with addition of new Section g, pp. 158-159.

II. FULL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE POLICY

a. The organized workers of California fully support the American Federation of Labor's recommendations that a special Presidential planning commission, composed of qualified representatives from vital government agencies such as the Departments of Labor and Commerce, and the Council of Economic Advisors, as well as of representatives of labor, business and farmers, be established for the purpose of thoroughly studying the economic outlook and making specific recommendations designed to assure continued economic expansion, financial stability, and full employment on a sound and stable basis.

(1) Despite the present high level of economic activity, danger signs overshadow the future economic outlook.

Although the American Federation of Labor does not anticipate a sharp decline from the present record level of economic activity and prosperity in the immediate future, it has noted a number of general

danger signs which cloud the future economic outlook.

Among these danger signs, some of which are elaborated upon in Section b of this policy statement in connection with wage policy, are: the steady decline in wholesale prices for over two years without any significant response to this trend in consumer prices; the beginning of the production of key consumer durable goods in a volume greater than estimated consumer demand; and the probable widespread deflationary effects and tightening of credit resulting from the recent increases in interest rates on government bonds and insured home mortgages (see **Policy Statement VI, Housing**, Section c). A fourth and perhaps most serious danger sign is the exceptionally high rate of investment based upon defense spending, which is scheduled to taper off even without a settlement in Korea, and probably more so if a final settlement is negotiated.

The actual seriousness of these danger signs within the framework of our present economy is hotly debated by economists, but there can be no denying that they *could* precipitate a recession. Labor has full faith in the American free enterprise system, but, as the AFL Executive Council pointed out at its spring session, it is a matter of realism to expect that in a free economy such as ours, far-reaching adjustments will take place sooner or later unless forestalled by affirmative programs and policies pursued in concert by the government and by voluntary groups and institutions.

The need is to be properly informed so the right action may be taken in sufficient time to prevent a recession.

(2) The present machinery for keeping abreast of economic developments should be strengthened and made fully effective.

Under the Employment Act of 1946, a rather limited method of keeping the President, Congress and the public abreast of economic developments and advised of prospects is provided for through the Council of Economic Advisors and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

The sponsors of the 1946 Employment Act, itself a compromise from a much stronger AFL-supported bill which pledged full employment through the development of a national production and employment budget, maintained that the program for fact-finding and recommendations by a council of non-partisan economists would be sufficient to stimulate action by government and business which

would provide the nation with an economy free from the evils of both inflation and deflation and one which would go forward to ever rising heights of full employment and prosperity. The height of prosperity and full employment is with us, although attributed in an uncomfortably large measure to the heavy defense spending of recent years, but the pitfall of inflation has not been avoided and there is little or no indication that anything is being done or planned on a serious basis to avoid a possible recession.

It is within this framework that the AFL has called for a strengthening of existing machinery by the establishment in the near future of a special Presidential planning commission to study the economic outlook and make *specific* recommendations to assure continued economic expansion, financial stability and full employment.

The recommendation that the commission be composed of representatives of labor, business and the farmers, as well as qualified representatives of the government agencies concerned, including the Departments of Labor and Commerce and the Council of Economic Advisors is made in light of the fact that planning to maintain prosperity and avoid recession is not the responsibility of government alone, nor of government and business together, but of labor and the farmers as well, and that effective planning *requires* the concerted efforts of *all*.

b. To avoid the possibility of a recession, wages of American workers should be increased to match gains in productivity.

In any joint effort to analyze current economic developments and recommend specific courses of action which may be necessary to avert a recession, labor urges that thorough consideration be given to the basic fact that civilian consumer spending, derived mainly from wages, provides the support for peacetime productive activity. Current labor thinking concerning the decisive role of wage income in sustaining prosperity, full production, and employment is reflected in AFL Economist Boris Shishkin's summary, slightly altered to incorporate later data, of the position adopted by the AFL Executive Council earlier this year:

(1) Wages are not keeping pace with productivity.

This is a most significant fact confronting our country. From 1949 through 1952

productivity has risen 13.2 percent for the whole private economy in the United States, and "real" factory wages have risen only 7 percent. This is an ominous disparity.

The dramatic growth of the American economy in the last half-century has been made possible largely because wages have kept pace with productivity. Between 1910 and 1950, organized labor has seen to it that wage gains have in general paralleled the rise in productivity. It has helped translate the technological advances in American industry into a steadily rising living standard in the United States.

(2) Increase in workers' buying power is essential to sustain the whole economy.

To a vital extent the American economy depends on the purchases of workers. This is illustrated by our experience in the four most normal postwar years, 1947 through 1950. Consumer demand is clearly the mainspring of our economy. Most conservatively estimated, workers' purchases represent about 60 per cent of all consumer demand. Thus, workers' buying is the solid base upon which rests the demand for American products in peacetime.

During the remainder of 1953 and 1954 especially, the American economy must depend on workers' increasing purchases to sustain it at full employment levels. The defense program, which is beginning to taper off, will not increase significantly, if at all (barring a change from present plans); the investment of business firms for new plant and equipment is not expected to expand significantly and is expected to remain close to 1952 and present levels.

Since 1950, the expansion has been provided by the large and necessary defense program, financed by the federal government. Plans for 1953, however, indicate very little further expansion in the defense program. The Survey for Current Business indicates an increase of only \$4 billion in defense expenditures—from \$74½ billion in fiscal year 1953 to \$78½ billion in fiscal year 1954. The 83d Congress, however, has cut appropriations for the current fiscal year, with the result that there will probably be no overall increase from fiscal year 1953. The increase in 1951 was \$17.6 billion and in 1952, \$11.5 billion (in 1952 dollars).

The expansion in demand for American products necessary to maintain maximum employment must come from other

sources. Any increase in national production will depend on rising consumer purchases derived from wages.

(3) National production must expand to keep our growing work force employed.

Particularly significant for labor is the fact that we cannot sustain employment at maximum levels if our economy stands still. Our labor force is expanding constantly, due to increasing population. Man-hour productivity is increasing. The rapid expansion in our producing power from these two sources means that purchasing power and demand for American products must increase correspondingly every year to keep our work force employed.

The Council of Economic Advisors estimates that our economy must expand at the rate of \$10-12 billion each year as a minimum if we are to keep our work force employed. Even this estimate would mean an increase of 1 million in unemployment above present levels. Since neither defense expenditures nor plant expansion by private business can be counted on to create a demand for this additional \$10-12 billion worth of product, rising consumer income will be essential.

(4) A gap is developing between production and demand.

Even in 1952 there were evidences of hesitation in our economy, and signs that a gap was developing between producing power and purchasing power. The growth of our total gross national product in 1952 was less than one-third that of 1951, and was substantially below the minimum of \$10-12 billion annually necessary to maintain stable growth and full employment. The growth of gross national product was only \$8 billion in 1952, compared to \$26 billion in 1951. (Measured in dollars of 1952 purchasing power.)

Had it not been for an increase of some 550,000 in the armed forces in 1952, unemployment would undoubtedly have risen.

In 1952, wages were already lagging far behind increasing productivity. Workers' incomes were inadequate and they borrowed against the future to buy automobiles, appliances, furniture, clothing and to meet other needs. Lifting of controls on consumer credit resulted in the most rapid rise in installment buying ever known.

In 1950 and 1951, the real volume of consumer purchases did not increase. In 1952, consumer purchases rose \$4 billion, but almost half this increase was financed

by the increase in consumer credit, according to the CEA. Had it not been for the \$4 billion increase in consumer purchases in 1952, the slackening in the expansion last year would have been even greater.

The defense program has provided our country with plants and facilities which must be kept busy if we are to prevent an industrial recession. Business observers agree that productive capacity of automobile and other consumer durable goods manufacturers is now huge, and that expanded output is needed to pay off vast outlays in labor-saving equipment.

The need for purchases to keep plant capacity employed applies with equal force to other industries.

(5) Living standards rise too slowly.

We have on the one hand the picture of added plant capacity needing workers' purchases; on the other hand, figures show a very inadequate rise in living standards in recent years. In the two years since 1950, the national living standard in the United States has risen less than 1 per cent, as measured by real per capita disposable personal income, the CEA reports. Real per capita consumer purchases have not increased substantially since 1946.

Factory wages have shown no significant increase since 1950, when taxes and price rises are both accounted for. Net spendable earnings in 1952 dollars were as follows: For an unmarried worker, the purchasing power of his weekly pay envelope declined from \$56.39 in 1950 to \$55.53 in 1952. For a worker with three dependents, his weekly purchasing power rose from \$63.15 in 1950 to \$63.49 in 1952—a gain of only 34 cents per week, only ½ of 1 per cent.

(6) A large potential market exists among lower income groups.

There are still many families who do not have adequate modern equipment to enjoy what we think of as the "American living standard." An expansion in incomes of lower income groups would make it possible to supplement the deficiencies noted below. The outlook is for a volume of home building somewhat below recent levels, while large numbers of lower income families are still inadequately housed. It is significant that 46 per cent of American families do not own their own homes.

One-third of American families still do not own an automobile; about as many have no telephone; 45 per cent of Ame-

rican homes have no vacuum cleaner; 29 per cent no washing machine; 17 per cent do not even have an electric iron; 57 per cent have as yet no television set. And the potential market for electric dishwashers, waste disposers, air conditioning units, and electric freezers is very much larger.

(7) Wage income is the foundation of post-defense prosperity and stability.

We have shown that wages in recent years have not kept pace with rising productivity. If the present trends are permitted to continue and wages are allowed to lag further behind increasing productivity, a sharp and destructive curtailment in America's economic activity will be inevitable. This will mean a cut in production, a drop in business and a heavy rise in unemployment.

The time for action to avert a depression is before its threat is already upon us. Most important of all, such actions are both public and private policies which will help keep wages abreast with expanding production. To enlarge the buying power of wages and through them the bulk of consumer demand is vital not only to the American workers but to the prosperity of businessmen, farmers and all other economic groups. It is imperative that wages be kept in line with our country's technological and productive growth in order to keep America strong.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 160.

III. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND LABOR RELATIONS

a. Organized labor renews its demand for far-reaching modifications of the Taft-Hartley law which will enable employers and employees to live together in peace and justice, and reminds the new Administration of its pledge to undertake revision of the law.

Despite the President's campaign declaration that "America wants no law licensing 'union-busting,'" his pledges for corrective revision, and his State of the Union message recognition of the need for "a law that merits the respect and support of labor and management," the Taft-Hartley Act remains in our statute books as repugnant to labor as ever before, and with little hope that the 83rd Congress will take action.

Party followers of the Administration in Congress have ignored the recommendations of their leader as well as the pre-

ponderance of evidence in support of revision gathered by labor committees of both houses earlier this year, and have chosen a path of procrastination ever since it has become apparent that business organizations prefer to have the law remain as is or even to make it more severe.

The Administration itself has failed to nail down pledges and recommendations in the form of an "Administration bill" for the consideration of Congress. The chosen vehicle to this end, the Secretary of Labor's tri-partite advisory committee for revision of the Taft-Hartley law, was effectively sabotaged by its five industry members, who refused to permit proposed changes in the Act to be brought to a vote. Ironically enough, it was upon consideration of the "union busting" provision condemned by the President, that the industry members, sensing that the weight of public opinion was against them and in favor of the trade union position of repeal, refused to be counted, thereby ending all hopes of drafting an Administration bill acceptable to both labor and management.

In reminding Congress and the Administration of its pledges for corrective action, the Federation urges full consideration of the constructive proposals for overhauling the Taft-Hartley Act made by the AFL earlier this year before the labor committees in both houses of Congress. These recommendations, as was pointed out by President Meany, are but the result of "extensive and searching examination of the record" of almost six years of experience under Taft-Hartley—a law which was conceived in the emotional hysteria created by the wave of unprecedented industrial strife that followed the end of World War II, and a law which has operated to place intolerable restrictions upon the exercise of basic rights and freedoms by trade unions and their members.

Among the more important AFL proposals to revamp the Taft-Hartley Act into a just and workable law are the following:

(1) **Union Security:** Restore the full union shop as a step toward enduring industrial peace by repeal of the ban against the closed shop.

(2) **Jurisdictional Disputes:** Clarify the law so that procedures applying to jurisdictional disputes could not be interpreted by the NLRB to cover representation cases rather than true jurisdictional disputes.

(3) **State Laws:** Discard the present provision making state laws superior to the federal law in any state where anti-

union security provisions are stiffer than under Taft-Hartley. This is the only field where Congress has placed state laws above the federal statutes.

(4) **Boycotts:** Narrow the present restriction against boycotts by outlawing only those whose principal object is illegal; permit picketing of an employer dealing with another firm which has refused to recognize or bargain with a union.

(5) **Injunctions:** Eliminate all ex-parte injunctions issued before trial of the facts; authorize the NLRB to speed hearing of any case in which it believes damage is threatened by illegal actions.

(6) **Damage Suits:** Drop the provision permitting the filing of damage suits in federal courts by employers against unions for damages involving breach of contract. Such damage suits should take the same course as any other type of damage suit—in state courts.

(7) **Welfare Funds:** Kill existing limitations on the types and administration of welfare funds.

(8) **Politics:** Permit unions to make political expenditures from union funds by removing the present restriction which falsely likens labor unions to corporations.

(9) **Administration:** Provide the NLRB with more funds for hiring additional personnel necessary to speed up disposition of cases and avoid long delays.

(10) **Size of NLRB:** The Board should not be increased in size merely to "pack" it for political patronage purposes.

(11) **NLRB Counsel:** Delete provisions which give the general counsel of the NLRB authority independent of the Board; require his serving under the Board, as is the case in all other federal agencies.

(12) **Affidavits:** Eliminate the non-Communist affidavit now required of union officials. The requirement is an insult to loyal trade unionists, and has done nothing to eliminate Communist union leaders.

(13) **Union Busting:** Kill the provision which denies strikers in an economic dispute the right to vote in an NLRB election; this right should be denied to strike-breakers.

(14) **Building Trades:** Permit unions in the building trades to enter into a collective bargaining contract with employers before all employees are hired, with the proviso that any rival union would be permitted to challenge the right of representation.

(15) **National Emergencies:** Drop injunctions in dealing with national emerg-

ency disputes; give priority of consideration to the mediation and conciliation of such disputes, and place strongest emphasis on voluntary arbitration of any points on which the employer and union fail to agree. More precise definitions would eliminate many disputes previously placed in this category.

(16) **Mediation Service:** The mediation and conciliation service should be returned to the Department of Labor.

(17) **Coverage of Law:** Workers employed on large corporate farms, known as "factory farms," should be permitted to organize into unions, as well as workers in federal and private banks.

b. The present minimum wage of 75 cents on both the state and federal level is completely inadequate and should be increased to \$1.25 for both men and women.

The federal minimum wage, which applies to both men and women, was increased from 40 to 75 cents on January 1, 1950, by Congressional amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The California minimum wage, which is limited to women and minors, was raised to the 75-cent federal level from 65 cents by order of the Industrial Welfare Commission, as provided by state law, on August 1, 1952, after the holding of public hearings at which the Federation urged the adoption of a \$1.25 minimum. A Federation attempt at the recently completed general session of the California legislature to increase the California minimum to a statutory \$1.25, while extending such a minimum to men as well as women and minors, was also defeated.

The inadequacy of a 75-cent minimum wage at today's price and wage levels goes almost without saying. The \$1,560 which a fully employed person working for 75 cents an hour would earn over a period of one year, assuming a 40-hour week, is far below the amount needed to support a "modest but adequate" level of living anywhere in the United States even for a single person, let alone a married person with a family to support.

The full significance of the inadequacy of the present minimum wage, however, cannot be measured solely in terms of individual or family needs. The first line of defense against curtailing buying power and the resulting downswing in business activity, a cause of major concern under present economic conditions (see **Policy Statement II, Full Employment and Wage**

Policy), is the preservation of the wage standards of the nation's workers. In this respect, the present minimum wage is so low as to be completely worthless, and, in effect, makes a farce out of the concept that a minimum wage should help to place a floor on our economy, below which economic activity cannot drop.

Of equal importance to increasing the level of minimum wages is the extension of coverage of minimum wage protection. With regard to the California law, the distinction between men and women is artificial and without economic justification, and should therefore be removed.

With regard to the federal minimum wage law, there remain at least 10 million wage earners, in need of protection and eligible to be safeguarded by the federal law, who are deprived of this protection. By and large, they are the workers in low-paid occupations to whom the threat of wage-cutting is the most real and who need minimum wage protection most. Since most of them are unorganized, they have no economic defense whatsoever when wage-cutting begins. Their low wages are not only a hardship to them; they are a threat to the American wage standard and the American standard of living.

c. Continued and increased effort to organize the unorganized is essential to maintaining and improving existing working conditions and insuring the prosperity of the nation.

The labor movement has long recognized that the only way to protect and improve the wage standards and working conditions of the organized sector of our economy is to extend those standards and conditions to every worker in the nation through trade union organization.

While this basic economic fact has been the primary motivation in labor's never ending struggle to organize the unorganized, it has become clear over the years since the growth of organized labor to a position of prominence in the economy that the need for organizing the unorganized cannot be premised within the narrow confines of self-interest. Organizing the unorganized is also a responsibility and duty which labor must assume as a basic contribution toward ensuring the continued growth of a stable and prosperous America.

The vital fact is that workers' buying power, derived from wages, is essential

to sustaining the economy. Unless wages remain high, the primary source of sustained consumer demand for goods and services would falter and an economic recession would set in. But even more important, unless wages continue to rise in sufficient amounts, it is impossible to sustain the increase in our industrial productivity. As machines turn out more and more goods with fewer workers, larger hourly pay is needed to sustain the demand for these goods.

The only practical assurance that wages will remain high and increase sufficiently to sustain our industrial productivity rests in the organization of the nation's working force into a cohesive trade union movement with contractual relationships which insure such stability and growth in wages. To the extent that workers remain unorganized, to the extent that they fall without the purview of contractual relationships, the stability and growth of our economy is also jeopardized.

In this light, the large number of workers that remain unorganized assumes a new significance. For the nation as a whole, of the 63 to 64 million people who make up our civilian labor force, only about 16½ to 17 million workers are organized, according to latest estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In California, only about one and a half million out of a civilian labor force approaching five million belong to unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions,
Adopted, pp. 160-161.

IV. TAXES

a. Reductions in federal taxes should give precedence to the security needs of the nation and balancing the federal budget on a rational basis.

The working people of America, suffering under the weight of post-Korean tax increases which have hit the lower-income groups hardest, eagerly look forward to the day when federal taxes can be reduced. Federal tax increases and rising prices together have been primary factors in the failure of "real" wages to keep pace with the growing wealth of the nation. (See **Policy Statement II, Full Employment and Wage Policy.**) Nevertheless, labor refuses to join the apparently dominant groups in Washington seeking tax reduction as an end in itself, without consideration of the best interests of the nation.

The question before the nation and Con-

gress is not whether taxes should be reduced to fulfill campaign promises, nor whether a tax cut or a balanced budget should come first. As the AFL has pointed out on numerous occasions before Congress, first consideration must be given to the requirements of national security. Since the Communist threat to the nation and the free world is far from having been removed, the first task of the federal government is to make adequate provision for national defense and for the necessary assistance to our allies in the defense effort. The second duty of the government is to balance the budget to an extent consistent with defense commitments and the requirements of stability and full employment of the nation's economy.

It is labor's firm belief that tax cuts must give precedence to these considerations. When and only when national security and the state of the federal budget permit should reasonable tax cuts be put into effect, as outlined in Section c below.

b. Labor foresees the possible culmination of the Administration's tax program in mounting pressure for enactment of a regressive national sales tax which labor firmly opposes.

Under the Administration's tax program it has become clear that the present 30 per cent excess profits tax on corporate income, recently extended by Congress until the first of the year, will be allowed to die at that time when the scheduled 10 per cent reduction in personal income taxes goes into effect. The full effect of these tax cuts in terms of revenue loss will not be felt until the fiscal year ending 1955. Together, they will reduce revenue about \$5.5 billion annually.

If the remainder of the Administration's recommendations are followed by Congress, the regular tax on corporation income, scheduled to drop in April, 1954, to a maximum of 47 per cent, will be held at the present 52 per cent, while excise taxes, due for cuts at the same time to 1950 levels, will also remain at the present high level pending further study of the whole field of federal excise taxes.

Apart from the equity considerations of such a program, its net effect on the new fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, will be to continue a large budgetary deficit. Despite all the pruning and axing of the Truman budget, the new Administration still finds itself faced with a deficit of \$5.6 billion.

The Administration's tax program,

moreover, has serious implications for the following fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. In fact, the most significant part of the President's program is not that it fails to solve the budget-deficit for the new fiscal year, but that it leaves the nation in a much worse position for the following fiscal year. This becomes obvious in view of the fact that the full weight of the loss in revenue resulting from the expiration of the excess profits tax in January, 1954, and the scheduled reductions in personal income taxes at the same time will not be felt until fiscal year 1954-55. It is estimated that the \$5.6 billion deficit for the new fiscal year will be increased the following year by another \$3 billion, unless Congress takes action to the contrary.

A mounting deficit in the face of planned tax cuts raises serious questions with regard to the possibility of additional tax legislation next year. The fact that the Administration has committed itself to discontinuance of the excess profits tax and reductions in individual income taxes seems to indicate that it will not rely on these two methods of taxation for any further revenue.

In this light, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey's recent admission that he is "considering" a national sales tax takes on added significance. Labor is unalterably opposed to such a tax, which admittedly bears most heavily on low income groups, and warns that it will use every means within its power to resist the enactment of such a tax should one be proposed.

c. The defense needs of the nation and the balancing of the budget permitting, federal tax cuts should be made in accordance with the principle of ability to pay.

While labor considers the Administration's tax program precipitous from the standpoint of balancing the budget and providing for the nation's defense needs, it also condemns the program because it fails to meet the above criterion.

Removal of the excess profits tax is completely without justification. Despite the cry of confiscation by industry, corporate profits *after taxes* remain close to record levels. Complete returns for the first quarter of 1953 show them running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$19.3 billions, which is exceeded only slightly by the price-profiteering year of 1950 and the boom year of 1948. In absolute terms, profits after taxes for the first three months this year were 11 per cent higher than the first quarter of 1952.

Early returns for the second quarters of 1953, moreover, clearly show even higher increases, with tax-adjusted profits running a full 25 per cent above last year's profits for the same period.

The scheduled reduction in personal income taxes, endorsed by the Administration, also violates the principle that tax reductions should make the burden of taxation more equitable and more closely related to the ability to pay. The reductions scheduled to take place in January, 1951, with removal of the excess profits tax clearly favor individuals with incomes over \$5,000. Yet it is only these individuals, primarily those with incomes above \$10,000, who are benefiting from the numerous "loopholes" in our present tax laws, which are costing the federal government from \$5 to \$7 billion annually in revenue.

It is rather ironic to find spokesmen for business solemnly declaring that elimination of the excess profits tax and reduction of income taxes favoring the higher income brackets are necessary to spur investments. These same spokesmen are also saying that there is a real possibility that our ability to produce has outstripped our purchasing power. (See **Policy Statement II, Full Employment and Wage Policy**, Section b.) They express concern about "soft spots" in the market for nondurable goods and the danger of slackening of demand for durables.

The logic of this situation in the field of taxation would seem to be that if and when tax reductions are made, highest priority should be given to reductions that will stimulate purchasing power. It therefore follows that drastic reduction in excise taxes and income tax relief to those in the groups with incomes below \$5,000 should be given first priority. Such reductions, as the AFL has repeatedly pointed out, would not only be equitable, but would undoubtedly provide the stimulus to purchasing power which business representatives say is needed.

The great majority of American taxpayers who make up the nation's labor force are not asking for special privileges in urging that these reductions be given first priority. The \$1 billion increase in federal excise taxes imposed by the Revenue Act of 1951 raised the federal excise tax burden on consumers to over \$10 billion annually. These taxes, like excise and sales taxes on the local and state level, bear more heavily on the poor who are unable to save any portion of their income. It is only reasonable that they should be cut back before removal of the

excess profits tax or reductions in income levies are allowed to take place. The failure of the Administration to give favorable recommendation to the \$1 billion cut in excise taxes scheduled for April, 1952, as part of its tax program gives real substance to current opinion that it plans a wider use of them in balancing the budget.

The same logic argues that concentration of income tax relief on the lower income brackets should precede any general cut in personal income levies. If the mistakes of the past ten years are to be corrected, it is necessary for Congress to avoid making any extra tax reductions that would freeze or exaggerate the impact of existing inequities or establish new ones in the tax structure. A cursory examination of income taxes paid by various income groups during 1944 at the height of such taxes and in 1951 under the present law, makes it clear that couples at the \$3,000 and \$5,000 level have not had tax reductions proportionate to those accruing to taxpayers at income levels from \$8,000 to \$100,000, and that people with incomes of less than \$2,000 still pay taxes far beyond their means.

d. The Federation recognizes the need for increased revenue on the state level to finance expanded activity in the field of social welfare and other well defined areas of growth, but will oppose any program which attempts to accomplish this end through the imposition of additional consumer taxes on workers already weighted down by a regressive sales tax.

The wide publicity given to the fact that the 1953 state legislature was able to balance the budget for the current fiscal year without increasing taxes, hides the more important fact that by the action taken to accomplish this end, it has magnified many times the tax problem which will face the coming budget session when it convenes next March to consider the 1954-55 budget.

To avoid new taxes and at the same time keep the state out of the "red," the legislature adopted a policy of retrenchment, axing the Governor's budget by some \$46 million and cutting additional expenditures, regardless of need, to the bone. In the true sense of the word, the 1953-54 budget is a "minimum" budget.

Despite all this cutting, by June, 1954, a deficiency of approximately \$66 million will have accrued in the current revenues

of the general fund, thereby reducing the amount in the accumulated general fund surplus which was available at the beginning of the current fiscal year from about \$75 million to an estimated \$10 million by the beginning of the fiscal year 1954-55.

In effect, this means that the March budget session will have to deal with a minimum budget deficit of approximately \$56 million, assuming that expenditures for the coming fiscal year are held at the rock-bottom level approved by the legislature at its recent general session. If additional funds are appropriated to finance needed expansion in the field of social welfare and other areas of state growth, the deficit will be increased to about \$100 million, as predicted by the Department of Finance. At any rate, since the accumulated surplus in the general fund will have been exhausted by action of the 1953 legislature, the legislators will be forced to seek additional revenues when they convene again in March.

As in the past, the State Federation will oppose any effort to obtain increased revenues through the imposition of additional consumer taxes on the working people of the state, or through any other means which bears unfavorably on the lower-income groups.

Because of the dominance of the sales tax, California has one of the most regressive tax structures in the nation. Close to 40 per cent of all state revenues come from this source (59.3 per cent of general fund revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953), while personal income taxes and bank and corporation taxes bring in less than 10 and 8 per cent, respectively.

The inequity of such a distribution argues for a complete revision of the whole tax structure in line with ability to pay. This, in turn, means a drastic reduction or complete elimination of the sales tax and a proportionate upward revision of personal income, and bank and corporation franchise and income taxes. The Federation, however, is not so naive as to think for a moment that the legislature, as presently composed, would give such a revision its serious consideration. By the same token, however, labor is equally firm that no tax increase should be levied that would further distort the already regressive character of our present tax structure.

As a source of revenue to meet the impending budget deficit, the Federation urges that first consideration be given to

the state income tax. Rates on higher income groups should be increased, while the first \$5,000 of wages and salary income should be exempt. The lower income groups are already burdened with a disproportionately heavy retail sales tax, and therefore the exemption for these groups should be raised to the first \$5,000 of wages and salaries.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 178-179.

V. SOCIAL SECURITY

a. The Federation reaffirms its general social security and social welfare goals in state legislation as set forth in the 1952 policy statements, but will not elaborate on them until the next convention because 1954 is not a state legislative year.

The Federation's proposals for liberalization of the state's programs for unemployment insurance, unemployment disability insurance, workmen's compensation, aid to the aged and blind, the needy disabled, and needy children were detailed in last year's policy statements (Proceedings, 1952, pages 275-284 and 286-289). Since the 1953 legislature rejected the program in its entirety, except in the case of disability insurance where the proposals of the Federation were partially enacted into law, the AFL's program in these areas remains essentially the same.

The state legislature will not meet again in regular session until 1955, well after the Federation holds its 1954 convention. Accordingly, all proposals for state legislation will be reviewed and restated in detail at that time in light of the 1953 legislative experience reviewed in the Secretary-Treasurer's report on labor legislation, SACRAMENTO STORY, 1953, distributed at this convention.

b. Labor continues to urge liberalization of the old age and survivors' insurance program to assure adjustments in benefits with the rising trend in living costs and wages, and to extend coverage to all workers in a realistic manner, but denounces the Chamber of Commerce-NAM proposal to accomplish universal coverage by financing the program on a pay-as-you-go basis as a first step toward converting the program from a system of insurance to that of a dole.

Increased Benefits and Extension of Coverage

The old age and survivors' insurance program, inaugurated in 1935, has not been expanded as planned to provide universal coverage, and has failed to keep up with the rise in the nation's living standards. There exists a strong need for modernizing and strengthening.

With regard to coverage, despite the 1950 amendments which brought under the system 10 million additional workers, there remain 12 million who are still without protection. The most important group to which protection should be extended is agricultural, but others in the 12 million include self-employed persons, domestic servants, and groups consisting of individuals who have some other form of retirement plan, such as members of the armed forces, civil service employees and local government workers, in which case, coverage should at least be made optional.

With regard to benefits, the urgency of modernization is obvious. In spite of the progress made by the liberalizing amendments of 1950 and 1952, benefits are still lagging in terms of living costs and present day concepts of the American standard of living. The minimum benefit remains at \$25; a qualified single worker with an average base wage of \$300 a month (the U.S. average for the factory worker today), computed on the liberalized "new start" basis, gets only \$85, not very much more than the \$80 he is entitled to in California under the state aid to the aged law. In light of findings of the Federal Security Administration in 1951 that fewer than one in every three person 65 years and over was receiving income from employment, these benefits are hardly adequate, even when considered in light of the avowed purpose of the OASI program to provide only a *floor* of protection for the aged.

A further need in the way of benefits is legislation to assure workers that social security benefits will be increased as living costs and wage levels rise (see Proceedings, 1952, pages 289-90). Under the present law, Congress is required to act every time such adjustments are needed. This can result in considerable, unnecessary hardship, as evidenced by the length of the time which elapsed between 1935, when the social security program was enacted into law, and 1950, when Congress first made an effort to increase benefits commensurate with the rise in living standards which had taken place during this 15-year period.

Labor, in making recommendations for increased benefits, is aware that additional contributions may be required. The AFL has consistently been on record as willing to support the higher costs when they are necessary to bring about genuine improvements in the social security system.

All hopes for the improvement of the social security program in 1953, however, have been effectively killed by the House Ways and Means Committee, which voted early in February to set all proposals aside for further study by a select subcommittee, despite the pledge of President Eisenhower to broaden and otherwise improve the program.

Review of old age security insurance and public assistance is also being made by an advisory committee to Secretary Hobbie's Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This committee was monopolized, when first appointed, by the Chamber of Commerce, co-sponsors with the NAM of a cleverly disguised plan, vigorously opposed by organized labor, which extends social security to all workers while changing the insurance basis of financing the program to a pay-as-you-go basis. At present, even though members have been added to the committee, it is still dominated numerically by the Chamber of Commerce and other groups which have never been foremost supporters of social security system improvements.

Opposition to Pay-As-You-Go Method of Finance

The sweeping proposal of the Chamber of Commerce amounts to one of the greatest conspiracies against the integrity of the OASI system since its inauguration. Specifically, the plan proposes the extension of coverage to the 12 million persons now working but excluded, and, in addition, to some 5 million retired persons who were left out of the system when it was first inaugurated. The Chamber of Commerce also proposes, however, to end federal aid to state programs for aid to the needy aged, and use the present \$18 billion in the Social Security Trust Fund to finance the expanded social security program on a pay-as-you-go basis, thereby depriving workers of their "security" in the insurance system.

The specious reasoning offered to justify such a conversion is that (1) aged persons presently receiving social security benefits are receiving amounts a great deal larger than their contributions, and that (2) the present \$18 billion Trust Fund is many times the accumulated liabilities of

the OASI system, if measured by ordinary insurance concepts; thus denying that the program is actually financed as an insurance system.

The first argument ignores the fact that in any private insurance plan a greater risk for the presently aged is the usual thing—a recognition for their past services—and that the employee's contribution (matched by the employer's) to the Trust Fund is not earmarked for any individual, but is pooled. With regard to the second argument—the inadequacy of the Trust Fund—labor fully realizes that unless contributions to the Fund are increased as scheduled, the fund will not be large enough in ten or so years to meet social security payments. For this reason, labor strongly opposed President Eisenhower's recommendation that the scheduled increase in contribution on January 1, 1954 not be allowed to go into effect. (See Section c immediately following.)

Actually, the soundness of the financial base of our social security system has been attested to on a number of occasions by the Actuarial Society of America and other insurance associations, as well as outstanding individuals affiliated with major insurance companies. The Chamber of Commerce, furthermore, in advocating a so-called pay-as-you-go basis for the public pension system, has committed itself to an approach which it would never condone in the operation of a private company pension plan.

This strange inconsistency gives the clue to the ultimate design of this proposal. So long as the Trust Fund stands as a shield protecting those now covered from efforts to undermine the stability and guarantees of the social security system, that design cannot be carried to its conclusion. Once the Trust Fund is eliminated, however, either or both of two results will follow: costs and tax levies would go much higher than under the present system, and/or benefits would drop to the level of a bare pittance. The fact that the proponents of the scheme have been traditionally opposed to increased costs and levies to finance the system gives the obvious answer as to what would be likely to happen.

With the growing dissatisfaction that would develop as a result of either rising costs or inadequate benefits, the next obvious step would be to change the program from a system of insurance, as a matter of right, to that of a dole, through the introduction of a means test and the pauper's oath. Should that time come, the "social" feature of the system will

also be eliminated, and the proponents of this conspiracy will have what they appear to want.

c. Organized workers oppose President Eisenhower's recommendation to postpone indefinitely the January 1, 1954, scheduled increase in contributions to old age and survivors' insurance from 1½ to 2 per cent for both employees and employers.

Labor rejects this recommendation as a move to tamper with the financial integrity of the old age and survivors' insurance program, and fails to see the "savings" to the worker described in the recommendation. Labor wants soundly-financed improvements in the social security system.

The novel concept of "savings" expressed in making the recommendation is certainly a startling one, for the social security system itself is a highly-efficient type of savings, and increases in the Trust Fund which supports that system represent an enhancement of savings. Not only is the recommendation mislabeled when described as a "savings for workers," but it would actually deprive them of a financial gain by matching contributions paid by employers.

Freezing the contribution rate indefinitely at the present 1½ per cent for both workers and employers would in fact endanger past savings represented by the \$18 billion now held in the social security Trust Fund. It would shift the costs incurred by this generation on to its children and its children's children, increasing the ultimate cost of social security unnecessarily in the process.

Although present contributions exceed benefit payments, the present contribution rate is inadequate to meet the demands of even the very near future. The scheduled step-up increases to a combined employer-employee rate of 6½ per cent by 1970—plus the interest earned by the reserve fund which is now being built up by the current excess of contributions over benefit payments—will be needed just to support existing benefit levels over the long run, and would not provide interest-yielding reserves that would prevent costs from rising to 8 or even 10 per cent of pay-rolls in the more distant future.

If the present contribution rate were continued unchanged, as recommended, benefit payments would begin to exceed contributions plus interest on the Fund as early as the year 1956. The Fund itself

would be totally exhausted by 1967. Thereafter, the social security system would go on the hand-to-mouth basis which the Chamber of Commerce prefers to call "pay-as-you-go". (See Section b immediately above.)

d. The Federation's long standing position in favor of universal health insurance on a state or federal level in order to spread the cost of sickness fairly has been further corroborated by studies and reports released within the past year.

The long awaited report of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, finally released in the latter part of December, 1952, has confirmed the often repeated statements of the Federation (Proceedings, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952; pages 137, 157-8, 252, and 284-286 respectively) that existing voluntary prepayment plans, despite their rapid expansion in recent years, have not indicated a solution to the staggering problem of financing the nation's medical bill.

The inadequacy of present prepayment plans is brought out in a summary statement of the factual material gathered by the Commission during its extended tour of the nation: ". . . We believe that the correctness of the prepayment principle has been demonstrated by the private plans presently in operation, but that they have not yet proven their ability to meet adequately the need for prepaid personal health services. They do not for the most part offer comprehensive service, but limit their benefits to hospital and surgical care. Many of them offer only cash indemnity for medical expenses, a method of compensation which often does not cover the full charge and which lends itself to a variety of abuses. They often exclude pre-existing conditions needing care, and they are not available to many population groups. Their control is usually such as to preclude consumer representation in policy making and they require a flat premium rate, irrespective of income."

While the President's Commission has confirmed what labor has already proved, the latest study of voluntary insurance against sickness by the Social Security Administration, released in January of this year, has again proved the point.

The report shows that private expenditures for medical care, plus loss of income due to illness in 1951, the latest year for which figures are available, amounted to \$14.2 billion. Of this, private

insurance plans paid out \$1.8 billion in benefits, only 13 per cent of the total cost. And to get the \$1.8 billion in benefits, individuals and families paid \$2.4 billion in insurance premiums. The remaining \$600 million, or 25 per cent, went for expenses and profits.

Subtracting from the \$14.2 billion figure some \$5.4 billion attributed to loss of income due to illness, SSA figures disclose that \$8.8 billion represented the actual cost of medical care alone, of which voluntary plans met only \$1.3 billion, or 15 per cent.

In view of these figures, it becomes obvious that a prepayment system must be developed which provides comprehensive medical care for all people. The Federation supports such a plan on a state as well as a national level, provided that any federal-state approach to the problem contains provisions which offer enough of an incentive to states to bring about the participation of all of them. It is in this respect that labor finds perhaps the major shortcoming of the President's Commission's searching proposal for a "nation-wide system of voluntary prepaid health plans that will meet all the basic health service needs of all the people." Despite the many favorable aspects of the proposal, it left individual states free to participate or stay out, thus defeating the primary goal of giving everyone access to complete medical care.

The Commission's proposal on financing the cost of personal health services was also drawn, however, in an obvious attempt to avoid conflict with the American Medical Association. Its support of the so-called "voluntary" health plans, even though the facts brought out by the Commission clearly indicated the need for a national program of health insurance, can be explained only on this basis.

It is necessary to repeat that the principle which labor is endorsing in supporting a comprehensive system of medical care is the "insurance principle," not "socialized medicine." As in the past, labor will not lend its support to prepaid health insurance plans, however noble in purpose, unless they contain iron-clad guarantees which (1) preserve the private relationship between patients and physicians, (2) insure that both parties have full freedom of choice, (3) encourage early diagnosis, preventive medical procedure, and use of specialists, laboratory aids, expensive drugs and appliances, without worry of expense for the patient or doctor, and (4) insure operation of the pro-

gram by health professionals and laymen responsible to the people in each local community and the individual state, not to the federal government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 179-180.

VI. HOUSING

a. Labor condemns the undisguised efforts of the anti-public housing forces to confine millions of low-income families to slum areas throughout the nation, and reaffirms its strong support in favor of full implementation of the low-rent public housing and slum clearance provisions of the 1949 Housing Act, as well as the enactment of a liberalized program for cooperative and nonprofit housing at low interest rates to meet the needs of middle-income families.

Low-Rent Public Housing

The Housing Act of 1949 authorized a 810,000-unit low-rent public housing program to be completed within six years, and provided, in addition to federal assistance to rural housing and a long-range program of housing research, for a joint federal-local slum clearance and urban redevelopment program which gave millions of Americans hope that some day America would become a nation in which every family would have a decent home, and that the city slums and the rural shanties would become relics of the past. This hope, however, was short lived.

Under the constant attack of the private home builders and the real estate interests, the low-rent public housing program has been blocked from the outset. An average of 135,000 units per year should have been built since 1949, if the 810,000 units authorized by Congress was to be completed within six years. Instead, Congress has placed arbitrary restrictions on the number of public units that could be built. The result is that four years after the enactment of the Housing Act, only 175,000 units have been started and only 85,000 completed.

The American Federation of Labor is convinced that the full 135,000 units per year should be permitted to be constructed as scheduled, and has consistently fought for this amount before Congress since the enactment of the program in 1949. Since the program itself grew out of a bipartisan recognition that an effective low-rent housing program, under combined federal,

state and community auspices, was the only means of providing decent housing for millions of low-income families, it is difficult to understand the persistent refusal of Congress to implement the program.

The need for low-rent public housing today is just as great as it was in 1949. The investment would pay rich dividends in better health and the elimination of breeding centers for crime and communism.

