

Proceedings of

Seventh ANNUAL
CONVENTION
OF
CALIFORNIA
INDUSTRIAL
UNION COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 29 • DECEMBER 2

SPECIAL CONVENTION
TO ESTABLISH
CALIFORNIA CIO COPE

DECEMBER 1

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OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

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**OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
1956 EXECUTIVE BOARD**

President—Manuel Dias, UAW†
Secretary-Treasurer—John A. Despol, USA††

ACWA	Jerome Posner*
ALA	Theodore Brandt
ANG	Sam Eubanks*
ARA	Philip O'Rourke
BREWERY	Vacancy
CWA	E. A. King* and Gordon Laughland
GCEOC	Cornelius Pierre
INSURANCE	Frank Stack
IUE	Leroy Oleson
IUMSWA	William Hooe
IWA	John Laird
LIU	Geraldine Leshin
NABET	N. J. Greene
NMU	Peter Bocker
OCAW	Jack Bruhl* and Emmett O'Malley
TRANSPORT	Ray Crosby
TWUA	Neil Griffin
UAW	Clarence Stinson and DeWitt Stone*
UFW	Anthony Scardaci
UPW	Steve Ray
UPWA	John Janosco
URW	Herbert Wilson and Sam Pratt
URWDSE	Vacancy
USA	Robert Clark* and Joe Angelo
UTSEA	Irene Feight Evans
UWUA	Edward Shedlock*

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*Vice Presidents elected by Executive Board

FOREWORD

—Excerpts from the official Call to the Seventh Annual Convention

This year we meet as affiliates of the national AFL-CIO. Merger is an accomplished and historically significant fact on the national scene. Similarly, we are striving to consummate a merger on the state level that will be based on a far-sighted program of worthy long-range objectives in the economic, political and community affairs of our state and nation. And we are confident that an honorable, workable and effective merger agreement, consonant with the objectives and purposes of the AFL-CIO merger agreement and constitution, can be achieved in California.

— — —

In order for this to become a reality, it is necessary first to maintain unity of purpose within our own ranks. We are confident that this unity will be clearly and unmistakably displayed by the delegates assembled. Such unity can come only through democratic discussion which a labor convention offers. Then it is the responsibility for every delegate to carry the story back to his or her local union so that every single member becomes a part and has an understanding of the advance of organized labor in California through state merger.

— — —

—Excerpt from the Special Call to Special Convention to Establish California CIO COPE

The purpose of the convening of this special convention is to approve the establishment of California CIO COPE and to adopt a constitution for this newly established body. Establishment of California CIO COPE would bring into existence a new approach to endorsement policies and the responsibilities of affiliated bodies in the political activities and program of the California Industrial Union Council. The Executive Board believes it to be a necessary step that will help expedite the merger at the state level.

FIRST DAY — Thursday Morning Session

November 29, 1956

The Seventh Annual Constitutional Convention of the California Industrial Union Council convened in the Municipal Auditorium, Oakland, California, at 10:30 a.m., November 29, 1956, Mr. Daniel Flanagan, AFL-CIO Director, Region 22, presiding as Chairman.

Singing of National Anthem, led by Tom Connelly, OCAW 589; pledge of allegiance led by Chairman Flanagan; invocation by Rev. Harold N. Geistweit of the Lake Shore Avenue Baptist Church.

Chairman Flanagan introduced to the convention the officers and executive board members of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, with remarks by executive officer Robert Ash. Welcome remarks were extended by Gordon Laughland, President of the Greater Alameda Industrial Union Council, followed by remarks by Chairman Flanagan. The Temporary Chairman then turned the gavel over to President Manuel Dias.

President Dias called on Secretary-Treasurer John Despol to read the CALL to the Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council.

President Dias expressed convention thanks to Daniel Flanagan, and Robert Ash and other officers of the Central Labor Council for their cooperation in the past, and for attending the convention.

Excerpts from address by President Manuel Dias:

“As authorized by the Long Beach State CIO convention, a special merger committee was appointed. The committee consists of 10 members which includes the 7 vice presidents and the two top officers; also to broaden the base, the Board member from the Rubber Workers was included to make up the total of 10. The State Federation likewise set up a merger committee.

“Merger meetings were started last April and a series of meetings, totalling approximately ten days, were held. We were not naive enough to believe that simply setting up a committee and meeting together would mean that we could achieve a merger. We have two years; whether or not that amount of time will be sufficient is difficult to say. The State Federation has been in existence for some 54 years with certain policies and traditions. Within our own organization we have, in a short space of time, developed certain policies and traditions. Changes cannot be made overnight. We expect to have to give and take and also expect that there is going to be some give and take on their part, but as in negotiations in the plant, we know that you can't negotiate something in a matter of 10 days—the problems require time. You can't take two groups, throw them together, set a time limit and say you want them to come out with something—it's rather difficult.