The program nevertheless has been stopped dead in its tracks this year as the result of Congressional response to the all-out destruction drive of the anti-public housing forces. Rejecting the Administration's request for a bare minimum of 35,000 public units for the fiscal year 1953-54, the House voted to kill the program by denying funds for any construction whatsoever. Although the Senate voted to restore the miserly 35,000 units requested by the Administration, this amount was slashed in conference between the House and Senate to 20,000 unit starts to be made from *existing* loan and annual contribution contracts. No new loan and annual contributions contracts may be entered into that would bind the Public Housing Administration during fiscal year 1954 for additional construction. In other words, the program is in the process of liquidation.

Cooperative and Non-profit Housing

While low-rent public housing is essential for low-income families, there remain millions of families in the so-called middle-income groups who are excluded, depending on the area involved, from public housing, if available, because they have annual incomes in excess of \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Many of these middle-income families, falling within the income bracket of \$2,500 to \$4,500 and consisting of approximately 38 per cent of all urban and rural families, are also unable to meet the financial requirements of existing methods of home financing. In cases where low-rent housing has replaced slum sites, such families have been particularly hard hit, having incomes too high for public housing and too small for financing a home of their own.

The Federal Reserve Board's finding that half of the spending units in the country have liquid assets of less than \$300, makes it quite apparent that down-payment requirements under FHA, and the Veterans' programs as well, are be-

yond the reach of many families seeking adequate housing. Removal of Regulation X governing down-payment requirements, moreover, has not materially improved this situation, as the banks have continued to demand down-payments in excess of individual family means in many cases.

In recognition of these needs of middle-income families, the AFL continues to favor a program of direct low-interest, long-term loans to cooperative and non-profit groups along the lines of the \$2 billion cooperative program which was sponsored by the AFL and other liberal housing groups at the 1950 session of Congress and which was defeated as "socialistic" by a Republican-Dixiecrat coalition.

The small-scale cooperative housing program authorized by Congress in 1950 as an alternative to the AFL-sponsored program, although it involved costs to occupants somewhat less than in most FHA-insured housing developments, have proven to be inadequate. Nevertheless, even this minor advancement has come under the combined attack of the private home builders and the real estate interests, with its fate remaining in doubt.

b. The Administration's high interest rate policy, which has forced up GI and FHA rates, will take away millions of dollars annually from home buyers.

The recent increases in interest rates for houses built under the Veterans' Administration and FHA insured loans are the inevitable result of the new Administration's "hard money" policy, and constitute a complete surrender to the mortgage buyers, who have used the high interest rate policy of the government to force up home loan rates.

Following the 30 per cent increase in interest rates on government bonds and the introduction of the tight money policies by the Federal Reserve Board, which together brought about a general increase in the cost of private borrowing, federally guaranteed home loans at relatively lower interest rates, already hard to obtain, became even more scarce. Builder and mortgage bankers, in an intensified drive for higher rates, held back on funds sought by borrowers to finance home construction, seizing upon the argument, as a justification for increased rates, that thousands of home buyers were being deprived of the opportunity to purchase homes because there was no money available from lenders at the existing VA and FHA rates.

The final deterrent influence on expansion of new home building came in April when the Federal National Mortgage Association announced it was suspending buying VA and FHA mortgages pending anticipated increases in rates in order to avoid being stuck with millions of such loans at existing lower rates. Until then the FNMA had been taking FHA and VA loans off the hands of banks and other private agencies to free funds for further lending.

The new rates resulting from these pressures have boosted VA guaranteed mortgage rates from 4 to 4½ per cent, and FHA home loan rates from 4¼ to 4½ per cent, to which is added a ½ per cent service charge in the case of FHA loans, making the new borrowing cost actually 5 per cent.

Interest is supposed to be received as a return for undertaking a risk. But with government insurance or guarantees on their loans, the banks and other lending institutions assume virtually no risk in the mortgage loans they make for FHA and VA housing. Thus, the mortgage lending institutions do not have the slightest justification for obtaining an increase in the interest rate. The increased profits of the mortgage lenders is at the expense of increased housing costs for millions of prospective home purchasers.

The increase in the VA interest rate to 4½ per cent and of the FHA rate to an effective 5 per cent will make it even more difficult than before for workers' families to obtain decent housing within their means. For example, a worker purchasing a VA-guaranteed house involving a 20-year \$9,000 mortgage will be forced to pay nearly \$30 more each year, or almost \$600 additional over the life of the mortgage. In effect, the interest boost raises the cost of his house nearly 6 per cent. On a 25-year \$10,000 mortgage, a veteran will be required to pay \$840 more in interest, or almost 10 per cent of the original cost of his house.

The magnitude of the money grab by the mortgage lenders becomes more apparent when viewed in terms of the annual loss to home buyers. For the last few years approximately \$3 billion in VA guaranteed loans have been underwritten each year. Assuming that approximately the same amount of GI loans continues, the increase in the rate by ½ of 1 per cent, although it appears small, means an increase in the payment by veterans of \$15 million annually. Add to this amount the additional ¼ of 1 per cent on the ap-

proximately \$2 billion that purchasers of FHA insured homes will have to pay, and the money lenders will have taken away \$20 million annually from home buyers under the two programs alone.

In condemning this gigantic swindle, organized labor warns that it is time for the nation to get back to the fundamental principle that housing is not primarily a means of profit for builders and financial institutions, but must serve, first and foremost, the families who need homes and who will live in them.

c. Labor condemns the weakness of Congress in succumbing to the pressures of the real estate and landlord interests in killing federal rent controls in all but a few critical defense areas as of July 31, and pledges itself to carry on the fight against all unjustified increases in rents.

As a result of Congress' capitulation to the real estate and landlord interests, limited federal rent controls have been removed in the remaining dozen big cities, including San Francisco, and 1,100 communities which took affirmative action before last September 30 to continue federal controls under the local option provisions of the old rent control law. This action has removed some 14 million Americans from federal protection against rent gougers, and leaves federal rent controls standing only in a limited number of areas where defense activities have created "critical area" housing conditions.

The virtual killing of all rent controls came in the form of a hypocritical proposal by the new Administration calling on Congress to extend existing rent control in non-critical areas, due to expire last April 30, to October 1 of this year on the grounds that such an extension would give local authorities "full opportunity to take over" controls.

While Congress cut the proposed extension period to July 31, the hypocrisy of the Administration proposal lay in the fact that municipalities in all but five states did not have the legal authority to establish local rent controls and that most state legislatures at the time were not in session, so that in most states there was little or no chance that the communities still under control could obtain the necessary authority before July 31 to replace federal rent controls with local controls. Even in cities which had the authority to impose local controls, it was unlikely that local governing bodies would

be able to show enough independence from the powerful real estate and landlord interests on the local level to take affirmative action. Such was the case in San Francisco, where the Board of Supervisors ignored the preponderance of evidence presented by the San Francisco labor movement and other pro-control groups establishing the urgency of continued controls.

The effect which decontrol will have on the latest cities to fall victims of the Administration's and Congress' hypocrisy is clearly written in the decontrol experience of other cities. Numerous studies of such experiences demonstrate that the heaviest burden of rent increases falls on the lowest income families. After decontrol in Los Angeles several years ago, for example, 86 per cent of units renting for less than \$30 a month had rent increases averaging 42 per cent. What happened in Los Angeles was by no means unique. Taking Toledo, Ohio, as another example, 46 per cent of the families in the low-rent brackets had rent increases averaging 55 per cent during the 3-month period following removal of federal controls.

Averages, furthermore, do not tell the whole story. One of the worst features of decontrol in areas where there is still a housing shortage is that there is no limit to the rent increases which tenants may be forced to pay. This was shown very clearly in many communities which did not vote to continue them after September 30 last year. According to reports of the Rent Stabilizer at the time, rent increases of as much as 100 and 200 per cent in such areas were not uncommon.

The wholesale destruction of federal controls was made over the strenuous objections of the AFL which presented Congress with factual data that federal rent controls were not causing landlords to suffer hardships. Figures show that roughly nine out of every ten requests for rent increases in 1952 were granted, with increases averaging about 15 per cent.

The constructive and realistic program presented by the AFL, which was rejected by Congress, included: continuation of federal rent controls in all localities which requested them before September 30; elimination of the provision allowing local governing bodies to remove controls in areas which have been certified critical; provision that localities may re-control rents or establish ceilings for the first time; and permission for rents to be increased where it is necessary to absorb negotiated wage increases, and that such

boosts be put into effect on an area-wide or association-wide basis.

Despite their rejection, organized labor in California continues to support these general principles, and will strongly oppose rent gougers who attempt to take unfair advantage of workers and their families in decontrolled areas.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 224.

VII. CIVIL RIGHTS

a. Organized labor pledges continued support of all legitimate efforts to eliminate racial and religious discrimination from the life of the nation.

The Federation's opposition to all forms of discrimination and segregation on the basis of race, religion or nationality, whether it be in employment, military service, housing, schools, the use of public facilities, or in membership of all types of organizations, including labor unions, is a matter of previous record. (See Statements of Policy: 1949 Proceedings, pp. 144, 289; 1950 Proceedings, pp. 169, 298; 1951 Proceedings, pp. 248, 284; 1952 Proceedings, pp. 301-2, 312, 356, 366 and 369.) That such discrimination continues to exist is known to all, and needs no elaboration.

Through the operation of established education committees on all levels of organization, the Federation and affiliated central bodies and local unions have joined with like-minded groups to carry on the fight for the brotherhood of man. On the national level, the AFL has undertaken similar action to the end that every citizen, regardless of race, color, or creed, may enjoy the full blessings of the American heritage of freedom.

Organized labor does not share the opinion, all too prevalent, that we should close our eyes to discrimination and try to hush the whole thing up in the hope that time, and time alone, will provide a solution. Such a course, as President Meany has pointed out, is foreign to the whole tradition of our country and our trade union movement. It is labor's firm belief that the only way to overcome injustice is to fight against it.

b. Despite recent setbacks, the Federation will continue to press for the establishment of fair employment practices commissions with enforcement powers, whether accomplished by Presidential executive

order, by federal or state legislation, or by local ordinance.

On the state level, the fate of FEPC legislation has apparently been settled for two more years by the refusal of the 1953 legislature to give favorable consideration to such legislation. This failure to act not only flouts the platforms of the two major parties, both of which give precedence to state action, but also the declared will of the majority of California residents. In a poll on FEPC, taken by a commercial press service, the California Poll, during the 1952 Presidential election when the issue was being debated, a full 61 per cent of California residents expressed approval of a law which would prohibit anyone from being "refused a job because of his race, color, or religion."

Similar refusals by other states to take action at their legislative sessions held earlier this year would seem to argue in favor of the new national Administration reversing its opposition to federal FEPC legislation. However, regardless of state or national indifference, organized labor will nevertheless continue to press for the enactment of fair employment legislation on every level of government.

Specious employer arguments against fair employment legislation have now been laid bare by the accumulation of experience under laws operating at present in 11 states and 25 municipalities. "Disgruntled" job seekers have not swamped commissions with complaints; no new problems for either business or a community have been created. Such laws, moreover, have not interfered with any employer's "right" to choose competent men for a job.

On the contrary, their experience shows, as a 1952 U. S. Senate subcommittee report points out, that state and local fair employment laws have opened many opportunities for workers who had been barred from certain jobs in industries for discriminatory reasons. The seven states and two municipalities with enforceable FEPC laws, furthermore, have accomplished this upgrading and expansion of opportunity with little or no use of their compulsory powers.

Conclusive evidence of this fact is again found in the above-mentioned Senate subcommittee report. Out of 5,200 records of complaint cases available, discrimination was found to exist in 2,800 cases, but only six required court action after a breakdown of conciliation procedures.

Continued opposition to compulsory

FEPC legislation in the face of this evidence can be interpreted as nothing less than an admission of prejudices.

c. Civil liberties are the bulwark of American democracy and must be defended against extremists of every shade.

The Federation's position in this respect has been well defined and requires no elaboration. (See Statements of Policy: 1951 Proceedings, pp. 248-9 and 221; 1952 Proceedings, p. 304. See also Resolution No. 1, 1952 Proceedings, pp. 305-6.)

It should be noted, however, that since the last convention further inroads on our treasured civil liberties have been made on both state and national levels.

In California, loyalty oath requirements were extended to groups and persons claiming property tax exemptions, as well as to those making use of school facilities as public meeting places.

Despite the Levering Act declaration in the state constitution that "no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required," teachers have been made a suspect group and are now required to take a "special" non-Communist loyalty oath much after the fashion of the University of California oath, which was declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court.

While no new laws have been adopted on the national level, Congressional investigative techniques have often been marked by intolerance and intemperance, and exploited by shouting demagogues.

While the Federation recognizes the right and duty of such committees to investigate possible subversion, it deplors their abuse by self-seekers and reactionaries who exploit patriotism to strike at progressive activities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 224-225.

VIII. EDUCATION

a. The organizing of teachers into unions is necessary to raise working conditions to the level which will attract an adequate supply of competent teachers.

During the past seven postwar years, the money wages of teachers have increased considerably. In California the median wage of approximately \$2,800 in 1946 has been increased to about \$4,200,

while the minimum teacher wage, as result of legislation enacted earlier this year, has been increased to \$3,400.

Despite these increases, practically all of which have been eaten up by increased living costs, teachers in general are still not receiving wages commensurate with the training and skill required of them. Evidence of this fact is found in the continued and alarming shortage of teachers, especially in the elementary schools, which is without prospect of relief. The plain fact, which the people of California, and the nation as well, must face sooner or later is that the level of teachers' wages simply is not high enough to induce students to undertake the protracted and costly training requisite to becoming competent teachers.

The Federation has long recognized this and has repeatedly pressed for better and more rewarding conditions of work for the teaching personnel of the state. But it has also recognized that the battle cannot be won in Sacramento by strong legislative advocates in the face of weak organization on the school district level.

The paramount need, therefore, is organization of the teachers into a bona fide union, which has as its source of strength the militancy of local organizations. The non-union teachers' associations which exist in most cities and towns throughout the state are actually "company unions," controlled directly or indirectly by the same school management which has the power to hire and fire teachers. As the experience in industry has already proven, real progress in improving wages and working conditions cannot be made until these company unions are replaced with bona fide labor organizations.

b. Federal aid to education is imperative to overcome the shortages of school buildings and teachers throughout the nation.

That the need for federal aid to education continues to be imperative is seen in the U. S. Office of Education's forecast of rising enrollments and increasing shortages of school facilities and teachers within the next few years. National enrollment, scheduled to increase by 1.4 million this year, will jump another 1.2 million in 1954, and then taper off somewhat to an estimated 700,000 increase in 1955. By 1957, it is estimated that an additional 600,000 classrooms and 130,000 teachers over and above those that will be graduating from our colleges, will be needed

to provide minimum educational facilities for the nation's children.

While some states with adequate resources will be able to meet their own educational demands, there are others, such as the southern states, that do not have adequate tax resources to build enough schools and pay the salary necessary to attract an adequate supply of teachers. Federal aid therefore becomes necessary if all children, regardless of where they live, are to have the advantages of even the basic education which Americans have traditionally considered their birthright.

The Federation's support of this position has been adequately stated in previous policy statements (1950 Proceedings, p. 296; 1951 Proceedings, p. 251; 1952 Proceedings, p. 294) and needs no further elaboration.

c. Organized labor must assume greater responsibility in the operation of our public school system in order to prevent big business from controlling the subject matter of education and to assure adequate and unbiased treatment of organized labor's role in modern society.

A serious campaign by big business, under the directorship of the National Association of Manufacturers, is presently under way to control the public school system which organized labor has championed over the years. The heart of the campaign consists of providing teachers with vast quantities of elaborate teaching aids, such as free booklets, posters, and motion pictures, to influence the development of courses of study favorable to industry. (See Statements of Policy: 1952 Proceedings, pp. 294-5.)

This effort has now been followed up with a NAM proposal for industry to give direct financial assistance to public education. The NAM, in lieu of a broad program of federal aid to education, which it opposes, suggests that business enterprises could contribute \$1 billion a year to education by setting aside three per cent of earnings for contributions to schools. Since these contributions would be tax-deductible, a large measure of control over public schools would be achieved at a very low price.

The labor movement today must battle against these obvious attempts of big business to influence school curricula. Mere opposition to an organization which is

willing to spend millions of dollars converting people to its point of view, however, is not enough. As guardian of our public school system, labor must assume greater responsibility in the operation of our schools to assure adequate and unbiased treatment of the labor movement and its role in modern society.

d. The State Federation should sponsor a seventh annual labor institute in 1954.

The present responsibilities of the organized labor movement make it imperative that the trade union membership be informed and alert to the various challenges of the time. While there is no easy approach to this problem, surely labor education represents a fundamental means of achieving the desired goal.

Through the past six years the California State Federation of Labor has sponsored an annual week-long institute in which it has regularly treated such matters as labor legislation, health and welfare plans, pension plans, and effective political action. These institutes have also given attention to particular trade and craft problems.

It is essential that this vital work be continued if labor in California is to realize its full potential. A labor-conscious and informed membership offers the best guarantee of trade union liberty in a free society.

The sixth annual institute, held April 12-17, 1953, in Santa Barbara, proved the most productive to date through its emphasis on two major themes—health and welfare plans, and pension plans. The attendance record at this institute reached an all-time high and offers encouragement for the institute's future.

e. The State Federation of Labor should sponsor its fourth annual labor press institute as a means of achieving a more effective AFL press in California.

The annual labor press institute which was inaugurated by the State Federation in 1951 as a part of its education program has proven a considerable success in that it has enjoyed the support of AFL editors in California and has already effected certain striking improvements in labor journalism.

The following innovations have been introduced as a result of the past three labor press institutes:

1. The State Federation - sponsored monthly cartoon service.
2. The State Federation - sponsored monthly economic analysis letter, "Your Economics and Mine."
3. The State Federation AFL Labor Press Directory for California, issued semi-annually.
4. The State Federation-sponsored wire service contact with the Frank Edwards AFL national radio hookup.
5. More detailed committee hearing coverage of labor measures during the state legislative session.
6. State Federation distribution of news coverage of AFL State Council meetings for the various state craft and trade councils.

Highlight of the 1952 institute, held in Santa Barbara, was the address of Frank Edwards, national AFL radio broadcaster, who flew from Washington to Santa Barbara to give his views on the importance of a strong labor press.

Workshop sessions were held on such subjects as postal problems facing a labor editor, a code of ethics for the labor press, and legal problems of the labor editor.

f. The Federation should sponsor its fourth annual scholarship program in 1954, granting three \$500 awards to competing high school seniors in California and Hawaii.

In its brief history, the annual scholarship contest sponsored by the State Federation has already earned new honor for the organized labor movement.

The contest has been open to all senior students in the high schools of California and Hawaii. The awards have been made available by the State Federation to assist the winning students in obtaining a higher education and to promote a better understanding of the American labor movement. Awards have been based on the students' score in a special written examination and also on their high school record.

Under the rules of the contest, a check for \$500 is deposited in each student's name at the college of his or her choice. The winners may specialize in any field of knowledge they choose as the awards are not limited to those majoring in industrial relations.

Winners of the 1953 contest will be presented their awards at the 1954 convention of the State Federation to be held in San Francisco. Winners of the 1953 schol-

arship contest were Salvadore Pusateri, Karen Brock and Richard Bolton.

Some 298 students participated in the 1953 scholarship program. The State Federation is confident that this program is doing much to provide high school seniors with an understanding of the economic and social functions of the trade union movement.

g. The State Federation should conduct quarterly week-end institutes on critical and timely issues.

The labor education experience of the State Federation during the past five years would point to the success and possibilities of week-end institutes as a means of reaching an impressive number of AFL personnel.

It is therefore recommended that in 1954 the State Federation sponsor four week-end education institutes on those subjects which may be most timely and pressing. These institutes could review such issues as workmen's compensation practices, unemployment insurance policies, labor code interpretations, or political action techniques for the local union.

The experience of the past would suggest that such week-end institutes are within the financial reach of virtually all AFL unions and, further, permit adequate emphasis on actual bread-and-butter problems of the trade union movement.

This week-end institute program in 1954, because of its necessarily experimental nature, should be under the direction and call of the Executive Council and its duly established Education Committee.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 227-228.

IX. AGRICULTURAL LABOR

a. The plight of the migratory worker, which continues to be ignored, demands ameliorative action along the lines recommended by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor in 1951.

The migrant workers of today, numbering about 1 million, or approximately one-tenth of the nation's agricultural labor force, constitute a persistent, serious, and growing problem to the nation, especially in California and a few other predominantly agricultural states, where the problem centers. No other problem in agriculture perhaps has been studied so widely, and yet, no problem has been so ef-

fectively ignored. Although two full years have passed since the issuance of the report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor depicting the deplorable conditions surrounding the migrant and his family, the constructive recommendations of the Commission have gone virtually unheeded.

It is labor's firm belief that implementation of the recommendations of the Commission is essential to alleviate the plight of this apparently forgotten segment of our labor force. Major action required includes:

(1) **Extension of minimum wage and social security laws, including old age and survivors' insurance and unemployment insurance, to farm workers.** The most recent employment and wage data, from a 1949 Department of Agriculture survey, clearly shows the need for extending such protection. According to this survey, a full 50 per cent of migrant workers are employed in farm and non-farm work for less than 75 days a year, while 60 per cent earn less than \$400 per year. The average migrant works about 100 days per year and earns slightly over \$500 per year. Less than 8 per cent work over 250 days per year.

(2) **Extension of our national labor-management laws to assure workers on large farms the right to organize.** A large portion of our migrant labor force today is employed not by the small farmer, but by the corporate farming interests operating the huge "factories in the fields" which characterize California's agricultural economy. There is no justification for arbitrarily denying workers in these "factories" the protection which they need to organize.

(3) **Prohibition of employment of illegal immigrants and requiring proper certification of farm-labor shortages before allowing foreign labor to be imported.** The indiscriminate use of contract nationals and the employment of "wetbacks" have seriously aggravated the migratory labor problem. (These two aspects of the problem are considered separately under Sections b and c below.)

(4) **Vigorous enforcement and extension of child labor laws in farm-labor areas.** The importance of enforcing child labor laws in agriculture is understandable in view of the fact that a full 20 per cent, or 200,000, of the migratory labor force are children between the ages of 14 and 17. Over 5,000 child-labor violations on farms were reported during the fiscal year 1952 by investigators of the Department

of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division. Yet, for every violation reported, numerous others continue to go undetected.

Other measures for which labor will continue to press include: a program for the provision of minimal health and educational facilities; adoption of safeguards in public recruitment of farm workers, strengthening of laws regulating labor contractors, and prohibiting interstate recruitment except under the detailed supervision of the Department of Labor; and the establishment of a permanent federal committee on migratory farm labor to coordinate and stimulate social welfare programs.

b. The "wetback" invasion, which has seriously aggravated the migratory labor problem, continues unabated, and cannot be stopped until a legal penalty is imposed upon the employment of these illegal immigrants.

The flow of "wetbacks" over the years has increased to the point where at least half of today's migratory labor force is composed of these illegal immigrants who steal across the thinly patrolled border between Mexico and the southwestern states. Prior to 1944, less than 10,000 were being apprehended annually. Since 1950, the apprehension rate has remained well over 500,000. Official figures of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, 703,778 illegal entrants were returned to Mexico; for the first 9 months of fiscal year 1953 alone, approximately 600,000 were apprehended, indicating an all-time record for the fiscal year that closed this June.

The apprehension rate, moreover, does not tell the whole story. Many of the apprehensions are made with the assistance of employers *after* the "wetbacks" have served their purpose and are no longer of any use to the employer. On the other hand, for every "wetback" apprehended, at least one, and probably two, continue to go undetected. A startling report in the New York Times earlier this year stated that 1.5 million entered the United States in 1952.

The consequence to the "wetback" traffic, its complication of the migratory labor problem, has been stated over and over by both public and private research groups.

The National Planning Association has summarized this consequence as follows:

"The 'wetback' is pitifully exploited by the 'middlemen' who facilitate his entry and transport him to jobs. Since he is a fugitive, he has no rights at law and can be easy prey to all sorts of rackets. The overall effect of his presence in such numbers is to depress wages, particularly near the border. He is a threat to the security of the domestic worker, because he is willing to accommodate himself to a lower level of living and may, because of his illegal status, be made to accept lower wages because he can be turned over to immigration authorities for deportation."

Despite these known consequences, Congress has been most reluctant to pass adequate legislation. In March of 1952 when Congress enacted into law a provision which made transporting or harboring alien workers subject to a fine not to exceed \$2,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, it refused at the same time to consider the only effective means of stopping the "wetback" traffic; namely, by providing the same penalty for knowingly employing "wetbacks." The law, furthermore, made no provision for increasing the personnel of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. On the contrary, that same month, Congress cut the Service's supplemental budget by \$1,319,000, the exact amount requested for "wetback" control. Under the new Administration's "economy" program, the possibility of obtaining adequate funds is even further removed.

In the meantime, the mass of "wetbacks" in the country continue to serve as the willing tools for labor contractors who operate immense labor pools from which the corporate farmer draws freely his supply of "cheap labor."

c. The Federation continues its opposition to the use of imported contract labor until the need for such labor is justified in individual areas, and until adequate safeguards are provided to protect both domestic and foreign workers.

The presence of "wetbacks" is but one side of the foreign labor problem which is depressing the living standards of the domestic farm worker; the other side is the extensive misuse of contract nationals brought in from Mexico to "supplement" area shortages of domestic workers. Together, these Mexican legals and illegals

have become the anvil and hammer for flattening American farm wages.

Within the past few years an increasing segment of large-scale farmers has come to depend almost entirely on imported foreign workers, preferring them to Americans, and making no genuine effort to attract Americans through providing decent employment and community conditions. During 1952, 200,000 Mexicans were brought into the United States as contract farm labor, an increase of 10,000 over 1951. Better than 58,000 of these were used in California, which marks an increase of 20,000 over the number used during 1951.

Organized labor has no objection to the importation of contract nationals, providing the need for such labor is justified beyond doubt, and adequate safeguards are made to protect both the domestic and foreign workers.

Public Law No. 78 and the covering international agreement with Mexico specifically limit the use of contract nationals to areas with a short supply of domestic workers, at "prevailing wages" so as not to displace or adversely affect the living standards of domestic workers. But the administration and processing of applications for contract nationals have rendered these guarantees ineffective.

Too often, employers' requests for contract nationals are granted in a perfunctory manner without reasonable effort on the part of employers or employment officers to attract or obtain domestic workers. In Imperial Valley alone this season, hundreds of domestic farm worker families have had to pull up roots and start drifting because job opportunities were being filled by Mexican contract laborers, who, ironically enough, were ostensibly imported because of domestic labor shortages. In many instances, domestic workers applying for employment on farms using contract nationals have been flatly turned down.

Once a request for importing Mexican nationals is granted, the contracted "prevailing wage" is frequently allowed to be determined unilaterally by associations of large-scale farmers at rates far below those customarily paid domestic workers. So far, no set procedure, mutually agreeable to labor and the farmers, has been developed to determine prevailing rates.

In open violation of the international agreement with Mexico, furthermore, many employers continue to knowingly employ contract nationals in mixed crews

with "wetbacks". Contrary to one of the primary purposes of Public Law 78, provision for legal entry of Mexicans has not stemmed the tide of illegal entrants, as proponents of the law agreed it would do.

If the program for importing farm workers is to be continued, organized labor insists upon both legislative and administrative action to remove the abuses and evil consequences of the program. The Labor Advisory Committee on Farm Labor to the Secretary of Labor, at its meeting in Washington earlier this year, adopted specific recommendations in this respect which the Federation fully endorses.

With regard to Public Law 78, the following minimum changes should be included in the law as a condition of its extension on a year-to-year basis:

(1) A requirement that the employer must offer to American workers at least the same conditions of employment, guarantees and protection offered foreign workers before the Secretary of Labor shall permit the importation of Mexican nationals or other foreign workers.

(2) A provision that the Department of Labor be authorized to assist the employer and American worker in negotiation of contracts as is now done in the case of imported foreign workers.

(3) A provision giving statutory authority for the Secretary of Labor to determine a fair minimum wage for each agricultural area or crop region in the United States wherever it is proposed to import foreign workers; and that such minimum wage rates be equally applicable to American as well as foreign workers.

(4) A prohibition against importation of foreign workers into areas where American workers are discriminated against in regard to facilities for education, housing, health, and other essentials.

(5) A requirement that nationals be brought in under contract only by government-to-government agreements, while prohibiting the use of entry cards permitting uncontrolled commuting across the border.

(6) A definite prohibition against the use of imported workers in packing and processing operations, whether directly on the farm or in off-farm establishments.

(7) Stronger provisions for avoiding the displacement of domestic workers and continuous downward pressure on their conditions of work.

In addition to the above changes in Pub-

lic Law 78, the following improvements in the program should be made promptly through administrative decision:

(1) Enforcement of Article 21 of the Mexican agreement to provide that imported Mexican nationals shall have the right to select representatives of their own choice for the purpose of maintaining their contract with employers.

(2) Specific action by the Department of Labor to collect from growers all deductions made from wages of Mexican nationals, such as deductions for wires to tie carrots which have been illegally made in California.

(3) Immediate steps to prevent the use of Mexican nationals in packing and processing of agricultural products on or off the farm. Such use has already taken jobs from thousands of American workers engaged in packing work and has resulted in serious wage cuts.

(4) Formal public hearings for the determination of availability of domestic labor and the appropriate wages to be paid any foreign worker imported into an agricultural area. As a means of assisting the Secretary of Labor in deciding whether to certify that foreign labor is required, and that wages are appropriate, a tripartite committee representing the workers, the employers, and the public, should be established to make recommendations. In determining the need for foreign workers, there should also be assurance that Americans have been offered reasonable conditions at the same jobs; such conditions to include decent minimum rates of pay, adequate housing, and full opportunity to utilize educational, health, and other community facilities.

(5) More effective enforcement of the provision of the Mexican agreement that contract nationals shall not be made available to an employer who hires "wetbacks".

(6) Establishment of regular procedures for furnishing the public with data on major developments in connection with the importation of foreign workers, and for informing domestic workers of their rights to preferential employment over imported farm workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. p. 229.

X. WATER AND POWER

a. The Federation, while continuing to support the development of the central valley under reclamation law, firmly opposes the efforts

of the corporate farmers and the private power interests to steal our water and power resources and deprive the general public of the widest possible distribution of the benefits of the Central Valley Project.

To a large measure, the continued growth of California and the West in general is limited only to the extent to which additional water and power resources are developed. In the development of these resources, the Federation has always held that this can best be done by the Bureau of Reclamation through the development of integrated projects, such as the Central Valley Project, with the multiple purpose of flood control, irrigation, and power generation, and operation under federal reclamation laws which contemplate the use of the revenues derived from publicly developed power, sold on a preference basis to public agencies, to subsidize irrigation water for distribution in accordance with the 160-acre limitation provision of the law. Continued operation of these laws is essential to securing widest possible distribution of the benefits of water and power developed at the expense of the taxpayers.

Opposition to the development of the great central valley of California in accordance with these principles has come, on the one hand, from the private power lobby, which seeks nullification of the 50-year old federal law giving public agencies the first opportunity to buy government generated power, to the end that private power interests may buy all public power wholesale, at bus bar, for distribution at a profit, and, on the other hand, from the corporate farmers who want more subsidized water than they are entitled to under the 160-acre limitation provision. Together, the private power interests and the corporate farmers have thrown road block after road block in the Bureau's path to prevent wide distribution of the benefits of the CVP. Their constant propaganda and undercover activities in Congress and the state legislature have been largely responsible for the unwarranted delay in the planning and construction of new multiple-purpose projects necessary to the continued development and integration of the Central Valley Project.

The development of public power at dam sites is the key factor in the construction of big multiple-purpose reclamation projects; without public power, such projects would not be financially possible.

When the public has gone to the enor-

mous expense to build a dam to store water, only a relatively minor additional expense is needed to install generating plants that capture the perpetual energy of falling water. In proportion to the cost of generating plants, the profits of the sale of electricity generated by them are truly great, and can be used to help repay the portion of a multiple-purpose project charged to water by subsidizing irrigation water rates, and at the same time to offer cheap power to public agencies at rates sufficient to repay the "power" portion of a project. It is largely because of the power subsidy that CVP irrigation water can be delivered at \$2.50 to \$3.50 an acre-foot in the great valley of California.

The crux to the public power controversy rests not in whether the power should be generated by the government, though the private power interests still believe that they should be allowed to make the relatively small expenditure necessary to construct the power generating facilities, but in the distribution of such power. Whoever can get the power at bus bar and distribute it retail, has a huge spread that means untold millions in profits to the private utility, or in savings to the public district entitled to buy power directly from the government as a preference customer.

Ever since the establishment of the Reclamation Bureau in the days of President Theodore Roosevelt when the 50-year old preference policy for public agencies was adopted, Congress has recognized that bus bar sales would result in monopolization of publicly developed power by private companies. Nevertheless, the private power interests, led by the P G and E, insist that they should be allowed to purchase all publicly generated power for distribution at tremendous profits. With the support of the corporate farmers, who want to get out from under the 160-acre limitation with regard to publicly subsidized water, the P G and E has done everything possible to prevent its eligible customers from negotiating or signing preference contracts with the Bureau of Reclamation for cheaper CVP power.

Through its lobbying activities, the P G and E has successfully opposed necessary appropriations for steam plants to firm up CVP power and transmission lines to deliver power to preference customers. Without facilities to deliver power to preference customers, the Bureau has been forced to sign a wheeling and firming agreement with the private utility, which calls for the P G and E to deliver power under bureau contracts with public agen-

cies in return for the right to purchase the bulk of the power produced at Shasta Dam in the CVP.

Even with the high cost of wheeling payments to the P G and E, the Bureau has been able to sell power to public agencies at considerably lower rates than the private utility. Since the wheeling contract between the Bureau of Reclamation and the P G and E was negotiated, 13 preference customers have signed contracts for CVP power via wheeling, with savings of over \$500,000 a year. The Sacramento Municipal Utility District's (SMUD) recent decision to switch from P G and E power to Bureau power via P G and E wheeling will save its customers \$635,000 a year, or 17 per cent of the amount the district is now paying the P G and E for power. The savings would be increased \$1 million annually (the amount which will be paid the P G and E for wheeling charges), if the government were allowed to construct the transmission facilities for direct delivery by the Bureau to the Sacramento publicly owned utility. Such facilities would pay for themselves from the cost of wheeling over a relatively short period, whereas wheeling charges would continue indefinitely.

The change in administration and the reorganization of the Bureau of Reclamation under the new Secretary of Interior has given new hope to the private power interests, who have intensified their drive to give private power companies a bus bar monopoly of federally generated power. The fact that the House of Representatives earlier this year approved a move to give the P G and E monopoly rights on power to be generated at the taxpayers' constructed Folsom dam power houses and to negate the Bureau of Reclamation's contract with SMUD for delivery of cheap federal power, compelling the utility to continue buying power from the P G and E, indicates the seriousness of this all-out effort and the degree of response it is likely to receive. Although righted by the Senate, the House voted to cut appropriations for completion of the Folsom-Elverta transmission lines designed to tie Folsom power into the Central Valley Project system, and ordered the Secretary of Interior to study the possibility of selling the partially completed lines to the P G and E, lock stock and barrel. At the same time, the House urged the Secretary to suspend delivery of CVP power to SMUD until it was determined whether the rates under contract would affect adversely the payoff of projects' costs and the low irrigation water rates subsidized

by the power which was being sold to SMUD.

The hypocrisy in these moves was apparent in the fact that the Bureau's power rates to SMUD were the same as those charged the P G and E for publicly generated power, and that turning over the Folsom-Elverta line to the P G and E would require the payment of a wheeling charge of \$400,000 annually to the private utility in order for the Bureau to serve preference customers. At this cost for wheeling, the estimated \$1.9 million cost of the Folsom line could be paid off in five years, while the \$400,000 payment to the P G and E would go on indefinitely.

Despite the failure of these public power "grabs", the threat that the development of California's and the nation's water and power resources will be subverted in the interests of the private power utilities and their co-conspirators remains a real one. The danger lies in the possibility, which has already assumed a semblance of reality, that the Department of Interior and the Bureau itself, under the new Administration, may assume the philosophy of the power lobby and corporate farmers and sabotage operation of reclamation law as intended by Congress. Indeed, the new Secretary of Interior has already set the precedent by abandoning, in the interests of the Idaho Power Company, the Bureau of Reclamation's plans for construction of a giant multi-purpose Hells Canyon reclamation project to utilize the full capacity of the Snake River for water and power development under reclamation law. In withdrawing the Department of Interior's objection to the private utility's application for a Federal Power Commission license to construct three smaller dams which would fail to utilize the full water and power capacity of the river and at the same time preclude forever construction of the Hells Canyon Project, the Secretary has placed the narrow interests of the power lobby over those of the general public.

That this "give away" policy may be extended to California to further disrupt the integrated development of the central valley is more than a mere possibility. The Secretary of Interior is presently considering the withdrawal of his predecessor's vigorous objections to a 1951 application by the Southern California Edison Company for a FPC license to construct its proposed Mammoth Pool dam in the upper reaches of the vast and underdeveloped watershed of the San Joaquin River. The dam would be relatively small compared to the size really needed at that point. Yet

it would block forever possible full scale development of the watershed for irrigation and flood control, as well as for power, as an integrated multi-purpose project within the CVP.

The opposition of the Federation to the developments outlined with considerable detail in this statement of policy stems from acceptance of the principle that since the water and power resources of California and the nation as a whole belong to all the people, they should also be developed in the interests of all the people, and not for the benefit of the selfish and monopolistic interests which would expect to gain greater returns from their private power and large land holdings under an alternate form of development. Development of the central valley of California under reclamation law, to the extent it has been effective, has protected the general public's interests in irrigation, flood control, public power and general conservation benefits. It should continue to do so.

b. The Federation would consider state acquisition of the Central Valley Project only under conditions which would assure continued distribution of water and power under reclamation law restrictions, including the 160-acre limitation and preference distribution of public power in accordance with federal law, and which would assure continued availability of federal reclamation funds for further development of the central valley as an integrated project.

In March, 1952, the state legislature appropriated \$10 million for surveys and studies relative to acquisition of the CVP on a self-liquidating basis and, in the event an agreement in that regard is reached with the federal government, for a down payment on the project. Since that date, the Division of Water Resources has issued a detailed report on the "Feasibility of State Ownership and Operation of the CVP", taking an affirmative position that acquisition is "feasible", and the Governor, without taking a position, has met in preliminary conference with the Secretary of Interior to discuss the many complicating factors which stand in the way of state acquisition of the \$456 million dollar project.

State acquisition under the plan advanced by the Division of Water Resources would give the P G and E a bus bar monopoly on all public power generated, and would remove the 160-acre lim-

itation on water distribution, as well as raise the cost of the project by the amount of interest the state would be forced to pay on a bond issue necessary to reimburse the federal government for its capital investment, thereby increasing either water or power rates or both.

Acquisition on such a basis is clearly unacceptable, as it reflects only the narrow interests of those sponsoring state acquisition in hope of getting out from under the restrictions of reclamation law; that is, the private utilities who want to abolish government competition in the sale of electricity, and the large landholders and corporation farmers who want an unlimited supply of project water at the expense of small farmers and electric consumers.

In rejecting state acquisition on this basis the Federation takes its position in view of the frequently expressed belief, unfortunately more apparent than real, that state acquisition is necessary to provide "local control" and more "efficient operation" of the project. If state control would actually accomplish more efficient operation, organized labor would have no

opposition to state acquisition on such a basis, under conditions which would assure: (1) continued distribution of water and power at present low rates under reclamation law restrictions or their equivalent, including the 160-acre limitation and "preference" distribution of public power to public agencies, such as municipally owned utility districts, irrigation districts etc., and (2) continued availability of federal reclamation funds for further development of the central valley as an integrated project. With regard to the latter qualification, assurances should be made that the state shall not be denied its just share of federal funds that would be appropriated to the state if the CVP were to remain under federal ownership. Also important is assurance that in building other integrated units after state acquisition, the state shall continue to receive benefits of federal reclamation law as to non-reimbursables such as navigation, flood control and sanitary control now accorded to all reclamation projects.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. pp. 229-230.

RESOLUTIONS

Compensate Worker for Day of Injury

Resolution No. 1—Presented by C. A. Nichols, Ben Anisman, John E. Fuller, Dan T. Johnston, Carliss L. Rios, and Wm. F. Roy of Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 108, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present law governing workmen's compensation insurance does not include provision that an employee injured in an industrial accident be compensated, if he must take off from work, for the day of the accident; and

Whereas, There is no provision in the agreements of Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union 108 with their contractors to include this payment; and

Whereas, We feel that a resolution in legal form should be presented to the California state legislature to amend the Workmen's Compensation Insurance law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving that the California Workmen's Compensation law be amended to include the provision that an employee be compensated for the day of the accident (industrial) if it is necessary for him to be relieved from work that day.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Non-concurred, p. 238.

Unemployment Insurance Coverage for Farm Workers

Resolution No. 2—Presented by William Becker of Agricultural Workers Union No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, The agricultural worker is still faced with many weeks of unemployment each year; and

Whereas, The agricultural economy urgently requires the presence and work of these farm laborers during the periods of labor demanded to harvest and cultivate the crops; and

Whereas, The entire state and even the nation are indebted to these workers for being available when they are needed to harvest the crops; and

Whereas, The extension of full unemployment insurance coverage for farm workers who must endure enforced idleness for months each year would merely extend to them our society's recognition of their contribution to our economy and

the same protection as is enjoyed by industrial workers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the continuation of the Federation's fight for the extension of unemployment insurance for farm workers, and place this fight high on the agenda of our legislative program.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 237. See Policy Statement 9a.

Labor Relations Law for Farm Workers

Resolution No. 3—Presented by Tim Parker of Agricultural Workers Union No. 247, Bakersfield.

Whereas, Organization of farm workers has been bitterly fought by the large growers, under the domination of the Associated Farmers who have refused to recognize the American practice of collective bargaining; and

Whereas, This rejection by the growers of civilized procedures has led to frequent and bitter strikes, which in turn have increased the bitterness existing in this field; and

Whereas, Farm workers, like most Americans, should have their right to organize guaranteed by law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor initiate a campaign for a state law covering agriculture, which will require bargaining between the two parties rather than conflict, which will guarantee the right to organize and protect the farm worker from discriminatory firing, and which will create a state agency for the purpose of enforcing these principles.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Non-concurred, p. 236. See Policy Statement 9a.

Reinstate Old Unemployment Insurance Clearance System

Resolution No. 4—Presented by Henry J. Baszozowsky and Donald F. Richards of Painters Union No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The State Department of Employment has instituted a new clearance system for union members to qualify for unemployment benefits; and

Whereas, This new system is apparently aimed to destroy or greatly reduce union membership by forcing union members to

take jobs with non-union employers, thus rendering a hardship on members in dire need; and

Whereas, This could greatly reduce the standard of living of a great many of our citizens and jeopardize conditions which organized labor has fought to establish over a period of years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to this change and organize on a statewide basis to have the old system reinstated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed, p. 181. Federation to assist unions and Department of Employment to reach agreement.

Welfare Committees in Local Unions

Resolution No. 5—Presented by Marilyn E. Anglin, Raymond R. Colliver, Lillian Elner, Richard K. Groulx, John B. Kinnick, and Kay Letkey of Office Employees Union No. 29, Oakland.

Whereas, At the present time some local unions do not have functioning welfare committees, or else have welfare committees which carry on limited activities such as visiting sick members, etc.; and

Whereas, The total well-being of the American workers is now closely linked with the benefits and services provided by federal and state security programs, public and private health and welfare plans, and the services offered to individuals and families by the tax-supported and voluntary health, welfare and recreational agencies; and

Whereas, There is need for a more widespread understanding among the membership of the American Federation of Labor regarding the importance and use of these benefits and services; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor urges all local unions to take whatever steps may be necessary for the establishment of active welfare committees, whose functions would include:

1. Educating the members of the local union on the availability and use of the benefits and services mentioned above;
2. Protecting the interests of those members who may require such benefits and services;
3. Studying and recommending legislation affecting the health and security of union members and of the working population as a whole;
4. Encouraging representation from the local union on the policy-making

boards of community welfare agencies; and

5. Cooperating with representatives of the American Federation of Labor assigned to work with Community Chests, United Funds, etc., to the end that the gains made by the union through collective bargaining may be supplemented by the full and intelligent use by the members of those federal, state and community services which help to make life secure and enjoyable.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted, p. 247.

Unions to Purchase Insurance from AFL Insurance Agents

Resolution No. 6—Presented by William J. Foley of Insurance Agents Union No. 219, Berkeley.

Whereas, The Insurance Agents International Union, AF of L, the second youngest International of the AF of L, having successfully completed a strike of 78 days' duration against the Prudential Insurance Company; and

Whereas, All white collar workers have taken new interest and courage in accepting unionism as a result of said strike; and

Whereas, The Insurance Agents International Union, AF of L, the most aggressive union organization in the insurance industry, is organizing the agents who have been so badly abused and neglected by the insurance companies; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to notify the members of their various unions to purchase their health, welfare, group and life insurance from agents affiliated with the Insurance Agents International Union, AF of L, and require proof of such membership.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, pp. 248-249.

Local Unions to Display "AFL"

Resolution No. 7—Presented by O. T. Satre and Julius Bence of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The AFL is one of the phrases used for the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The AFL is the largest labor organization in the history of the world; and

Whereas, The three important letters,

AFL, are not used in too many instances; and

Whereas, Many local union headquarters, their stationery, etc., do not bear these three important letters, AFL; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as advocating that all local unions proceed to display these three letters, AFL, whenever and wherever possible; and be it further

Resolved, That this or a similar resolution be presented to the American Federation of Labor convention, in order that this policy may become a national program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, as amended, pp. 230-231.

Notify Public That Projects Are Being Constructed by AFL Building Tradesmen

Resolution No. 8—Presented by O. T. Satre and Julius Bence of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is new construction, such as buildings, roads, home building projects, etc., going on at all times; and

Whereas, As the workmanship in the above projects in most instances is done by AFL building and construction tradesmen; and

Whereas, The general public does not realize these facts; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as advocating that where AF of L building tradesmen are employed, notices be posted in conspicuous places notifying the public that said project is being constructed by AF of L building tradesmen; and be it further

Resolved, That this or a similar resolution be presented to the next annual convention of the AF of L Building Trades, asking their adoption of same as a national policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, as amended, pp. 230-231.

Display "AF of L" on Union Buttons

Resolution No. 9—Presented by O. T. Satre and Julius Bence of District Council of Painters, No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has within its ranks the greatest ambassadors of good will in the history of the world, composed of clerks, meat cutters, barbers, street carmen, bus driv-

ers, taxi drivers, waitresses, waiters, bartenders, etc.; and

Whereas, These members are continuously contacting the public and in many instances become mutual friends; and

Whereas, In many instances they wear on their apparel the button or emblem of the labor organization of which they are a member; and

Whereas, In many instances this button does not display the three important letters—AFL; and

Whereas, In many instances, when asked re the wearing of said button, the answer is in too many instances not correct or derogatory; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as, first, advocating a program of education for these ambassadors in the history, aims and objectives of the AF of L; second, that ways and means be devised to display the three letters, AFL, on said union buttons or emblems; and be it further

Resolved, That this or a similar resolution be presented to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor asking for adoption so this policy may become a national program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, as amended, pp. 230-231.

Signs at Entrance to Cities and Towns to Give AFL Council Meeting Place and Time

Resolution No. 10—Presented by O. T. Satre and Julius Bence of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, We find at the entrance to many cities, towns, etc., signs on the highways denoting meeting times and places for the Kiwanis, Elks, Eagles, etc.; and

Whereas, We do not find on such signs stating when or where the AFL councils or unions meet; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing this resolution and its contents; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the American Federation of Labor convention in order that it may take similar action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred, pp. 230-231.

Display "AFL" on Union Labels

Resolution No. 11—Presented by O. T. Satre and Julius Bence of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are union labels in the AFL used by the local and international unions; and

Whereas, Among these labels we find some that do not bear the important letters of identification, AFL; and

Whereas, Due to the significance of these three letters, AFL, it is important that they be displayed on labels; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse such a policy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the American Federation of Labor convention.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Adopted, p. 175.

Advertise AF of L on a National Basis

Resolution No. 12—Presented by O. T. Satre and Julius Bence of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Advertising has become a medium of success to many businesses; and

Whereas, On a national advertising basis, the products of many concerns have become a familiar byword, such as "Have a Coke," "Call a Yellow," "L.S.M.F.T.," etc.; and

Whereas, Billboards, street cars, periodicals, magazines, newspapers, etc., are used on a national basis to get products before the public; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as advocating that the AF of L undertake a program of advertising for the AF of L on a national basis; and be it further

Resolved, That this or a similar resolution be presented to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor asking for adoption in order that this can become a national policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, as amended, pp. 230-231.

Liquor Store Displays

Resolution No. 13—Presented by Julius L. Bence of Sign Painters No. 831 and O. T. Satre of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, On March 9, 1936, our federal government passed the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, Regulation 6, Section 3B; and

Whereas, This act regulates advertising

and displays on the premises where liquor is sold by making it illegal for any display or group of displays installed by one company to exceed \$10.00 in entire cost to the company, including all labor, materials and/or other costs involved; and

Whereas, The costs of materials and labor have risen in the past 17 years all out of proportion to the sum provided in the aforementioned act; and

Whereas, In these past few years a serious hardship has been worked upon the display companies, which in turn has affected workers in the display field by being limited by the above mentioned act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring an amendment to the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, Regulation 6, Section 3B, which will provide an adequate maximum amount on displays in liquor stores, in order that these displaymen may be free to pursue their trade and earn a living wage without violating a federal law or be in fear of unemployment because of this act, and since a similar resolution was adopted by the 47th convention of the California State Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senate and Congress of the United States calling for their support in bringing about such as amendment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amend. d. p. 245.

Coverage of Domestic Workers by State Laws

Resolution No. 14—Presented by W. Douglas Geidert, Edna E. Lallement, Victor C. Brandt, and Benjamin J. Tusi of Building Service Employees Union No. 18, Oakland.

Whereas, Building Service Employees' Union, Local No. 18, of Oakland, California has for the past year been actively organizing domestic workers; and

Whereas, We find that none of the laws of the state of California which apply to women workers apply to those employed as domestic workers; and

Whereas, We find that these domestic workers are required to work as long as 10 to 12 hours per day, and many are paid even below the state minimum wage for women; and

Whereas, These domestic workers are not covered by the benefits of the Unemployment and/or Disability Insurance Act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of

the California State Federation of Labor request its legislative representative to petition the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California to amend Sections 1171 through 1199 of the Labor Code so that the provisions of these sections of the Labor Code shall apply to domestic workers employed in private homes; and further be it

Resolved, That the legislative representative of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to amend the California Unemployment Insurance Act, at the next regular or special session of the state legislature, to provide that domestic workers in private homes be covered by the Unemployment and Disability Acts of the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted as amended, p. 236.

Safety Measures to Protect Marine Painters

Resolution No. 15—Presented by R. M. Waite and Jack T. Lewis of Marine Painters Union No. 812, Wilmington, and O. T. Satre and Julius Bence of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The construction and repair of non-magnetic mine sweepers, now being built on this coast under Navy contract, presents a health hazard not commonly understood by labor groups; and

Whereas, These vessels are of all wood construction with hull being completely covered with oak sheathing, which before being applied is pressure-treated with what is known as Copper Naphthate solution. This lumber is pressure-treated and allowed to dry before use. During this drying process the liquid chemicals revert back to their crystalline state, thus preventing dry rot, marine growths or worm attacks, etc.; and

Whereas, In preparing this treated oak to receive paint it must be completely resurfaced by power sanding. In the process dust, carrying many particles of wood, chemical crystals are thrown into the air and are inhaled by the powersanding operator, thereby endangering the health of such operators. Respirators used in these operations have proven inadequate and do not completely protect these men. (See reports of Los Angeles City Health Department); therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to do everything within their power to cause safety regulations, legislation or other preventive measures

to be taken in behalf of the workmen. Premium pay plus periodic medical examinations are two small measures that would greatly help in controlling this hazard. Health Department regulation of the protective equipment used by these workmen is also very essential.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, pp. 243-244.

Safety Measures to Protect Spray Gun Painters

Resolution No. 16—Presented by R. M. Waite and Jack T. Lewis of Marine Painters Union No. 812, Wilmington, and O. T. Satre and Julius Bence of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Nearly all Painters' locals have recognized the danger involved in the continued use of the spray gun. All or nearly all efforts to control its use as a protection for the painter has been done by a branch of the painting industry least affected. Most control has been effectively negotiated with employers by house painters' unions, but no one seems to have considered the effect of this kind of painting on the life and health of the factory painter. He must use the spray gun continuously, eight hours per day, five days per week, and always in confined areas (spray booths, rooms, etc.); and

Whereas, Most material used in these plants must be quick drying, therefore, are highly volatile. When emitted from a spray gun under high pressure, these materials are so completely atomized that they become a part of the air (referred to by painters as overspray). The workman doing this kind of spray painting must breathe air so completely mixed with these dangerous fumes that his very life may depend on the kind or type of protective equipment furnished him, and to what extent ventilation is used. Most of these measures are used and required by law, but there has been little study of the painter to determine if and to what extent he is affected by the continued inhalation of these heavy fume laden airs. It is the contention of our union, and these contentions are borne out by experiences and cases now at hand showing these men working under these conditions are very vitally affected; and

Whereas, The manufacturer of most modern of all respirators will not guarantee that the painter using their protective equipment will not be affected, therefore, it remains that a study of the painter's health alone could be used as proof that

these means are totally inadequate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to do everything within their power to cause safety regulations, legislation or other preventive measures to be taken in behalf of the hundreds of workmen now engaged in this most hazardous job of spray gun painting. Premium pay with regular medical examinations at close intervals would greatly help to control these hazards. Health Department regulations of the protective equipment used by these workmen is also very essential.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 244.

Eight-Hour Day for Government Hospital Employees

Resolution No. 17—Presented by Wallace I. Fruit and Mattie L. Cunningham of Government Employees Union No. 1466, San Francisco.

Whereas, The eight-hour day is an established custom in the United States; and

Whereas, Some government hospitals, including Letterman Army Hospital, have work assignments on an eleven-hour basis for three days a week and seven hours for the fourth day; and

Whereas, Hospital work at the best is trying and exacting work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby as a matter of official record, asks that the Congress of the United States enact a law establishing a straight eight-hour day for all government hospital employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 243. See Resolution No. 127.

Support Unified Fund-Raising Drives

Resolution No. 18—Presented by Joe Dotoli, Jimmy Murphy, Helen Hinds, Kitty Johnson, Al Hurson and Roland Powell of Hospital & Institutional Workers No. 250; and Edwin B. Love and H. L. Sander of Office Employees No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, Traditionally, the membership of the American Federation of Labor has supported local and national health and welfare projects and taken an active interest in voluntary health and welfare agencies; and

Whereas, It is recognized that labor has a fundamental interest and responsibility for the well-being and continuing activities of these major health and welfare

agencies, as well as the operations and availabilities of their facilities and services; and

Whereas, It is desirable that members of the American Federation of Labor take their rightful place in all plans and programs to improve the health and welfare of their communities; and

Whereas, Most local Community Chests and Councils, recognizing the advantage 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 groups are taking an increasing interest and participating not only during the fund-raising drives but in "year 'round" labor-management relationships; and

Whereas, Over a period of years the labor movement in many California cities has advocated Federated Drives which would combine a majority of the local and national appeals into one unified fund-raising campaign; and

Whereas, In many areas in California these unified fund-raising drives are to be made this fall; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon its affiliated local unions and their memberships, in all communities where local Community Chests and Councils exist and those in areas where unified campaigns will be conducted under the name of the United Crusade, 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, United Crusade and other unified fund-raising drives.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 246.

In Memoriam William Green

Resolution No. 19—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Death has taken William Green, the president of our American Federation of Labor for the past 28 years; and

Whereas, Throughout a valiant and productive life, William Green devoted the

best of his mind and heart to the progress of the American working people; and

Whereas, Under his administration, the American Federation of Labor became a mighty brotherhood of more than eight million workers; and

Whereas, In his war on poverty and economic despotism, he made an historic contribution to our survival as a democratic nation; and

Whereas, His life of service should inspire all who espouse the principles of trade unionism for which he lived; and

Whereas, During the darkest and most ominous years of our history he stood firm and unshakable on the teaching of Samuel Gompers and the men who founded our organization; and

Whereas, This fidelity must always be revered by the workers of America; and

Whereas, We look to the lessons of his life in building for a greater America; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by a moment of silence at the adjournment of this meeting, express our sorrow at his loss and our gratitude for the rich and vital years which he gave the cause of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 249.

In Memoriam James Giambruno

Resolution No. 20—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother James Giambruno, from 1914 until 1921 vice president of former District No. 12 (then comprising Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mono, Nevada, Placer and Tuolumne counties), of the California State Federation of Labor, passed away in August of 1952; and

Whereas, Brother Giambruno valiantly served the labor movement of California during years of bitter struggle against the mine owners and lumber barons operating in the distant mountain counties of the state to obtain decent wages and conditions for miners and timber workers, and later, on behalf of the men who built the famous Hetch-Hetchy tunnel in the high Sierras; and

Whereas, His death is mourned by all who will revere and remember him for his unceasing efforts to advance the cause of labor and his steadfast devotion to the

principles of the American Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, upon adjourning, the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor, express, by a moment of silence, our sorrow at the loss of Brother Giambruno, and our deep pride and gratitude for the years of his endeavor on behalf of labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 249.

In Memoriam Justin W. Gillette

Resolution No. 21—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother Justin W. Gillette, vice president from 1929 to 1930 of the California State Federation of Labor for the then District Number 2, passed away on December 9, 1952; and

Whereas, A lifetime of signal devotion to the hopes and aspirations of the organized labor movement brought Brother Gillette the esteem, confidence and affection of his fellow trade unionists throughout the nation; and

Whereas, His achievements on behalf of labor in California were of basic importance and enduring value to all who will come after; and

Whereas, Throughout all his years of service, his character and his work embodied the highest principles of the American Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by a moment of silence upon adjournment, express our deep sense of loss at the passing of this brother, as well as our gratitude for the rich years of tireless activity on behalf of organized labor which he gave so generously.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 249.

Recognition of Credit Unions

Resolution No. 22—Presented by John W. Quimby and C. O. Taylor of Central Labor Council, San Diego.

Whereas, Throughout the state of California there is a great need for a helping hand among the membership of various crafts affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Credit unions extend profit-

able savings and low cost loans to members; and

Whereas, Many local unions have successful credit unions now in operation; therefore, be it

Resolved, The the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor give official recognition to the importance of credit unions; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention grant Mr. Clarence E. Murphy, managing director of the California State League of Credit Unions, or his representative, time to appear on the convention floor and explain details of credit union service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, pp. 242-243.

In Defense of Our National Resources

Resolution No. 23—Presented by Walter Jones of Central Labor Council, San Jose.

Whereas, For many years the organized labor movement in Santa Clara county has made common cause with farm and civic groups for mutual protection, and is proud of its record of service along these lines, having worked to win Congressional authorization of the American River Project and the construction of Folsom Dam for maximum water conservation and hydro-electric power generation; and

Whereas, A year ago we joined to launch the National Electric Consumers' Conference and help organize opposition to unjustified electric rate increases in cooperation with Granges, our county board of supervisors and a number of cities, while also cooperating with the Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation District for the successful completion of Lexington Dam to raise the water level in our water-deficient county; and

Whereas, These efforts have been consistent, but piecemeal undertakings, and while we have won small advantages, forces of great magnitude have been at work to undermine years of constructive planning and policies so that our entire public domain is threatened with plunder by private corporations interested only in immediate profits, rather than in the public interest; and

Whereas, Our attention has been called to a movement being launched in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana to prevent disruption of the Hells Canyon Project on the Snake River by allowing the Idaho Power Company to build a low level, totally inadequate dam

at Oxbow, thus dooming the High Dam project which would conserve and store 4 million acre-feet of water; would control disastrous floods; would generate over 900,000 kilowatts of electricity; would supply cheap power to process phosphate rock at the location where half the national deposits lie, thus increasing our supply of fertilizer at reasonable prices; and

Whereas, It must be noted with pride that the American Federation of Labor has been honored by having James T. Marr, executive secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, chosen as president of the newly formed National Hells Canyon Association, whose Executive Board members include Ed Weston, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and Elmer McIntire, executive secretary of the Idaho State Federation of Labor, who are serving their own interests and those of future generations along with representatives of Granges, public utility districts, cooperatives and other public-minded organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor take the initiative in our state to build and lead a cooperating organization, precedents for such action being many, such as during World War II when we joined with farm organizations and cooperatives to hold the line against inflation; when we participated in the Central Valleys Project Conference, etc., etc. Never in the history of this nation have there been such dire threats to our own security as well as to the conservation of the public lands, our river basins, our forests, and other resources; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of establishing joint machinery in California for our own protection and for membership and cooperation with such organizations as the National Hells Canyon Association; and be it finally

Resolved, That in order to further this program, the California State Federation of Labor call a conference of labor, farm, cooperative and civic organizations to establish a California Hells Canyon Association and provide leadership for same.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, subject matter to Executive Council, p. 230. See Policy Statement 10a.

Resolution No. 24

Withdrawn at request of sponsors, p. 229.

Relocatable Dwellings Under Defense Housing Program

Resolution No. 25—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen and Leo A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The opening of defense activities in isolated areas in the West, particularly in California, requires the construction of housing units to provide dwelling units suitable for family living for the employees at such activities; and

Whereas, The fluctuating nature of the activities and the isolated character of the communities make it impracticable to supply housing under the FHA program; and

Whereas, The present temporary units supplied under the defense housing program are composed of trailers or other substandard dwelling units not suitable for family occupancy; and

Whereas, In addition to being detrimental to family life, such housing makes it impracticable to recruit and retain competent and skilled employees in the defense activities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor support the construction of suitable dwelling units meeting FHA standards for family occupancy and resale in the conventional housing market, so designed and constructed as to be relocatable in established communities at a moderate relocation cost; and be it further

Resolved, That it instruct its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to prepare, introduce and support a resolution designed to accomplish this purpose.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 224. See Resolutions Nos. 79 and 170 and Policy Statement 6.

Restore Appropriations to Low Rent Public Housing Program

Resolution No. 26—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen and Leo A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has always sponsored and supported the low rent public housing program; and

Whereas, It was one of the groups principally responsible for the adoption of the Housing Act of 1949; and

Whereas, This Act provided for the construction of 135,000 units of low rent public housing each year, with a goal of

maintaining a ration of ten per cent of the total housing construction; and

Whereas, The purpose of the legislation has been thwarted by reductions in the appropriations made each year by the House Appropriations Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its support of the low rent public housing program and that it call upon Congress to act in good faith by restoring the appropriations and supporting the construction of 135,000 units of low rent public housing each year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 224. See Resolutions Nos. 79 and 170 and Policy Statement 6.

Rules to Govern Conduct of Congressional Committees

Resolution No. 27—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen and Leo A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is a legitimate prerogative of Congress to conduct independent investigations to secure information necessary or helpful for the preparation of legislation, making appropriations or informing the public of the state of the nation; and

Whereas, The legislative branch should not be dependent on the executive branch for information about the conduct of government; and

Whereas, Some congressional committees have abused their legitimate powers in the past, particularly by conducting hearings for the purpose of affecting elections—in some cases purely local elections; and

Whereas, In the conduct of the hearings some chairmen have completely abused their powers by disregarding the rights of individual citizens or labor organizations to be heard in the due process of law with appropriate safeguards for their rights and interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn the abuse of legislative powers and call upon Congress to adopt appropriate rules to govern the conduct of congressional committees, including a prohibition of the holding of hearings in a community within the thirty days preceding an election; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare, introduce

and support an appropriate resolution to carry out this purpose.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, pp. 247-248.

Retirement Benefits of Local Housing Authorities' Employees

Resolution No. 28—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen and Leo A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Social security benefits are now available to the employees of local housing authorities in combination with private retirement systems; and

Whereas, The Public Housing Administration establishes a budgetary control of five per cent of payroll for social security and retirement plans; and

Whereas, This leaves only one and one-half per cent of payroll available for contributions to private retirement systems after paying the premiums for social security; and

Whereas, This budgetary allowance is lower than the amounts allowed by the state of California or the amounts spent under retirement systems established by collective bargaining; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse a higher allowance and that it use its influence with the Public Housing Administration and the Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor to secure administratively a higher allowance for participation in comprehensive retirement systems.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 247.

Visual Labor Education

Resolution No. 29—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen and Leo A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Visual education through either motion picture or television is an important and effective technique; and

Whereas, The Workers Education Division of the American Federation of Labor maintains a screen library for the use of local unions and councils; and

Whereas, Hollywood is the cultural center of the United States in the field of motion pictures and television production and the industry is composed of members of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of

the California State Federation of Labor study the possibilities of developing motion pictures for use in labor education and on television and that it encourage and support the development of an active program of visual education using such facilities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 228.

Local Committees for Labor Education

Resolution No. 30—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen and Leo A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is a continuing need for better education of workers through activities sponsored by local unions or councils; and

Whereas, Such education programs should be conducted on a community as well as a state-wide basis; and

Whereas, The development of such programs requires the attention and support of persons experienced in the techniques of labor education and the facilities available; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor encourage the development of Local Committees for Labor Education in the various communities and that it assist and support such committees in developing adequate programs for labor education.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 228.

Dual Coverage of Public Employees by Social Security and Private Pension Plans

Resolution No. 31—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen and Leo A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The practice of combining social security with negotiated pension plans has become the rule in private employment; and

Whereas, The benefits payable under such plans are based on the amount received from social security in combination with the benefits paid under the private pension plan; and

Whereas, Public employees under existing legislation are eligible to receive social security only if they first surrender their existing pension plans; and

Whereas, This no longer reflects the practice followed in private employment and forces the public employee to give up

his rights acquired through participation in a retirement plan prior to securing coverage under social security; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorses the principle of dual coverage under social security and retirement systems paid for by the employer; and be it further

Resolved, That it instruct its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to prepare, introduce and support a resolution designed to accomplish this purpose through new federal legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Substitute resolution adopted, p. 180.

Prevailing Wage for Civil Service Laborers and Mechanics

Resolution No. 32—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen and Leo A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many employees engaged as mechanics, semi-skilled laborers or laborers of agencies of the federal government in the maintenance of buildings and public works are still compensated under the Crafts, Custodial and Protective Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949; and

Whereas, Such employees should be paid prevailing rates based on local wages paid in the labor market; and

Whereas, The rates established by the CPC Schedule are substantially below the rates paid locally by private and public employers; and

Whereas, The Civil Service Commission has ruled that all employees of federal agencies engaged in the maintenance of housing units or other buildings or facilities are exempt from Section 7 of the Classification Act providing for the payment of prevailing wages to laborers and mechanics; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the principle of paying prevailing wages to laborers and mechanics, and that it call upon the Civil Service Commission to reverse its interpretation of the Classification Act and comply with the intent of Congress and sound personnel policy by requiring the payment of prevailing wages to all laborers and mechanics engaged in maintenance work on buildings, structures or other public works, and that the assistance of the American

Federation of Labor be secured in working out the adjustment of this difficulty.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 243.

Collective Bargaining for Public Employees

Resolution No. 33—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen and Leo A. Vie of Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are many employees of the state of California and the various political subdivisions who are or could be represented by the appropriate craft unions; and

Whereas, Many of these employees are already members of their craft unions, but do not receive adequate representation in questions concerning wages, hours or working conditions; and

Whereas, The public employees who are engaged in occupations which are interchangeable with those in private employment are a part of the industry and the labor market and should participate in the affairs of and receive the support of the appropriate International Unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor support the principle of collective bargaining for public employees, and that it foster and support the development of collective bargaining relationships with public employers by the appropriate unions and councils; and be it further

Resolved, That the Research and Education Division of the California State Federation of Labor prepare and supply to the appropriate unions and councils material explaining the technique of representing public employees and securing the correction of their grievances.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 178.

Labor-Sponsored Sports Programs

Resolution No. 34—Presented by J. C. Dial, L. B. Flanagan, Wm. Wentling, Leon Vannier, Herman Sharp, and Winfred Baggett of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The labor movement is in great need of strengthening itself to ward off the growing attacks upon it and to extend its influence in the communities; and

Whereas, We have turned to open meetings, socials, and educational movies to reach our membership and to increase

their participation in the affairs of the unions; and

Whereas, The participation and union-consciousness of the young members and apprentices is especially important; and

Whereas, These young members are influenced to join other groups for social, entertainment and sports activities; and

Whereas, The labor movement itself can organize and sponsor sports activities, thereby increasing the participation and union-consciousness of its members, and providing an important service for its members and the communities; and

Whereas, Outstanding examples of this by certain locals can be seen at present; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of union-sponsored sports activities as an important part of strengthening the labor movement; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor urge the affiliated locals to look to the possibility of sponsoring sports activities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 248

Public Works to Combat Unemployment

Resolution No. 35—Presented by J. C. Dial, L. B. Flanigan, Wm. Wentling, Leon Vannier, Herman Sharp, and Winfred Baggett of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The war in Korea may cease any day now; and

Whereas, This cease-fire, welcomed by all, will nevertheless put a tremendous strain on our economy which has been partially geared to the war; and

Whereas, Employment has already fallen off, causing hardship and weakening labor's bargaining power; and

Whereas, Labor knows of a great many public buildings and projects which the people need, such as schools, hospitals, roads, parks, and homes; and

Whereas, Such work projects will provide employment and help maintain the purchasing power of labor, thus helping the entire economy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the national, state, county, and city governments to begin without delay such public projects which will benefit

the communities and provide work for labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 160.

Shorter Work Day

Resolution No. 36—Presented by J. C. Dial, L. B. Flanigan, Wm. Wentling, Leon Vannier, Herman Sharp, and Winfred Baggett of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has traditionally led the movement for the shorter work day; and

Whereas, The eight-hour work day has been in general effect for organized labor for many years; and

Whereas, During this time, even since the last war, production per man has greatly increased, due to large scale industrial mechanization and specialization, including even the skilled trades; and

Whereas, This greatly increased production is piling up tremendous profits for the employers; and

Whereas, This greatly increased production threatens even now to produce more goods than we can buy, thus leading to mass unemployment and another depression; and

Whereas, "A reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all affiliated locals to help carry out this educational campaign and to include the demand for a shorter work day in all contract negotiations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Concurred in concept, filed, p. 247.

Campaign to Defeat Federal Anti-Labor Legislation

Resolution No. 37—Presented by J. C. Dial, L. B. Flanigan, Wm. Wentling, Leon Vannier, Herman Sharp, and Winfred Baggett of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The full meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act has been unfolding, and it is clear that more and more unions are being caught in the meshes of this anti-labor slave law threatening the destruction of the hiring halls, the right to assess members to build strike funds, as well as the fundamental strength of labor—the

right to strike—through use of court injunctions; and

Whereas, The present Congress is writing even more vicious bills, such as the Goldwater-Rhodes bill which President Meany describes as "government licensing," and amendments to Taft-Hartley to outlaw industry-wide bargaining; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon its affiliates to join in this campaign against federal anti-labor legislation in the same excellent manner that they did against the defeated state anti-labor legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 178.

Fair Employment Practices Act

Resolution No. 38—Presented by J. C. Dial, L. B. Flanigan, Wm. Wentling, Leon Vannier, Herman Sharp, and Winfred Baggett of Carpenters Union No 36, Oakland.

Whereas, In previous conventions assembled, the California State Federation of Labor has favored a State Fair Employment Practices Act; and

Whereas, The state legislature again defeated, at the insistence of the enemies of organized labor, such a measure sponsored by the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The record now shows many states and cities throughout the country with smoothly working Fair Employment Practices Acts; and

Whereas, It is a matter of self-protection for the working people of the state not to allow themselves to be divided in the face of the vicious attacks against the labor movement; and

Whereas, The need therefore for legislation making it unlawful to refuse to hire, or to discharge, or discriminate in conditions of employment against any person because of age, race, religion, color, or national origin, is greater than ever before; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of intensifying our efforts to educate our membership and the community for the need of such legislation and of bringing greater effort to bear on our elected representatives to adopt such legislation in this state and in the political subdivisions—counties and cities; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention instruct

the officers and the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor to prepare and sponsor another State Fair Employment Practices Law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 235. See Policy Statement 8b.

LLPE Clubs

Resolution No. 39—Presented by O. T. Satre and Julius Bence, of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is of vital importance that the LLPE make it more effective on a grass-roots level; and

Whereas, This can best be accomplished through the creation of LLPE clubs in the various assembly districts of the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor, approve that the Federation, in conjunction with the central labor councils throughout the state sponsor the creation of such LLPE clubs; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in conjunction with the central labor councils, develop the rules regulations and co-ordination of said clubs, to the end that a uniform activity be created.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to LLPE Executive Council, pp. 244-245.

Reaffirm Support of Congressman Condon

Resolution No. 40—Presented by Howard Reed and S. J. Minerva of Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council, Martinez.

Whereas, Congressman Robert L. Condon withstood a vicious attempt by his political opponent during the recent election to smear his record of loyalty and devotion to a progressive and free America by the method of false accusations and charges of subversion, and was duly elected by the informed voters of the Sixth Congressional District to represent them in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, These political charges have been accumulated and used to deny him access to recent atomic experiments under the jurisdiction of the AEC without any attempt being made to determine their validity or call them to his attention; and

Whereas, Such irresponsible action amounts to a denial of civil liberties to Congressman Condon and reverses the basic American principle of jurisprudence that a person is innocent until proven guilty; and

Whereas, The organized labor movement

of Contra Costa county has found Congressman Condon to be a man of principle and courage during his legislative career in both Sacramento and Washington; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record proclaiming its confidence in the Americanism of Congressman Condon; and be it further

Resolved, That this expression be given due and proper publicity by both the commercial and labor press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, subject matter to Executive Council, p. 248.

Support LLPE

Resolution No. 41—Presented by Robert Andrews and Max Cherin of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, We recognize that labor organizations and labor conditions face the most determined and most reactionary onslaught in the shape of anti-labor legislation and anti-labor administration; and

Whereas, We further recognize that this most vicious onslaught in the history of labor threatens to defeat in the legislative arena all the gains we have made in the economic field; and

Whereas, We realize that labor organizations must rally their entire memberships to defend themselves politically and that the means to this end lies in the Labor League for Political Education; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to support wholeheartedly the Labor League for Political Education; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention find ways and means to bring into being district and precinct organizations of said League.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to LLPE Executive Council, pp. 244-245.

Negotiate Fair Employment Practices in Contracts

Resolution No. 42—Presented by Robert Andrews and Max Cherin of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, We are proud of the record made by the California State Federation of Labor in its legislative fight before the California state legislature of 1953, particularly with regard to the most effective campaign for enacting an FEPC law; and

Whereas, We feel heartened to see the

awakened necessity to integrate minority groups into full citizenship; by means of legislation, contract negotiations, and education on the job and in the unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor continue to a successful conclusion the campaign to enact an FEPC law in the next legislative session; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention go on record to further advance the policy of contract negotiation for fair employment practices; and be it finally

Resolved, That this convention go on record to further advance the integration and representation of minority groups at every level of the State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 225.

Improve Ventilation in Motion Picture Projection Rooms

Resolution No. 43—Presented by Geo. J. Schaffer and Magnus Nielsen 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 if the prevailing wind is 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, since the advent of 3-D pictures, it has become necessary that two arc lights be in operation at the same time, thus increasing the amount of exhaust gases brought back into the projection room; and

Whereas, 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 direc-

tion 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 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to use its influence and power with the state legislature in amending the state Labor Code to improve the ventilation in projection rooms in moving picture theatres as outlined in this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, subject matter to Executive Council, p. 237.

Endorse Credit Union Idea

Resolution No. 44 — Presented by Ted Phillips and Geo. R. Butler of Retail Clerks Union No. 1167, Riverside.

Whereas, Usurious lenders and loan sharks habitually prey on working people and siphon off buying power through excessive interest and other charges; and

Whereas, Credit unions have conclusively proved their ability to help working people solve their money problems and create a better standard of living through self-help; and

Whereas, The avowed objectives of credit unions are in harmony with the efforts of trade unions to improve the economic positions of their members; and

Whereas, Assistance, without cost or obligation, in bringing credit union service to our members is available through the Credit Union National Association and its 56 affiliated Leagues, including the California Credit Union League; and

Whereas, The 48th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopted Resolution No. 214 heartily endorsing the credit union idea; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor invite the California Credit Union League to send a representative to the 1954 convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in order that all affiliates may

become acquainted with the credit union program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, pp. 242-243. See Resolution No. 22.

Adopt Pressure Piping Code

Resolution No. 45—Presented by Joseph P. Nichols and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, A number of major cities have a pressure piping code; and

Whereas, The plumbing industry throughout the United States in conjunction with the sanitation departments of various cities have proved very successful in safeguarding the health of the nation; and

Whereas, Faulty pressure piping is being installed by other than United Association members, causing death and injury; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its incoming officers to make every effort to secure such legislation as is necessary to correct this situation at the next business session of the state legislature at Sacramento.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, p. 237.

Enforce Laws to Prevent Water Pollution

Resolution No. 46—Presented by Joseph P. Nichols and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, It is necessary to the health, safety and welfare of the people of this state to provide means for the control of water pollution; and

Whereas, The legislature declares that it is necessary to provide means for the regional control of water pollution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its incoming officers to contact the proper authorities and demand that the laws with respect to disposal of sewage and industrial waste be properly enforced.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 230.

Installation of Sprinkler Systems

Resolution No. 47—Presented by Joseph P. Nichols and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The fire sprinkler systems in the state of California in a good many in-

stances are being installed by other than qualified sprinkler fitters; and

Whereas, For the proper safety and protection of the public and property, we believe that this work should be installed by bonafide licensed sprinkler fitters; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to instruct its incoming officers to attempt to get all the interested parties together for the purpose of drawing up a state law covering the installation of sprinkler systems for fire protection.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, p. 235.

Contractors' Vehicles to Carry Proper Identification

Resolution No. 48—Presented by Joseph P. Nichols and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, On numerous instances unidentified commercial vehicles have removed construction and other material from job sites without proper identification; and

Whereas, In order to assist in the proper identification of said vehicles, that the identification lettering on the side panels and rear shall be not less than three inches high; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to submit and support the necessary legislation that will make it mandatory for contractors doing business that requires the use of a vehicle, that said vehicle shall properly display the contractor's name, address and contractor's license number.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Non-concurred, p. 235.

Minimum Wage of \$1.25 Per Hour

Resolution No. 49—Presented by Walter A. Bertelsen and William B. Hall of Plumbers Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The first consideration of organized labor is to raise the living standards of the workers; and

Whereas, A high minimum wage law is the best guarantee of a high standard of living; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its program of \$1.25 per hour minimum wage.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions, p. 148. Adopted, p. 248.

Increase Unemployment and Disability Benefits

Resolution No. 50—Presented by Walter A. Bertelsen and William B. Hall of Plumbers Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Unemployment and disability compensation benefits have not kept pace with the increase in wages and with rising cost of living; and

Whereas, The present benefits fall far short of the amount necessary to maintain a family during the seasonal unemployment to which building trades workers are subjected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its program of \$40.00 per week unemployment and disability compensation, with the inclusion of pregnancy cases in the disability program.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, pp. 237-238.

Fair Employment Practices Act

Resolution No. 51—Presented by Walter A. Bertelsen and William B. Hall of Plumbers Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Nine state and twenty-five cities have a Fair Employment Practices Act; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has gone on record in support of a Fair Employment Practices Act; and

Whereas, A Fair Employment Practices Act would increase democracy in the labor movement; and

Whereas, A Fair Employment Practices Act would strengthen unity in labor's ranks, at a time when it is under attack; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of a Fair Employment Practices Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions, p. 148.
Filed, p. 225. See Policy Statement 7 and Resolution No. 153.

Statewide AFL-CIO Non-Raiding Agreement

Resolution No. 52—Presented by Walter A. Bertelsen and Wm. B. Hall of Plumbers Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The national leadership of the AF of L and the CIO have reached a non-raiding agreement; and

Whereas, This agreement helps strengthen unity at a critical time; example, Auto

Workers and the International Association of Machinists; and

Whereas, More coordination and cooperation between all labor groups is necessary to protect the worker's economic gains; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of a similar meeting on a statewide basis between the AF of L and the CIO to be called to draw up a statewide nonraiding agreement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. p. 245. See Resolution No. 158.

Seven-Hour Day

Resolution No. 53—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of L. A. Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, and Walter A. Bertelsen and Wm. B. Hall of Plumbers Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is on record approving a shorter work day; and

Whereas, It has been the policy of the United Association to legislate for the continuity of employment for its membership; and

Whereas, A shorter work day will tend to spread employment; and

Whereas, In furtherance of the action of the California State Federation of Labor in its endeavor to spread employment; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring a seven-hour day; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming officers be instructed to work toward the end that a seven-hour day be inserted in the specifications on all state construction projects, and that they also be instructed to have the intent of this resolution enacted into the laws of the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Concurred in concept, filed, p. 247.