“In the first few meetings we had to spend time getting acquainted. It was necessary that we have general discussion on what lay ahead . . . what we wanted to achieve. As mandated by our last convention, we outlined our proposals and submitted them to the State Federation merger committee. That brought considerable discussion. This all took time — approximately three-fourths of our meetings — in just getting our points

across . . . it was necessary for them to take these proposals back to their Board for discussion . . . It was not until the last days of our merger meetings that the State Federation committee was prepared to give us any type of answer to our proposals.

“Some of our basic proposals called for setting up a four top officer structure composed of a full time President, Secretary-Treasurer and two full time vice presidents. Up until the present time the set-up in the State Federation only consisted of one full time officer—the Secretary-Treasurer—who is also the executive officer of the State Federation . . . Our proposal to jump from one to four brought forth considerable discussion.

“Our second proposal was that our Executive Committee, which we know as our seven vice presidents, should be integrated with their 24-man executive council, to make a total of 31. The third proposal was to set up a General Board such as we have in our organization. This had never been the practice in their organization, and they could not see the need for a General Board and questioned as to what particular purpose it would serve. Again there was considerable discussion.

“The answer we received at the last meeting was that . . . initially there could be six vice presidents coming from the CIO . . . but they could see no need for a General Board . . . as a policy making body . . . We felt that by having four full-time officers with constitutionally prescribed duties there would be a better division of authority.

“There is also the problem of the method they use in setting up their Executive Board as compared to the method we use. Let me point out the method they use. The state is broken up into 15 geographical districts; each district, according to the number of members, is then entitled to ‘x’ number of Board members or, as they are known, Vice Presidents. For example, Los Angeles is entitled to 6, San Francisco 4, Alameda 2. They are selected by their convention; nominations are held and any delegate at the convention can nominate any one from any given district; then the convention as a whole elects the 24 vice presidents. The result has shown that too often not only one or two vice presidents come from a particular international union but possibly 4, 5 or 6, or even more being elected as vice presidents to their Executive Council. There is no limitation as to how many can come from each international union, whereas we have the policy of each international being entitled to one with the exception of the larger internationals which are entitled to two. We thought we could resolve this particular problem by recommending that at the founding convention the State Federation would elect 24 vice presidents on the same geographical basis as before and seven additional vice presidents would come from CIO unions. The only exception would be that seven vice presidents would be elected at-large and not from any particular union; that no international union, already represented among the 24 selected on a geographical basis, could again be represented by one of the seven. The Federation’s counterproposal was that they could not go along with that but would accept six vice presidents initially to be selected by CIO from any part of the state; however, after they were selected they would then be designated to the particular geographic district from which they came.

“One of the results of our merger talks is that we see a lot of good features in their setup; one of which . . . is the Labor League for Political Education—the counterpart of our Political Action Committee. We were

invited to attend the LLPE convention and to see it in action . . . It represented to us what we have been striving for during all of our merger negotiations: that all of our affiliates have full representation. We are proposing a somewhat similar constitution that they have for their LLPE; it will be brought up at our special convention as a proposed constitution for a California CIO COPE.”

(President Dias pointed out to the delegates that “we are still in the process of negotiations.”)

Credentials Committee Report

Credentials Committee Chairman Anthony Scardaci, UFW 262, submitted a partial report: 399 credentials were examined, representing 124 local unions of national, international unions and organizing committees, 1 district council, 2 joint boards, 5 industrial union councils and 2 local industrial unions. Credentials were found proper and in order; the committee recommended that these delegates be seated. M/S/C to accept Credentials Committee report.

Convention committee appointments were read by President Dias with additional names nominated from the floor:

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

Chairman, Robert Clark	Greater Los Angeles CIO Council
Vice Chairman, Jack Bruhl	Contra Costa CIO Council
Secretary, Theodore Brandt	ALA 22
Ray Andrada	UAW 76
E. C. Betts	CWA 9590
Ivan T. Brandenburg	ALA 17
Eric Carlson	ALA 22
Richard Cartwright	UAW 887
Sam Eubanks	SFONG
Julian D. Evans	URW 100
Thomas B. Henderson	USA 1440
Winfred H. Jamison.....	USA 2018
Emmett R. Lawson	
IWA Dist. Council #13	
Walter P. McLogan	UAW 809
Dan J. O'Hara	IUMSWA #9
Emmett P. O'Malley..	OCAW 1-128
Stanley O'Neill	USA 2869
Robert Rivers	CWA 9490
Shields Smith	CWA 9501
Fred Stefan	UFW 262
Thomas Stephens	UAW 923
DeWitt Stone	UAW 509
John E. Trantham	UWUA 246
Daniel A. Zaccagnino	UAW 509