Program To Prevent Major Recession

Resolution No. 54—Presented by Henry J. Baszozowsky and Donald F. Richards of Painters Union No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, War has ceased in Korea; and

Whereas, Unless steps are taken to provide jobs and purchasing power for the American people, a depression will result from a cut-back in war production; and

Whereas, Only a program that will divert some of the huge sums of money in

our present national budget to peacetime construction, such as schools, hospitals, flood control, public power, can avoid economic hardship; and

Whereas, Increased purchasing power of the people through raising of wages, shortening of hours, lowering of prices and taxes, is also necessary; and

Whereas, The adoption in our state of the California AFL legislative program of \$1.25 per hour minimum wage, \$40.00 per week unemployment and disability compensation, FEPC, and increased public housing will also help prevent a major recession; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up a statewide committee to initiate such a program; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention be further urged to press for a committee to act on this program on a national scale.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. p. 160. See Resolution No. 35.

Federation To Establish Welfare Commission

Resolution No. 55—Presented by Paul Serkin of Lathers Union No. 42-A, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Health, welfare, and retirement funds are becoming an integral part of our work contracts; and

Whereas, These aforementioned benefits are being handled mostly by professional insurance men, not connected with unions or interested in union welfare; and

Whereas, These welfare funds are not being utilized to the best interests of the working man, but rather have become a lucrative field for the insurance companies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor shall set up a Welfare Commission, whose purpose it shall be to:

1. Assist local unions in setting up the best possible welfare plans to fit the demands and needs of the trade or industry.
2. To work on a future plan to incorporate all welfare funds into one AFL State Fund, which could give members greater prestige with the AFL and greater security for the future.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. p. 247. See Resolution No. 115.

Liquor Store Display

Resolution No. 56—Presented by W. J.

Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, On March 9, 1936, our federal government passed the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, Regulation 6, Section 3B; and

Whereas, This act regulates advertising and displays on the premises where liquor is sold by making it illegal for any display or group of displays installed by one company to exceed \$10.00 in entire cost to the company, including all labor, materials and/or other costs involved; and

Whereas, The cost of materials and labor have risen in the past 17 years all out of proportion to the sum provided in the aforementioned act; and

Whereas, In these past few years a serious hardship has been worked upon the display companies which in turn has affected work in the display field by being limited by the above mentioned act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring an amendment to the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, Regulation 6, Section 3B, which will provide an adequate maximum amount on displays in liquor stores in order that these displaymen may be free to pursue their trade, and earn a living wage without violating a federal law, or be in fear of unemployment because of this act, and since a similar resolution was adopted by the 47th convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which was acted upon favorably; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the American Federation of Labor convention, with a request that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor lend all possible assistance in bringing about a proper amendment to the Federal Alcohol Administration Act; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senate and Congress of the United States, calling for their support in bringing about such an amendment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions. Filed. p. 245. See Resolution No. 13.

Increase Individual Income Tax Exemption

Resolution No. 57—Presented by Raymond Ingram and Clive Forrester of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, We are in accord that in

ness activity, the federal budget should be balanced; and

Whereas, The present administration is conducting a study of the tax system with the intent of making adjustments in the tax structure to correct "gross inequities"; and

Whereas, We reaffirm our belief that taxes should be levied with consideration for ability to pay; and

Whereas, We believe that any reduction made, should be made equally to all persons in conformity with their ability to pay, and this can only be accomplished by increased personal exemptions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor do go on record as being in favor of increasing the individual income tax exemption per person to \$1,000.00 in lieu of the present figure of \$600.00 without any increase in the present tax structure, when such downward revision is compatible with our national security; this is to be the first downward revision in the present tax structure; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor shall forward this resolution to other labor groups, national and state, the newspapers, our Congressmen and Senators, the Secretary of the Treasury, the President's advisers, and any other person deemed to be interested, with the request that they concur and give all possible assistance toward enactment of this proposed new exemption into law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions. Adopted as amended. p. 179.

Federation to Consider Buying Controlling Interest in Established Daily Paper

Resolution No. 58—Presented by Sam I. Haas of Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 226, San Francisco.

Whereas, It would be advisable for the labor movement of California to have more favorable publicity among those who do not belong to organized labor, and while the labor papers inform union members, they are not read or readily available to those who do not belong to the union; and

Whereas, The California press is not at present an unbiased news source in regard to labor issues; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor empower its President to appoint a committee of three to explore the possibility and probability of buying the controlling interest in an established daily paper, so

that the management and the editorial department will give a more unbiased report and comment on labor matters while carrying the general news of the day.

This committee may report at any time to the President of the California State Federation of Labor and shall make a full report at the next convention, if such report is favorable and possible. The Executive Council shall be empowered to levy an assessment of \$1.00 per member per year to furnish necessary capital to carry out the intent of this resolution, and the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) is hereby appropriated from the general fund for the expense of the committee.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred, p. 245.

Seven-Hour Day, Thirty-Five Hour Week

Resolution No. 59—Presented by Maurice Owens, Ira Tucker, George Collins, G. S. Holloway of Carpenters Union No. 1913, Van Nuys.

Whereas, Labor productivity has increased five times in as many decades, and the intensity of labor has increased to a point where each worker's vitality is completely sapped in twenty years on an average; and

Whereas, Economists warn that by 1954 a recession is expected, which in all past experience has weakened the union movement both financially and in numbers of members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the American Federation of Labor to immediately organize, implement, and launch a campaign for the establishment of a seven-hour day, 35-hour week, such efforts being directed to spread work, reduce the adverse effect of speedup, maintain a high level of finances, and, in effect, cushion the blow of recession, thus becoming a single and effective contribution to the economy of our country and the life, stability, and strength of our unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Concurred in concept, filed, p. 247.

State Hospital Employees To Be Paid According To Work Actually Performed

Resolution No. 60—Presented by Crystal Eggleston and Charles Tibbils of Hospital Employees Union No. 174, Napa.

Whereas, Many state employees, employed in mental institutions, or other state departments, are compelled to work out of their classifications; and

Whereas, Some classifications in mental

institutions and other state departments are working in a higher classification in an active capacity, and are being paid for the higher classification; and

Whereas, Some classifications in mental institutions and other state departments, involving many employees, are working in a higher classification in an active capacity, and are not being paid accordingly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving that all state employees, compelled to work in higher classifications in an active capacity, be paid the higher classification in pay, be it for one day or 365 days of the year.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions, p. 148.
Adopted, p. 247.

State Employees to Receive All Legal Holidays Falling on Saturday

Resolution No. 61—Presented by Crystal Eggleston and Charles Tibbils of Hospital Employees Union No. 174, Napa.

Whereas, In effect as of 1952, all holidays falling on a Saturday are not granted to the state employee; and

Whereas, It is unfair to deprive state employees of the right of legal holidays, as declared by the federal and state government; and

Whereas, Many state departments must operate every day of the year and legal holidays that fall on Saturdays; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving that all legal holidays that fall on Saturdays be granted to all state employees.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions, p. 148.
Adopted, p. 247.

State Hospital Trainees

Resolution No. 62—Presented by Crystal Eggleston and Charles Tibbils of Hospital Employees Union No. 174, Napa.

Whereas, Trainees attend school for 300 hours, during their six months' probation, in conjunction with ward work; and

Whereas, These trainees, as ward workers, are of little value to the wards, the trained Psychiatric Technician, and the Psychiatric Nurses on the ward, and mainly to the patients on the ward, being

absent so much of the time while attending school; and

Whereas, The wards are left shorthanded during the trainees' attendance at classes; and

Whereas, Many of the trainees fail to complete their probation, causing unnecessary expense to the Department of Mental Hygiene; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving that all trainees shall finish their six months' probation on the wards before attending schools.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
p. 148.
Non-concurred, p. 247.

State to Reimburse Hospital Employees for Damaged Glasses and Watches

Resolution No. 63—Presented by Crystal Eggleston and Charles Tibbils of Hospital Employees Union No. 174, Napa.

Whereas, Glasses and watches are part of the uniform worn by state employees in the performance of their duty; and

Whereas, Parts of the uniform worn by state employees are damaged in the performance of their duty; and

Whereas, The cost of damages are suffered by the state employee, and not by the state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving that all damages to any part of the uniform be covered and reimbursed by the state.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
p. 148.
Adopted, p. 247.

Endorse Campaign Against Los Angeles Times and Los Angeles Mirror

Resolution No. 64—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council and Harry C. Stark of Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council.

Whereas, The Otis family and their successors, the Chandler family, publishers of the Los Angeles Times and the Los Angeles Mirror, have since the year 1881 consistently fought the labor movement and its objectives in California; and

Whereas, The influence of the Los Angeles Times and the Mirror has been used consistently to destroy the trade union movement and undermine union wages and

standards of living in southern California; and

Whereas, The Otises and the Chandlers have spearheaded the open shop drive in southern California since 1896 through the columns of the Los Angeles Times and have played a dominant role in organizing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Neutral Thousands, the Southern Californians, Inc., and other such organizations dedicated to the destruction of the organized labor movement in California; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Times and Mirror have consistently opposed the unionization of their employees and have traditionally operated on an open shop, non-union basis; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Times has been on the official "We Do Not Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, California State Federation of Labor and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council for the past 51 years and its afternoon publication, the Mirror, has been on the "We Do Not Patronize" list since it first started publishing under non-union conditions in 1948; and

Whereas, The printing trades unions in Los Angeles are conducting an extensive program through the Union Label Committee of the Allied Printing Trades Council to inform all members of organized labor of the anti-union policies of the Los Angeles Times and Mirror, with the ultimate objective of extending to the employees of the Times and Mirror the full benefits of AFL organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse and approve the campaign of the Union Label Committee of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor extend all possible assistance to inform the members of organized labor of the anti-union policies of the Los Angeles Times and the Los Angeles Mirror and appeal to each member to purchase only those newspapers which display the Allied Printing Trades Union Label; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed and authorized to take any steps deemed necessary to assist and aid the Union Label Committee of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council in its program; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Fed-

eration of Labor call upon every AFL union in California to extend unqualified support, moral and financial, to the program of the Union Label Committee of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Adopted, pp. 175-176.

Further Constitutional Provision for Federation's Legislative Activity

Resolutions No. 65—Presented by Harry A. Weisman, J. W. Buzzell, John A. Casey, Mercy Taylor, John Giovannone of Hotel Service Employees Union No. 765, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The handling of the legislative program of the labor movement of the state of California is the most important function of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The legislative program is twofold, offensive on the part of the labor movement in its effort to secure favorable legislation, and defensive in the Federation's effort to defeat anti-labor measures; and

Whereas, The attacks that are being made by the Associated Farmers, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Associations, and other organizations of employers and financial interests, in their effort to destroy the labor movement, are ever increasing in volume and in seriousness at each session of the legislature and require more and more of the effort of the legislative representative of this Federation to defeat, thereby creating a situation that makes the successful introduction of favorable legislation more and more difficult; and

Whereas, This State Federation of Labor has grown so large and embraces many local unions with divergent individual interests; and

Whereas, These local unions seeking relief for their particular problems come to the State Federation of Labor convention with affirmative resolutions, which if adopted, under the provisions of the present Constitution, become a mandate to the Secretary of this Federation and the legislative committee that works with him, to the extent that the program which the Secretary must carry out during the session of the legislature becomes so overwhelmed there is a growing danger that it will fail of its own weight, in addition to the fact that the volume of such a program leaves no room to properly and

adequately oppose anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, It is the belief of the delegates here assembled that the mandates of the annual convention should be so flexible as to place discretionary powers in the hands of the Secretary; therefore be it

Resolved, By the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor that its Constitution and Rules of Order be amended in the following manner:

To Article 6, beginning on page 16, captioned,

"DUTIES OF SECRETARY- TREASURER"

beginning after paragraph lettered (u) on page 19, add paragraph (w), as follows:

"Immediately after the close of each annual convention of the Federation, he shall catalog all resolutions and propositions having to do with legislative matters, and from this catalog he shall draw the most fundamental and basic propositions that affect the entire labor movement and set them up as the primary affirmative legislative program of the Federation.

"As soon as this cataloging has been completed and before the 15th of December, he, in conjunction with the President, shall call a meeting of the Executive Council, at which time he shall submit his recommendations as above outlined, and unless overruled by two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the Executive Council, the program as he has outlined shall stand as the official prior mandated program, all other legislative propositions and resolutions to be handled as, if and when, it appears expedient and possible of accomplishment."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
Filed, p. 233. See Resolution No. 74.

Participate in Community Chest and other United Campaigns

Resolution No. 66—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has a record second to none in its active support of local and national programs for the health, welfare and recreational needs of our communities; and

Whereas, This fall the membership of the local unions of the AF of L in California will again have the opportunity to aid

fund-raising drives of local Community Chests, Associated In-group Donors, and other united fund campaigns which have the purpose of carrying on the work of voluntary agencies in the health, welfare and character building fields; and

Whereas, Most Community Chests and other united campaigns include the United Defense Fund, which supports the great work of the U.S.O. for the members of our armed forces, American Relief for Korea to ease the hardship and lighten the load carried by suffering and distressed Korean people, the United Community Defense Services, a grouping of voluntary health and welfare agencies which are working to improve the living conditions within the defense-impacted communities of America; and

Whereas, Support for Community Chests and other united campaigns should be buttressed by participation of AF of L members in the activities, plans, and programs of all voluntary health and welfare agencies through serving on the boards, councils, budget and other committees of Community Chests, United Crusades, and their federated service agencies; and

Whereas, Most Community Chests and Councils and other united funds have recognized the importance of establishing genuine labor-management committees on a policy-making level for the purpose of planning the program of the health, welfare and character-building agencies to the end that they may better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of the community; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st 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 and united campaigns 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 or other united fund campaigns.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 246. See Resolution No. 18.

Reaffirm Opposition to Central Arizona Project

Resolution No. 67—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor in the past conventions have

opposed all proposals for legislation which would authorize or approve the construction of the Central Arizona Project; and

Whereas, The Central Arizona Project is not economically feasible, and, if constructed, would impose an inequitable tax burden on all citizens in this country for the special benefit of but a relatively few people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its previous action; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to submit a resolution to the 72nd convention of the American Federation of Labor requesting that organization to reaffirm its opposition to the Central Arizona Project as expressed by resolution adopted in the 71st convention of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to affirmatively oppose said project and any legislation authorizing said project.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 230.

Repeal Unfair Provisions of McCarran-Walter Immigration Act

Resolution No. 68—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Whereas, Officers of the American Federation of Labor have testified against Public Law 414 (the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952) because it discriminates against persons and establishes national quotas based on prejudice because of ancestry, nationality and race; and

Whereas, This act endangers civil liberties and constitutional guarantees to naturalized citizens; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has advocated an immigration policy which would contribute to the economic, political, social and scientific growth of the United States by permitting deserving immigrants from other nations to enter the United States; and

Whereas, Such revisions and amendments to the act have been urged and endorsed by leaders of the American Federation of Labor, clergymen representing the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious groups, and leading spokesmen of both

Republican and Democratic parties; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of repealing the unfair provisions of Public Law 414; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor pledge full support to the American Federation of Labor in bringing about proper revisions of this law, and that this convention appeal to the American Federation of Labor to continue its valiant fight for a fair and equitable immigration law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Substitute resolution adopted, pp. 225-226.

Endorse "Crusade For Children" Pamphlet

Resolution No. 69—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America has published a pamphlet titled "Crusade for Children"; and

Whereas, The contents of this pamphlet and the crusade it proposes are commendable and in keeping with organized labor's constant struggle in behalf of the nation's children; and

Whereas, The injection of crime education through video and radio on the free time of children is as vicious as the evils of child labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the contents of the pamphlet, "Crusade for Children," and as supporting the crusade it proposes; and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 229.

Appreciation of Legislative Work of Federation Officers and Staff

Resolution No. 70—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The organized labor movement of California faced many serious threats to the welfare of its organizations

and members during the 1953 session of the California legislature; and

Whereas, The end result of this 1953 session of the state legislature can be listed as a sort of miracle for organized labor, due to the fact that no repressive anti-labor legislation was passed; and

Whereas, This unexpected turn of events can be credited to the untiring efforts and the leadership of the California State Federation of Labor's legislative representative, C. J. Haggerty, and his assistants, namely: President Tom Pitts, Vice President Harry Finks, Attorney Charles Scully and the staff; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record expressing its sincere appreciation to C. J. "Neil" Haggerty, Tom Pitts, Harry Finks, Charles Scully and the staff for a job well done at the 1953 session of the California legislature.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 243.

Labor Education Program to Combat NAM

Resolution No. 71—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The National Association of Manufacturers and its various front organizations are carrying on an extensive educational campaign through pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, radio and other propaganda media; and

Whereas, The educational campaign of the NAM is in most instances diametrically opposed to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, There is a definite need for an aggressive labor educational campaign to counteract the innuendoes, half truths and misrepresentation of facts being dished out to Americans of all age groups by these self-styled 100 per cent Americans; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as giving its full support to the Secretary, the Education Committee and the Executive Council in their efforts to develop an overall labor educational program which will effectively counteract the educational campaign of the NAM and its various front organizations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 229.

Program for America in Cold War

Resolution No. 72—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The leaders of the Soviet Union and their various front organizations are attempting to confuse and divide the freedom-loving people of the world as to the real intentions of the Soviet Union through the shopworn method of wrapping themselves in sheep's clothing; and

Whereas, There is not one iota of concrete evidence that the totalitarian masters of the Soviet Union have changed their established and declared policy of world domination by a dictatorship of the so-called proletariat; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has learned by experience in dealing with some of the native communists that they cannot be trusted and that the Communist Party and its totalitarian objectives come first before their union or their country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor once again go on record to warn our affiliated organizations and their membership to constantly be on the alert for the deceit and cunning of the Communists and their fellow travelers; and be it further

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor give its full support to AF of L President George Meany in his appeal to President Eisenhower to seize the initiative in the cold war by making the following demands on the Soviet Union: (1) press for immediate negotiations for free elections in a united Germany, (2) for establishment of free political parties and free trade unions, (3) for immediate liberation of German workers imprisoned by Soviet occupation authorities for the resistance on June 17; and (4) for submission of a formal complaint to the United Nations against the Soviet Union's violation of human rights and freedom of association in Soviet-occupied Germany; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and President George Meany of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 159.

Restore Units in Low Rent Housing Construction Program

Resolution No. 73—Presented by Albin

J. Gruhn of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The cut-back in construction of federal low-rent housing units is a serious blow to the welfare of many Americans who must of necessity continue to dwell in slum areas; and

Whereas, This cut-back is also a blow to the nation's economy through its adverse effects on the building construction trades industry and the related industries that supply the lumber and other building materials; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging Congress and the President of the United States to take early action in restoring the federal low-rent housing construction program to its original figure of 135,000 units per year as provided in the Housing Act of 1949; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Congressmen and Senators of California, and to such others as the Secretary of the Federation may deem necessary.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 224. See Resolutions Nos. 79 and 170 and Policy Statement 6.

Procedure for Federation's Legislative Activity

Resolution No. 74—Presented by Joseph J. Diviny of Teamsters' Joint Council No. 7, San Francisco.

Whereas, In the past conventions of the California State Federation of Labor resolutions have been introduced by various sponsors calling for the introduction of legislation similar in principle but different in detail; and

Whereas, Many resolutions introduced at such conventions calling for the introduction of legislation have been favorably acted upon, but circumstances have changed so substantially at the time for introduction as to warrant against such introduction; and

Whereas, In view of the above, it is desirable to have greater flexibility with respect to the introduction of legislation sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine that, with respect to any resolutions adopted at any convention of the California State Federation of Labor calling for the introduction of legislation sponsored by the Federation, such resolu-

tions shall first be submitted to the legislative committee of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor for consideration, that the Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare and cause to be introduced only such legislation as such legislative committee believes desirable and proper at the time the session of the legislature commences, and provided further, that the sponsor or sponsors be so notified.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Re-referred to Committee on Legislation.
p. 158.
Committee recommended non-concurrence.
pp. 186-187. Debate, pp. 187-196. Standing vote.
pp. 196-197. Roll call vote ordered, p. 197.
Committee recommendation rejected, p. 215.
Resolution adopted, p. 222.

Repeal Luxury Tax on Jewelry

Resolution No. 75—Presented by Richard Parino, Douglas Kline, John Calamoneri of Jewelry Workers Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, The continued existence of the so-called "luxury" tax of 20 per cent, a World War II levy added to the already high prices of all commodities, makes it impossible for most people to buy jewelry, thus substantially reducing the sales of such articles of jewelry; and

Whereas, This has resulted in great and ever-increasing unemployment among jewelry workers; and

Whereas, This California State Federation of Labor has already expressed itself as against and has urged the Congress of the United States to repeal the 20 per cent luxury tax on jewelry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor reiterate its previous position and again urge the Congress of the United States to repeal the 20 per cent luxury tax on jewelry.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 179.

Support "Labor's Daily"

Resolution No. 76—Presented by William B. Swensen of California Conference of Typographical Unions, Oakland.

Whereas, The anti-union editorial bias of America's daily press is generally recognized; and

Whereas, The growing trend toward monopoly and the "one-party" press in this country continues; and

Whereas, Labor in the U. S. has for many years previous had the ideal, and worked toward a daily paper that would

speak for and espouse the cause of labor; and

Whereas, On September 16 of last year the International Typographical Union of Charleston, West Virginia, launched "Labor's Daily," a paper which gives coverage of organized labor on the economic, legislative and political scene, necessary for a well-informed union membership; and

Whereas, "Labor's Daily" has received the support of the AFL as well as CIO and independent unions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledges its support of "Labor's Daily," and urges all affiliates and members to acquaint themselves with, and subscribe to this paper.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, subject matter to Executive Council.
p. 245.

Support Campaign to Organize Los Angeles Times - Mirror

Resolution No. 77—Presented by Joe D. Bierman, Henry E. Clemens, Sieg Grohse, Harry Jacobs, Harry J. Lamb and V. E. MacCarter of Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Los Angeles Allied Printing Trade Council is sponsoring a plan that has all the qualifications of a crusade for the purpose of organizing the TIMES-MIRROR PUBLISHING COMPANY; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council has secured the endorsement of this crusade from its constituent unions in the council, the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and the State Federation of Labor Executive Council; and

Whereas, This crusade is being intensified and is gaining momentum with each passing day, and has gained national recognition through the recent mayoralty campaign and Senator Morse's request for a Senatorial investigation of the Times-Mirror; and

Whereas, The Times-Mirror management is feeling the pressure and is busily attempting to recoup the lost ground through advertisements on billboards, radio and TV; and

Whereas, The Mirror has gone so far as to install a brand-new labor column in an obvious effort to convince union people that it is not really anti-labor; and

Whereas, The wealth of this notorious

union-hating outfit and its equally nefarious subsidiaries and supporters is of such unlimited quantity; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council has, and is, taxing its constituent unions, and is asking each of them to seek aid from their Internationals; therefore, be it

Resolved, The the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby endorse the program of the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council with both moral and financial support.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Re-referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts, p. 158.
Filed, pp. 175-176. See Resolution No. 64.

Establish Compensation Bureau Branch Office in San Diego

Resolution No. 78—Presented by Howard Shryock, Stewart S. Shea, and Claude W. Holmes of Government Employees Union No. 1054, San Diego.

Whereas, There is at the present time a very great need for the establishment of a branch office of the U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Compensation, staffed by adequate field workers, in San Diego to serve the southwest area; and

Whereas, Establishment of such a branch office would expedite the handling of claims resulting from injuries received by civil service workers while on duty, and it would lower the cost of administering claims; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record approving the above resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 244.

Housing Program

Resolution No. 79—Presented by Earl E. Thomas and Robert J. O'Hare of District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The provision of an adequate supply of housing is one of the most important factors affecting the families of those who work; and

Whereas, This industry is one of the most important in the country for its effect on full employment and a prosperous economy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the following comprehensive housing program:

1. Restoration of the support of govern-

ment bonds at par by the Federal Reserve Board;

2. Adoption of a policy by the Federal Reserve Board and the United States Treasury leading to a lower interest rate and an effective supply of money adequate to maintain a high volume of commerce;
3. An expanded and effective program by the Federal National Mortgage Association to provide a secondary mortgage market for housing mortgages;
4. Authorization to the VA and the FHA to make direct loans to borrowers who are unable to obtain mortgages at low interest rates;
5. An expansion of the authority for FHA loans to cooperatives for single and multiple family housing;
6. Direct loans to farmers for the construction of farm housing where they are unable to obtain mortgage money at low interest rates;
7. Restoration of government research to reduce costs and improve construction standards in the home-building industry;
8. The adoption of a policy of no discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin in housing constructed under federal loans or guarantees;
9. A one-year warranty of the quality of construction on housing constructed under federal loans or guarantees;
10. The inclusion of effective requirements for the payment of prevailing wages on housing constructed under federal loans or guarantees;
11. Endorsement and support of programs on a community, state or federal basis for the prevention of blight and the correction of sub-standard housing through law-enforcement, with particular emphasis on enforcement under health and safety legislation;
12. The encouragement of slum clearance and urban redevelopment to remove blight;
13. Revision of the laws regulating trailer housing and rental housing to prevent the construction or development of housing which is, or may become, sub-standard;
14. The provision of permanent housing meeting FHA standards for family occupancy in areas of temporary defense need so designed and constructed as to permit relocation in areas of

- permanent housing need at the expiration of the defense activity;
15. Permanent housing suitable for family occupancy for migratory agricultural labor;
 16. Restoration of an adequate program of public housing for families of low income;
 17. The expansion of the program of low interest loans to college and universities for the provision of housing, including family housing, for students;
 18. The expansion of the community facilities and school construction program to reduce the impact of defense programs on local communities;
 19. Revision of the requirements for FHA and VA mortgages to encourage the construction for four-bedroom homes with an appropriate enlargement of the other facilities in the home;
 20. Lower down payments on three- and four-bedroom homes to encourage a larger supply of these units in the housing market;
 21. The development of a housing program designed to supply housing at low rents for the aged, with provision for occupancy by single persons;
 22. The encouragement of the formation of Citizen Housing Councils on a local, state and federal basis to study the entire housing question and to take such action as may be appropriate to improve the supply of housing and to prevent the spread of blight, or the continuance of slum housing conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to prepare, introduce and support the adoption of resolutions to accomplish the purpose of this program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 224.

Prevent Use of Out-of-State Materials in State Building Projects

Resolution No. 80—Presented by Earl E. Thomas and Robert J. O'Hare of District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The working people of the state of California are the principal supporters for state building projects, such as schools, state buildings, highways, etc; and

Whereas, These working people, who are the principal taxpayers, are losing

millions of dollars each year in wages, because the manufactured materials for these various projects are continually being sublet to manufacturers outside of the state of California, due to the fact that manufacturers within the state are not given a chance to bid this work on an equal basis; and

Whereas, In order to establish equality of bidding "nationwide," the specifications or plans as drawn by the state should not refer to any specific manufacturers' catalog as a standard of material and workmanship, unless all firms bidding on jobs be furnished a copy of this catalog so that they may, in bidding, be able to determine what standard and to a great degree, what type of construction is necessary; and

Whereas, This not only concerns working people within the state of California, but also large manufacturing plants who hire a preponderance of people and who pay various taxes to the state of California, which tends to help carry on the building program of the state; and

Whereas, A great many people are moving into this state and establishing permanent residence, and in order to maintain a stable economy for the state, it behooves us to have laws which will protect the manufacturers and working people against loss of profits and wages, and to insure the state that these people will not become a burden due to the lack of employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to present a bill into the next session of the legislature which would prevent state architects from referring to specific manufacturers' catalogs as specifications, standard of workmanship and/or types of construction, unless such catalog, brochure or pamphlet be issued to each interested bidder, in order that they may have full knowledge of the state's desires pertaining to the work for which they intend to submit a bid.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, p. 236.

Oppose the Filibuster in the U. S. Senate

Resolution No. 81—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No.

97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, A handful of members of the United States Senate can frustrate the expressed will of an overwhelming majority through the practice of unlimited debate; and

Whereas, Such unlimited debate, known as filibustering, has often been used as blackmail against the majority by securing enactment or defeat of legislation against the will of the majority; and

Whereas, This filibustering is a frustration of democratic practice and improper even on those occasions when it is used in behalf of socially progressive objectives; and

Whereas, Any practice in the United States which obstructs democratic procedures is of benefit to the totalitarian enemies of democracy; and

Whereas, No other important legislative body in the world except the United States Senate still permits unlimited debate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor opposes the filibuster in the United States Senate as an instrument of minority tyranny against majority rule; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to inform the American Federation of Labor of this opposition with the request that the AF of L use its good offices to effect a change in the rules of the United States Senate to eliminate the filibuster.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. p. 225.

1954 Campaign to Abolish Cross-Filing

Resolution No. 82—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear &

Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The practice of cross-filing has been a potent factor in the election of disproportionate numbers of reactionary candidates in the state of California because it enables the candidate with the most money to have an unfair advantage; and

Whereas, When in 1952, organized labor and its liberal allies had on the ballot a proposition to abolish cross-filing, the forces of reaction poured great sums of money into a campaign of hypocrisy and deceit to defeat the proposition; and

Whereas, Despite the landslide for reaction, the margin by which the anti-cross-filing proposition was defeated was a narrow one; and

Whereas, A 1954 campaign to abolish cross-filing can begin on the strength of the support already won last year; and

Whereas, There will never be party responsibility and adherence to program as long as cross-filing exists; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor plan in conjunction with its liberal allies to introduce a proposition to abolish cross-filing on the 1954 ballot; and be it further

Resolved, That an early start be made on the campaign so that all possible assistance can be enlisted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. subject matter to Executive Council.
p. 245.

Public Housing Program

Resolution No. 83—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies

Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are blighted slum districts in every urban area; and

Whereas, Owners of slum housing have not shown a willingness to rehabilitate their property so that tenants will be able to enjoy residence in clean, healthful homes; and

Whereas, The community itself suffers from great social disadvantages because of the existence of slum areas; and

Whereas, It has been demonstrated that slum clearance is possible through government financing and construction of new homes for slum dwellers; and

Whereas, In municipalities where there is a substantial development of public housing, rental rates in this housing serve as yardsticks for rental rates in privately-owned housing; and

Whereas, The public housing program has raised the living standards and aided in providing a better life for workers in the lowest earning brackets; and

Whereas, The reactionary drive against social welfare has particularly victimized the public housing program; and

Whereas, Real estate interests, supported by the most reactionary elements in government, have attempted to destroy the public housing program, though there is a greater than ever need for adequate low rent public housing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirms the support the California State Federation of Labor has always given the public housing program and instructs its officers to memorialize the Congress of the United States to reverse its destructive policies that will be so costly to those least able to afford it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions
Filed, p. 224. See Resolutions Nos. 79 and 170 and Policy Statement 6.

Expand Federal Social Security

Resolution No. 84—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sig-mund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Gar-

ment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The specters of unemployment, diminished earning capacity in old age, and the prohibitive costs of serious illness haunt every worker without regard to present income; and

Whereas, These fears can be eliminated only through programs of insurance for which the worker pays while he is able, so that he can be secure for the time he is in need; and

Whereas, Security against unemployment, old age benefits, and health insurance are valuable only if benefit payments are high enough to provide more than subsistence living; and

Whereas, Only federal legislation can assure people in every part of the country of standards adequate to meet their needs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor declares its support of programs to broaden old age and survivors' benefits to increase coverage and payments, to broaden coverage of unemployment and disability insurance to include workers not now covered, and to increase payments to the point where they are adequate to maintain living standards, and to establish a nationwide system of pre-paid health insurance so that all working people will be able to obtain medical and surgical care and hospitalization at the time and in the degree they need it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 180.

Ratify U. N. Convention Against Genocide

Resolution No. 85—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sig-mund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies

Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The right to life itself is the most basic of human rights; and

Whereas, Dictatorships throughout history have kept themselves in power through the wanton slaughter of entire nations, racial, religious, or cultural groups; and

Whereas, This slaughter has created in the minds of all men a revulsion and hatred against the perpetrators of this grossest of crimes; and

Whereas, The United Nations on December 9, 1948, recognizing that this foul crime against humanity must be prevented in the future, unanimously adopted an international convention against genocide; and

Whereas, Though 41 nations have ratified this convention against genocide and it has become an international law, the Senate of the United States has not yet ratified it; and

Whereas, Ratification of this convention against genocide will in no way infringe upon the sovereignty of the United States; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, along with more than fifty other national organizations, has urged the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate to act favorably on this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor supports the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to wipe out this most terrible of crimes, and adds its voice in petition to the President of the United States and the United States Senate to ratify the United Nations' convention against genocide.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 159.

Federal Civil Rights Legislation

Resolution No. 86—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sig-mund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and

Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are places in the United States where people of minority races or nationalities are denied the rights of citizenship by official action of governmental bodies; and

Whereas, Because of local prejudices, members of minorities are denied due process of law, the right to vote, and are in constant fear for their personal safety; and

Whereas, There have been many violent crimes, including murder and bombing, against members of minorities in many sections of the country; and

Whereas, Law enforcement agencies have either been involved in the crimes or have done nothing to apprehend the perpetrators; and

Whereas, Only strong federal legislation with stringent enforcement powers can obtain for members of minority groups protection by the law; and

Whereas, Such legislation should guarantee the right to vote by repeal of the poll tax, and should safeguard the person of a minority individual and remove from him the fear of violent retribution if he displays a desire to live like a free American; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to work for legislation eliminating the poll tax, making lynching a federal offense, establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission, abolishing segregation on racial or nationality grounds wherever it exists, and removing all restrictions against individuals because of religion, color, race, or nationality.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 225. See Resolutions Nos. 42, 101, 153, 155 and Policy Statement 7.

Revise McCarran-Walter Act

Resolution No. 87—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sig-mund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Gar-

ment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The McCarran-Walter Immigration law has perpetuated most injustices existing in the piece-meal immigration legislation which it was designed to codify; and

Whereas, The peoples of Eastern European origin, against whom this law discriminates the most, are in the greatest need of sanctuary in the United States; and

Whereas, In addition to perpetuating discrimination against certain peoples, the law contains many provisions which are unenforceable and which place this nation in a distasteful light to the rest of the democratic world; and

Whereas, Both major political parties are on record in favor of modifying the McCarran-Walter law to eliminate its objectionable features; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor favors extensive revision of the McCarran-Walter law to admit those aliens who are in greatest need of admittance; to permit aliens improperly in the United States but eligible for admission to complete the terms of admission without first returning to the country of their origin; to maintain the provision dealing with security of America and barring from admittance those aliens who actively support or espouse totalitarian philosophies or practices without penalizing those who once had such beliefs but are now devoted supporters of democracy; to interpret conviction for crime as a reason for denial of admittance in accordance with United States legal codes, rather than with those of the totalitarian nation in which the person had been convicted; and, except in case of security risk, welcome gladly artists and intellectuals who can make a great contribution to enriching the lives of the American people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Substitute resolution adopted, pp. 225-226.

Penalize Employers Who Exploit Mexican Nationals

Resolution No. 88—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario

Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, It has been a practice for many years for owners of large farms to employ nationals of Mexico in those periods when large numbers of laborers are needed; and

Whereas, This practice is prevalent particularly in states bordering on that nation; and

Whereas, In addition to those Mexican nationals legally employed under circumstances that safeguard their conditions, large farm owners, as well as other industries employ Mexican nationals who have entered the United States illegally; and

Whereas, Such illegal entrants are used to undermine existing farm labor conditions, which are at best far from satisfactory; and

Whereas, Such illegal entrants are forced to live in indescribable misery, and are most poorly paid and are kept in bondage by fear; and

Whereas, Employers who profit greatly from these illegal practices suffer no penalty for violating the law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the government of the United States to enact stringent penalties against employers who knowingly are guilty of the shameful exploitation of Mexican nationals, and that such legislation be rigorously enforced by an adequately manned Immigration Department.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 229.

Restore Security to Workers by Change in Unemployment Insurance Practices

Resolution No. 89—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Work-

ers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The purpose of unemployment insurance is to provide an economic cushion for covered workers between periods of employment; and

Whereas, The institution of unemployment insurance has removed the dread of insecurity by eliminating the possibility of privation while a worker is seeking new employment; and

Whereas, The possibility of increased unemployment as a result of the policies of the Eisenhower administration will make the access to unemployment insurance once more an important factor in the American economy; and

Whereas, In recent years, governmental agencies have tended to confuse unemployment insurance with charity in their thinking and have attempted to promulgate rules covering the offer of charity for which one must be eligible with the payment of unemployment insurance to which one is entitled; and

Whereas, The policies of the California State Department of Employment have more and more shifted emphasis to finding cause for withholding payment of insurance benefits rather than to making payment; and

Whereas, This emphasis change is a direct result of political pressure by such reactionary organizations as the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Associated Farmers, and the California Chamber of Commerce, which oppose unemployment insurance because it removes the element of fear in job seekers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor denounces the practice on the part of the California State Department of Employment which places disabilities on the worker seeking unemployment insurance, and while condemning the occasional individual who might fraudulently get benefits to which he is not entitled, instructs the officers of the California State Federation of Labor to exert every effort to secure a change in administration practices which will restore the security unemployment insurance was intended to bring.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed, p. 181. Federation to assist unions to reach agreement with Department of Employment.

Permanent Political Organizations at Community Level

Resolution No. 90—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmond Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Reactionary majorities in both houses of the United States Congress, in the California state legislature, and in most government executive branches indicate a conservative trend on the part of the electorate of the United States; and

Whereas, This trend has been created almost entirely by the breakdown of the ability of liberal political forces to campaign effectively; and

Whereas, Organized labor emerged from the 1952 elections as the single most effective influence among the liberal political forces; and

Whereas, However effective it was, organized labor cannot singlehandedly carry the burden of successful national political campaigns; and

Whereas, Political education is not a part-time, pre-election chore, but must have a permanent year around program if it is to win supporters for the cause of liberalism; and

Whereas, Such a program should not be limited to the labor movement alone, but should include those anti-Communist liberal forces who are in general agreement with organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor recognizes the need for permanent political programs; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor urges all affiliated local unions and central bodies to initiate programs which will establish such grass roots organizations in their respective communities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Referred to CLLPE Executive Council, pp. 244-245.

Thirty-Five Hour Week

Resolution No. 91—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The inventive genius of the American people has resulted in the creation of many labor-saving machines and techniques; and

Whereas, The higher standard of living for American workers brought about by organized labor has resulted in the working people bringing greater physical strength and ability to their labors; and

Whereas, The combination of these factors has increased the productivity of the American workers many times over during past years; and

Whereas, The working people are entitled to share the benefits of this greater productivity; and

Whereas, Increased leisure time should be one of the ways in which these benefits can be enjoyed; and

Whereas, The general reduction of work hours to thirty-five in a week will not injure the American economy, but will rather take up the slack in employment which can be anticipated in future months; and

Whereas, In many industries, workers are already enjoying a thirty-five hour work week, with this tendency increasing; for example, decision of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to instruct all affiliates not now enjoying the thirty-five hour week to provide for it in future contracts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor proclaims the reduction of the work week to thirty-five hours an objective of the labor movement in the immediate future, and calls upon affiliated locals and central bodies to analyze methods by which this can be achieved in their industries.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Concurred in concept, filed, p. 247.

Support National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Resolution No. 92—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is performing with great honor the difficult and often dangerous task of advancing the opportunities and protecting the rights of Negro people; and

Whereas, The NAACP has won great victories in the fields of equality in educational opportunities, elimination of restrictive covenants, and combatting Jim Crow in public transportation; and

Whereas, The NAACP, through prompt and effective legal assistance, has saved many Negroes from legal lynchings at the hands of prejudiced "white supremacy" juries; and

Whereas, The NAACP has exercised skillful leadership in the campaign to have fair employment practices legislation enacted by the federal government and state legislatures; and

Whereas, The NAACP is waging a permanent campaign to wipe out all disabilities the Negro suffers as an individual; and

Whereas, Negroes in every part of the United States feel more secure because of the fight they have waged through this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor proudly reaffirms the strong support it has always given the NAACP and extends to that organization hearty fraternal greetings; and be it further

Resolved, That all affiliated local unions and central bodies be urged to continue and increase the support they give that organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 225. See Resolution No. 155.

Greetings to the Jewish Labor Committee

Resolution No. 93—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee is composed of Jewish members of trade unions and is a labor movement instrumental in the fight against discrimination and bigotry in any form; and

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee has functioned in close collaboration with the labor movement in developing educational programs among union members leading to better human relations and intercultural understanding; and

Whereas, The Jewish Labor Committee has performed magnificent services in its fight against both fascist and communist totalitarianism; and

Whereas, Through its war orphan adoption program and establishment of vocational training institutes for those who might not otherwise have the opportunity to develop skilled crafts, this organization has brought new hope to great masses of people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor conveys its fraternal greetings to the Jewish Labor Committee, and commends it to affiliated locals and central bodies as an institution of the labor movement worthy of support and cooperation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 226.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Resolution No. 94—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer

and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, in the four years of its existence since 1949, has united the free labor movements of the world in the struggle for democracy and freedom; and

Whereas, The 65,000,000 workers affiliated with the ICFTU, through their unions, are giving the democratic world a core of society devoted to the principles of freedom in their day to day activities; and

Whereas, The ICFTU, by providing a center for the exchange of ideas and information, has been instrumental in raising the living standards of the workers in many nations; and

Whereas, The ICFTU is the international institution of labor in the worldwide struggle for improving the social conditions of working people all over the world; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor acclaim the achievements of the ICFTU in providing a democratic alternative to Communism for millions of fearful and disoriented workers who, after the war, had first turned to the Communists and had then been won back by this organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 159.

Federal Aid to Education

Resolution No. 95—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies

Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Reactionary government is most entrenched in those states where the system of free public education is most inadequate; and

Whereas, There is a permanent need for new school buildings, new text books, medical facilities, feeding facilities, and teacher training in even the states where large sums of money are spent on public education; and

Whereas, Products of the schools are citizens of the entire nation, and their education must be, at least to an extent, a responsibility of the entire nation; and

Whereas, In states where revenues are inadequate to meet the needs of modern educational practices, there can be no hope of increasing literacy and improving social standards without federal assistance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor favors United States federal assistance to public schools in order to maintain a reasonable standard of excellence in facilities for the proper education of American youth; and be it further

Resolved, That such aid be withheld from any school system which in any way restricts otherwise eligible students for reasons of race, color, nationality, or religion.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 228.

Workers' Education

Resolution No. 96—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, In the great organizational advances made by the labor movement since 1940, millions of new members have received the gains and benefits of organized labor without participation in or un-

derstanding of the struggles that made those gains possible; and

Whereas, There are today millions of union members who are uninformed of the history and objectives of organized labor; and

Whereas, In the face of the great onslaught against labor made by anti-union forces, an uninformed membership is in no position to defend itself; and

Whereas, There is a permanent need for development of leadership within the ranks of organized labor; and

Whereas, New leadership without proper training will not be able to serve the interests of members and protect the organization from attack; and

Whereas, In both objectives of informing the membership and developing leadership, the labor movement must depend upon its own resources and facilities; and

Whereas, Only a systematic, statewide, integrated educational program to reach all local unions can accomplish this purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine to enlarge its educational department so that personnel will be available to assist local unions and central bodies in every part of the state in the establishment and operation of local educational committees; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council formulate a complete program on workers' education for the use of affiliated bodies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council, p. 228.

Reaffirm Support for the United Nations

Resolution No. 97—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The world's best hope of peace

lies in a strong world organization empowered to adopt collective measures to prevent aggression; and

Whereas, The United Nations is such an organization, despite the efforts of the Soviet Union and its satellites to weaken it and render it impotent; and

Whereas, The efforts to neutralize and defeat the Soviet sabotage of the United Nations can be possible only with the fullest support from all democratic nations; and

Whereas, In the United States many individuals and organizations, whose slogan can be described only as "No World," are unwittingly aiding the Communists by their incessant attack against the United Nations; and

Whereas, Events in this century should have clearly demonstrated that isolationism on the part of any nation, however powerful, is impossible; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has, since the inception of the United Nations, supported its objectives and aided the American Association for the United Nations in its efforts to inform the American public on these objectives; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor affirms its strong support of the United Nations and endorses the efforts of the American Association for the United Nations to counteract the reactionary attacks against international cooperation which would weaken the defense of the United States and leave the world open to continued Soviet aggression.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, subject matter to Executive Council.
pp. 159-160.

Quarterly Educational Institutes

Resolution No. 98—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies

Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The need for bringing information and knowledge of methods and techniques of trade union administration to the leaders and active rank and file members of organized labor becomes ever greater as trade union leadership becomes more and more technical in its methods and complicated in its problems; and

Whereas, Great benefit has been derived in the past by bringing together the leadership of AF of L unions from every part of California for educational institutes; and

Whereas, The policy of conducting institutes in labor leadership under the auspices of the California State Federation of Labor should be continued; and

Whereas, An annual institute alone is not adequate because of past failure to maintain educational activities on a locality level between institutes so that a continuing program of education could be possible; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instructs the incoming Executive Council to develop a program of statewide educational institutes to be held at least once every three months for the purpose of training in labor leadership.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred. p. 228. See Policy Statement 8(g).

City of Hope

Resolution No. 99—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The City of Hope is an institution of healing which has received international acclaim, not only for the professional excellence of its services, but for the social philosophy by which it is motivated; and

Whereas, This institution is free, non-

sectarian, and devoted to the social principles supported by organized labor; and

Whereas, The City of Hope has steadily extended its services; originally a sanitarium for sufferers from tuberculosis, it later established a cancer center and one of the nation's best equipped institutes for cancer research, and has recently begun to practice specialized heart surgery, and so will bring new hope of life to thousands of sufferers from heart disease; and

Whereas, The City of Hope has from its beginnings, forty years ago, maintained the closest ties of fraternal affiliation with organized labor; and

Whereas, This institution has won a status unique in the annals of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor commends the City of Hope for its forty years of service to humanity on the free, non-sectarian, anti-discrimination principles it has always observed; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor urges all affiliates to give full and unstinted support to this institution which fights for human security against disease and human dignity for all men and women.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 247.

Fraternal Greetings to the Italian-American Labor Council

Resolution No. 100—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Italian nation has experienced more social changes in a brief period than any other nation, having undergone fascism, military defeat, elimination of its monarchy, and the long, slow effort of rehabilitation; and

Whereas, From the end of World War

II to the present time, the Italian Communist Party has been a major political party and has been poised consistently as a threat to the democratic institutions of that nation; and

Whereas, Great aid to the workers and peasants of Italy has come from the Italian-American Labor Council; and

Whereas, The Italian-American Labor Council is composed of the most active members of the American labor movement who are of Italian descent; and

Whereas, This organization had served as the voice and arm of American labor in the struggle against Mussolini's tyranny; and

Whereas, The Italian-American Labor Council has always provided a bond of fraternity between the American labor movement and the Italian workers; and

Whereas, In the present struggle to prevent the Communist cohorts from seizing power in that nation, this Council will be of incalculable assistance; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor extends its fraternal greetings to the Italian-American Labor Council and urges support in its mission.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Concurred in intent, filed, subject matter to Executive Council, p. 160.

Federation's Human Relations Program

Resolution No. 101—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The presence of bigotry and intolerance is always coupled with low living standards and bad working conditions; and

Whereas, The American labor movement, in recognition of that fact, has

worked to establish better human relations among all people; and

Whereas, The fraternal bonds between members of unions must transcend all differences of race, nationality, color, or creed so that the unity and common purpose of all members may be preserved; and

Whereas, It is the obligation of every member of a free society to help guarantee for every other member the enjoyment of the rights of liberty; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has for many years maintained an educational program designed to combat discrimination and intolerance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirms the Federation's program to educate the members of organized labor to oppose intolerance; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention commends those affiliated locals and central bodies which participate in building better human relations in their communities, and urges those affiliates which do not yet take part in such programs to assume such activities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 225.

Labor Public Relations Program

Resolution No. 102—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Economic changes in the field of publishing and high costs of radio and television broadcasting have tended to place monopoly control of these media of disseminating public information into the hands of the wealthiest elements in the nation; and

Whereas, The economic and social bias of those who control newspaper, radio, and

television tends toward the side of reaction; and

Whereas, In many sections of the United States it is virtually impossible for organized labor or the progressive causes it espouses to get a fair hearing before the public; and

Whereas, The one-sided editorial opinion and slanted news stories presented to the public create in the community a reactionary atmosphere hostile to labor and its objectives; and

Whereas, For its own security, organized labor must take steps to counteract this reactionary atmosphere; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor finds an urgent need for an overall, well-integrated, public relations program on the part of the entire labor movement; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor communicates its opinion to the AF of L that the good beginning represented by the Frank Edwards news broadcast be brought to a greater fruition by the establishment by the labor movement and its allies of facilities to bring the message of organized labor and its program to the American people with frequent regularity and through many channels.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 231.

Support AFL Stand on Race-eering in Unions

Resolution No. 103—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized labor has an idealistic mission of gaining a better life for the many millions of American toilers and building a better society for all people; and

Whereas, This mission requires that none but honest men and women of un-

questioned integrity lead the labor movement; and

Whereas, Despite this need, occasional individuals of unsavory character have managed to creep into a degree of leadership; and

Whereas, This tiny minority of dishonest leaders with criminal reputations has been publicized and has brought discredit to the labor movement far out of proportion to its numbers; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, through President George Meany, has taken a strong stand against racketeering in the ranks of labor and has initiated steps to eliminate it; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor expresses to President George Meany of the AF of L its wholehearted support of the efforts of the Executive Council to wipe out the stigma of gangsterism and racketeering placed upon the labor movement by a handful of self-seeking, brutal enemies of labor, who have attempted to make of unions over which they seized control instruments of oppression and terror.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 178.

Permanent Child Care Centers

Resolution No. 104—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Working mothers have become a permanent part of the American labor force; and

Whereas, Uncertainty about the whereabouts and conduct of their children seriously hampers the work of such mothers; and

Whereas, Few working mothers can afford to pay for the kind of care neces-

sary to give them peace of mind during their hours of employment; and

Whereas, State-supported child care centers are imperative to provide proper and necessary attention for children whose mothers find it necessary to work; and

Whereas, Such child centers are now being maintained on a temporary basis, so that no family can plan for the care of its children or the employment of the mother for more than a short period; and

Whereas, The present system is wasteful and harmful; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instructs its officers to exert every effort in support of a program for permanent child care centers under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of California be requested to place the matter of permanent child care centers on the agenda of any special session of the legislature he might call.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted, p. 235.

Oppose Attacks on UNESCO

Resolution No. 105—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Irresponsible and irrational groups continue their ill-advised attacks against UNESCO; and

Whereas, These groups, stemming mainly from the side of reaction, are joined by the Soviet sphere of influence in opposition to UNESCO; and

Whereas, UNESCO, from its inception, has served as a bulwark strengthening world democracy; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has been consistently in favor of UNESCO; and

Whereas, Study of UNESCO in the pub-

lic schools would strengthen the students' belief in democratic institutions, human welfare, peace, and international cooperation; and

Whereas, Unreasoning and hysterical political pressure upon fearful and unstable members of the Los Angeles Board of Education has banished the study of UNESCO from that city's schools; and

Whereas, Stirred by their conquest of one of the country's major cities, these elements are now attempting to destroy study of UNESCO in other California communities, thus aiding and abetting Communist opposition to this valuable institution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor express its unequivocal opposition to the forces of intellectual darkness who wantonly attack all that is decent and forward-looking in the schools, and reaffirms the position of the California State Federation of Labor taken in 1952 that study of UNESCO is essential for an understanding of the world in which we live and the problems we must face.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 228.

Commend Community Service Organization

Resolution No. 106—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Mexican-American workers have for years suffered great disabilities because they have had limited employment opportunities, and, because of a depressed standard of living, have been forced to live in substandard housing, have lacked educational opportunities, and have been subject to mistreatment at the hands of official agencies; and

Whereas, Language difficulties on the part of those recently migrated from Mexico have tended to isolate the Mexican-American community and perpetuate the

economic, social, and educational handicaps from which it suffered; and

Whereas, In recent years there has developed within that community an organization, known as the Community Service Organization, which has as its program the gaining of full civil rights for Mexican-Americans and their taking their rightful place as full partners in the American community of people; and

Whereas, The program of the Community Service Organization recognizes that organized labor is the major instrument through which Mexican-American workers will better their economic status; and

Whereas, Wherever a Community Service Organization has been established in California, it has worked to bring improvements to the community and to benefit all people who live there regardless of race, religion, or nationality; and

Whereas, Through its citizenship program, the Community Service Organization has furthered the principles of social welfare to which the American Federation subscribes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor conveys its hearty fraternal greetings to the Community Service Organization in California, and commends it to all affiliated locals and central bodies for financial and moral support.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 247.

Protect Integrity of Public Education

Resolution No. 107—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, More and more the public school systems have been victimized by reactionary forces who are attempting to place public education in a straitjacket of unthinking conformity; and

Whereas, These reactionary forces have established reigns of terror which have

prevented the teaching of any subject or development of any idea contrary to the prejudices of these forces; and

Whereas, Because of this, text books used in the public schools and classes in social studies no longer give a fair or adequate exposition of the objectives and contributions of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Reactionary-dominated boards of education in the largest cities in California have brought ridicule upon themselves and have discredited public education by the lengths to which they have gone to stamp out even the possibility of independent thinking in their school systems; and

Whereas, Graduates of these school systems, either as members of unions or as part of the electorate of the nation, will be influenced in their attitude toward the labor movement by the prejudicial and inaccurate information foisted upon them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct all affiliated locals and councils to play vigilant roles in their communities to protect the integrity of public education and to see to it that students in schools are fully and accurately informed on social matters; and be it further

Resolved, That in every locality, the AFL affiliates be urged to establish standing committees on public education so that members of organized labor and the public can be informed fully on what is happening in the public school system of each locality.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 229. See Resolution No. 71.

Fair Employment Practices Legislation

Resolution No. 108—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sigmund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Members of minority races and nationalities still suffer great dis-

crimination in employment opportunities in many industries in that they are employed mostly in menial and least remunerative occupations; and

Whereas, Members of minorities are permanently insecure in employment because they are usually last to be employed and first to be discharged in these industries; and

Whereas, Such a lack of employment dooms those minorities to sub-standard living conditions; and

Whereas, This unAmerican and indecent discrimination is so widespread as to warrant legislation to prohibit discriminatory employment practices on the part of prejudiced employers; and

Whereas, Such anti-discrimination legislation has already been enacted in many states and municipalities; and

Whereas, Wherever such legislation exists, discrimination in employment has been substantially reduced and tensions between members of different races, religions, and nationalities have been lessened; and

Whereas, The need exists on all levels of government to enact legislation requiring fair employment practices so that economic discrimination against minorities can be ended; and

Whereas, Voting in the recently adjourned session of the California state legislature indicates that acceptance of the need for this legislation has become greater in the minds of the lawmakers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirms its position in support of fair employment practices legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor supports the American Federation of Labor in its efforts to win federal fair employment practices legislation; urges its affiliated locals and central bodies to make every effort to secure the passage of such legislation in its municipalities; and prepares, for the earliest possible opportunity, to secure the enactment of such legislation on the state level either through action by the next session of the legislature or through initiative referendum.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, proposed initiative measure referred to Executive Council, p. 225.

Repeal Taft-Hartley Act

Resolution No. 109—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sig-mund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The infamous Taft-Hartley "Labor - Management Relations Law of 1947" has already wreaked great damage on sections of the American labor movement; and

Whereas, This law has, in many instances, disrupted previously peaceful labor-management relations, introducing conflict where there had previously been cooperation; and

Whereas, It is the ultimate objective of the Taft-Hartley law to weaken the American labor movement to the point where it is no longer able to protect the economic interests of its members; and

Whereas, Piecemeal amendment of the law, even if possible, could do no more than mitigate its most flagrant evils, still leaving organized labor at a disadvantage in dealing with anti-union employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and its replacement with legislation that will restore legal protection of the rights of unions to organize and bargain collectively without the imposition of unfair legal disabilities which can be utilized against the living standards of the working people by anti-union employers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, pp. 160-161. See Policy Statement 3(a).

Condemn McCarthy and McCarthyism

Resolution No. 110—Presented by Harry Kandell and Isidor Stenzor of Cloak Makers No. 55; Max Mont and Sophie Siegel of Cloak Finishers No. 58; Fermin Alvarez of Ladies Garment Workers No. 84; Fannie Borax, Kathryn Davis, and Ruth Porbert

of Ladies Garment Workers No. 96; Mario Arriaga of Ladies Garment Workers No. 97; Samuel Otto, John Ulene, Bessie Bayer and Mary Louise Perez of Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266; Sig-mund Arywitz of Ladies Garment Workers No. 445; Ben Yagerman of Ladies Garment Workers No. 482; Honey Lyons and Alfred Schneider of Ladies Garment Workers No. 496; and Thelma West of Ladies Garment Workers No. 512; all of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The dishonest and indecent activities of Senator Joseph McCarthy have violated the basic principles of American fair play and tolerance for free speech and a free press; and

Whereas, The unAmerican practice of the said McCarthy in labeling all with whom he disagrees as Communists has confused many well meaning individuals as to the true identity and nature of Communists; and

Whereas, The excesses of McCarthyism have materially aided Communists by creating such doubts; and

Whereas, The reign of terror created and fed by McCarthyism is stilling many of the best minds and eloquent tongues which might have been able to serve the cause of liberalism; and

Whereas, The fight to isolate, expose, and eliminate Communist activities in America can be conducted properly only by the separation of Communists from the main mass of liberal thought and activity; and

Whereas, The conduct and expressions of McCarthy and his lackeys have injured the prestige of the America people in every part of the world; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor places itself on record as condemning Senator Joseph McCarthy and the practices to which he has given his name in the strongest possible terms as unAmerican and unworthy of the people he pretends to represent in the world's greatest deliberative body; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention petitions the Senate of the United States to conduct a non-partisan investigation of the activities, manipulations, and associations of Senator Joseph McCarthy, so that all the world may know him for what he is and what he stands for.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 225. See Resolution No. 156.

Protection for Welders When Working Alone

Resolution No. 111—Presented by Jim Martin, Bill Weber, James E. O'Donnell, Earl Gibson, C. D. Gibbon, Robert Carr of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, Under existing conditions, welders are sometimes left working alone in perilous places and positions with obstructed vision due to wearing welding hoods; and

Whereas, Further dangers are caused by hazardous equipment and machinery moving about; and

Whereas, In order to create better and safer working conditions to prevent many accidents; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st Convention of the California State Federation of Labor use every effort to impress our employers with the need for a journeyman or apprentice being placed with every welder who is welding under these dangerous conditions, and that this resolution be presented for suitable state legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, p. 237.

State Code for Heating and Piping Industry

Resolution No. 112—Presented by Jim Martin, Bill Weber, James E. O'Donnell, Earl Gibson, C. D. Gibbon, Robert Carr of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The state of California requires all contractors of building trades to pass a favorable examination before the Contractors License Board; and

Whereas, Proper installation of the heating and piping trade requires a special knowledge and skill by the journeyman in the trade; and

Whereas, Improper installation in the heating and piping installation is becoming more prevalent; and

Whereas, Such installations are a dangerous threat to life, property and health; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representatives to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature, a bill to establish a State Code for the Heating and Piping Industry.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Non-concurred, pp. 235-236.

Compensation for Eye Glasses Broken During Course of Employment

Resolution No. 113—Presented by Jim Martin, Bill Weber, James E. O'Donnell, Earl Gibson, C. D. Gibbon, Robert Carr of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, A great number of laboring people in the state of California are required to wear eye glasses to follow their every day activities, as well as in the pursuit of employment; and

Whereas, The Workmen's Compensation Act will not compensate for glasses broken during employment, unless accompanied by eye injury; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representatives to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature, a bill to amend the Compensation Act to include replacement of eye glasses broken during the course of employment.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, pp. 238-239.

Shorter Work Day

Resolution No. 114—Presented by Jim Martin, Bill Weber, James E. O'Donnell, Earl Gibson, C. D. Gibbon, Robert Carr of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, Leading economists predict that the country will be in a period of recession within the next two years; and

Whereas, As American workers, we believe that one of the just awards of labor should be leisure time for educational, cultural and recreational activity; and

Whereas, A six-hour day would be a main factor combatting any recession; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming Executive Council to use its resources to the fullest in giving all possible assistance to those affiliates undertaking to establish the shorter work day for their crafts and areas.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Concurred in concept, filed, p. 247.

Federation Fact-Finding Committee for Welfare Plans

Resolution No. 115—Presented by Jim Martin, Bill Weber, James E. O'Donnell, Earl Gibson, C. D. Gibbon, Robert Carr of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, Welfare plans are recognized as one of the conditions of most labor people of California and must be pro-

tected and guarded in order that the membership of the American Federation of Labor will receive the maximum benefits; and

Whereas, The various plans should be alert for any attempt to price the plan out of existence; and

Whereas, Insurance rates, hospital rates and doctor rates, etc., may go higher than the plan can afford; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor authorize the President, with the sanction of the Executive Council, to appoint a committee of not less than 5 members to act as a fact-finding board, to investigate any and all hospital and doctor services rendered under the welfare plan; this information will be available to any affiliate; and be it further

Resolved, That any local union desiring the services of this committee may, by written request, be granted said services.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 247.

LLPE Precinct Organization

Resolution No. 116—Presented by Jim Martin, Bill Weber, James E. O'Donnell, Earl Gibson, C. D. Gibbon, Robert Carr of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, Organized labor has received certain setbacks as the result of the change of administration; and

Whereas, The anti-labor forces have taken the initiative in introduction of anti-labor legislation as a result of this victory, and therefore taking the election as a mandate for such behavior; and

Whereas, It is generally conceded that one of the main weaknesses of labor's support of its endorsed candidates was the lack of precinct organizations to properly reach even our own membership, besides numerous other voters friendly to labor's program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor draft a resolution to the AF of L League for Political Education to immediately draft a program to set up precinct organizations on both a state and national scale; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the national AF of L Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to CLLPE Executive Council, pp. 244-245.

New Oakland-Walnut Creek Highway

Resolution No. 117—Presented by Jim Martin, Bill Weber, James E. O'Donnell, Earl Gibson, C. D. Gibbon, Robert Carr of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, In recent years there has been a tremendous growth in population affecting the eastern Contra Costa area; and

Whereas, The transportation facilities have failed to progress with this phenomenal growth of population; and

Whereas, The Joint Highway Commission has made preliminary surveys suggesting a new highway from Walnut Creek and Oakland, via Shepherd Canyon; and

Whereas, The proposed survey seems to be the only feasible solution to this problem; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record endorsing the survey; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers take proper steps for legislation before the legislature for their approval.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, pp. 236-237.

Oppose New Unemployment Clearance System

Resolution No. 118—Presented by Jim Martin, Bill Weber, James E. O'Donnell, Earl Gibson, C. D. Gibbon, Robert Carr of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The anti-labor elements are constantly thinking up new schemes to create open shop conditions; and

Whereas, One administrative branch of the state government has taken the initiative to augment this policy, namely the Commission of the State Department of Employment, in setting up new rules for qualifying for unemployment compensation, that rule being the issuing of new identification cards which must be presented to your local union weekly to verify your seeking employment plus the personal solicitation of six employers; and

Whereas, This is a flagrant violation of our accepted existing union conditions, creating job site hiring and all the demoralization that paves the way for a future open shop drive; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor notify Governor Earl Warren and the Commission of the State Department of

Employment of our objection to this policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 181. Federation to assist unions in reaching agreement with Department of Employment.

Oppose Removal of Present Bridge Transportation System and Tracks

Resolution No. 119—Presented by Jim Martin, Bill Weber, James E. O'Donnell, Earl Gibson, C. D. Gibbon, Robert Carr of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, There is agitation and plans being developed for the removal of the Key Route train transportation and the rails on the Bay Bridge and the substitution of buses; and

Whereas, The trains provide comfort, safety and carry a full crew, which is a protection to the public, and the removal of the trains and tracks will further complicate the traffic problem on the streets of the East Bay cities, and San Francisco, including the Bay Bridge; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor be on record as opposing the removal of the present Bay Bridge transportation system and tracks; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive officers of the State Federation of Labor render their assistance to the cities of the East Bay and San Francisco before the Intra-State Commission, or any duly appointed committee by any municipality to accomplish the desire of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 248.

Renew Support of Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL

Resolution No. 120—Presented by Wm. J. McCourt, John Sheppard, Jack Shea, Charles Copeland, Josef Nowicki, Don L. Rotan of Marine Cooks and Stewards, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL, is and has been engaged in a terrific organization struggle on the waterfront to free our members of the Communist yoke that we have been saddled with for the past eight years; and

Whereas, We have emerged after a very hard and successful organizing drive victorious, only to find ourselves faced with the full weight of the independent ILWU on the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, To date, we have met this threat of intimidations and threats against

our members and we have in the face of this continued to make progress; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, along with the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Seafarers' International Union of North America and many, many affiliated unions through the California Federation of Labor have backed this organizational drive morally, physically, and financially with their undivided support; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor renew its support and the delegates assembled go on record to continue to help the Marine Cooks and Stewards, AFL, in their organizing drive until this is brought to a successful conclusion; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates assembled go on record to condemn the tactics used by the ILWU and the NUMCS and their campaign of fear, intimidation and corrosive methods against our members on the waterfront.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 178.

Buy Union-Made Products from Union Clerks

Resolution No. 121—Presented by Barclay Mitchell, John E. Anderson and Edna Johnson of Retail Clerks No. 905, San Pedro; and Retail Clerks No. 777, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The principle of buying union-made products has been recognized as a sound and beneficial method of demonstrating that those who benefit from membership in unions through improved wages and conditions are desirous of assisting others to achieve the same benefits by their choice of union-made products when making personal purchases; and

Whereas, This principle has been adopted by Retail Clerks Unions nationally, and a program of educating their members has been actively carried on; and

Whereas, The practice of union members purchasing both union and non-union made products from non-union clerks is a practice that, in an ever increasing degree, is jeopardizing the union benefits of those already union members, plus the added disadvantage of encouraging employers to resist efforts at further organization; and

Whereas, The specific practice of union members purchasing tools of their trade,

household articles, clothing and automobile accessories from the Montgomery Ward, Sears and Roebuck and other non-union firms, when the same products may be purchased from firms who do enter into union agreements and employ union people under union conditions, is a violation of the basic principle set forth above, "That union members support union products and services"; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to accept in resolution, the principle "That all union members and their families make an honest effort to buy union-made products and services from union clerks, and further, that the Secretary of this body be instructed to make use of whatever publications, bulletins, etc., that are available to further the acceptance, in practice, of this adopted principle."

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Adopted as amended, p. 177.

Make Comprehensive Study of California School Finance

Resolution No. 122—Presented by Northern California State Federation of Teachers, Richmond.

Whereas, The democratic principle applied to financing the public education requires that state funds be provided according to the needs of the children, irrespective of where they live in the state; and

Whereas, Legislation enacted during the past few years has given insufficient recognition to this principle of financing; and

Whereas, There has been no comprehensive study of school laws relating to finance since the ratification of the state convention with the result that this system of laws is composed of piece-meal legislation; and

Whereas, Legislation recently enacted is of this same piece-meal nature and continues the departure from the principle of applying state funds to the educational needs of the children in whatever location, and this intensifies the urgency for a comprehensive study of the educational finance problem; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the Governor of the state of California to appoint a statewide committee of citizens to make a thorough study of California's school finance, and as part of the Governor's legislative program he urge an

appropriation of sufficient funds to carry on this study; and be it further

Resolved, That this statewide committee be divided into smaller communities determined by geographical areas of the state, and these sub-committees shall be provided with adequate funds and shall be charged with the responsibility of studying the needs and the problems of their respective areas, and their findings and recommendations be incorporated into a final report dealing with the status as a whole.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, subject matter to Executive Council,
p. 228.

Condemn Officials for Anti-Union Action at Contra Costa Junior College

Resolution No. 123—Presented by Fred R. Oberg, Howard Mackey, Jack Wilde of Teachers Union No. 866, El Cerrito.

Whereas, The Contra Costa Junior College board of trustees dismissed an admittedly competent teacher on April 13, 1953; and

Whereas, The Contra Costa Central Labor Council, at the request of the Contra Costa Federation of Teachers, Local 866, made a thorough investigation of Local 866's charges that this action against its past president, Stanley Jacobs, was the culmination of a series of anti-labor actions on the part of the Junior College Administration; and

Whereas, After two long sessions with the administrative officials, the Contra Costa Central Labor Council on June 3 unanimously agreed that the Junior College administrative staff was unfair to organized labor; and

Whereas, Superintendent McCunn issued an order in the fall of 1953 prohibiting Local 866 from soliciting members for a period of three months, thus dampening severely the efforts of Local 866 to organize labor; and

Whereas, The director of the Junior College, West Campus, John Porterfield by name, called a special faculty meeting on June 5 which every member of the West Campus faculty was forced to attend, at which time he

(a) Submitted this captive audience to a full hour's tirade against Local 866, AF of L, which action is one of the most effective union-busting tactics, and forced all non-tenure personnel to withdraw from the Teachers' Union.

(b) Called the union officials lawless,

which the officers not only denied specifically, but were banned from answering at this meeting.

(c) Banned the distribution of the Federation Newsletter at the Junior College, which action hampered the organizing of teachers at the Junior College.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn the anti-labor, union-busting tactics of Superintendent McCunn and Director John Porterfield; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all the central bodies, and the Contra Costa Junior College board of trustees; and be it further

Resolved, That the Contra Costa Central Labor Council be commended for its sincere, thorough, and loyal trade-union position taken in response to the appeal to defend an admittedly competent teacher, a Purple Heart veteran wounded severely in World War II and deserving of better grace from the Junior College than dismissal after three years of competent teaching at the Junior College, for Stanley Jacobs' Teachers' Union activities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, subject matter to Executive Council, pp. 228-229.

New Construction Work to be Done by Building Trades Unions

Resolution No. 124—Presented by Joseph P. Nichols and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, New construction work has always been recognized as coming under the jurisdiction of the building trades local unions; and

Whereas, A considerable amount of this type of work is being done by semi-skilled labor affiliated with the Machinists Union and employed by the United Air Lines at South San Francisco at a lower wage scale and under lesser conditions than those enjoyed by bonafide members of building trades unions; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming officers to arrange a meeting with officials of the United Air Lines in South San Francisco, in order that an understanding can be reached whereby all new construction, including the installation of all piping, machinery and equipment will be installed by bonafide members of the building trades local unions, affiliated with the Building and

Construction Department of the American Federation of Labor, at the prevailing rate of wages for their respective crafts.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 248.

Military Personnel Not To Replace Civilian Employees

Resolution No. 125—Presented by Louis H. Mooser, Jr., of Government Employees, Northern California Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, Many positions which have traditionally been filled by civilian employees have in recent months been replaced by military personnel; and

Whereas, Such action results in the loss of jobs to many government employees and obliges military personnel to neglect military duty for civilian duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the consensus of the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor that this practice be discontinued for the best interests of all.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 243.

Eight-Hour Law for Female Government Employees

Resolution No. 126—Presented by Louis H. Mooser, Jr., of Government Employees, Northern California Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is a state law in California which makes it unlawful for any female to be employed more than eight hours within a day of twenty-four hours; and

Whereas, Female employees of the United States Government on government installations within the state of California are in some instances compelled to work as long as eleven hours in one day on a regular schedule for as long as three consecutive days; and

Whereas, This practice is impairing the health of said female employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby goes on record as strongly disapproving of this practice and hereby petitions the Congress of the United States that a federal law be passed which complies with the state law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 243.

Eight-Hour Day for Government Hospital Employees

Resolution No. 127—Presented by Louis H. Mooser, Jr., of Government Employees, Northern California Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The eight-hour day is an established custom in the United States; and

Whereas, Some government hospitals, including Letterman Army Hospital, have work assignments on an eleven-hour basis for three days a week and seven hours on the fourth day; and

Whereas, Hospital work at the best is trying and exacting work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor ask that the Congress of the United States enact a law establishing a straight eight-hour day for all government hospital employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 243.

Union Recognition

Resolution No. 128—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Lloyd-LaFollette Act of 1912 repealed the vicious "Gag Orders" previously issued by President Theodore Roosevelt which prohibited postal employees from contacting their congressmen for improved working conditions; and

Whereas, Over forty years has intervened during which no additional or specific recognition has ever been accorded postal labor unions, despite the tremendous development of organized labor in private industry; and

Whereas, Postal employees and their unions are still dependent upon the good graces of Post Office Department officials for certain privileges considered basic to other unions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the principle of UNION RECOGNITION for postal employees in substantial form to provide that the Post Office Department be compelled to consult with Postal Unions on all matters affecting working conditions, that punitive provisions for supervisors disregarding the law be established, that an impartial board of arbitration be created, and all other basic union rights other

than the right to strike be established; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention goes on record endorsing the Rhodes-Withrow Bill, H.R.172, and the Langer Bill, S.501, of the 83rd Congress, that have already been endorsed by the Government Employees Council, AF of L in Washington, D.C.; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to advise all California Congressmen and Senators of this action and request their support and favorable vote for such legislation prior to final adjournment of the 83rd Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, pp. 245-246.

Increase Postal Salaries

Resolution No. 129—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 34, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The salaries of postal employees are inadequate to meet the mounting cost of living; and

Whereas, Wage adjustments, in other fields of labor, are made by bargaining with management; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has always sought to better the living standards of American workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a wage increase which would not only meet the mounting cost of living but which would also be sufficient to improve the living standards of postal employees; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliates expend every effort to secure legislation granting an adequate salary increase to postal employees by endorsing the Rhodes-Withrow Bill, H.R.2344, and the Langer Bill, S.1685, of the 83rd Congress, that have already been endorsed by the Government Employees Council, American Federation of Labor, in Washington, D.C., who have approved an annual \$800.00 salary boost for all postal employees as embodied in said bills; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to advise all California Congressmen and Senators of this action and request their support and favorable vote for such legislation prior to final adjournment of the 83rd Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 246.

Merit Promotion

Resolution No. 130—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The National Federation of Post Office Clerks favors making promotions to the supervisory positions in the Postal Service by a combination of written examination and seniority; and

Whereas, In many instances, deserving clerks are now denied the opportunity to become supervisors because their years of service and the performance of their duties is not recognized by the Post Office Department; and

Whereas, Seniority and competence of performance should be recognized in preference to favor with the various local officials; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the enactment of legislation granting merit promotion to the Postal Service; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention endorse the Corbett-Javits Bill, **H.R.3292**, of the 83rd Congress; and be it further.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to advise all California Congressmen and Senators of this action and request their support and favorable vote for such legislation prior to the adjournment of the 83rd Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 246.

Seniority by Law

Resolution No. 131—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is a great deal of leeway in employee assignment to preferred positions in the clerical force in the Postal Service; and

Whereas, Such assignment to job vacancies is often at the discretion of the head of the division or postmaster; and

Whereas, All postmasters do not choose to recognize seniority agreements, but arbitrarily assign employees to preferred, choice assignments because of favoritism, relationship or other factors; and

Whereas, Many senior employees are thus denied assignment to positions of a preferred nature; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor

go on record as favoring seniority by law in the Postal Service; be it further

Resolved, That this convention endorse **H.R.87** by Congressman Keogh in the 83rd Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to advise all California Congressmen and Senators of this action and request their support and favorable vote for such legislation prior to final adjournment of the 83rd Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 246.

Retirement Law Revision

Resolution No. 132—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Public Law No. 426, approved February, 1948, makes many improvements in the Civil Service Retirement Law but falls short of objectives of the Federation as illustrated by convention mandates for many years; and

Whereas, The present law by not lowering the compulsory age for retirement actually stimulates older employees in a race to stay in the service, gamble with their life expectancy and seek higher annuities; and

Whereas, The increased deductions should have given employees greater optional features than at the present are offered; and

Whereas, Taxation of annuities retards somewhat the choice of retirement and is really a process of double taxation; and

Whereas, Under present law, in cases of compelled retirement because of disability, many postal employees must retire on inadequate retirement benefits, and there is urgent need for a minimum annuity in cases of compulsory retirement due to either disability or age which will allow the annuitant a chance to survive; be it therefore

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor strongly support and reindorse the following changes in the present Civil Service Retirement Law and urge that they be included as a part of the paramount legislative program sponsored by the American Federation of Labor in the 83rd Congress:

1. Compulsory retirement shall apply to all employees 65 years of age upon the completion of 30 years of service, but that 5 years' grace be given to employees affected at the enactment of this bill, and

provided further that no employee shall be allowed to remain in the service beyond the age of 70.

2. Optional retirement at age 55 with 30 years of service without reduction in annuity.

3. Elimination of all deductions assessed for the privilege of selecting widows' and dependents' annuities.

4. All annuities to be tax-exempt.

5. Elimination of the requirement that a widow must be at least 50 years of age in order to obtain an annuity in the event of her husband's death, provided the marriage was of at least 5 years' duration.

6. That any employee with at least five years of civilian service, in case of death, his widow be paid \$100.00 a month until the provisions of the retirement act are more than \$100.00 a month.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 243.

Time and One-Half for Substitutes

Resolution No. 133—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Public Law No. 134 does not allow time and one-half for substitutes; and

Whereas, The principle for time and one-half for overtime is one that has been established in every industry for many years to prevent employers using employees in excess of their regular work day, and to more equally distribute the work by employing more men for shorter hours; and

Whereas, Our own employer, the United States Government, recognized this principle through the Fair Labor Standards Act, yet it neglects to accept it in its relations with its own employees; namely, those employed on an hourly basis; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor favors immediate legislation for time and one-half for all hours performed in excess of eight in one day and all hours in excess of 40 in one week for all employees employed on an hourly or annual basis in the Post Office Department; and be it further

Resolved, That the one in six ratio of substitute to regular employees be maintained and that the use of temporaries shall not be permitted except in the month of December.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 246.

Defeat of Whitten Amendment

Resolution No. 134—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 34, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Whitten Amendment has been in force for the past three years; and

Whereas, The Whitten Amendment of the Supplemental Appropriations Bill for 1952, as interpreted by the Civil Service Commission, has prevented the appointment of substitute post office clerks who have taken the regular Civil Service examination; and

Whereas, The new type of examination given to qualify for clerk is now far below the standard formerly in use; and

Whereas, The morale and efficiency of the service has suffered because of such action; and

Whereas, We believe all eight-hour tours should be filled by classified personnel from Civil Service rosters of the former type of examination; and

Whereas, We feel the downgrading of the Post Office has resulted in general, and at a tremendous cost to the Department; and

Whereas, The substandards now in use are jeopardizing many of our past gains and endangering future legislation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endeavor with all means at its disposal to eliminate the Whitten Amendment as it affects the Postal Service by seeking its repeal and request of California Congressmen and Senators to give every effort to accomplish this task.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 246.

Compensatory Time

Resolution No. 135—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The granting of compensatory time to postal employees for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays is not in the true spirit of the 40-hour week inasmuch as only one day of compensatory time is allowed for a full day's work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays; and

Whereas, When pay is allowed for Saturday work, it is not consistent with the rate of time and one-half; and

Whereas, The intent of the 40-hour week law is to hold Saturday, Sunday and holiday work to only the barest of

essential duties, which is not being accomplished under the present system of compensatory time; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor request of California Congressmen and Senators to support legislation granting compensatory time at the rate of time and one-half for all work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays in all first, second and third class post offices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 246.

Holidays Falling on Saturday

Resolution No. 136—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Holidays frequently fall on Saturdays and compensatory time is given only for Saturdays; and

Whereas, In these cases employees are forced to work one more day than if the holiday occurred on any other day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of legislation granting all those scheduled to work on holidays falling on Saturday, a day off within 30 days subsequently, in addition to the regular Saturday compensatory day, and that all other employees receive one day compensatory time within 30 days.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 246.

Rescinding Post Office Department's Mail Handler and Curtailment of Service Orders

Resolution No. 137—Presented by Albert A. Aron and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Employees of the Postal Service feel that they are entitled to security in their employment; and

Whereas, There has been an increasing evidence that postal employees are no more than pawns in governmental reorganization plans; and

Whereas, Departmental orders have intermingled the employees of various branches of the Postal Services who feel qualified for a job other than the one to which they are ultimately assigned; and

Whereas, Such interchanging of personnel has lowered the morale of the employees and the efficiency of the divisions involved; and

Whereas, The public is forced to suffer

inconveniences and inefficient service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to the order whereby mail handlers perform clerical work; go on record as being opposed to the Curtailment of Service Order providing but one delivery of mail to the residential areas; and be it further

Resolved, That this Federation request Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield to rescind such orders.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 246.

Wage Increases for Certain Employees of Industrial Relations Department

Resolution No. 138—Presented by Earl E. Thomas and Robert J. O'Hare of L.A. District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is a sound principle of wage administration to pay equal pay for equal work; and

Whereas, The state of California has an announced policy of paying prevailing wages for the classifications it employs; and

Whereas, The legislature appropriated the funds required to pay a wage increase to the employees of the state of California and delegated to the State Personnel Board the authority to make adjustments in wages to eliminate inequities and bring pay schedules in line with prevailing wages in other political subdivisions, and private employment; and

Whereas, The Field Representatives, Area Supervisors, and Assistant Chief in the Division of Apprenticeship Standards and the Deputy Labor Commissioners, Supervising Deputies and Assistant Labor Commissioner did not receive wages equivalent to those paid in federal employment and private employment for the same comparable work; be it therefore

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to prepare and submit a brief, in cooperation with the appropriate local unions, to the State Personnel Board to secure a two schedule increase for each of these classifications, and that it use its best efforts to secure the correction of this inequity.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 248.