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman, Albert T. Lunceford...	Greater Los Angeles CIO Council
Vice Chairman, Kenneth B. Anger	UAW 216
Secretary, Edward Shedlock	UWUA 160B
Dave Arca	USA 1304
Albert A. Biagini	USA 1069
Waldo Bland	CWA 9595
Harry Block	ACWA 278
Jess P. Brown	ANG 69
George E. Buck	CWA 9571
Floyd M. Bueno	UAW 333
James Carbray	USA 2018
James E. Cassidy	CWA 9503
Dan Coffman	OCAW 1-20
Francis G. Collins	IUMSWA 9
Virgil Coragliotti	OCAW 1-5
Claude Cox	ACWA 55D
Hazel D. Daley	CWA 9501
Louise Donovan	URW 458
Lloyd H. Ferber	USA 1304
Sam Flood	IUMSWA 9
Martha Forsyth	UWUA 389
Louis Gilbert	UFW 1010
Ludie Grizzle	UAW 509

Jack Hurst	UAW 887	M. A. Schlaff	CWA 9590
Jack Martin	IUE 1502	Henry Van Hook	UAW 230
Lew H. Michener	UAW 406	John T. Williams	ALA 22
Franklin Olsen	IWA 13-370	Louise Wright	ACWA 42
Woodrow Redo	USA 2172	Mike Yavenditti	USA 1549

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Chairman, Anthony Scardaci	UFW 262		
Vice Chairman, Jack Tobler	UAW 1031		
Secretary, Julia Brilliant	ACWA 42		
Woodrow Bright	UAW 1151	Merle A. McCollum	IUMSWA 9
Robert Gorelick	USA 1981	Helen Payne	UAW 76
George Gorman	CWA 9590	Paul Perez	URW 44
Rosa L. Hawkins	IUE 854	Ernest Perry	USA 1304
William Hooe	IUMSWA 9	George Sheehan	ACWA 42
Jack Howell	CWA 9430	Sidney Wolfe	UPWA 12
Fred Lackay	UAW 406		

OFFICERS REPORT COMMITTEE

Chairman, Arthur Hellender	CWA 9412		
Vice Chairman, Lloyd Zimmerman	OCAW 356		
Secretary, Karolyn Dugdale	LIU 1729		
Grady L. Bond	USA 5004	Joseph McCart	UAW 179
Roy R. Carson	OCAW 326	Bernice Miller	ACWA 278
Paul Crowley	URW 64	G. Morgan	UAW 230
Jack J. Del Rio	CWA 9416	Frank Panick	ACWA 278
Henrietta S. Gaston	ACWA 288	Jack Patrick	CWA 9507
Harold Gibbons	UAW 76	Fred Priest	UAW 109
Frank Guillen	IUMSWA 9	Johnny Shaver	ACWA 278
Don Hamilton	USA 1414	Edward L. Smock	CWA 9506
Richard Lloyd	IUMSWA 9	John L. Sullivan	URW 171
Ozzie Massey	UPWA 401		

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS COMMITTEE

Chairman, Joseph A. Dolin	UAW 1031		
Charles Antone	UAW 76	Roy Maguire	UAW 76
Jesse C. Avelar	UPWA 200	H. A. Pepping	CWA 9590
Henry C. Becker	URW 490	Kenneth Stonehouse	USA 3941
Emmett Davis	IUMSWA 9	Ed Wirthley	CWA 9501
Glenn Knapp	UAW 509		

RULES AND ORDER COMMITTEE

Chairman, Herbert Wilson	URW 44		
Vice Chairman, William L. Milano	USA 1440		
Secretary, Hazel Newton	ACWA 42		
Kathryn I. Akin	CWA 9421	Edward Barnes	URW 100
Joseph Angelo	USA 1440	Ward Fagerberg	OCAW 326
Roy Arthur	UAW 923	Fred Gale	UAW 109
Mary Barczak	USA 5303	Dorothy Handler	GCEOC 800

Dave Hendrickson	CWA 9415	J. Price	UAW 230
Joe W. Hightower	CWA 9490	Herbert S. Redmayne	USA 1441
James Kerr	ALA 17	Fred Sargent	UWUA 389
S. Killough	UAW 406	Leon Schmittou	UAW 148
John Kreutz	UWUA 132	W. N. Stevens	IUE 852
Martha H. McGarr	CWA 9406	Jerry E. Wetle	UPWA 263
Joseph J. Petrucelli	UAW 333		

LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE

Chairman, George D. Kelty	OCAW 5		
Vice Chairman, William W. Young	UAW 230		
Secretary, Dave Bickmore.....	OCAW 128		
Henry Betz	UWUA 389	Berga C. Linday	IWA 6-64
Paul Boyd	OCAW 5	Paul J. Martin	ALA 22
Sally Brown	LIU 1811	William H. McMahan	CWA 9507
Lewis J. Carrasco	USA 1845	Harris Medlock	USA 1549
Victor Colbary	IUMSWA 9	Edwin C. Meyers	UAW 333
Henry Cook	CWA 9429	Phillip H. Rabin	GCEOC 800
James Craddock	UAW 148	William H. Reynolds	URW 171
William J. Doyle	ALA 17	Mario Rossini	ACWA 278
Leonard L. Fiedler	OCAW 519	Harlan Savage	OCAW 128
Herschel Franzen	USA 4534	Paul H. Shepard	USA 1502
Robert Garcia	CWA 9490	Andrew E. Sikora	IUE 852
A. Gearing	UAW 230	Mildred Stalnaker	ACWA 288
Robert Greathead	UAW 1031	Don E. Thompson	CWA 9503
Jack E. Harwood	UPW 1400	Stephen J. Weigman	UPWA 67
Leah Katz	ACWA 278	Selma Wilson	UTSEA 95

M/S/C that the above convention committee appointments be accepted.

The Chair announced the following Escort Committee for R. J. Thomas, Assistant to President George Meany:

Robert Clark, USA—Chairman	Edward Shedlock, UWUA
Emmett Lawson, IWA	Jack Bruhl, Contra Costa
Dist. Council #13	CIO Council
Gordon Laughland,	William Buttram, MEBA
Alameda CIO Council	Marie Bruce, CWA
Pat O'Malley, OCAW	Lew Dunning, UAW
Ernest West, UAW	

RULES AND ORDER COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Herbert Wilson expressed appreciation to the Rules and Order Committee for its patience, support and cooperation.

In the interests of conducting the business of the convention expeditiously as possible and permitting the widest debate possible in the allotted time for the convention, the Rules Committee recommended the following rules for the conduct of the meeting, to supplement Robert's Rules of Order:

1. Decorum shall be maintained at all times.
2. There shall be placed in convenient locations on the convention floor an equal number of microphones designated "FOR" or "AGAINST".

A delegate wishing to speak on a matter before the convention shall use the appropriate microphone which designates his position on the subject then pending. The Chair shall rotate speakers so that each side of the question will have equal opportunity to present its views. Should two or more delegates rise to speak on the same side of a question, the Chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

3. There shall be placed in a convenient location a microphone designated "PRIVILEGED". The following motions are the only motions that can be made from the "PRIVILEGED" microphone:
 - a. TAKE A RECESS (undebatable – majority vote required) – This motion is privileged only when other business is pending before the convention.
 - b. RAISE A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE – The question can only be raised when a delegate wishes to:
 1. Rise to a point of personal privilege.
 2. Request the Chair to explain the parliamentary situation at the time.
 3. Request clarification of the motion, resolution or report before the convention.
 - c. CALL FOR THE ORDERS OF THE DAY. (undebatable—does not require a second)—It is a demand that the convention conform to its Program or Order of Business. It requires no second, and is in order when another delegate has the floor, even though it interrupts a speech, as a single member has a right to demand that the order of business be conformed to.
4. No delegate shall be permitted to speak more than once on any motion or subject matter until all other delegates who desire to speak have been recognized by the Chair and spoken.
5. No delegate shall be permitted to speak longer than five minutes on any motion or subject matter without permission by majority vote of the delegates to the convention.
6. A motion for the previous question after a reasonable amount of debate will be in order. The motion for the previous question shall be adopted by majority vote.
7. At the request of 20% of the delegates present and voting, any motion shall be voted on by an oral roll call per capita vote of the delegates. When a roll call has been ordered, no adjournment shall take place until the result has been announced.
8. In a roll call vote, delegations have the right to vote by the unit system, if they so desire.
9. Any delegation may be individually polled upon the request of a member of that delegation, but the polling of a delegation cannot be made except upon the request of a member of the delegation. (In the event there is a request for a poll of the delegation, the Chair may request that this be undertaken after completing the roll call.)
10. Every assembly has the inherent right to protect itself from being imposed upon by members using parliamentary forms to prevent it from doing the very thing for which it is in session and which the

forms were designed to assist, namely, to transact business. Therefore, whenever the Chair is satisfied that delegates are using parliamentary forms merely to obstruct business, he has the right either not to recognize them or else rule them out of order. If the Chair has been once sustained by an appeal, he has the right not to entertain another appeal on the particular business at hand from anyone trying by that means to obstruct business.

11. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing same.
12. When a motion to table is made, the motion shall not be put until the introducer of the original motion is given an opportunity to speak on the question.
13. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except to raise a point of order.
14. A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair; and any motion shall be presented in writing at the request of the Secretary.
15. A motion to lay on the table shall not be debatable except as limited by Roberts Rules of Order. When such a motion is made and amendments are pending to the original motion before the convention, the motion to table shall apply to the amendment or amendments, and it shall require a new motion to table the original motion.
16. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the majority, and shall require a majority vote.
17. The convention shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order on all matters not provided by the constitution or specified in these Rules.
18. The Rules Committee recommends to the Constitution and Resolutions Committees that important basic policy resolutions be reported out first.
19. Each delegate upon being recognized shall state his full name, international and local union number or other organization the delegate represents.
20. Whenever there is majority and minority division on a committee both the majority and minority or minorities shall be entitled to report to the convention. Thereafter, the Chair shall entertain debate on both reports at the same time, recognizing alternate debate on minority and majority reports, and anyone wishing to speak against both reports shall be in order. The vote of concurrence or non-concurrence shall be put first on the minority reports and secondly on the majority report. All committee reports shall be restricted to minority or minorities and majority reports.
21. (A) No amendment from the floor to a committee report or a resolution shall be in order.
(B) In the event that committee majority and/or minority reports are rejected by the convention, then a substitute resolution or proposition on the same subject of the resolution or report re-

jected by the convention may be accepted (for consideration by the convention) by the Chair with consent of a majority of the convention delegates present and voting. Such substitute resolution or proposition from the floor must be presented in writing and signed by the delegate introducing same.

22. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary-Treasurer unless it bears the name and number of the organization represented by the delegate. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary-Treasurer unless it has been submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer not later than November 14, 1956, except that resolutions may be submitted by the Executive Board of the California Industrial Union Council prior to the opening day of the convention. Resolutions may be submitted from the floor on the opening day of the convention provided that the consent of two-thirds of the delegates is obtained. Thereafter no resolution may be submitted from the floor without the unanimous consent of the delegates. The committees shall report on resolutions submitted.
23. The convention shall convene at 9:30 a.m. each day after the opening session; shall recess from 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. each day, and shall recess at 5:30 p.m. each afternoon, unless delegates agree to extend sessions or to call special night sessions.
24. The regular order of business shall be as follows:
 1. Report of Credentials Committee
 2. Approval of Convention Committees
 3. Report of Rules and Order Committee
 4. Report of Constitution Committee
 5. Report of Resolutions Committee
 6. Report of other committees
 7. Adjournment
25. The convention shall recess on Saturday, December 1, 1956, for the period of time necessary for the special COPE convention to convene and adopt a COPE constitution and to transact such other business as is pertinent to COPE. The convention shall resume its sessions upon completion of the special COPE convention.

M/S/C to adopt proposed convention rules.

The Committee was dismissed with a vote of thanks.

President Dias explained the thinking behind the decision of the officers and executive board for having a parliamentarian for the convention. Selector Gage, UAW, had been selected and the Chair asked for convention approval of the action taken. Approval received.

Harlan Savage, OCAW 1-128, requested convention permission to submit a resolution; resolution called upon the President of the United States to give consideration to the appointment of a member from organized labor to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System when the next vacancy occurs. Secty-Treas. Despol pointed out the November 14 deadline, set forth in the CALL, for submitting resolutions for convention consideration. Also reported that Frank White, Secty-Treas. of the San Francisco CIO Council, had also sent in resolutions dealing with sweatshop conditions in the United States post office; discrimination in the post office; pay scale of postal workers; union rights for government workers. The Chair called the delegates' attention to Rule 21 on late

resolutions. Vote was called regarding acceptance of the resolution submitted by Harlan Savage. M/S/C that it be accepted by the convention.

Convention recessed at 12:25 p.m., to reconvene at 2:30 p.m.

FIRST DAY — Thursday Afternoon Session

Convention was called to order at 2:30 p.m. by President Dias.

Excerpts from address by Secretary-Treasurer John Despol:

“At the outset let me make it clear that it is my firm conviction that notwithstanding many difficulties, present and future, the AFL-CIO merger process will be completed. There are some who believe, like John L. Lewis, that the AFL-CIO merger is held together by a rope of sand. It is my belief that the AFL-CIO merger is a permanent feature of the American labor movement.

“The unanswered question in our state merger is: will merger be achieved by the process of negotiation and agreement or will it be necessary for the national AFL-CIO to revoke the State AFL and State CIO charters, convene a state convention of the delegates of California AFL-CIO local unions and by direct convention action of the delegates vote a new state AFL-CIO organization into existence. As of now no one can accurately say which procedure will be the one through which a new state AFL-CIO organization is created.

“What those of us privileged to participate in the merger can say is that we are going to fight for a new state AFL-CIO federation that is based on sound, democratic union principles.

“In a series of merger negotiation meetings this past year, your State CIO Council merger committee tried in good faith to reach agreement on the fundamental structure, the program, the democratic procedures and the principles of representation for a new state AFL-CIO federation. We have modified our original proposals three times in order to give consideration to the differences in practice and procedure developed over the years by the California State Federation of Labor. Because our merger committee and our State Executive Board believe the political action set-up of the state AFL is better, we are recommending to you for your consideration, the establishment of the CIO segment of state COPE on the same premise which now exists in the state AFL. Namely, the establishment of CIO COPE, not as a committee, but as a separate organization with its own constitution—its own convention. Such a step will give local union delegates a direct voice in the statewide endorsement of candidates for congress and the state government. Establishment of CIO COPE on this basis will help expedite the merger. It will help insure a successful merger because we will have created a CIO COPE organization of affiliated local unions which can be merged with its state AFL counterpart—thereby helping to insure the continued affiliation of former CIO local unions in the AFL-CIO state COPE when the merger is completed.

“In this proposal and in our other proposals we have indicated a willingness to go more than halfway, recognizing not only the differences in size and resources but accepting their leadership, all their practices that appear worthwhile and that their longer experience has proven workable.

“However, the labor merger is a two-way street. We believe that the programs, procedures, structure and principles of representation that have proven successful in 20 years of CIO history must not be discarded but included in the merged AFL-CIO state federation. We are not voluntarily going to throw away that which has been good not only for state CIO but good for the labor movement and for the people.

“Now there are some who may think that we should be willing to be absorbed by the bigger organization just because it is bigger. Well let me disabuse their minds of the notion that size justifies the righteousness of a position. Absorption is not merger. As a matter of fact, a state AFL-CIO federation is by conditions of the AFL-CIO constitution a voluntary organization supported by the voluntary affiliation of local unions. Even a mechanical majority for absorption will not produce absorption. The principle of voluntary affiliation of local unions to central bodies is the foundation stone upon which all central labor bodies of the AFL-CIO rest.

“It is for this reason that all those who are sincerely concerned with the success of a state AFL-CIO merger must work for the achievement of the basic principles and conditions of a sound merger.

“What are these merger principles and conditions for the successful creation of a new state AFL-CIO federation?”

“They are: First, the establishment of a state AFL-CIO federation General Board on which all AFL-CIO unions have representation. The local unions of any existing AFL-CIO international union in the state should not be denied representation on such a General Board. This principle is recognized in the national AFL-CIO General Board.

“Second, such a General Board should be empowered to make decisions between conventions, make pre-convention recommendations to state conventions and to help implement convention decisions after the state convention.

“Third, the state convention must be recognized as the final sovereign authority on state AFL-CIO matters, including the final approval of convention committees. We do not believe that the President should be the final and sole authority on the selection of convention committees. Such a concept is contrary to our tradition and to democratic procedure.

“Fourth, we believe that in order to insure the continued implementation of the best programs in both the state CIO and the state AFL an integration of the full time officers of the two organizations is desirable. A labor movement as large as the California labor movement requires more than a one-man executive. In view of the great variety of programs and policies adopted by state labor conventions, the concept of a one-man executive constitutes a bottleneck in the functional implementation of convention adopted programs. The two state organizations now finance four full time policy officers. The merged state AFL-CIO federation should not take a step backward by reducing that number. If possible, we should increase the functional implementation of our state programs through the elected policy officers. At the very least we should not in the merged organization reduce the amount of activities and follow-through on state labor programs. And that’s what the reduction in full time officers would mean.

“In line with this same concept the Vice Presidents serving on the executive committees of the two state organizations should be merged together in one Executive Council. Only in this way can there be assurance that in the top administrative echelon and policy group there will

be the voice and representation and continuation of the major contributions of CIO to the California labor movement.

"Fifth, your State Council leadership believes that we must have constitutional assurance for the continuation of the public relations, community relations and leadership education programs developed by CIO in the past 20 years. This can be done by providing in the constitution for the establishment of Departments of Public Relations and Education. Further, such a constitutional provision should provide constitutionally earmarked funds for these relatively neglected but important functions of the labor movement.

"Sixth, from our own experience we have learned the value of enforcing the principle of the payment of state per capita tax on the full membership of each affiliated union. Token per capita tax, like token union dues, is a violation of trade union financial responsibility. Our State Council has been one of the most successful state labor organizations in the nation in securing full affiliation. We have been successful because we have put in effect administrative procedures that provide for an automatic checking up process on the problem of full affiliation. I have urged that the constitution of a new state AFL-CIO federation contain similar administrative procedural requirements. To do otherwise means that any local union can make a mockery of the state per capita affiliation requirements and avoid its financial responsibility to the state labor federation.

"Well, on these 6 merger principles and conditions we have not been able to reach agreement. There are, of course, other vital points on which there is disagreement. But these illustrate the nature of our differences and the fact that we are a long ways from reaching a merger agreement despite many hours of merger discussion.