Shipbuilding Program

Resolution No. 139—Presented by T. E.

George and W. B. Fredericks of Shipyard and Marine Laborers No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The United States Merchant Marine has not been maintained to the degree necessary to transport all the necessary supplies and commodities to the foreign ports and to carry on the normal peacetime trade; and

Whereas, Since the President of the United States is now asking for millions to be spent on the rebuilding of the Republic of Korea, necessitating the carrying of a vast amount of supplies and commodities to that foreign land; and

Whereas, We believe that all this aid to Korea, as well as aid to other countries, should be carried in U.S. bottoms instead of foreign ships, and too, the foreign ships are being built at a lower rate of wages and also a lower rate is paid for seamen operating them; and

Whereas, We believe that a substantial program must be developed to rebuild the U.S. Merchant Marine and all the new ships possible to the extent that all supplies will be carried in U.S. ships and the normal trade be maintained; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring a program of shipbuilding in the United States with a view of maintaining and building up our U.S. Merchant Marine to a point second to none in the world, and urge the Federal Maritime Board in Washington and all Congressmen and Senators to do everything in their power to comply with the text of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 248.

Fair Employment Practices Act

Resolution No. 140—Presented by T. E. George and W. B. Fredericks of Shipyard and Marine Laborers No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The United States of America is at the top insofar as leadership and prestige in the world are concerned, leading the world in living standards and freedom of speech and action; and

Whereas, There still exists in this great nation of ours, certain curtailments of the rights of our 14 million Negroes and other minority races insofar as rights of employment are concerned; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and the government of the United States are on record in opposition to any

discrimination, regardless of race, color or national origin; and

Whereas, Great strides have been made toward eliminating these unfair practices, there still remains much to be done to bring justice and fairness to all; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor again go on record denouncing these unfair practices; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention go on record endorsing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Act for the state of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 235. See Policy Statement 8 (b)).

State Safety Laws and Inspection to Protect Workmen on Floating Vessels

Resolution No. 141—Presented by T. E. George and W. B. Fredericks of Shipyard and Marine Laborers No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, There is a lack of enforcement of the state and federal safety laws aboard floating vessels under federal jurisdiction; and

Whereas, Conditions are such that many workmen are required to work under unsafe conditions, due to the fact that the state safety inspectors are not permitted to board these vessels and enforce the safety laws; and

Whereas, We believe ships when in California coastal waters, should be at least policed by California state safety inspectors and the laws of the state of California be made to apply thereon; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the application of state safety laws to such vessels; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor do everything within their power to promote regulations or legislation, if necessary, to the end that California state safety laws shall be made applicable to the said floating structures and same be enforced by California state safety inspectors.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 244.

The City of Hope

Resolution No. 142—Presented by Paul D. Jones and C. W. Chapman of Teamsters Joint Council No. 42, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The City of Hope, a national,

free, non-sectarian medical center specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of catastrophic diseases, such as cancer, tuberculosis, leukemia, and those heart ailments amenable to surgery, without cost to the patient; and

Whereas, This service is rendered, not on a charity basis but rather in the spirit of brotherhood and humanity in which the dignity of the individual is maintained; and

Whereas, The City of Hope, on November 12, 1953, will honor General President Dave Beck of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers with a "Torch of Hope" testimonial dinner at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, with all proceeds being donated to the hospital; and

Whereas, The City of Hope is now embarked upon an expansion program which will enable them to give increased service for the treatment of the above mentioned catastrophic diseases; and

Whereas, Hundreds of members of affiliated locals of the California State Federation of Labor have been treated at this hospital in the past year; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse and support this hospital and urge all its affiliates to give the City of Hope increased financial support for the coming year; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor urge each affiliate to support in every possible way the forthcoming testimonial dinner to General President Dave Beck; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor notify every affiliate of this action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 247.

Foster Organization and Collective Bargaining Among Federal Employees in California

Resolution No. 143—Presented by Lowell Nelson of Solano County Building and Construction Trades Council, Vallejo.

Whereas, There are over 250,000 federal employees in California; and

Whereas, Over twenty-five per cent of these employees are from the following classifications: carpenters, painters, electricians, plumbers and pipefitters, operating engineers, laborers, teamsters and warehousemen; and

Whereas, The wages of these employees

are established locally in accordance with the prevailing rates; and

Whereas, The working conditions of these employees are established locally; and

Whereas, It is the policy of the various governmental agencies to recognize and bargain with employee unions over wages, hours and working conditions; and

Whereas, Many of these employees are members of their appropriate craft unions, but do not receive effective representation on a local level; be it therefore

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct the attention of the appropriate craft unions to these presently unorganized employees and stimulate or support activities by unions and councils in organizing or representing such employees in collective bargaining; and be it further

Resolved, That the Research and Education Division of the California State Federation of Labor prepare and make available policies of the various governmental agencies, the techniques available for successful collective bargaining in this field, the methods of establishing wage rates or working conditions or securing correction of undesirable relationship; and be it further

Resolved, That where feasible, the California State Federation of Labor foster and encourage the formation of councils of unions representing such employees to coordinate the activities of the various unions and to enter into written collective bargaining agreements covering the relationship between the governmental agency, the employees, and the unions and council.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 243.

U. S. Government to Take Action to Halt Influx of "Wetbacks"

Resolution No. 144—Presented by Harold W. Hodson and Charles A. Hohlbein of Butchers No. 193, Bakersfield.

Whereas, The health, welfare, mortality and security of the United States is endangered by the increasing influx of "wetbacks" or illegal entrants into this country; and

Whereas, It has been found that the venereal disease incidence of these "wetbacks" is approximately three times as high as the normal incidence; and

Whereas, It has been found that the tuberculosis incidence is approximately

three times as high as the normal United States incidence rate; and

Whereas, It has been found that the smuggling into the United States of marijuana and heroin and other habit-forming drugs increases in proportion to the increase of "wetbacks" from Mexico; and

Whereas, It has been found that while the ports of the United States are patrolled to screen alien subversives, it has been proved that known Communist agents, dedicated to the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence, come at will into this country from across the border, endangering the security of the United States; and

Whereas, It is understandable that such subversives, carrying modern explosives, could sabotage government projects such as some of the secret projects that prevail in Kern county; and

Whereas, It has been found that "wetbacks" become fathers and leave the unwed mother and child to become a charge to counties both for hospitalization and on the welfare rolls, putting an extra burden upon county governments; and

Whereas, The apprehension, arrest and processing of thousands of "wetbacks" each month impose an extra burden upon the taxpayer; and

Whereas, Because of the apathy of the present Administration toward this condition which endangers the security of the United States; and

Whereas, The entrance at will of subversives across the border tends to nullify our armament and security program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that for the health, welfare, morality and security of the United States, measures be taken by the U.S. government to effectively stem the tide of "wetbacks" which come across the southern border; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, to Senators William Knowland and Thomas H. Kuchel, to Congressmen Harlan Hagen, Jack Shelley and Samuel Yorty, to the Department of Agriculture and to Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and to its secretary, Oveta Culp Hobby, to the Department of Immigration, to Governor Earl Warren of California and to President George Meany of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions. Filed, p. 229. See Resolution No. 88.

Resolution No. 145

Withdrawn at request of sponsors, p. 181.

Injuries Lasting More than 7 Days to be Compensated from First Day

Resolution No. 146—Presented by Wm. H. Knight and J. L. Hazard of California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Workmen's Compensation Act provides that there shall be a waiting period of seven (7) days prior to the payment of benefits following an industrial injury; and

Whereas, Industrial injuries are involuntary on the part of the employee and are suffered in connection with employment for an employer; and

Whereas, This provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act imposes undue and unwarranted hardships on the employee and his family; and

Whereas, An inequity exists between the Workmen's Compensation Act in this respect and the provision of the California Unemployment Insurance Act covering state disability benefits wherein state disability benefits are made retroactive to the date of illness or injuries of more than seven (7) days' duration; and

Whereas, This same principle should apply to workmen's compensation cases; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving that the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended to provide that compensation will be paid retroactive to the date of injury in all cases where the injury is of more than seven (7) days' duration.

Referred to Committee on Legislation. Filed, p. 239.

Involuntary Employment Lasting Beyond Waiting Period to Be Compensated From First Day

Resolution No. 147—Presented by Wm. H. Knight and J. L. Hazard of California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present Unemployment Insurance Act provides that there shall be a waiting period of seven days prior to eligibility for unemployment insurance; and

Whereas, Most unemployment is involuntary on the part of the workers, both as to incidence and duration; and

Whereas, Great delays are frequently

incurred after the waiting period prior to receipt of unemployment benefits; and

Whereas, This situation imposes undue and unwarranted hardships on the worker and his family, and also upon the business of the community, which situation in turn disrupts the economic stability of such communities, contrary to the purpose of the Act; and

Whereas, The state disability benefits, while requiring seven days' waiting period, are then retroactive to the time of illness or injury; and

Whereas, Such principle would best serve the public as applied to unemployment benefits for those who are involuntarily unemployed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving that the California Unemployment Insurance Act be amended to provide that those persons who are involuntarily unemployed, upon completion of the waiting period of seven days, be paid unemployment benefits retroactive to the date of unemployment; and be it further

Resolved, That appropriate legislation for the accomplishment of such objective be recommended to the next regular session of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, p. 238.

Death Benefits Regardless of Dependency Status

Resolution No. 148—Presented by Wm. H. Knight and J. L. Hazard of California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present Workmen's Compensation Act provides no compensation for loss of life incurred in connection with an industrial injury where the employee has no dependents; and

Whereas, Many unmarried young men assist in the support of their parents or close relatives, even though such parents or close relatives are not classed as dependents; and

Whereas, The insurance carriers escape normal liability in such death cases, but must assume liability in total disability cases; and

Whereas, The present law in this respect is unjust; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving that the Workmen's Compensation Act shall provide for

financial liability in cases of death from industrial injury, regardless of dependency status; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor submit appropriate legislation at the next regular session of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Non-concurred, p. 239.

Approve Bureau of Reclamation Program for Water Conservation and Development

Resolution No. 149—Presented by Wm. H. Knight and J. L. Hazard of California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been proved by all qualified experts that the economic development of the state and of the nation must be planned around available water resources; and

Whereas, It has been asserted truthfully that whatever agency plans and develops the water resources of an area also plans, develops and dominates the future economy of the area; and

Whereas, The Bureau of Reclamation is the representative of the government of the United States in the field of water conservation and development and therefore representative of the will of the people of the United States; and

Whereas, The type of development required to settle the entire western water dispute to provide adequate water facilities for continuing normal growth of civilization in the western states is much too enormous to be handled and coordinated by any single private agency or corporation; and

Whereas, It is not desirable to deliver to any private corporation or interest a monopoly on so basic and essential a commodity as the water resources of our state; and

Whereas, Authoritative sources point to at least twenty-seven million acre feet of water in one section of our state alone which can be used to promote the well-being of the total economy of the state and which the Bureau of Reclamation proposes to develop for this purpose; and

Whereas, The opponents of the Bureau of Reclamation's program are the identical interests which consistently and unflinchingly oppose all of organized labor's objectives; and

Whereas, The interests opposing the Bureau of Reclamation's program are engaged in an intensive campaign to falsify and distort the record in all of its tech-

nical aspects for the purpose of stirring up unreasoning regional prejudices and objections to the Bureau's program; and

Whereas, It is utterly impracticable for any sector of the state to enter into a program of water development which ignores either the needs and rights of other sectors or which ignores the existence of state boundaries which were laid down with no necessary regard for their convenience in relation to future water development requirements; and

Whereas, It has been demonstrated unequivocally through experience in World War II that Bureau of Reclamation type of water and hydroelectric power development is essential to our national defense and safety; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as giving unqualified approval to the present program of the Bureau of Reclamation for the development and conservation of the water resources of the western states; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be submitted to Governor McKay of Oregon, Secretary, Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, subject matter to Executive Council, p. 230. See Policy Statement 10 (a).

Develop National Forest System

Resolution No. 150—Presented by Wm. H. Knight and J. L. Hazard of California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The explosive population growth in California (nearly 400,000 annually) makes it necessary that every acre of land be continually brought to a higher state of production each year; and

Whereas, The inter-dependencies between the agricultural, urban, and metropolitan areas and the rough upper mountainous watersheds are becoming more pronounced each year; and

Whereas, National Forests contribute to California's growing economy through furnishing water for downstream, domestic, agricultural and industrial uses, timber for the logging and lumbering industry, summer and winter mountain type recreation opportunities, feed for livestock and wild animals, and fish and game waters and habitat; and

Whereas, In order to furnish more goods and services from these watersheds to some million and one-half members of organized labor, their homes, farms, fac-

tories, communities and counties, it is necessary that protection and management of the National Forests be continually stepped up in proportion to the higher resources and public values which are annually accruing; and

Whereas, We support: (a) a stepped-up forest, range and watershed research program in order to point the way for more goods and services to larger numbers of dependent people; (b) a stepped-up fire and flood prevention program to further minimize damage to watersheds and resources; (c) an increased program for public recreation, including improvements for fire prevention, sanitation, and prevention of water pollution; (d) a complete system of public access roads for the orderly harvesting of national forest timber and to prevent undue losses through fire, insects, and disease; (e) the necessary planning and supervision costs to raise the annual timber harvest from 0.7 to 1.2 billion board feet B.M.—the present estimated allowable annual cut from National Forests in California; (f) an increased program of range development and management, including conversion of cover type, where site and aspect of mountain soils lend themselves to supporting a better forage species for domestic and wildland animals and conditions of water flow; (g) an increased program of tree planting to recapture and put into production millions of timber land acres lost through historic fires; (h) continued assistance to state and private forest and watershed owners, through the State Division of Forestry, in the state-federal cooperative forestry programs covering fire protection, tree planting stock and on-the-ground technical advice; (i) the acquisition of key parcels of private land in critical watersheds to insure the optimum in water flow conditions; (j) an increasing program of habitat improvement for fish and wildlife; and (k) action urging the Congress to revise and bring up to date the general mining laws and their application throughout the western public land states; and

Whereas, We oppose: (a) any attempt by a single resource user group to obtain preferential treatment or vested right through legislation at the expense of other users and the public interest, and (b) any attempt to commercialize—for private gain—wilderness values within National Forests; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor request Congress to recognize the growing importance of the National Forest system

and to take positive steps to provide adequate legislation and appropriations for an orderly protection and development program which provides increasingly needed services and supplies; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the California Congressional delegation, to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, and to the Governor of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 248.

Unemployment Insurance for Federal Employees

Resolution No. 151—Presented by John F. Condon of Government Employees Union No. 922, San Francisco.

Whereas, Private employment is now generally covered by unemployment insurance, with substantial benefits to the economy during periods of change in the labor market; and

Whereas, Employees of the federal government amount to a substantial portion of the labor market in the United States, and particularly in California where there are 235,000 federal employees; and

Whereas, These employees are no longer permitted to accumulate annual leave as a cushion against unemployment; and

Whereas, Turnover in the federal service is in excess of thirty per cent a year; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the principle of unemployment insurance for federal employees under a uniform federal system administered through existing facilities, and that the American Federation of Labor be requested to sponsor appropriate legislation at the next session of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred, p. 181.

Convention to Discuss New Unemployment Insurance Clearance System

Resolution No. 152—Presented by Francis Zielinski and Andy Ahern of Central Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, On June 13, 1953, under the auspices of the California State Federation of Labor, a meeting was held for the purpose of presenting the labor movement with certain information, instructions, a questionnaire and a contract designed to create, as of August 1, a new system re-

lating to the use of the blue ID cards in our relationship with the Department of Employment; and

Whereas, The above-mentioned new system and its timing has created a multitude of problems in the employment facilities of our various local unions to a degree that it has obviously been impossible for our organizations to adjust themselves to the changes directed by the department, thus resulting in a distinct and deliberate disservice to the organized working people of this state; and

Whereas, On July 24, following a meeting of trades council representatives, the San Francisco Labor Council went on record as strongly urging Mr. James Bryant, Director of the Department of Employment to delay the August 1 effective date for a period of time that would permit these problems to be reasonably solved; and

Whereas, On July 28, the San Francisco Labor Council, by wire, was in effect notified, regardless of these problems, that no moratorium on the effective date would be permitted; and

Whereas, We had proposed this moratorium until after the State Federation of Labor convention so that the labor movement of the state of California might establish a common policy on this matter and not be split asunder by this arbitrary, hurried and rushed action on the part of a state agency which should be guided by unhurried concern for the best interests of the premium-paying beneficiaries of the unemployment insurance program; and

Whereas, On Friday, July 31, we were informed by the Department of Employment that they had decided to delay the effective date of this new system until September 1, 1953; and

Whereas, Director James Bryant has been commended for this moratorium as we had felt that this hurried enforcement, in less than seven weeks, of a program having so many implications and ramifications, might only be recognized by the San Francisco Labor Council as being an act detrimental to the best interests of the organized workers of this state; and

Whereas, The organizations affiliated with this Labor Council have been advised not to participate in this effort to split up the unity of our state labor movement or to participate in the signing of these contracts until the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled has had an opportunity to analyze and determine the policy of our state labor movement in relation to the above actions

of the Department of Employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor place this matter on its agenda so that it may be determined in the best interests of our members.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 181. Federation to assist unions in reaching agreement with Department of Employment.

Fair Employment Practices

Resolution No. 153—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade, Frank Collins, and Jessie D. Harris of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco, and California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, We recognize that when the economic security of any portion of our citizenry is endangered, the entire economy is threatened, particularly the security of the working man; and

Whereas, We know that within our state Negroes, Mexican-Americans and members of other racial minorities are not extended an equal opportunity to compete for employment or upgrading along with white workers; and

Whereas, We deplore and condemn such discrimination and consider it a governmental responsibility to take steps towards its immediate elimination; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that we pledge ourselves to work for the enactment of federal legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion or national origin; we urge all affiliated unions, without relaxing their demands for such legislation, to take the initiative in getting such legislation endorsed and passed in this state and in their local communities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 225.

No Segregation in Housing

Resolution No. 154—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade, Frank Collins, and Jessie D. Harris of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Racial segregation in any form is opposed to the democratic philosophy inherent in our public policy and fundamental law; where it exists in housing, it

is particularly damaging to the community at large for it generally results in slums, disease, delinquency and debility; and

Whereas, Some progress has been made during the past seven years in the area of eliminating segregation and discrimination in housing, but positive additional steps are necessary to eradicate this social evil and blight on American democracy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby pledge itself to fight for the eradication of any type of segregated housing that has any form of public financial support, by adopting the following program:

1. That governmental agencies establish a positive policy of giving no assistance whatsoever to builders, renters, local governmental units that engage in policies which extend or promote segregation.
2. That the government implement such a policy by requiring positive assurance from local governmental units, builders, lenders and real estate companies, that the rental and sale of housing built with government funds, the help of federal loans or grants or insurance will be open to all qualified persons without regard to race, color or national origin.
3. That approval for slum clearance and reconstruction by private builders not be granted until such time as private builders give positive assurance that the newly constructed dwellings will be open to all qualified applicants without regard to race, color or national origin.
4. That we call upon local and governmental units to eliminate present policies of segregation.
and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Albert M. Cole, Administrator of the Housing and Home Financing Agency.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 225.

Civil Rights

Resolution No. 155—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade, Frank Collins, and Jessie D. Harris of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco, and California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its support of those non-communist organizations which have led the fight for equal rights for all American citizens, and we particularly commend the uncompromising struggle of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People that has for 43 years been utilizing the Constitution of our nation to make democracy more of a reality for all Americans and we align ourselves with their present demands:

1. That Rule 22 of the United States Senate, which permits filibusters and enables a minority of the Senate's members to dictate to the majority what laws should and should not be enacted, be amended to permit a majority of Senators present and voting to limit and close debate.
2. We pledge ourselves toward the enactment of federal legislation making lynching and other mob assaults on persons or property because of race, color or religion or national origin a federal crime forbidden alike to public officials and private citizens.
3. Likewise, we pledge our efforts for the enactment of federal legislation abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite to the right to vote.
4. We urge appropriate Congressional action expanding and strengthening the Civil Rights section of the Department of Justice and elevating its status to that of a full division of the Department, and we recognize the importance of such action to members of organized labor particularly, as our efforts to organize in some sections of our country have been seriously hampered by the acts of violence directed against our brothers without opportunity for proper investigation or redress through the Department of Justice as it is presently established.
5. We urge immediate statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 225.

Eradication of McCarthyism

Resolution No. 156—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade, Frank Collins, and Jessie D. Harris of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco, and California State Coun-

cil of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, A new smear technique, not unlike that employed in totalitarian countries, has taken hold in our own country under the name of McCarthyism; and

Whereas, This technique can only serve the end of aiding the enemies of democratic institutions at home and abroad; and

Whereas, McCarthyism has gone so far as to result in incidents of book burning and created an atmosphere of fear and hysteria; and

Whereas, It is the duty and obligation of every democratically minded American to speak out in condemnation of these anti-American methods; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record against McCarthyism in its various forms, and calls upon all democratic elements in both the Republican and the Democratic parties to energetically aid in its eradication; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all California Congressmen and Senators, and to the President and Vice President of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 225.

One Joint Source of Political Funds

Resolution No. 157—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade, Frank Collins, and Jessie D. Harris of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Money for political campaigns is now being raised by labor organizations at the local, state and national levels; and

Whereas, Such a fund-raising technique leads to confusion and misunderstanding by the membership at large; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon its Executive Council to take whatever steps are necessary, and with whatever organizations and labor leaders are necessary to bring about as quickly as possible one fund-raising campaign for political purposes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to CLLPE Executive Council, pp. 244-245.

Labor Unity

Resolution No. 158—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade,

Frank Collins, and Jessie D. Harris of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The consolidation of big business in the Eisenhower Administration makes it ever increasingly necessary that the primary organizations of labor unite for at least the minimum purpose of self-defense; and

Whereas, Outstanding leaders of organized labor have indicated this need, among them, the General President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders International Union, Hugo Ernst, who stated, "We can meet this new unity of Big Business, now unified in the government itself, only by a unity of our own"; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of the unity of the predominant organizations of labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 245.

Against Emasculation of New Deal and Fair Deal Legislation

Resolution No. 159—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade, Frank Collins, and Jessie D. Harris of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco, and California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, Labor cannot stand back and not raise its voice in opposition to certain federal legislative proposals to emasculate and set back New Deal and Fair Deal domestic legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record regarding the following questions:

1. That we unalterably favor reinstatement of federal control of tidelands oil and are against any cutting back financially or otherwise of advancements made in the conservation of our natural resources and public lands; and
2. That we oppose the transfer to private industry of our great reclamation and water conservation projects such as TVA, CVA, etc., and favor their extension through government responsibility; and
3. That we stand firmly for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and its replacement by the Wagner Act; and
4. That we reiterate our position in

favor of public housing and slum clearance legislation sufficient to meet the need for low cost housing and to eliminate the blight of slums from our cities across the land; and

5. That we support federal legislation to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour; and
6. That we support federal legislation to incorporate in the Social Security law a provision for national disability and pre-paid health insurance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 248.

Posting of Bonds to Guarantee Wages Due in Event of Bankruptcy

Resolution No. 160—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade, Frank Collins, and Jessie D. Harris of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The restaurant industry ranks among the top four most hazardous industries in terms of bankruptcy in the nation; and

Whereas, This problem of bankruptcy results in many members not receiving wages for time worked; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby request our legal and research staff to look into this matter for the purpose of remedying the situation through legislation on a federal, state or local basis, or by any other means which might be suggested.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 248.

Appointment of Byrnes to the United Nations

Resolution No. 161—Presented by A. T. Gabriel, Helen Wheeler, Amos McDade, Frank Collins, and Jessie D. Harris of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

The appointment of Governor James F. Byrnes as a delegate to the United Nations by President Eisenhower is deplored. Governor Byrnes, by virtue of his undemocratic utterances and his expressed lack of concern for the implementation of democratic principles, is clearly unqualified to represent the world's greatest democracy in international councils. As a representative in Congress in 1911-25, Byrnes consistently spoke and voted against anti-lynching bills; in 1917, he

opposed conscription, expressing his concern to be that American troops of different races might be mixed; in 1919 he asked the then Attorney-General to prosecute editors of the NAACP publication, the *Crisis*, because they demanded equal rights for Negroes; he further stated that any Negro who "does not care to live in this land without political and social equality can depart for any country he wishes" because "90,000,000 white people are determined not to extend political and social equality to the 10,000,000 Negroes". As senator, 1931-47, Byrnes opposed minimum wage laws; filibustered against anti-lynching bills in 1935 and 1938. As Secretary of State, 1945-47, he continued the policy of restricting job opportunities for Negroes in the State Department. As Governor of South Carolina since 1951 he maneuvered a plan enabling the state legislature to abolish the public school system in case segregation is declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and he spearheaded the Dixiecrat vote against Truman and Stevenson because of their advocacy of civil rights for all.

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor, for these reasons calls upon the President of the United States to recall the appointment of James F. Byrnes as United States delegate to the United Nations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, pp. 226-227.

Disseminate Knowledge of Jeffersonian Freedoms

Resolution No. 162—Presented by Al Aron and John W. Mackay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The world needs a rededication to democracy, the one philosophy which makes the individual's life politically full; and

Whereas, Thomas Jefferson, the father of American democracy, is the very embodiment of this philosophy, embracing economic freedom, freedom of religion, freedom of speech and of the press, and personal freedom; and

Whereas, Evil stalks our land, as in all lands, because of the absence of these freedoms; and

Whereas, No stronger bulwark can be

raised against totalitarianism of both the right and the left than the knowledge of and the application of Jefferson's philosophy to political and social problems; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has always been in the vanguard promoting the democratic way of life, at home and abroad; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor can immeasurably contribute to the acceptance and application of Jefferson's philosophy of life by all who hunger for truth and the right way of life by placing that philosophy within easy reach of all; and

Whereas, The book "Thomas Jefferson," memorial edition, by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Modern Age Books, New York, copyright 1942, is doubtless the best volume ever written in which is condensed the Jeffersonian freedoms, some of its contents being "The World as a Unit," "The Nature of Man," "The Religion of Thomas Jefferson," "Education and Democracy," "Working Democracy," "Jeffersonian Freedom"; and

Whereas, In the Preface of his book Senator Thomas states, "This volume is an interpretation in terms of world significance of the greatest champion of freedom of the individual that history has produced. It is an attempt to interpret Jefferson in terms of world-wide needs and of the present world-wide tendencies," and further, "The world stands in need of new Jeffersons to give renewed vitality to the concept of freedom. May they soon appear. The American mission is to produce such men"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the placing by the American Federation of Labor of Senator Thomas' "Thomas Jefferson" memorial edition in all public libraries and branches of the United States and its territorial possessions; in all high school libraries of the United States and its territorial possessions; to each member organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; and to the State Department of the United States for placement in American libraries in other nations; and be it further

Resolved, That, if necessary to obtain this book for distribution, if not available at any publishing house, the American Federation of Labor make all arrangements to have the necessary volumes printed; and be it further

Resolved, That there appear in an appropriate place in the gift volumes that

the book is a gift or is donated by the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, To give added weight and significance to Jefferson's principles that the following quotation of Abraham Lincoln appear in an appropriate place in each book: "The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society... they who deny and evade them are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them, or they will subjugate us."; and be it further

Resolved, That all effort be made to fulfill the objective of this resolution not later than April 13, 1954, the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth; and be it further

Resolved, That on or about April 13, 1954, and every year thereafter, the American Federation of Labor sponsor suitable ceremonies honoring Thomas Jefferson in all cities and committees and communities, by high school assemblies, etc., to re-emphasize the contribution to mankind of the chief architect of our republic.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filled, p. 249.

Raise Limit on Amount of Earnings in Addition to Old Age Pension

Resolution No. 163—Presented by J. C. Dial, L. B. Flanigan, Herman Sharp, William Wentling, Winfred Baggett and Leon Vannier of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, Our senior citizens have made great contributions to our modern social order by the application of their skill and knowledge during their years of work; and

Whereas, Having reached the age when they would like to retire and give way to younger men, they find that even the maximum sum allowed under Social Security makes retirement practically impossible; and

Whereas, The senior citizen finds himself further hampered in maintaining a fair standard of living after retirement by a ruling forbidding him to earn more than \$75.00 in addition to his pension; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor do all in its power to have this limitation of earnings lifted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Concurred in intent, filed, p. 180.

Investigate Labor Relations in Compensation Insurance Fund

Resolution No. 164—Presented by Walter R. Richison of Food Processors and Packers Union No. 547, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The State Compensation Insurance Fund sponsored by Governor Hiram Johnson in 1913 to stand as a bulwark against the avarice of private insurance companies and as a guarantee for fair and equitable payment of claims under the Workmen's Compensation law has always had the support of organized labor; and

Whereas, The Fund has grown and prospered, its assets having increased from a \$100,000 loan by the state to \$60,000,000 in sound securities as listed in the Fund's financial statement as of December 31, 1952; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the Fund's sound financial position, there have been increasing complaints by employees regarding unfair and unsatisfactory labor relations, all of which reflect unfavorably upon the Fund and have a tendency to lessen the harmonious relations that have heretofore existed between organized labor and the Fund's management; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct its incoming officers in order to preserve and, if possible, enhance the reputation of the Compensation Insurance Fund, to make such investigation of labor relations in the Fund as may be appropriate and in the light of obtainable information to take further action as may be desirable or necessary.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 178.

Condemn Attacks on California Social Security Program

Resolution No. 165—Presented by Ella C. Lea of Advertising and Public Relations Employees Union No. 518, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The nationwide attack on the Federal Social Security program led by the United States Chamber of Commerce is the result of careful and elaborate planning; and

Whereas, This plan includes an attack on social security and social welfare on all levels of government, state and county as well as national; and

Whereas, The legislatures of the several states have been lobbied and bullied into enacting legislation to take liens on the

property of aged and blind aid recipients, to publish their names in an attempt to shame them in the eyes of their neighbors, to harass their children and other relatives for enforced contributions to their support, and other restrictive measures; and

Whereas, The California State Chamber of Commerce and its allied representatives of special interests have advocated such an attack on California's program of aid to the aged, blind and needy children; and

Whereas, These same special interests prevented the passage of the Governor's bill to aid the totally and permanently handicapped in the 1953 session of the California legislature, after having publicly boasted of defeating the same measure in two previous sessions; and

Whereas, They also used their influence to defeat measures to increase blind and aged aid by \$5 a month, to increase real property allowances, and other bills to relieve the plight of these needy people; and

Whereas, At the 1953 session of the legislature the leaders of this attack successfully supported a bill to extend the responsibility of relatives to married daughters of recipients, which is now a part of the law of California; and

Whereas, The State Chamber of Commerce and its local organizations are now circulating a prepared resolution for adoption by county grand juries advocating the publication of the names of public assistance recipients and decrying so-called "abuses" in the state's welfare program; and

Whereas, The purpose of these resolutions is to make it appear to the public that their county grand juries are adopting these prepared resolutions on their own initiative, with resulting publicity in their local newspapers; and

Whereas, Through these means and other local and statewide propaganda the public is being prepared for a sweeping attack on the entire state social security program in the 1935 regular session of the California legislature; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor does most emphatically condemn these practices and the entire attack on California's social security program; and be it further

Resolved, That every means be used to offset this propaganda and rouse the people of California to this threat to their

welfare now being made ready for launching at the 1955 session of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 180.

Negotiate for Workable Unemployment Insurance Clearance System

Resolution No. 166—Presented by Robert S. Ash and Edwin A. Clancy of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland.

Whereas, The Department of Employment of the state of California is proposing to change the procedures in respect to the blue card system used by labor unions in cooperation with the Department for the placement of unemployed members and the collection of unemployment benefits by the said members; and

Whereas, Serious legal questions have arisen as to the possible creation of legal liabilities by the unions that might use such new system; and

Whereas, Requirements of procedures and record keeping proposed under the new system are such that the same are cumbersome and entail additional costs to unions and therefore will result in the impossibility of most unions being able to use the said system; and

Whereas, It is desired that the services which the unions have given their members in placement on jobs and in procuring unemployment benefits be continued; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby goes on record as opposed to the details of the proposed system; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor procure additional information, both on the legal and practical aspects of the new system, with the end in view of entering into further negotiations with the Department of Employment for the working out of a system free from legal objections and more adaptable to a realistic view of the functioning of labor unions in respect to the practical considerations of placement of unemployed members on jobs; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Federation arrange a meeting with the Director of the Department of Employment, state of California, for the purpose of further negotiating a workable system and that a committee selected from central

labor councils be appointed to work with the Secretary of the Federation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 181. Federation to assist unions in reaching agreement with Department of Employment.

Tribute to Federation's Legislative Representative—Secretary C. J. Haggerty

Resolution No. 167—Presented by Robert S. Ash and Edwin A. Clancy of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland.

Whereas, The 1953 session of the California legislature opened in January with the forces of reaction apparently solidly entrenched behind anti-labor majorities in both the Senate and Assembly; and

Whereas, These forces lost no time in disclosing their intentions by causing to be introduced such measures as **AB 2284** (Levering) and **AB 2647** (Sherwin) providing for the compulsory open shop, **AB 1194** (Cloyd) and **AB 2959** (Tomlinson) "Hot Cargo" bills, **AB 3313** to restrict negotiations for conditions of employment, and measures such as **ACA 43** (Levering) and **ACA 44** (Lyon) and **SCA 21** (Tenney) to "freeze" similar open shop proposals in the state Constitution, as well as **SCA 8** (McCarthy) to make almost impossible the qualification of an initiative petition by organized labor, all designed to further restrict the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively in the economic field or to effectively use their constitutional rights as citizens of California and the United States; and

Whereas, Other proposals were introduced, such as **AB 2623**, which would have eliminated from unemployment benefits or reduced payments to 57 per cent of those workers now covered by unemployment insurance in California, besides placing many other unwarranted restrictions upon working men and women unemployed through no fault of their own; and

Whereas, In addition to opposing these reactionary measures, the representatives of the AF of L at the state legislature were also charged with the responsibility of introducing and seeking enactment of over 160 bills sponsored by the AF of L in California, which task in itself imposed a stupendous burden on those representatives; and

Whereas, Despite these burdens and handicaps it is to the everlasting credit of the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor in Sacramento that no major anti-labor legislation was enacted at the 1953 session of the state

legislature and that many measures supported by the Federation were enacted into law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor pay tribute to its Secretary, C. J. "Neil" Haggerty, for his untiring representation of the working men and women of California before the committees and members of the California legislature; for his outstanding leadership of the AF of L in California which resulted in the defeat of the anti-labor legislation referred to herein, and express to him our compliments and appreciation for the frank, honest and dignified manner in which he has represented the California State Federation of Labor during the past ten years.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 243. See Resolution No. 70.

Appreciation of Federation's Attorney, Charles P. Scully

Resolution No. 168—Presented by Robert S. Ash and Edwin A. Clancy of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Oakland.

Whereas, The provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Unemployment Insurance Act, as well as the Disability Insurance provisions of said Act, are of major concern to the working men and women of California; and

Whereas, At every session of the legislature, proposals are introduced supported by employer, insurance company, and Chamber of Commerce spokesmen to curtail and restrict the benefit provisions of these laws; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has consistently urged that the benefits provided by these funds be progressively increased in keeping with the increasing cost of living and the growing surpluses available in these funds; and

Whereas, The anti-labor groups have at their disposal almost unlimited resources in technical and legal advice, including some of the most outstanding attorneys in California to advocate their restrictive proposals before the California legislature; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor relies almost entirely upon the services of Mr. Charles P. Scully to provide technical and legal counsel to combat the united employer lobby proposals, and to advocate and explain the measures sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor in the field of

workmen's compensation and unemployment and disability insurance; and

Whereas, Despite majorities unfavorable to labor in both the Senate and Assembly of California, no major anti-labor proposal dealing with workmen's compensation and unemployment and disability insurance has been enacted in the California legislature in recent years, while, on the contrary, improvements in benefits have been approved, largely through the efforts of Mr. Scully; and

Whereas, Mr. Charles P. Scully, by his thorough understanding of the workmen's compensation and unemployment and disability insurance laws, his ability to point out the dangers and weaknesses in anti-labor sponsored proposals and the clarity of his presentation of labor's point of view has won for himself the confidence and respect of even the most anti-labor members of the legislature; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor express its sincere thanks to Mr. Charles P. Scully, attorney for the Federation, for his untiring efforts on behalf of the working men and women of California and its appreciation of the credit he has brought to the Federation by his brilliant and conscientious work on their behalf.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 243. See Resolution No. 70.

Support Technical Engineers' Organizing Drive

Resolution No. 169—Presented by Bay Area Council, American Federation of Technical Engineers.

Whereas, The American Federation of Technical Engineers-AFL has a full time International Organizer in the state of California; and

Whereas, The progress in organizing the state depends on the cooperation and support of the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliates; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Technical Engineers is striving to organize the office engineers, architects, draftsmen and allied or related fields of engineering; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Technical Engineers has a potential of over 40,000 members in this state; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliates go on record to give sup-

port to the American Federation of Technical Engineers' International Organizer in organizing city, state, county, federal or industrial locals.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, subject matter to Executive Council, p. 178.

Housing Program

Resolution No. 170—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor of San Francisco.

Whereas, At least seven million urban families are still living in dwellings that do not meet even minimum standards of decency; and

Whereas, The houses which are built by speculative builders, although assisted by government insurance and guarantees, are concentrated largely in the higher price range which most workers' families cannot afford; and

Whereas, Recent actions of Congress and the administrative agencies, instead of easing, have increased the difficulties for low and middle income families to obtain decent housing within their means by:

1. Reducing the low-rent public housing program to the pitifully low level of 20,000 units despite the 1949 Congressional authorization for annual construction of 135,000 units, in disregard of the overwhelming evidence that speculative builders will not construct homes that low-income families can afford and that the low-rent public housing program offers the only opportunity for low-income families to obtain adequate housing;
2. Prematurely abolishing federal rent controls in all but a few defense communities, thus removing the only effective protection for tenants against excessive and unjustified rent boosts;
3. Increasing interest rates on government guaranteed mortgages, thereby handing banks and other lending institutions a bonus on largely risk-free investment while raising the cost of housing for prospective home purchasers, and thus making it more difficult for them to obtain much needed housing; and
4. Failing to develop and enact legislation needed to help the millions of families who lack adequate housing to obtain it.

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor

go on record as urging the Congress to enact as speedily as possible a housing program that will meet the requirements of the families with the greatest need for housing, particularly low and middle income families whose housing needs have been largely ignored both by speculative builders and the Congress. In particular, we urge

1. Resumption of the low-rent public housing program as originally authorized by Congress in the Housing Act of 1949.
2. Reduction in financing costs of housing. Every effort should be made to reduce the financial charges which home purchasers must pay. If necessary to make loan funds available at reasonable rates, authorization of direct federal loans to home buyers should be considered.
3. Encouragement of reduction in the cost of housing in order to bring good housing within the reach of middle income families. One way of accomplishing this objective would be to authorize low-cost long-term loans to cooperative and other non-profit groups for construction of housing for middle-income families.
4. Protection of the investment of homebuyers under federally assisted housing programs by
 - (a) Requiring a builder's warranty against structural defects arising during the first two years after purchase of the house; and
 - (b) Permitting home purchasers to delay regular payments for a limited period when forced to do so by illness, unemployment or other unpreventable cause.
5. Requiring payment of the prevailing wage to all workers employed in construction under federally assisted housing programs.

and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be submitted to the 72nd convention of the American Federation of Labor, urging that this convention go on record for the enactment of legislation at the earliest possible moment which will meet the housing needs of the American people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 224.

Support AFL-CARE Campaign

Resolution No. 171—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, September 1952, at New York, N.Y., 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, Action is needed NOW—President Meany and Mr. Matthew Woll, President of Labor League for Human Rights, one of the founding agencies of CARE, have personally endorsed a National AF of L 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 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled August 10-14, 1953, at San Francisco, California, wholeheartedly support this AF of L CARE Campaign by

First: Appeal for individual purchases or contributions by the membership for CARE packages, through CARE-AF of L Representative, 660 First Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

Second: Publish and distribute AF of L CARE Campaign material regarding CARE packages, through affiliated groups to aid free, struggling trade unionists and their families through the purchase of CARE packages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 247.