"I am sure our state CIO merger committee will continue to try in good faith to reach agreement with the merger committee of the California State Federation of Labor. Our personal relations are amicable. We both realize the necessity of merger at the state level. I believe the members of both committees recognize that the mature consideration given the problems of state merger through the negotiation process will produce a more equitable, more successful merger than the alternative process of a convention called by AFL-CIO and the very limited time a big convention can provide for a thorough discussion of the large number of questions and problems posed by the merger when you start from scratch.

"In any event, whichever method finally crystallizes the creation of a new constitution and a new state AFL-CIO federation of labor, I am confident that all of you who have contributed so much to the building of the labor movement will continue to work and fight to perfect our state labor organization and our state labor programs."

Delegate Frank White, GCEOC 1136, moved that his union be allowed to submit the following resolutions to the convention: (1) Resolution on Discrimination, (2) Resolution Against Sweat Shop Conditions in the U.S. Post Office, (3) Resolution on Union Rights of Government Workers, (4) Resolution on Pay Scale for Postal Workers.

President Dias called attention to the November 14 deadline for submitting resolutions; also to the Rules of the convention permitting resolutions to be submitted on a two-thirds majority vote by the convention.

Edward Shedlock, Secretary of the Resolutions Committee, rose to a point of order and procedure, stating that in accordance with the con-

stitution of this organization, and with the CALL, the Resolutions Committee had unanimously agreed, except for resolutions of an emergency nature, not to accept resolutions submitted after the deadline date. In addition, all resolutions should be presented through the Resolutions Committee.

Albert T. Lunceford, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, called attention to the deadline date of November 14 for submitting resolutions to the convention and urged the delegates to follow the suggestion of the State Council leadership in this matter. He suggested too that if these resolutions were to be presented, all others should be accepted as well.

By a two-thirds majority the delegates voted to receive the resolutions, to be submitted to the proper committee or committees.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE REPORT

Chairman Robert Clark reporting:

RESOLUTION #1 (AMENDING ARTICLES I, II, III, IV of C.I.U.C. CONSTITUTION)—Committee recommended following amendments:

Article I: Delete “AFL-CIO” in first sentence so that it will read: “This organization shall be known as the California Industrial Union Council . . .”

Article II: Delete “State Labor” from the introductory sentence.

Article III: Delete “AFL-CIO” before “California Industrial Union Council” in last sentence of Section 1.

Article IV: Delete “AFL-CIO” in Section 1.

M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #2 (AMENDING ARTICLE V of C.I.U.C. CONSTITUTION)—Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #3 (AMENDING ARTICLE VI of C.I.U.C. CONSTITUTION)—Committee recommended adoption with following amendments:

Section 2: Change \$175.00 to \$200.00.

Section 5: Change \$175.00 to \$200.00.

M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #4 (AMENDING ARTICLE VII of C.I.U.C. CONSTITUTION)—Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

Summary of address by R. J. Thomas, Assistant to President George Meany:

Brother Thomas stated that as a representative from the national office there were a few ideas in regard to “where we are going” he would like to discuss with the delegates. President Meany was unable to be present because of his extended trip to Latin America to confer with trade union members there. Secretary-Treasurer Schnitzler could not be present because of a special AFL-CIO meeting. He commended the delegates on the extremely good job they and their locals had done in California dur-

ing the last election, and commented on the improvements that had been made in the State Council since Harry Bridges had been President.

Discussing the problems of the merger, Brother Thomas stated that on a national level the problems are gradually being overcome and that so much progress has been made that he felt it would be impossible for any union or group of unions to get together to try to split the organization again. He commented that even though unity had not yet been achieved in California, he firmly believed that all our problems could and would be worked out. Unity in 19 state councils is already in effect. He stressed that it was the responsibility of each and every one to work out the problems of the merger, and assured the delegates that the national organization would be glad to give any help it is able to give.

Brother Thomas stated that there were many ways in which the labor movement would be more effective as a united organization. He pointed out that in the U.S. we have been very successful on the economic front but that we need to learn how to be more effective politically; that we can do this best as a united organization. We are being pushed in America by big business to do just that. He stressed that we must not lose on the legislative front the gains we have made on the economic front. He called attention to the need for a continued fight against the "Right-to-Work" laws.

Brother Thomas commented that the present administration has muddled the situation in the Middle East and said that the President as well as Mr. Dulles must take the responsibility for the mistakes made. He stated it was proper for the United Nations to try to resolve this problem. He cautioned that we could lose our allies in Europe by permitting Russia to make satellites of the countries in the Middle East and that in his opinion the State Department should take a firmer stand in calling Russia's hand.

He concluded by reminding the delegates that the labor movement could and should do more to help those who cannot help themselves, in working to secure better wages, better hours and working conditions. "*We must continue to organize, to work on the economic and political fronts to guard the gains we have made.*"

The Chair thanked the speaker on behalf of the delegates.