Retirement Pension for Federation's Secretary - Treasurer

Resolution No. 172—Presented by Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, For many years past, management throughout the country has developed a system of rewarding executives by early retirement at substantial retirement rates; and

Whereas, This idea has been embraced within the framework of most Internationals with respect to International officials; and

Whereas, At long last this concept is being incorporated in the bargaining re-

quests of local unions throughout our state; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the California State Federation of Labor, recognized throughout the country as the most progressive Federation in the country, should be in step with developments in this respect; and

Whereas, It is necessary and desirable that the Federation reward its full-time salaried executive officers after they have performed many years of faithful service; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record to provide that the office of Secretary-Treasurer should have the benefit of a pension retirement after long years of service; and be it further

Resolved, That Article IX of the Constitution and Rules of Order of the California State Federation of Labor be amended by inserting after Section 3 thereof the following:

RETIREMENT

Section 1. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a retirement payment of \$750.00 per month, provided that as of the date of retirement he shall have reached the age of sixty (60) years and shall have served as an officer of the Federation for at least twenty (20) years.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
Adopted as amended, p. 233.

Increase Industrial Accident Commission Staff

Resolution No. 173—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The Industrial Accident Commission historically has been understaffed; and

Whereas, The increasing rate of industrial accidents, occasioned by the tremendous growth of industry in California, has caused undue delay, and in some cases, hardship and suffering, because of the inability of the Industrial Accident Commission to process claims with a staff far below that which is necessary to keep up with the rapid increase in industrial injuries; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring as rapidly as possible a realistic increase in the staff of the

Industrial Accident Commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor be requested to do whatever is possible to effectuate this resolution, so prompt action in industrial accident claims can be taken.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, page 249.

Unity of Organized Labor

Resolution No. 174—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The President of the American Federation of Labor, George Meany, and the President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Walter Reuther, have expressed the desire for the unification of the two great unions they represent; and

Whereas, The leaders of both the AFL and the CIO have agreed to stop raiding one another's jurisdiction as a first step toward uniting; and

Whereas, The desire for a solid labor front is broadly expressed by the membership of all organized labor; and

Whereas, Labor cannot afford the luxury of cutthroat competition when well-organized forces both within the individual states and nationally are using every device to undermine our organizations; and

Whereas, Our united efforts and complete cooperation are needed to cope with these evils; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a merger between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor will do everything in its power to facilitate this merger and promote real unity in the ranks of all organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 245. See Resolution No. 158.

Shorter Work Day

Resolution No. 175—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, One of the prime objectives of the labor movement has been to lighten labor's toil by gaining a shorter workday; and

Whereas, Large scale industrial mech-

anization, reaching into skilled crafts, has increased productive capacity to a point where only a reduction in the workday can insure some measure of full employment for the country's working people; and

Whereas, During the past several years hundreds of local unions throughout the state have given recognition to this need by making the demand for shorter hours a major issue; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record urging all crafts and local affiliates to wage a campaign to secure the six-hour day as a basic workday; and be it further

Resolved, That the convention instruct the Executive Council to use its resources in assisting local affiliates to establish a shorter workday in their areas.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Concurred in concept, filed, p. 247.

National and Community Improvements

Resolution No. 176—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, A cessation of hostilities in Korea will permit a greater portion of our productive facilities to be turned in the direction of peaceful pursuits; and

Whereas, There exists the possibility of a labor surplus in the transition period; and

Whereas, There is an ever growing need for additional hospital, school, housing, freeway and power installations (among others), if our nation is to continue to lead the world with the highest standard of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse and present to the Congress of the United States of America a varied program of necessary community and national improvements to keep production at a high level.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, pp. 177-178. See Resolution No. 35 and Policy Statement 2.

Appreciation of Legislative Work of Vice President Harry Finks

Resolution No. 177—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, The 1953 session of the California legislature opened in January with the forces of reaction apparently solidly

entrenched behind anti-labor majorities in both Senate and Assembly; and

Whereas, In addition to opposing these forces of reaction, the representatives of the AFL at the state legislature were also charged with the responsibility of introducing and seeking enactment of over 160 bills sponsored by the AFL in California, which task in itself imposed a stupendous burden on those representatives; and

Whereas, Despite these burdens and handicaps, it is to the everlasting credit of the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor in Sacramento that no major anti-labor legislation was enacted at the 1953 session of the state legislature, and that many measures supported by the Federation were enacted into law; and

Whereas, Harry Finks, as legislative assistant to Secretary C. J. Haggerty in Sacramento and vice president of the California State Federation of Labor from District No. 13, has played a major part in the battle of Sacramento; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor express its appreciation of the credit Vice President Harry Finks has brought to the Federation by his brilliant and conscientious work on their behalf.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 243. See Resolution No. 70.

Tax Program

Resolution No. 178—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has historically opposed all taxes which impose inequitable burdens on the wage earner public; and

Whereas, In keeping with this position, AFL representatives in our national and state capitols have consistently fought every form of sales or excise tax; and

Whereas, The present tax crisis in our national economy calls for an objective analysis and study of the entire tax situation; and

Whereas, Amusement taxes are regressive in nature in that they repudiate the democratic concept of taxation based on the principle of ability to pay; and

Whereas, This tax also has worked a severe hardship on the amusement industry generally; and

Whereas, The jobs of thousands of wage earners in this industry have been jeopardized

dized by this retreat from the realities of fair taxation; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to petition members of Congress from this state to fight for a sound national tax program founded on the principle ability to pay; and be it further

Resolved, That such members of Congress be petitioned to use every means at their command to secure the repeal of the current federal amusement taxes which press so heavily on a great and essential industry.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. p. 179.

A-I-D: Charity Fund-Raising Campaign

Resolution No. 179—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, Delegates to this, the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor, have previously in person and in convention endorsed the principle and services of private charity agencies; and

Whereas, In the delegates' desire to meet their responsibilities to the community and to those in need, a condition has developed whereby these numerous fund-raising drives have become ineffective, impractical and costly; and

Whereas, Organized labor leadership in Los Angeles county banded together to form the Labor Welfare Council of Los Angeles County to deal effectively once and for all with this problem; and

Whereas, Said Council, in cooperation with management and public representatives, has devised a federated donor plan known as A-I-D (Associated In-Group Donors); and

Whereas, The principles of the A-I-D plan provide the donor with a means to support the charities of his choice on a voluntary basis; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor do hereby commend the Labor Welfare Council of Los Angeles County for its successful pioneering of the donor's interest in fund raising; and further be it

Resolved, That this convention approve and recommend to other councils and local unions throughout the state, the principle and purpose of the A-I-D plan.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. p. 246. See Resolution No. 18.

Restore \$1200 Personal Tax Exemption

Resolution No. 180—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States is contemplating a tax cut of approximately 10 percent; and

Whereas, A tax cut of 10 percent is unjust and discriminating to wage earners earning one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) per week or less; and

Whereas, A family with an income of less than one hundred dollars per week requires more than one income to a family, and it is generally the wife that works, leaving the children without the right supervision, thereby contributing to juvenile delinquency; and in the long run costing the taxpayer more money in controls, probationary officers and penal institutions; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United State has or is eliminating all controls in the near future; and as the personal tax exemption prior to 1940 and 1941 was twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200.00); therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor request that the Congress of the United States restore the twelve hundred dollar (\$1,200.00) personal tax exemption before considering any tax cut.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. p. 179. See Resolution No. 57.

AFL To Serve on Agencies, etc. Dealing With Farm Labor Problems

Resolution No. 181—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, There are numerous agencies of the state of California and the United States government in California having to do with problems of agricultural workers; and

Whereas, Nearly all of these agencies have members or advisory committees made up of citizens of California who have an interest in or are affected by decisions of such public bodies; and

Whereas, Growers, farmers and agricultural corporations and/or their representatives from the Associated Farmers of America, the California Farm Bureau and related organizations, are often designated as members of such agencies or advisory committees and are consulted by officials of the state and the nation on

problems concerning agricultural labor; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is very concerned with this problem and has first-hand knowledge of the various aspects of the question and represents scores of individuals directly involved in the problems of the agricultural workers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor calls upon state and federal officials to appoint representatives of the American Federation of Labor as members of such agencies or advisory committees or public bodies which deal with the varied aspects of farm labor problems, on a fair and equal basis with agriculturalist and corporation farmers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 229.

Unfair and Unjust Taxes on Liquor and Entertainment Industries

Resolution No. 182—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The present unjust and exorbitant tax on distilled spirits, beer and wines, and the entertainment and amusement industries is most unfair and unjust in that it is not based on ability to pay, as evidenced by the almost successful move in this last Congress to permit expiration of the Excess Profits Tax Law, which was at best given a temporary six months' extension; and

Whereas, These unjust taxes are causing hardships in terms of growing unemployment among the members of the unions involved, a loss of revenue due to growing activities in the illegal manufacture and sale of distilled spirits; and

Whereas, Those industries and individuals so affected are most interested in working out a fair and just tax structure based on ability to pay and carrying their just share of the tax burden; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of calling a conference of representatives of all so affected by this high unfair tax structure for the purpose of working out a proposed fair and just solution to this problem.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 179.

Procedure for Federation's Legislative Activity

Resolution No. 183—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The handling of the legislative program of the labor movement of the state of California is the most important function of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The legislative program is twofold, offensive on the part of the labor movement in its effort to secure favorable legislation, and defensive in the Federation's effort to defeat anti-labor measures; and

Whereas, The attacks that are being made by the Associated Farmers, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Associations and other organizations of employers and financial interests in their effort to destroy the labor movement are ever increasing in volume and in seriousness at each session of the legislature and require more and more of the effort of the legislative representative of the Federation to defeat, thereby creating a situation that makes the successful introduction of favorable legislation more and more difficult; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor has grown so large and embraces many local unions with divergent individual interests; and

Whereas, These local unions seeking relief for their particular problems come to the State Federation of Labor convention with affirmative resolutions, which, if adopted, under the provisions of the present constitution, become a mandate to the Secretary of this Federation and the legislative committee that work with him, to the extent that the program which the Secretary must carry out during the session of the legislature becomes so overwhelmed there is a growing danger that it will fail of its own weight, in addition to the fact that the volume of such a program leaves no room to properly and adequately oppose anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, It is the belief of the delegates here assembled that the mandates of the annual convention should be so flexible as to place discretionary powers in the hands of the Secretary; therefore be it

Resolved, By the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the following authorization and instruction be given to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, to wit:

Immediately after the close of each annual convention of the Federation, he shall

catalog all resolutions and propositions having to do with legislative matters, and from this catalog he shall draw the most fundamental and basic propositions that affect the entire labor movement and set them up as the primary affirmative legislative program of the Federation.

As soon as this cataloging has been completed and before the 15th of December, he, in conjunction with the President, shall call a meeting of the Executive Council, at which time he shall submit his recommendations as above outlined, and unless overruled by two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the Executive Council, the program as he has outlined shall stand as the official prior mandated program, all other legislative propositions and resolutions to be handled as, if and when, it appears expedient and possible of accomplishment.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed, p. 222. See Resolution No. 74.

Federation Unemployment and Disability Insurance Committees

Resolution No. 184—Presented by Calif. State Conference of Operating Engineers.

Whereas, The system established by the State of California to aid its unfortunate citizens who, because of disability or inability to find work are unemployed, has been demeaned and condemned by persons with ulterior motives, such motives being substantially imbedded in the merit rating system; and

Whereas, Because of administrative weakness and fear, each time such an irresponsible statement is made, the administrators of the Department start some kind of an investigation with personnel which should be doing the day to day work of the Department, thus causing a poor service to become poorer, and to defeat the very ends for which such investigations are undertaken; and

Whereas, By listening to all persons desirous of breaking down the unemployment insurance and disability insurance systems, and adopting policies contrary to the intent and spirit of the law because of the representations made by such persons, and also by making regulations for the administration of the law which are harsh and unnecessary, and making interpretations of the law which deprive unemployed persons of the benefits to which they are entitled legally and morally; and

Whereas, The enemies of the system have many and divers persons and associations making representations to the legislature, and to the officers of the Department of Employment, and to the Govern-

nor, which are erroneous in content, malicious in intent and wrong in principle; and

Whereas, Insufficient attention has been paid to matters of this kind by this Federation and its component unions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the district vice presidents of this Federation each to appoint two persons to serve for one year as members of a committee to combat the undesirable conditions noticed above; that the committee thus formed be instructed to divide itself into five sub-committees, and as convenient to the membership of such committees, that the committees have their headquarters at San Francisco or Oakland, Sacramento or Stockton, Fresno, Los Angeles and San Diego, and that as such subcommittees they meet at least once in each two months' period within the next year for the purpose of carrying out this assignment; that not later than two months prior to the next meeting of this Federation they meet as a committee of the whole at a place designated by the Chairman, who shall be named by the President of this Federation, and as such will be regarded as a member of the area subcommittees, for the purpose of preparing a report to this convention with respect to things to be done to alleviate the hardships to our members and other unfortunate persons who are deprived of the benefit of the unemployment insurance laws by the situations complained of above, and to propose remedial legislation and policy changes; and be it further

Resolved, That it be the duty of each of the subcommittees to investigate the possibility of procuring assistance by skilled persons at hearings to those of our members in need of such assistance, and counsel for them if it is necessary to take matters into court to adjust inequities, in order that arrangements for such assistance and counsel can be made by the unions associated in this Federation if they care to do so.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred, p. 181.

Investigation of Department of Employment

Resolution No. 185—Presented by California State Conference of Operating Engineers.

Whereas, In recognition of the benefit that would accrue to citizens of this state engaged in all branches of trade and industry and who were contributing to the

economic welfare of the people of this state, the legislature of this state enacted, and the Governor of this state approved, as did the vast majority of citizens of the state, certain legislation, the basic purpose of which was to insure the continuity of purchasing power in the workers of the state, who, in some cases because of disabling illness or injury, and in other cases by the inability of business or industry to provide them with employment, had become unemployed. The method for the accomplishment of this purpose was to provide a system of unemployment insurance and disability insurance to be paid for by the joint contributions of employers and workers in order that benefits would be promptly paid to the worker visited by the misfortune of unemployment or disabling illness. It was believed that this service, by its assurance to the worker that the essentials were insured during the time of misfortune, and by assuring business and industry that there would be continuing purchasing power in the workers, would provide freedom from the fear that led to the great economic depression with the unnecessary hardships visited upon all by that incident; and

Whereas, Experience has shown the wisdom of the legislation, and that, for the most part, it has been well designed to effect its intended purposes, and that if such legislation is administered in accord with the spirit and the purposes which motivated its enactment, it will achieve its intended objective. Because it was recognized at the time of enactment of the legislation, that placing a burden on the employers of one state for this purpose, and leaving employers in competitive fields in other states without such burden would have a tendency to defeat the basic objectives by placing the employers and workers of the adopting state in an unfavorable competitive position, federal legislation was adopted in the form of an excise tax on wages paid, such tax to be abated with the exception of 3/10 of 1 per cent, to employers who made contributions to an unemployment insurance within the state which conformed to minimum standards established by federal authorities. It was the general understanding that while the 3/10 of 1 per cent tax was not specifically to be allocated to any purpose, and that it was simply an excise tax, that it was in fact collected by the federal government for the purpose of administering the unemployment insurance acts of the several states. The Federal Security Agency was delegated responsibility of insuring compliance by the states with minimum standards, and to recommend and approve

the requests for funds for administration from the several states. The record of hearings in the legislative committees of the Congress will show that the unemployment insurance system was to be primarily a state-operated system, tailored to meet the needs of the subscribing state, and with a minimum of direction or control from the federal authority except to insure conformity with the minimum standards. It was the further understanding that the administrative costs would be met by appropriation from the Congress fairly and equitably in accordance with need and provided that the income from the 3/10 or 1 per cent tax was adequate for the purpose; and

Whereas, The federal agencies established to execute these commitments, have by various bureaucratic devices and unwarranted and unlawful usurpation of authority, undertaken, under the limited grant of authority to enforce minimum standards as a basis for the contribution of administrative funds, to arrogate to such agencies control of the policies of the several states, and has prescribed the methods by which the most minute detail must be carried on, even to the time which may be spent in talking to an employer or a worker having business to transact with the office of the state within the community, and by threats of withholding operating funds has intimidated the officers of state agencies, and in many other ways and manners, prohibited, proscribed and otherwise hindered and prevented the state agency from carrying out the duties and functions with which it was charged by the legislature; and

Whereas, Although the president of the United States has very recently reiterated his belief in the well established doctrine, that duties and responsibilities to the people which are local in aspect, can best be carried on by the states; and

Whereas, The Congress has always been willing to listen to the grievances of the state and its citizens, and to remedy or alleviate hardship and oppression brought about by the abuse of power by federal bureaus and officials; and

Whereas, There has been a failure on the part of the administrators of the unemployment insurance system of the State of California, the Department of Employment, to call this intolerable situation to the attention of the Governor and to the attention of the legislature so that appropriate steps might be taken to negotiate for abatement of the condition with federal officers, or to secure remedy through federal legislation, and it is so

obvious that federal interference beyond the permissible limits is a fundamental cause of deterioration in functional performance by the state agency; and

Whereas, It is also obvious to all who have business to transact with the agency, that another fundamental cause of operating inefficiency is that the agency is top-heavy with personnel who are assigned to administrative, supervisory and other non-productive functions, and grossly inadequately staffed with personnel at the operating level, some of which operating personnel, despite all of the federal agency and state agency supervision which presumably could be given if supervisory personnel were competent to, and would devote some time to, the improvement of this situation, have not been properly trained in the performance of their duties; and, most importantly, be it further noticed that

Whereas, It is conditions of the kind above related which have caused grave and serious hardship to the workers, who are often annoyed and humiliated when they become claimants of benefits, and ask representatives for guidance and assistance in effecting their reemployment, contrary to the intent of the legislature which has prescribed the policies to be followed in the administration of the Act; and

Whereas, The lack of adequate numbers of skilled personnel to handle the business adequately has in some instances permitted persons to obtain benefits to which they were not entitled and who because of inadequate information believed themselves to be entitled to benefits, and in other cases have permitted persons of evil disposition to defraud the state and the unemployment insurance fund on the representation that they were entitled to such benefits, such actions contributing to the depletion of the fund in serious amount; and

Whereas, When situations of this kind have been discovered, the Director has assigned from his already inadequate working staff (with the approval of the federal agency), many members of the staff as detectives to apprehend such petty criminals, thus because of increasing ineptness in administration, multiplying the opportunities for defrauding the state, and increasing the ease with which fraudulent claims can be collected and the number of fraudulent claims, and by weakening the working staff has increased the claims paid because of honest error and mistake, all of which dissipates the trust fund,

which is the property of the workers of this state, to be used in time of need; and

Whereas, The aggregate of this ineptness, mismanagement, bureaucratic encroachment and general inability to perform assigned tasks, has substantially militated against the objects and purposes of the legislation as designed by the legislature and approved by the people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor requests that the legislature of this state undertake an investigation of the management of the Department of Employment for the purpose of ascertaining the causes for failure in administration, and to provide itself with information upon which remedial legislation can be designed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor of this state be requested to work out arrangements by conference with federal authorities, to the effect that the agency for the operation of the unemployment insurance system be regarded as a matter which is the primary concern of this state, with the limitation on federal supervision being to see that it conforms to the minimum standards established for the operation in any state, and that it be provided with funds for the operation of its agency and services in this regard for proper purposes, up to an amount equaling 85 per cent of the total revenue derived by the federal government by reason of the excise tax of 3/10 of 1 per cent levied on the wages paid to California workers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be provided to each member of Congress elected from this state, with a request that each advise this Federation of their views with respect to the subject matter therein contained and their willingness or unwillingness to aid in securing relief from the situations herein complained of; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, with the request that each of those addressed exercise the influence of their respective offices to remedy the conditions of which we rightfully complain.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred, p. 181.

Determination of Average Weekly Wage

Resolution No. 186—Presented by Cali-

ifornia State Conference of Operating Engineers.

Whereas, In many cases being determined by the Industrial Accident Commission a serious question exists as to the method and means of determining the average weekly wages; and

Whereas, The failure to provide a uniform method of determination and a uniform rule of application has resulted in inequities between individuals similarly situated; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor introduce appropriate legislation to insure that an individual workman will receive the maximum allowance possible with respect to average weekly wages on a uniform program.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted, p. 239.

State Purchase of California-Made Products

Resolution No. 187 — Presented by Western Conference of Specialty Unions.

Whereas, Information has come to our local unions that the Purchasing Agent of the State of California has been giving unfair preference to tag manufacturing concerns located outside of the state; and

Whereas, Our wages in tag manufacture under union conditions are the highest in the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor protest such unfair state purchasing policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended, p. 249.

Condemn Anti-Union Activities of California Association of Employers

Resolution No. 188—Presented by California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, The California Association of Employers is an organization representing groups of employers in northern California and Nevada, and as such negotiates and is a party to a number of collective bargaining agreements with AFL unions; and

Whereas, Reliable information indicates that certain representatives of the California Association of Employers are engaged in fostering company unions to forestall and undermine the legitimate organizing activities of bona fide AFL unions, to prevent employees from exercising a free choice of union representatives, and for the further purpose of creating

phony jurisdictional disputes under California's infamous Anti - Jurisdictional Strike Act; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor vigorously condemn such anti-union activities on the part of representatives of the California Association of Employers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Federation is instructed to advise the California Association of Employers that unless satisfactory evidence is furnished that all such assistance to, fostering and dealing with company unions by representatives of the Association has ceased and will not be resumed, the Federation and its affiliated unions will be required to conclude that they can no longer continue to recognize or deal with the California Association of Employers as a legitimate representative of employers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted, p. 249.

Safety Code to Provide for Clearing of Construction Debris

Resolution No. 189—Presented by California State Conference of Plasterers and Cement Masons.

Whereas, Because of industrial accidents on and around construction work, innumerable hours of production are lost; and

Whereas, These accidents result in considerable suffering and financial loss on the part of building construction workmen and their families; and

Whereas, Many of these accidents are caused by debris and the irregular condition of work surfaces around new buildings; and

Whereas, There are no provisions in the California State Safety Code as administered by the Division of Industrial Safety to correct these unsafe working conditions; and

Whereas, The only method possible to correct such conditions at present is for labor union representatives to remove members of their organizations from such jobs until unsafe working conditions are corrected; and

Whereas, It seems inconceivable that such costly and drastic action should be necessary to correct unsafe working conditions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 51st convention of the California State Federation of Labor petition the Division of Industrial Safety,

California Department of Industrial Relations, to include in the Safety Code, a mandatory provision that before any work be started on the exterior of any new construction all debris be cleared from the perimeter of all buildings, and that the ground around and between all buildings be graded to or below grade and be brought to a reasonably level and safe surface for a distance of at least six feet,

and be maintained in such condition until completion of the project; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all Building and Construction Trades Councils in California, and that they be urged to support this action and similarly petition the Division of Industrial Safety.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed, p. 243.

ROLL OF DELEGATES TO THE 1953 CONVENTION

This comprises the completed roll call of the 1953 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.

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Carpenters No. 194 (157)
George W. Jenkins, 157
- ALHAMBRA**
Electrical Utility Wkrs. No. 47 (545)
Albert J. Coughlin, Jr., 545
- ANAHEIM**
Carpenters No. 2203 (487)
E. D. Pittsenbarger, 244
F. S. Stevens, 243
- ANTIOCH**
Carpenters No. 2038 (93)
Blair F. Spires, 93
- ARCATA**
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. No. 2808 (861)
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Louis Sedlacek, 430
- BAKERSFIELD**
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William Spangler, 98
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Charles A. Hohlbein, 214
Carpenters No. 743 (1125)
Walter Bronson, 563
V. W. Munn, 562
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Chauffeurs, Teamsters & Helpers No. 87 (2604)
Joe Hickman, 1302
Lewis E. Stobie, 1302
Cooks & Waiters No. 550 (1204)
Claude Penn, 200
Frances Hilyard, 200
Mary Cecchini, 201
Lyle Bentley, 201
Frances Watkins, 201
Jack White, 201
Farm Labor Union No. 218 (50)
William Becker, 50
Hod Carriers & Com Laborers No. 220 (400)
Joseph E. Southern, 80
Walter E. Downs, 80
Jess L. Hulse, 80
W. F. Lewis, 80
James White, 80
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C. L. McBride, 136
Gene N. McQueen, 136
- BARSTOW**
Theatrical Stage & M. P. Operators No. 730 (54)
Harry K. Beauford, 54
- BERKELEY**
Insurance Agents No. 219 (7)
Wm. J. Foley, 7
Painters No. 40 (150)
John G. Heimans, 50
John B. Lewis, 50
Frank Stenberg, 50
- BURBANK**
Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders No. 694 (400)
W. H. Lacy, 80
Ruth Reynolds, 80
Dick Lacy, 80
Norma Lacy, 80
Florence Williams, 80
- Oper. Plasterers No. 739 (575)
Samuel Seay, 287
Ernest Webb, 288
- CHESTER**
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. No. 3074 (229)
Albert L. Winchel, 114
M. M. Murchison, 115
- CHICO**
M. P. Projectionists No. 501 (40)
Wm. Van Ornum, 40
- COMPTON**
Carpenters No. 1437 (1542)
Wm. "Dick" Young, 771
C. E. Bogue, 771
George Swan
- CORONA**
Sales Drivers, Food Processors & Warehousemen No. 952 (225)
Clarence Brown, 112
Merrill Kent, 113
- CROCKETT**
Sugar Refinery Empls. No. 20037 (1288)
G. A. Paoli, 215
A. W. Newman, 215
L. G. Kuhl, 215
A. Regan, Jr., 215
Olga M. Poggi, 214
R. J. Smaker, 214
- EL CAJON**
Carpenters No. 2398 (515)
John E. Hunter, 258
Ralph Burnside, 257
- EL CENTRO**
Carpenters No. 1070 (227)
Charles Thomas, 227
Truck Drivers, Warehousemen & Helpers No. 898 (300)
Delmar Powell, 150
Aaron Mecham, 150
- EL CERRITO**
Teachers No. 866 (175)
Fred R. Oberg, 59
Howard Mackey, 58
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- EL MONTE**
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James A. Allen, 675
S. E. Pefley, 675
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Peter Ramult, 696
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Steve Spolar, 142
John E. Sigler, 142
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Cooks & Waiters No. 220 (425)
Lucille Pope, 213
Bertha Boles, 212
Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 181 (116)
Albin J. Gruhn, 116
- Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. Redwood District Council (2)
Stanley Jordan, 1
Teamsters, Warehousemen & Auto Truck Drivers No. 684 (863)
S. F. Burke, 863
- FRESNO**
Bakers No. 43 (400)
John C. Bopp, 400
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)
Paul L. Reeves, 1
H. T. Petersen, 1
Central Labor Council (2)
Leo Vuchinich, 1
C. H. Cary, 1
Creamery Empls. & Drivers No. 517 (500)
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Marie Jensen, 167
Ted C. Willis, 166
Culinary & Hotel Service Wkrs. No. 62 (840)
George Rollis, 420
Helen L. Root, 420
Dried Fruit, N. P. Dehydrators & Warehousemen No. 616 (1469)
George Nelson, 490
Emil Mertlik, 289
Henry Hoff, 290
Electrical Wkrs. No. 100 (150)
George Mulkey, 150
Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers No. 294 (600)
Jesse Bernard, 200
Dutch Epperson, 200
Willie Wooten, 200
Laundry Wkrs. No. 86 (523)
Bertha Garretson, 523
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 246 (457)
Paul L. Reeves, 457
Retail Food, Drug Liquor Clerks No. 1288 (900)
George Kisling, 900
Roofers, Calif. Dist. Council (2)
William Phalanger, 1
William Humphrey, 1
Teamsters No. 431 (3789)
H. A. McDonald, 1894
Alvia Fudge, 1895
Tile Layers No. 23 (61)
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Dean Ballard, 31
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George G. Bullock, 120
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Wallace D. Henderson, 125
Norman W. Smith, 125
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Painters No. 1157 (27)
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- GLENDALE**
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Ray Pringle, 306
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Paul Pelfrey, 306
Brick & Clay Wkrs. No. 820 (8)
James Cruz, 8
Carpenters No. 563 (1706)
R. N. Phillips, 853
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Cement Finishers No. 893 (258)
L. G. Schoonover, 129
Jack Lockwood, 129

Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders
No. 324 (741)
Beulah Johnston, 741

GRASS VALLEY

Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders
No. 368 (588)
James P. O'Reilly, 147
Vernice O'Reilly, 147
George Goodhue, 147
Walma Jensen, 147

GREENVILLE

Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. No.
2647 (251)
Robert Giesick, 126
Joseph Palazzi, 125

HAYWARD

Carpenters No. 1622 (1635)
Leslie L. Williams, 817
Leon McCool, 818
Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders
No. 823 (1177)
Leroy V. Woods, 197
Floyd Attaway, 196
Ruby Carlson, 196
Alvin Smith, 196
Edna Cary, 196
Ruth Kindell, 196
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 53 (31)
Earl R. Davis, 16
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HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen
No. 44 (2000)
B. C. "Cappy" DuVal, 666
H. Web Arrowsmith, 667
Frank O'Connor, 667
Film Technicians No. 683 (1000)
A. Alan Jackson, 1000
Hollywood AFL Film
Council (2)
Roy M. Brewer, 1
H. O'Neil Shanks, 1
Make-up Artists No. 706 (300)
Fred B. Phillips, 300
M. P. Costumers No. 705 (100)
Ted Ellsworth, 100
M. P. Sound Technicians
No. 695 (300)
Dolph Thomas, 300
M. P. Screen Cartoonists
No. 839 (29)
Donald M. Hillary, 9
Marie Hines, 10
Sylvia Niday, 10
M. P. Studio Cinetechnicians
No. 789 (245)
Harry M. Shiffman, 122
Paul E. O'Bryant, 123
M. P. Studio Electrical
Technicians No. 728 (1000)
James D. Tante, 500
Charles Futoran, 500
M. P. Studio Laborers No.
727 (136)
Albert K. Erickson, 136
M. P. Studio Mechanics No.
468 (200)
Ralph W. Peckham, 200
M. P. Studio Projectionists No.
165 (293)
George J. Flaherty, 293
Office Employees No. 174
(1309)
Max J. Krug, 654
Leroy Patterson, 655
Painters No. 5 (500)
Rod Mackenzie, 500
Screen Actors Guild, Inc. (5000)
Pat Somers, 834
Walter Pidgeon, 834
Ronald Reagan, 833
George Chandler, 833
Leon Ames, 833
John Dales, Jr., 833

Screen Extra's Guild (3200)
Richard H. Gordon, 534
Franklyn Farnum, 534
Jeffrey Sayre, 533
Wm. H. O'Brien, 533
George Barton, 533
Curtis J. Hyans, 533
Studio Carpenters No. 946 (888)
James F. Kearns, 888
Studio Electricians No. 40 (300)
Charles L. Thomas, 150
Fred J. Sweet, 150
Studio Grips No. 80 (300)
James L. Noblitt, 300
Studio Transportation
Drivers No. 399 (1074)
Ralph H. Clare, 1074
Studio Utility Empls. No.
724 (400)
Henry C. Wadsworth, 80
James E. Day, 80
Leonard C. Davies, 80
Cole B. Butterfield, 80
Chas. V. Williams, 80

HUNTINGTON PARK

Butchers No. 563 (700)
R. S. Graham, 700
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100
(90)
Stockton Thomas, 90
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125
(239)
W. W. Chisholm, 120
Wm. D. Morris, 119
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146
(275)
Howard B. Rose, 63
Helen Adamson, 64
Cliff Valenciana, 64
Pat Rooney, 64
Painters & Decorators No. 95
(273)
Fred A. Robinson, 137
R. A. Greene, 136

INGLEWOOD

Painters No. 1346 (765)
Edward L. Hunt, 765

LANCASTER

Carpenters No. 2185 (25)
Arvo Nukala, 25

LITTLE VALLEY

Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
No. 2686 (101)
Marvin I. Adair, 101

LODI

Carpenters No. 1418 (179)
E. Woods, 179

LOMPOC

Chemical Wkrs. No. 146 (323)
Wm. P. Capshaw, 162
John Henning, 161

LONG BEACH

Bakers No. 31 (380)
Jack J. Zimmerman, 127
Ralph King, 127
Herman Neilund, 126
Bartenders No. 686 (642)
Michael R. Callahan, 214
Edward N. Emery, 214
Otis A. Hood, 214
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council
(2)
Bryan P. Deavers, 1
Jas. J. Twombly, 1
Cement Finishers No. 791 (253)
Bryan P. Deavers, 126
W. P. Evans, 127
Central Labor Council (2)
M. R. Callahan, 1
E. L. Brown, 1

Chauffeurs, Sales Drivers Etc.
No. 572 (700)
R. J. Seltzer, 117
Elton W. Cole, 117
Irving Miller, 117
Albert W. Kline, 117
Wm. W. Donaldson, 116
Homer R. Hixon, 116
Culinary Alliance No. 681 (4000)
Jack T. Arnold, 800
Kathryn Arnold, 800
Clayton R. Smith, 800
V. V. Jameson, 800
Juanita McDougale, 800
Gen. Truck Drivers,
Chauffeurs, etc.
No. 692 (250)
Rushell Blansett, 125
Ted Merrill, 125
Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers
No. 507 (1250)
E. M. Mueller, 250
Glenn K. Buss, 250
James V. Brimhall, 250
Clifford C. Evans, 250
Lloyd T. McGinnis, 250
Lathers No. 172 (225)
Clarence B. Gariss, 225
M. P. Projectionists No. 521 (34)
Marvel Fairchild, 34
Painters No. 256 (1005)
C. O. Vinyard, 201
W. J. Hull, 201
C. P. McArthur, 201
J. H. Blackburn, 201
Carl Fletcher, 201
Plumbers & Steamfitters
No. 494 (676)
Louis N. Burdett, 225
Robert M. Bigelow, 225
Edward J. Galvin, 226
Retail Clerks No. 324 (450)
John M. Sperry, 150
Richard L. Johnston, 150
Mary K. Cole, 150
Typographical No. 650 (148)
Russell D. Hoadley, 148

LOS ANGELES

Advertising & Public Relations
Employees No. 518 (54)
Ella C. Lea, 54
Allied Printing Trades
Council (2)
Harry C. Stark, 1
American Guild of Variety
Artists (229)
Larry Rio, 115
James Kelly, 114
Asbestos Workers No. 5 (200)
Albert E. Hutchinson, 200
Bakers No. 37 (2727)
Ray C. Gulick, 545
Ora V. Bryan, 545
Amos E. Price, 545
Lee R. Ivey, 546
Robert L. Moultrie, 546
Bakery Drivers No. 276 (963)
Charles A. Bolton, 321
Henry J. Becker, 321
Charles Lang, 321
Barbers No. 295 (500)
Alvin L. Holt, 500
Bill Posters No. 32 (65)
Bert Thomas, 65
Boilermakers No. 92 (1000)
George H. Smith, 166
Thomas W. Mathew, 166
Joseph P. Hudson, 167
Marvin T. Bryant, 167
Charles M. Loch, 167
Howard A. McIntyre, 167
Bookbinders & Bindery Women
No. 63 (125)
Geo. E. Smith, 42
Walter R. Stansberry, 42
Thelma Thomas, 41
Brick & Clay Wkrs. No. 615 (93)
Clyde C. Roberts, 93
Brick & Clay Wkrs. No. 661
(112)
M. E. Andersen, 37
Edith Sherrick, 37
Ralph Mercer, 38

- Brick & Clay Wkrs. Dist.
Council No. 11 (2)
Penny Cabello, 1
Joseph Cabello, 1
Bricklayers No. 2 (436)
John Barry, 436
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council
(2)
Ralph A. McMullen, 1
Lco A. Vie, 1
Bldg. Material & Dump Truck
Drivers No. 420 (1600)
Wm. J. Barry, 1600
Cabinet Makers & Millmen
No. 721 (2049)
Wm. Sidell, 513
Harlan Poulter, 512
Nick R. C. Hansen, 512
James Flores, 512
Carpenters No. 25 (2043)
Harold Schmidt, 681
Chris G. Johnson, 681
C. T. Lehmann, 681
Carpenters No. 929 (927)
R. E. Fankboner, 463
J. L. Robins, 464
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1497
(1857)
R. H. St. John, 928
J. M. Stephenson, 929
Carpenters, Dist. Council of (2)
Earl E. Thomas, 1
Robert J. O'Hare, 1
Cement Masons No. 627 (561)
Martin J. Nelson, 187
Wm. W. Haslwanter, 187
J. H. Macias, 187
Central Labor Council (2)
W. J. Bassett, 1
Thomas Ranford, 1
Chemical Wkrs. No. 11 (437)
John Gernak, 437
Chemical Wkrs. Dist Council
No. 5 (2)
John Gernak, 1
City Employees No. 119 (54)
Carol Jarnagin, 54
Cleaners & Dye House Wkrs.
No. 11 (100)
J. W. Kramer, 100
Cloak Makers No. 55 (545)
Harry Kandell, 273
Isidor Stenzor, 272
Cloak Makers No. 58 (545)
Max Mont, 272
Sophie Siegel, 273
Cooks No. 468 (2000)
Paul E. Greenwood, 334
Earl W. Jordan, 334
John L. O'Neill, 333
William Ochoa, 333
Sam Barnes, 333
Annliese Thormann, 333
Dairy Empl. Plant & Clerical
No. 93 (1542)
Mark S. Whiting, 257
Paul J. Blazina, 257
Malcolm Bertrand, 257
Vernon Dandridge, 257
Alexander Kellas, 257
Robt. F. Braendlin, 257
Dining Car Empls. No. 582 (445)
Douglas DeVaughn, 111
Tully Johnson, 111
Wm. E. Pollard, 112
John Fields, 111
Electrical Wkrs. No. B-11
(1363)
Charles E. Bauleke, 455
Mack Alderson, 454
LeRoy A. McCall, 454
Electrical Wkrs. No. B-18 (600)
E. P. Taylor, 120
John H. Rose, 120
L. B. Hoffman, 120
Roy Hutchins, 120
Bernard E. Carvello, 120
Electrical Wkrs. No. 1710 (47)
Harry M. Fesperman, 16
Nicholas L. Schilling, 16
Lawrence R. Drew, 15
Electrical Wkrs., Joint Ex.
Conference, (2)
LeRoy A. McCall, 1
John M. Carney, 1
Elevator Constructors No. 18
(168)
John E. Dowd, 84
Robert D. Walker, 84
Federated Municipal Crafts,
Council of (2)
Ward Kelley, 1
B. A. Mitchell, 1
Film Exchange Employees
No. B-61 (109)
Elizabeth M. Voss, 109
Fire Fighters No. 748 (274)
Steven T. Barnes, 274
Firemen & Oilers No. 152 (50)
Browne C. Hamilton, 50
Fitters, Welders & Helpers,
No. 250 (1000)
R. J. Picard, 167
A. T. Baldo, 167
Jack Williams, 167
C. E. Bailey, 167
J. P. Smith, 166
S. Weisberg, 166
Food, Drug & Bev. Whsmen,
No. 595 (589)
Sam Becker, 196
Jerome Vercrease, 196
L. L. Sylvaire, 197
Food Processors, Packers,
Warehousemen & Clerical
Empls. No. 547 (100)
Walter R. Richison, 100
Freight Drivers No. 208 (545)
John W. Filipoff, 137
Sidney H. Cohen, 136
Neal Evanikoff, 136
Robert B. Savage, 136
Freight Handlers Clerks &
Helpers No. 357 (454)
Jack Valoff, 152
Eddie Bottoms, 151
Mike Ivenditti, 151
Fruit, Produce Drivers &
Warehousemen No. 630 (500)
Pete Nickoliesen, 100
Robert L. O'Brien, 100
Bill Andrews, 100
Floyd R. McMahon, 100
Connie J. Dallesandro, 100
Glass Workers No. 636 (980)
R. E. DeMoss, 164
Ervin King, 164
H. R. Neal, 163
Errol Matthews, 163
Chas. Washbourne, 163
Paul Germon, 163
Government Empls. No. 1167
(40)
James C. Coulter, 40
Government Empls., Pac. S.W.
Dist. Council (2)
E. J. Newton, 1
Gunite Wkrs. No. 345 (140)
Albert Smith, 70
Frank Saver, 70
Hardwood Floor Wkrs.
No. 2144 (1144)
Gustav H. Olson, 557
William Chisnall, 557
Hay Haulers, Dairy Empls. &
Helpers No. 737 (100)
Kenneth A. Wall, 50
Earl Houston, 50
Hod Carriers No. 300 (3750)
Mike Waters, 625
Mike Quevedo, 625
Tony Salgado, 625
Ray Waters, 625
Mike Mascarenas, 625
Dan Guindazola, 625
Hotel Service Empls. No. 765
(450)
Harry Archie Weisman, 90
J. W. Buzzell, 90
John A. Casey, 90
Mercy Taylor, 90
John Giovannone, 90
House, Bldg. & Gen. Movers
No. 923 (186)
Dudley D. Miles, 186
Ice Drivers & Cold Storage
Warehousemen No. 942 (150)
Irvin N. Gustafson, 50
Charles A. Neal, 50
Victor B. Quinn, 50
Iron Wkrs., Shopmen No. 509
(62)
Walter L. Hill, 31
Herbert M. Olson, 31
Laborers, So. Calif. Dist.
Council of (2)
Henry C. Rohrbach, 1
W. Lloyd Leiby, 1
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 84
(272)
Fermin Alvarez, 272
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 96
(181)
Fannie Borax, 61
Kathryn Davis, 60
Ruth Porbert, 60
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 97
(272)
Mario Arriaga, 272
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No.
445 (100)
Sigmund Arywitz, 100
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No.
482 (225)
Ben Yagerman, 225
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No.
496 (225)
Honey Lyons, 113
Alfred Schieder, 112
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 512
(109)
Thelma West, 109
Lathers No. 42 (184)
C. J. Haggerty, 92
C. W. Flanders, 92
Lathers No. 42-A (1100)
Paul Serkin, 1100
Lathers, So. Calif. Dist. Council
(2)
C. B. Gariss, 1
Ivan Buck, 1
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Wkrs.
No. 52 (300)
Floyd M. Buckalew, 150
David O. Colley, 150
Laundry Workers Joint
Council No. 2 (2)
Eddie Maney, 1
Laundry, Linen Supply & Dry
Cleaning Drivers No. 928 (500)
Joseph Caramagno, 250
John Leggieri, 250
Lino., Carpet & Soft Tile Wkrs.
No. 1247 (742)
Rudy Mangel, 742
Los Angeles City
Employees No. 119 (54)
Carol Jarnagin, 54
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. No.
2288 (3744)
Wm. H. Knight, 624
Nick G. Cordil, 624
Thomas H. Preston, 624
Carnie L. Renfrew, 624
John T. Smith, 624
Andrew A. Shubin, 624
Mailers No. 9 (291)
Wilbur J. Bassett, 291
Meat Cutters No. 421 (2272)
Glenn Gilbreath, 758
Geo. M. Swan, 757
Lake U. Ward, 757
Meat & Provision Drivers No.
626 (520)
A. J. Menard, 260
Mike M. Grancich, 260
Metal Trades Council of South-
ern Calif. (2)
A. J. Timmons, 1
Miscellaneous Empls. No. 440
(1861)
Harvey Lundschen, 373
John L. Cooper, 372
Wm. Rushing, 372
Dale Bradford, 372
Fred Felix, 372
M. P. Projectionists No. 150 (648)
Geo J. Schafer, 324
Magnus Nielsen, 324

- Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403 (54)
John T. Gardner, 54
- Musicians No. 47 (4145)
G. R. Hennon, 1381
A. J. Rando, 1382
Kelly Shugart, 1382
- Newspaper Pressmen No. 18 (380)
T. Q. McCollem, 190
James Collins, 190
- Office Employees No. 30 (250)
John W. Doolittle, 65
Winnifred Ranford, 65
Lorraine Gasper, 60
Lacy Pelfrey, 60
- Oper. Engineers No. 12 (5100)
R. B. Bronson, 850
Albert Butcher, 850
Wm. C. Carroll, 850
P. A. Judd, 850
J. R. Groom, 850
Todd Smith, 850
- Painters No. 116 (1381)
Henry J. Baszozowsky, 691
Donald F. Richards, 690
- Painters No. 434 (305)
C. F. Sullivan, 152
Clarence M. Scott, 153
- Painters No. 1348 (250)
Robert Andrews, 125
Max Cherin, 125
- Painters No. 36, Dist. Council (2)
O. T. Satre, 1
Julius Bence, 1
- Paint Makers No. 1232 (203)
Paul H. Nicely, 203
- Paper Handlers No. 3 (80)
Preston Wilson, 80
- Photo Engravers No. 32 (400)
Olin G. Voss, 400
- Pipe Trades, So. Calif.
Dist. Council No. 16 (2)
V. D. McGonagle, 1
- Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 2 (872)
Fred Humes, 175
C. F. Chamberlain, 175
Wm. Pande, 174
John Felicillo, 174
Glen Milliron, 174
- Plasterers & Cement Masons
Dist. Council (2)
Ben A. Martinez, 1
- Plumbers No. 78 (550)
Walter A. Bertelsen, 275
William B. Hall, 275
- Post Office Clerks No. 64 (400)
Al Aron, 200
John W. MacKay, 200
- Printing Pressmen No. 78 (550)
Clarence G. Smith, 138
Harry C. Stark, 138
Preston T. Wilson, 137
Frank Calderone, 137
- Printing Specialties & Paper Converters No. 388 (1000)
Don McLaughan, 167
Margaret Jane Browning, 167
Art Perez, 167
Walter J. Turner, 167
Edward Balsz, 166
Susan D. Adams, 166
- Printing Trades Allied Councils, Southern Calif. Conference of (2)
George E. Smith, 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 Painters No. 323 (112)
A. Raymond Swett, 112
- Railway Carmen No. 601 (360)
Pat Commore, 360
- Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416 (150)
Frank Vaughn, 150
- Retail Clerks No. 770 (6363)
C. Gus DeSilva, 1591
Carroll Weathers, 1591
Robert Madray, 1591
Ted Lambert, 1590
- Retail Milk Drivers No. 441 (1894)
Wm. E. Nisscn, 316
James E. Prange, 316
Frank Mormino, 316
Patrick Kitching, 316
R. L. Warren, 315
Henry Starr, 315
- Roofers No. 36 (693)
C. Ed. Young, 693
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 (3238)
Dan T. Johnston, 1080
Carliss L. Rios, 1079
Wm. F. Roy, 1079
- Shinglers No. 1125 (66)
Roy Nelson, 66
- Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 831 (125)
Julius L. Bence, 125
- Sportswear & Cotton Garment Wkrs. No. 266 (500)
John Ulene, 167
Bessie Bayer, 167
Mary Louise Perez, 166
- Sprinkler Fitters No. 709 (210)
John R. Ladika, 105
Frank W. Staley, 105
- Stage Empls. No. 33 (218)
Carl G. Cooper, 218
- Stationary Operating Engineers No. 501 (513)
R. W. Tucker, 256
Burt Alexander, 257
- Steel, Paper House, Chemical Drivers No. 578 (200)
Howard L. Barker, 67
Raymond Nye, 67
Edwin T. McBride, 66
- Street, Elect. Rwy & M. C. Empls. No. 1277 (1090)
Victor E. Munyer, 364
Andrew J. Mier, 363
Henry B. Mann, 363
- Structural Iron Workers No. 433 (272)
Ralph Larkin, 68
Robt. E. Freiling, 68
Frank L. Wallace, 68
Chas. S. Noble, 68
- Teachers No. 1021 (136)
Linnea Alexander, 68
Mae Myers, 68
- Teamsters Joint Council No. 42 (2)
Paul D. Jones, 1
C. W. Chapman, 1
- Typographical No. 174 (1436)
Henry E. Clemens, 359
Sieg Grohse, 359
Harry J. Lamb, 359
V. E. MacCarter, 359
- United Garment Workers No. 125 (500)
Adele V. Sterling, 250
Lucy Bricker, 250
- Van Storage & Furniture Drivers No. 389 (724)
Charles F. Naccarato, 724
- Waiters No. 17 (2350)
Edward Simpson, 1175
Charles Stirner, 1175
- Waitresses No. 639 (3454)
Marie O'Keefe, 576
Evelyn Murphy, 576
Mae Stoneman, 576
Grace Finnigan, 576
Mary Pilgram, 575
Clara Gurney, 575
- Whse. Delivery Drivers & Salesmen No. 848 (2716)
Leslie Beard, 453
Thos. L. Pitts, 453
G. F. Hendricks, 453
Hugh Williams, 453
Dave Kent, 452
Gay Lilleflore, 452
- Wholesale Dairy & Ice Cream Drivers No. 306 (500)
Charlie Powers, 100
Henry A. Merritt, 100
Daniel B. Peters, 100
Clyde E. Watson, 100
Harry Young, 100
- Window Cleaners No. 349 (125)
Hugo E. Stock, 125
- Women's Union Label League No. 36 (2)
Irene Burgoon, 1
- LOS NIETOS**
Brick & Clay Wkrs. No. 824 (132)
Fern Martin, 132
- LOYALTON**
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. No. 2695 (255)
L. P. Cahill, 255
- MARTINEZ**
Building & Construction Trades Council (2)
Howard Reed, 1
S. J. Minerva, 1
Carpenters No. 2046 (300)
George H. Wise, 300
- Central Labor Council (2)
Freda Roberts, 1
Hugh Caudel, 1
- Construction Laborers No. 324 (1181)
John A. Cespuaglio, 197
Robert A. Skidmore, 197
Ronald D. Wright, 197
Clarence C. Cowell, 197
Herbert J. Shoup, 197
Ross K. Miller, 196
- Painters No. 741 (200)
Elmer A. Oliver, 100
Jerry Kelleher, 100
- Plumbers No. 159 (362)
William H. Dimler, 362
- Teamsters No. 315 (1968)
Erle E. Carter, 656
Norman Harvey, 656
Howard Reed, 656
- MARYSVILLE**
Central Labor Council (2)
Herbert W. Howell, 1
General Teamsters No. 137 (1250)
Herbert W. Howell, 1250
- MAYWOOD**
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148 (218)
Robert T. Young, 73
R. C. Winters, 73
Neil Morrison, 72
- MILL VALLEY**
Carpenters No. 1710 (257)
N. B. Campbell, 85
Dick Barry, 86
George Bolles, 86
- MODESTO**
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)
R. L. Cloward, 1
- Cannery Workers No. 748 (400)
H. C. Torreano, 133
Wesley M. King, 133
Rudy Tham, 134
- Carpenters No. 1235 (568)
D. L. Meyers, 568
- Central Labor Council (2)
Blanche Matthews, 1
- Culinary Wkrs. No. 542 (901)
Ray Berry, 450
Ruth Berry, 451
- Hod Carriers, Bldg. & Const. Laborers No. 1130 (316)
Stuart Scofield, 158
Tony Azevedo, 158

- Painters No. 317 (176)
Bert Castle, 176
- Plasterers & Cement Masons
No. 429 (78)
C. Al Green, 78
- Plumbers & Steamfitters
No. 437 (181)
Edwin Drum, 61
R. L. Cloward, 60
Richard Rogers, 60
- Teamsters No. 386 (1700)
Alfred Anderson, 566
George Merman, 567
W. J. Kiser, 567
- Theatrical Stage & M. P. Oper-
ators No. 564 (54)
Ervin Fetzer, 54
- MONROVIA**
- Electrical Wkrs. No. B-1008
(380)
James D. Quillinan, 380
- MONTEREY**
- Carpenters No. 1323 (929)
W. E. Booker, 465
Tom Stone, 464
- Fish Cannery Workers of the
Pacific (937)
Joseph Perry, Jr., 468
Lester A. Caveny, 469
- Hod Carriers & Common
Laborers No. 690 (296)
George E. Jenkins, 296
- Seine & Line Fisherman (300)
John Crivello, 300
- NAPA**
- Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.
No. 753 (279)
Ernest E. Collicutt, 139
Stella M. Collicutt, 140
- Building & Construction
Trades Council (2)
Fred Schoonmaker, 1
Frank Uhlman, 1
- Carpenters No. 2114 (378)
Fred Schoonmaker, 189
Geo. Solomon, 189
- Central Labor Council (2)
George A. Solomon, 1
Dell Jones, 1
- Hod Carriers & General
Laborers No. 371 (280)
Dell Jones, 56
Frank Ullman, 56
Jesse O. Payne, 56
Fred Daddi, 56
W. W. Jinks, 56
- Hospital Empls. No. 174,
Calif. State (64)
Crystal Eggleston, 32
Charles Tibbils, 32
- United Garment Wkrs.
No. 137 (159)
Elno Church, 79
Joyce Ortiz, 80
- United Garment Wkrs. No.
197 (235)
Dorothy Bell, 235
- OAKLAND**
- Allied Printing Trades
Council (2)
R. H. Harris, 1
- Auto & Ship Painters No.
1176 (228)
Leslie K. Moore, 114
Fred J. Campbell, 114
- Automotive Machinists No.
1546 (456)
E. H. Vernon, 152
A. J. Hayes, 152
M. F. Damas, 152
- Bakers No. 119 (654)
Wm. Wagner, 654
- Bakers, Ninth District Council
(2)
Henry Bartosh, 1
- Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432
(682)
Les Benham, 341
Lester Summerfield, 341
- Barbers No. 134 (445)
C. A. Silva, 223
S. J. Olsen, 222
- Bartenders No. 52 (1354)
James F. Murphy, 271
Steven J. Revilak, 271
John F. Quinn, 271
Harry P. Gardner, 271
Robert McElroy, 270
- Boilermakers No. 39 (568)
Walter A. Horne, 284
John B. Lynch, 284
- Bricklayers No. 8 (200)
James Purvis, 100
N. Vandembrogen, 100
- Bldg. & Const. Trades Council
(2)
J. L. Childers, 1
J. S. Miller, 1
- Building Service Empls.
No. 18 (867)
W. Douglas Geldert, 217
Edna E. Lallement, 217
Victor C. Brand, 217
Benjamin J. Tusi, 216
- Butchers No. 120 (1227)
Allen Coe, 409
Don Finnie, 409
S. E. Thornton, 409
- Cannery Workers No. 750
(4211)
Vernon L. Pankey, 4211
- Carpenters No. 36 (2393)
J. C. Dial, 399
L. B. Flanigan, 399
Wm. Wentling, 399
Leon Vannier, 399
Herman Sharp, 399
Winfred Baggett, 398
- Carpenters No. 1473 (575)
Geo. R. Price, 288
U. S. Grant, 287
- Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile
Wkrs. No. 1290 (181)
Glenn A. McIntire, 91
Charles J. Garoni, 90
- Central Labor Council (2)
Robert S. Ash, (1)
Edwin A. Clancy, 1
- Cleaners & Dye House Wkrs.
No. 23 (625)
Russell R. Crowell, 312
Mike Arnold, 313
- Clerks & Lumber Handlers
No. 939 (75)
Joseph M. Souza, 75
- Construction & General
Laborers No. 304 (1818)
Paul L. Jones, 303
Jay Johnson, 303
O. B. Oas, 303
Harry W. Lago, 303
Charles Rogers, 303
Howard W. Bostwick, 303
- Cooks No. 228 (2000)
H. J. Badger, 400
Jack Faber, 400
Pat Sander, 400
Art Leischman, 400
Harry Goodrich, 400
- Culinary Alliance
No. 31 (3617)
Edrie Wright, 603
Lucky Kenney, 603
Alex Sulek, 603
Cora Vincent, 603
Patricia Acalin, 603
Jody Kerrigan, 602
- Department & Specialty Store
Empls. No. 1265 (945)
Alvin W. Kidder, 945
- Dining Car Cooks & Waiters
No. 456 (200)
T. W. Anderson, 100
C. E. Brown, 100
- Electrical Wkrs. No. B-595
(1250)
E. F. Boyle, 209
Jerry Donahue, Jr., 209
Karl Eggers, 208
J. H. Kurt, 208
S. E. Rockwell, 208
Robert Weis, 208
- Electrical Wkrs. No. 1245 (700)
Ronald T. Weakley, 175
George L. Rice, 175
L. L. Mitchell, 175
Eugene Hastings, 175
- Federated Fire Fighters
of Calif. (862)
A. E. Albertoni, 215
L. DeVecchio, 215
E. F. McNamara, 216
S. H. Shawver, 216
- Garage & Ser. Station Empls.
No. 78 (300)
Wm. F. York, 75
C. F. Roach, 75
W. J. Bovie, 75
P. T. Smythe, 75
- General Warehousemen No.
853 (875)
W. D. Nicholas, 218
Frank M. Farró, 219
Joseph J. Betmon, 219
Thomas Connor, 219
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137
(82)
John Rooks, 82
- Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141
(325)
Gratalee Reese, 82
Elaine Alameida, 81
Jan Surina, 81
Dean Young, 81
- Government Empls. No. 1113
(91)
George W. Robinson, 46
William O. King, 45
- Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers
No. 166 (250)
Abel M. Silva, 125
William Norman, 125
- Iron Wkrs. No. 378 (200)
Morris K. Henry, 67
Mack Ray, 67
Wm. D. Hubbard, 66
George Taylor
- Iron Wkrs. No. 491 (200)
Ira Lawson, 100
Frank Silva, 100
- Lathers No. 88 (187)
Rex B. Pritchard, 187
- Laundry Wkrs. No. 2 (750)
Eddie Maney, 188
Walter East, 188
Harold Green, 187
Millie Castelluccio, 187
- Milk Wagon Drivers No.
302 (600)
Albert Brown, 100
Peter Josepfs, 100
Raymond Cirimeli, 100
Harry Powell, 100
Robert Genesini, 100
Willard Nelson, 100
- Moving Picture Opers.
No. 169 (98)
Al Daul, 49
Irving S. Cohn, 49
- Newspaper & Periodical
Drivers No. 96 (285)
Edwin A. Clancy, 285
- Nursesmen, Gardners &
Florists, No. 300 (87)
Kay Nakano, 87
- Office Empls. No. 29 (1059)
Marilyn E. Anglin, 176
Raymond R. Colliver, 176
Lillian Elner, 176
Richard K. Groulx, 177
John B. Kinnick, 177
Kay Letkey, 177

Painters No. 127 (874)
 L. Kessell, 146
 John Mathis, 146
 Edgar Gulbransen, 146
 Sven Forsberg, 146
 Al King, 145
 H. S. Rutledge, 145
 Painters Dist. Council No. 16
 (2)
 Leslie K. Moore, 1
 Clarence Vezey, 1
 Paint Makers No. 1101 (115)
 Jack Kopke, 38
 Peter Ceremello, 39
 Lee Stanley, 38
 Plasterers No. 112 (109)
 C. Sprinkle, 109
 Printing Pressmen No. 125
 (200)
 Donald R. Gardner, 100
 Fred Brooks, 100
 Printing Specialties & Paper
 Products No. 382 (1400)
 John G. Ferro, 467
 Ted Ahl, 467
 Marshal Smith, 466
 Retail Food Clerks No. 870
 (1200)
 Charles F. Jones, 200
 Vincent J. Calin, 200
 Harris C. Wilkin, 200
 Kenneth L. Exley, 200
 George Read, 200
 Robert S. Ash, 200
 Roofers No. 81 (250)
 Arthur Sagala, 125
 William Phalanger, 125
 School Empls. No. 257 (182)
 Homer Stevens, 91
 Fred Venturi, 91
 Sheet Metal Wkrs. No. 216 (500)
 Lloyd Child, 125
 Joseph F. Pruss, 125
 Robert E. Quinn, 125
 J. Earl Cook, 125
 Sheet Metal Wkrs. No. 355 (200)
 Aaron R. Stewart, 67
 Vernon C. Hall, 67
 Henry Dagnea, 66
 Shipyard & Marine Shop
 Laborers No. 886 (654)
 T. E. George, 327
 W. B. Fredericks, 327
 Sleeping Car Porters (218)
 C. L. Dellums, 218
 Steamfitters No. 342 (479)
 Jim Martin, 80
 Bill Weber, 80
 James E. O'Donnell, 80
 Earl Gibson, 80
 C. D. Gibbon, 80
 Robert Carr, 79
 Street Carmen No. 192 (1536)
 Fred V. Stambaugh, 512
 T. R. Letkey, 512
 Emil Scala, 512
 Teachers No. 771 (96)
 Ed. M. Ross, 48
 Harold Redding, 48
 Teamsters No. 70 (6681)
 Frank A. DeMartini, 1114
 Cy Stulting, 1114
 Robert Decker, 1114
 Wm. Cabral, 1113
 Wm. Rodgers, 1113
 Henry J. White, 1113
 Theatrical Empls. No.
 B-82 (109)
 Joe Connelly, 109
 Theatrical Janitors No. 121 (94)
 Frank Louis Figone, 94
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 107 (54)
 John F. Craig, 27
 F. N. Miller, 27
 Typographical No. 36 (461)
 R. H. Harris, 231
 Jack Jasper, 230
 Typographical Unions, Calif.
 Conference of (2)
 William B. Swenson, 1

Welders & Burners No. 681
 (300)
 C. W. Huddleston, 150
 Robert H. Brightman, 150

OROVILLE

Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.
 No. 654 (331)
 Edward A. Doyle, 165
 Roberta B. Doyle, 166
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Virginia L. Davis, 1
 E. A. Doyle, 1

PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914 (120)
 Rafael Canete, 120
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 668
 (662)
 Ervin B. Schulta, 662

PASADENA

Carpenters No. 769 (1358)
 Ben V. Doda, 1358
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Arthur K. Hutchings, 1
 Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders
 No. 531 (1277)
 Hilton Porter, 639
 Edith Glenn, 638
 Meat Cutters No. 439 (284)
 Lee Johnson, 142
 Ray Hollingsworth, 142
 Painters No. 92 (654)
 Thomas Prophet, 327
 William Law, 327
 School Dist. Empls. No.
 606 (117)
 Arthur K. Hutchings, 117

PETALUMA

Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.
 No. 271 (275)
 Earl P. Byars, 275
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Earl P. Byars, 1

PITTSBURG

Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.
 No. 822 (700)
 Benny Wagner, 350
 Alma Pezzatti, 350
 Plasterers & Cement Masons,
 No. 825 (68)
 W. E. Robbie, 68

POMONA

Central Labor Council (2)
 Edwin M. Greenwald, 1
 Ira W. Malton, 1
 Painters & Decorators No. 979
 (373)
 Herbert C. Evetts, 187
 Sam K. Williams, 186
 Retail Clerks Assn. No. 1428
 (488)
 Edwin M. Greenwald, 244
 Edna M. Greenwald, 244

REDDING

Central Labor Council (2)
 Kenneth Little, 1
 Charles R. McDermott, 1
 Culinary Wkrs. No. 470 (500)
 Chas. R. McDermott, 500
 Hod Carriers & Com. Lab.
 No. 961 (43)
 Delbert Hansen, 43
 Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.
 No. 2608 (1065)
 Kenneth R. Little, 533
 Emmett A. Ratty, 532

REDLANDS

Electrical Wkrs. Council No.
 20 (2)
 E. F. McLennan, 1

REDONDO BEACH

Carpenters No. 1478 (769)
 Dale H. Keys, 192
 William C. Steele, 192
 Frank Stimac, Jr., 192
 Thomas R. Mcans, 193

RESEDA

Carpenters No. 844 (989)
 P. J. Starr, 165
 Lewis W. Howard, 165
 Wm. T. Hopkins, 165
 Edward C. Charlson, 165
 James W. Saper, 165
 John W. Joslin, 164

RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508 (54)
 Hugh Caudl, 54
 Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.
 No. 595 (1708)
 D. E. Robinette, 427
 Bernice A. Cooper, 427
 Mary R. Sullivan, 427
 Clarence P. Moitoza, 427
 Boilermakers No. 513 (254)
 Ernest M. King, 63
 John Gauny, 63
 George Hawley, 64
 Clifton Dorris, 64
 Carpenters No. 642 (943)
 H. E. Cecil, 943
 Electrical Wkrs. No. B-302 (696)
 Thomas J. Ryan, 232
 Arthur G. Mainini, 232
 Richard S. Boucher, 232
 Fabricated Metal & Enamcl-
 ware Wkrs. No. 18524 (137)
 Augustine Rodriguez, 68
 Gilbert R. Bjerke, 69
 Office Empls. No. 243 (160)
 Freda Roberts, 160

RIVERSIDE

Bldg. & Constr. Trades
 Council (2)
 Robert F. Willsey, 1
 Fred Snyder, 1
 Carpenters No. 235 (702)
 C. A. Beckman, 351
 J. L. Brooks, 351
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Burnell W. Phillips, 1
 Hod Carriers & Com.
 Laborers No. 1184 (795)
 Sam L. Hefley, 159
 Robert Robinson, 159
 Dewey Franklin, 159
 Olaf Olson, 159
 H. R. Cotner, 159
 Painters, Dist. Council
 No. 48 (2)
 Sam K. Williams, 1
 James H. Blackburn, 1
 Retail Clerks No. 1167 (800)
 Ted Phillips, 400
 Geo. R. Butler, 400

ROSEVILLE

Central Labor Council (2)
 James P. O'Reilly, 1

SACRAMENTO

Bakers & Confectionery Wkrs.
 No. 85 (642)
 Henry Barton, 642
 Bartenders No. 600 (600)
 W. G. Victor, 300
 Jack Hubert, 300
 Bookbinders No. 35 (68)
 Robert I. Ennis, 68
 Building & Const. Trades
 Council (2)
 James T. Harvey, 1
 Butchers No. 498 (682)
 Roy Mack, 682
 Calif. State Employees Council
 No. 56 (2)
 Jesse Johnston, 1

Cannery Wkrs. & Warehousemen No. 857 (3868)
 Harry Finks, 1289
 Geo. Cole, 1289
 Mike Elorduy, 1290
 Carpenters No. 586 (2152)
 Jerome B. Furniss, 1076
 Milford B. Bryant, Jr., 1076
 Carpenters, Dist. Council (2)
 J. B. Russell, 1
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Harry Finks, 1
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters & Helpers No. 150 (3842)
 Ray A. Flint, 1281
 Albert A. Marty, 1281
 Willis Thatcher, 1280
 Const. & Gen. Laborers No. 185 (500)
 Harry Sherman, 166
 Dave L. Russell, 167
 Wm. R. Brickell, 167
 Cooks No. 683 (571)
 Barney Jackson, 571
 County Employees No. 146 (109)
 James L. McCormack, 109
 Electrical Wkrs. B-340 (272)
 Charles H. Crawford, 91
 Jack Galvin, 91
 Arthur W. Taylor, 90
 Electrical Wkrs., No. Calif. Joint Conference of (2)
 V. L. Breuillot, 1
 W. J. Barrett, 1
 Industrial Relations Empls. No. 1031, Calif. Dept. (56)
 Edward M. Smyth, 56
 Iron Workers No. 118 (200)
 C. R. Burton, 200
 Iron Wkrs. Bay Dist. Council (2)
 E. M. Woods, 1
 Lathers No. 109 (80)
 Robert H. Worthy, 80
 Laundry Wkrs. & Dry Cleaners No. 75 (400)
 Lillian Smith, 400
 Miscellaneous Employees No. 393 (666)
 Ralph P. Gross, 666
 M. P. Projectionists No. 252 (50)
 W. R. Federolf, 50
 Painters No. 487 (375)
 Walter R. Morris, 375
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447 (300)
 William M. Francis, 300
 Printing Pressmen No. 60 (100)
 Cal J. Doggett, 100
 Retail Clerks No. 588 (890)
 James F. Alexander, 297
 Howard Bramson, 297
 Wynn C. Plank, 296
 Sheet Metal Wkrs. No. 162 (313)
 James C. Luke, 313
 Stage Empls. No. 50 (54)
 Glenn Thornton, 54
 State Janitors No. 1318 (50)
 J. L. McCormack, 50
 Teachers, Calif. State Federation of (2)
 J. Paul McGinnis, 1
 Ben Rust, 1
 Theatre Empls. No. B-66 (109)
 Steve Newman, 55
 Evelyn E. Stickels, 54
 Typographical No. 46 (250)
 W. B. Swenson, 250
 Waiters & Waitresses No. 561 (775)
 Lilas Jones, 775
 Wholesale Plumbing House Empls. No. 447A (92)
 J. T. Minear, 92

SALINAS

Carpenters No. 925 (478)
 Harvey B. Baldwin, 478
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Harvey Baldwin, 1
 Alfred J. Clark, 1

Gen. Teamsters & Whsmen No. 890 (540)
 William G. Kenyon, 270
 Niels Pedersen, 270
 Hotel, Restaurant Empls. & Bartenders No. 355 (335)
 Alfred J. Clark, 335
 Plumbers & Pipe Fitters No. 503
 E. R. Arbuckle, 100

SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253 (114)
 Harry Neumen, 114
 Carpenters No. 944 (1744)
 C. Haggerty, 872
 W. K. Chaney, 872
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Earl Wilson, 1
 Sam Simpkin, 1
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 467 (625)
 Stewart B. Mason, 209
 Chester F. Stein, 208
 Anthony Verdone, 208
 Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders No. 535 (1131)
 Louis J. Rees, 283
 Arzula Rees, 283
 Fred A. Wagner, 283
 Carl Peel, 282
 Electrical Wkrs. No. 477 (240)
 John M. Carney, 240
 Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 783 (863)
 Elmer J. Doran, 144
 Walter Neff, 144
 J. A. Huffstutler, 144
 Ray M. Wilson, 144
 James McGraw, 144
 Augustine Acuna, 143
 Lathers No. 252 (158)
 Ivan Lee Buck, 158
 M. P. Projectionists No. 577 (54)
 Robert G. W. Bennett, 27
 H. E. Reynolds, 27
 Office Employees No. 83 (50)
 Burnell W. Phillips, 50
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 364 (336)
 Vernon Hebard, 168
 Charles Mautz, 168
 Sales Drivers & Dairy Empls. No. 166 (200)
 Sam Simpkin, 100
 S. P. Thomason, 100
 Theatrical Stage Empls. No. 614 (54)
 Lester F. Harris, 27
 Tom New, 27

SAN DIEGO

Bldg. & Const. Trades Council (2)
 W. J. DeBrunner, 1
 M. J. Collins, 1
 Building Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 36 (1000)
 C. Wernsman, 1000
 Butchers No. 229 (1000)
 Max J. Osslo, 250
 J. B. McFaden, Jr., 250
 Ray Jackson, 250
 Louis S. Ecker, 250
 Carpenters No. 1296 (1784)
 Wm. Walker, 298
 S. K. Hiatt, 298
 Archie Mackellar, 297
 Guy Duncan, 297
 L. E. Ragsdale, 297
 J. W. Parker, 297
 Carpenters No. 1571 (928)
 Fred Bender, 928
 Carpenters, Dist. Council (2)
 Fred L. Applegate, 1
 Carpt. Lino. & Resilient Tile Wkrs. No. 1711 (158)
 Robert H. Rees, 158
 Central Labor Council (2)
 John W. Quimby, 1
 C. O. Taylor, 1

Electrical Wkrs. No. B-465 (550)
 Vernon W. Hughes, 275
 Raymond A. Black, 275
 Electrical Wkrs. No. B-569 (1000)
 J. O. Schulz, 500
 M. J. Collins, 500
 Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific (2000)
 Lester Balinger, 667
 Jack Tarantino, 667
 Antoinette Landowsky, 666
 Floorlayers No. 2074 (162)
 Wm. A. McLeod, 162
 Government Empls. No. 1054 (157)
 Howard Shryock, 52
 Stewart S. Shea, 52
 Claude W. Holmes, 53
 Government Empls. No. 1474 (58)
 E. J. Newton, 58
 Hod Carriers No. 89 (3302)
 R. R. Richardson, 550
 John P. Felix, 551
 Wallace Armstrong, 551
 Rosendo Cota, 550
 Solomon Johnson, 550
 James Sampson, 550
 Millmen No. 2020 (570)
 C. O. Taylor, 285
 Albert Packard, 285
 M. P. Projectionists No. 297 (92)
 Edward H. Dowell, 92
 Office Employees, Calif. Council (2)
 Max J. Krug, 1
 Phyllis Mitchell, 1
 Painters No. 333 (672)
 Wm. K. Burke, 135
 H. C. Baker, 135
 Frank Harmon, 134
 Edwin D. Larsen, 134
 M. B. Mayfield, 134
 Retail Clerks No. 1222 (454)
 Phil J. Scott, 454
 Roofers No. 45 (146)
 Leonard A. Hepp, 146
 Roofers No. 553 (97)
 Wm. Rae, 48
 Orville Anderson, 49
 Stationary Engineers No. 526 (200)
 O. H. Williamson, 100
 William S. Huston, 100
 Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Warehousemen No. 542 (500)
 John Quimby, 500
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122 (50)
 Thomas F. McGillin, 50

SAN FRANCISCO

American Guild of Variety Artists (54)
 Phil Downing, 27
 Vincent Silk, 27
 Apartment & Hotel Empls. No. 14 (500)
 Russell R. Dreyer, 125
 James A. Sturgeon, 125
 John J. Rowan, 125
 Thomas Loughran, 125
 Asbestos Wkrs. No. 16 (150)
 Ray P. Grist, 50
 M. F. Chase, 50
 L. J. Striethorst, 50
 Auto Drivers & Dem. No. 960 (208)
 Gerry A. Rhodes, 208
 Automotive Warehousemen No. 241 (250)
 T. E. Olsen, 125
 W. J. McKeon, 125
 Bakery Wagon Drs. & Salesmen No. 484 (961)
 Wendell J. Phillips, 241
 Clarence J. Walsh, 240
 Thomas J. Espy, 240
 Joseph E. Davis, 240

- Barbers No. 148 (995)
 Noel Clement, 165
 Jos. H. Honey, 166
 M. C. Isaksen, 166
 James A. Cramp, 166
 Frances Carney, 166
 Elmer W. Caton, 166
- Bartenders No. 41 (2985)
 Royal R. Kenny, 497
 Arthur Dougherty, 497
 Cornelius Van Der Meer, 497
 Martin T. Hernan, 498
 Wm. T. Holloway, 498
 Wm. G. Walsh, 498
- Bay Cities Metal Trades Council (2)
 A. T. Wynn, 1
 Thomas A. Rotell, 1
- Bill Posters & Billers No. 44 (50)
 Loyal H. Gilmour, 25
 E. A. Brundage, 25
- Blacksmiths & Helpers No. 168 (300)
 J. J. Harrington, 150
 I. M. Hind, 150
- Boilermakers No. 6 (1090)
 E. P. Rainbow, 364
 O. J. Becker, 363
 A. McLennan, 363
- Bookbinders No. 31-125 (450)
 Fred Dettmering, 90
 Frank Gorrebeeck, 90
 William S. Hogan, 90
 Christine Mitchell, 90
 Andrew Laird, 90
- Bookbinders, Calif. Conference of (2)
 Wm. S. Hogan, 1
 Fred Dettmering, 1
- Bottlers No. 896 (1500)
 Edward R. Costello, 300
 Phil M. Schoeser, 300
 George H. Schlicht, 300
 Anton J. Ziegler, 300
 F. Long, 300
- Brewery Drivers No. 888 (500)
 Tony Ricci, 500
- Brewers, Maltsters & Yeast Wkrs. No. 893 (700)
 Walter J. Gillies, 350
 Frank J. Mayer, 350
- Building & Const. Trades Council (2)
 A. F. Mailloux, 1
 J. L. Hogg, 1
- Building & Const. Trades Council, California State (2)
 Otto E. Never, 1
 James F. Ward, 1
- Bldg. Material & Construction Teamsters No. 216 (363)
 Henry P. Schwab, 90
 John E. Moore, Sr., 91
 James F. Ward, 91
 Irving W. Bell, 91
- Butchers, Western Fed. (2)
 M. Guerra, 1
- Carpenters No. 22 (2500)
 John J. Welsh, 833
 Robt. J. Cairns, 834
 Louis Magersill, 833
- Carpenters No. 483 (1088)
 Alfred A. Figone, 1088
- Carpenters No. 2164 (779)
 James Gill, 390
 William Benn, 389
- Carpenters, Bay Counties Dist. Council (2)
 C. R. Bartalini, 1
 Clement A. Clancy, 1
- Carpenters, Calif. State Council of (2)
 J. F. Cambiano, 1
 E. T. Aronson, 1
- Cement Masons No. 580 (335)
 Joseph Silvestro, Jr., 335
- Central Labor Council (2)
 Frances Zielinski, 1
 Andy Ahern, 1
- Chemical Workers No. 466 (6)
 Edmund J. Sandifer, 3
 Harley Swander, 3
- Chauffeurs No. 265 (2250)
 George Kelly, 1125
 Ernest M. L. Lotti, 1125
- Cleaning & Dye House Wkrs. No. 7 (500)
 Henry M. Romiguere, 100
 Albina Baker, 100
 Carrie Murphy, 100
 Kathleen Novak, 100
 Ray Petersen, 100
- Cloakmakers No. 8 (300)
 Jack Taub, 150
 Vera M. Fidler, 150
- Commission Market Drivers No. 280 (300)
 Silvio Giannini, 150
 Vern Cannon, 150
- Const. & Gen. Laborers No. 261 (1090)
 John Keane, 181
 Sam Capriolo, 181
 Adolph F. Traversaro, 182
 Michael Cremin, 182
 John Casey, 182
 J. L. Roche, 182
- Cooks No. 44 (2988)
 C. T. McDonough, 498
 Wm. Kilpatrick, 498
 Joe Belardi, 498
 Fred Heindl, 498
 Wm. Phillips, 498
 Al Mason, 498
- Coppersmiths No. 438 (75)
 Robert E. Mogel, 75
- David Scannell Club Inc., No. 798 (1626)
 James J. Woods, 326
 Robert F. Callahan, 325
 Bernard Lenhart, 325
 Daniel T. Driscoll, 325
 Frank P. Blackburn, 325
- Dental Technicians of No. Calif. No. 24116 (68)
 Lew C. Blix, 68
- Dressmakers No. 101 (300)
 Jennie Matyas, 150
 Amy Williams, 150
- Electrical Wkrs. No. 6 (1090)
 Charles J. Foehn, 363
 Ralph Bell, 363
 Merritt Snyder, 364
- Elevator Constructors No. 8 (150)
 Frank J. Murphy, 150
- Elevator Operators & Starters No. 117 (300)
 Philip J. Deredi, 150
 S. C. Spencer, 150
- Engineers, Architects & Draftsmen No. 11 (105)
 Jay M. Hartman, 52
 Ivan Flamm, 53
- Film Exchange Empls. No. 17 (109)
 Anthony L. Noriega, 109
- Garment Cutters No. 45 (83)
 Andy Ahern, 83
- Glaziers & Glassworkers No. 718 (90)
 Michael F. Coll, 23
 Wm. Turner, 23
 Daniel F. Del Carlo, 22
 Joseph V. Coll, 22
- Govt. Empls. No. 634 (54)
 Louis R. Mooser, Jr., 27
 Raymond J. McGrath, 27
- Govt. Empls. No. 922 (77)
 John F. Condon, 77
- Government Employees No. 1152 (91)
 Charles M. Smith, 45
 Claude Walton, 46
- Government Empls. No. 1466 (18)
 Wallace I. Fruit, 9
 Mattie L. Cunningham, 9
- Government Employees, N. Calif. Council (2)
 Louis H. Mooser, Jr., 1
- Hospital & Institutional Wkrs. No. 250 (600)
 Joe Dotoli, 100
 Jimmy Murphy, 100
 Helen Hinds, 100
 Ketty Johnson, 100
 Al Hurson, 100
 Roland Powell, 100
- Hotel Service Wkrs. No. 283 (3138)
 Bertha Metro, 628
 Glenn Chaplin, 628
 Charles Dyrness, 628
 Robert Oliphant, 627
 Alberta Hubbard, 627
- Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers No. 440 (99)
 Mack Crosslin, 50
 Tony Candito, 49
- Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific (300)
 Roger L. Randall, 150
 Raoul A. Vincilione, 150
- Iron Wkrs. No. 377 (200)
 Roy McCrary, 66
 James Jensen, 67
 A. F. Mailloux, 67
- Jewelry Wkrs. No. 36 (150)
 Richard Parino, 50
 John Calamoneri, 50
 Douglas Kline, 50
- Laborers, No. Calif. Dist. Council (2)
 Harry Sherman, 1
 Chas. Robinson, 1
- Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213 (85)
 Henry Zacharin, 42
 Nathan Noss, 43
- Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256 (545)
 John F. Regan, 272
 William F. Vaughn, 273
- Laundry Wkrs. No. 26 (2600)
 Marjorie E. Dyke, 1300
 Lawrence R. Palacios, 1300
- Lumber Clerks & Lumbermen No. 2559 (511)
 Phil J. Maderia, 511
- Lumber and Sawmill Wkrs., Calif. State Council (2)
 Wm. H. Knight, 1
- Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs., Central Calif. Dist. Council (2)
 J. F. Reeves, 1
- Mailers No. 18 (200)
 John F. Kriese, 200
- Marine Cooks & Stewards (93)
 Wm. J. McCourt, 16
 John Sheppard, 16
 Jack Shea, 16
 Charles Copeland, 16
 Josef Nowicki, 15
 Don L. Rotan, 15
- Master Furniture Guild No. 1285 (400)
 Ernest J. Grewe, 200
 Lloyd Rea, 200
- Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90 (1309)
 Charles F. May, 1309
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (1285)
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