RESOLUTION #5 (AMENDING ARTICLE VIII of C.I.U.C. CONSTITUTION)—Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #6 (AMENDING ARTICLE IX AND XIII of C. I. U. C. CONSTITUTION)—Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #7 (AMENDING ARTICLE X of C. I. U. C. CONSTITUTION)—Committee recommended adoption. Clarence Stinson, UAW 148, stated that in Section 13, second sentence, the word "may" should be changed to read "shall." M/S/C to adopt Resolution #7 with the exception of Section 13 which would be referred back to committee and reported out later.

RESOLUTION #8 (AMENDING ARTICLE XI of C. I. U. C. CONSTITUTION)—Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

Convention recessed at 5:30 p.m., to reconvene Friday, November 30 at 9:30 a.m.

SECOND DAY – Friday Morning Session

November 30, 1956

President Dias called the convention to order at 9:50 a.m., followed by invocation by Rev. A. L. Thomas of the Second Baptist Church, Redding, Calif.

The Chair announced the following Escort Committee for Governor Knight:

Irwin DeShelter, AFL-CIO Assistant Regional Director—Chairman
Albert T. Lunceford, Greater Los Angeles CIO Council
Sam Flood, IUMSWA
Sam Eubanks, SFONG
Rudolph Ondics, USA
Charles Bioletti, UAW
Charles Smith, USA
Ivan Brandenburg, ALA
James Curry, San Diego CIO Council

Credentials Committee Report

Chairman Anthony Scardaci reported on additional credentials received: 31 additional credentials representing 22 local unions of international, national unions. Credentials were found in order and Committee recommended that delegates be seated. M/S/C that these additional delegates be seated.

Constitution Committee Report

Acting Secretary Sam Eubanks reporting:

RESOLUTION #7 (AMENDING ARTICLE X of C.I.U.C. CONSTITUTION)—Committee recommended that Section 13, referred back to Committee, be changed so that the next to the last sentence would read: "The General Board *shall* restore such organization to good standing upon payment in full of its delinquent obligations to the Council." M/S/C to adopt Section 13 as amended.

RESOLUTION #9 (AMENDING ARTICLE XII of C.I.U.C. CONSTITUTION)—Majority of Committee recommended adoption of Resolution #9 in which Section 1 provided for amending the Constitution "by a two-thirds vote at the convention of the California Industrial Union Council . . ."

Notice had been given by four members of the committee that they wished to submit a minority report on Section 1, and that delegate Walter McLogan, UAW 809, would present the minority report. On behalf of the majority report, Eubanks moved the adoption of the report as read.

Walter McLogan read the minority report as follows: "The minority position on this question has been the majority position of every convention of the California Industrial Union Council since 1950. It is part and parcel of the present constitution under which this convention is being held. The minority of the committee believes in and subscribes to the principle of majority rule—the inherent right of the majority to protect itself from any forms that will thwart its will. Our position for a majority to change or amend the constitution rather than two-thirds can be stated

categorically in four steps. Number 1 – this rule has and now exists in our constitution, why change it now? Proposed and actual merger with the AFL must necessarily be negotiated. We may or may not be successful in negotiating a merger before the time limit allowed by the National Agreement. Why tie the hands of the negotiating committee by the passage of any and all of this constitution. You morally bind that committee to fight to gain the things you put in it. Let the majority rule remain and if during negotiations the merger committee feels it can gain and preserve some of the elements we want in the merger constitution then they can act to use two-thirds. Number 2 – our organizations within the CIO have consistently opposed efforts of lawmakers to thwart the will of the majority. Resolution after resolution has been passed by conventions of our various organizations, including these state conventions, condemning the Wherry Amendment to Senate Rule 22 which seeks to perpetuate minority control by filibuster. In fact you have before you on your table, Resolution 31, page 2, the same condemnation presented to you by the Executive Board of the California Industrial Union Council. On Resolution #5, page 2 of the constitutional amendment which you just passed, Sections 8 and 12 say all questions coming before the Board shall be decided by majority rule.

“If, in instance after instance, we consistently hold fast to the idea of majority rule, why then should we change the rules we’ve operated under since 1950? Number 3 – it has been said that we must worry over whether some large AFL union could defeat any measure we might hope to gain in the merger by outvoting us. Assuredly we are outnumbered in this state by about 8 to 1 AFL majority. We have some friends within the AFL, however, who think along similar lines as we do. If we make a two-thirds vote mandatory to amend the constitution, even if we are successful in getting these friends to espouse our point of view, we would automatically kill any chance we might have of getting our point of view to prevail. Number 4 – it is going to be a long hard fight to accomplish merger and the merger committee will expend every effort to get the best possible merger conditions it can. We must not overlook the fact that the merger committees of AFL and CIO may not be able to come to an agreement and the national organization will have to step in. We may be forced by necessity and the exigency of our situation to accept a two-thirds rule but for us, who believe in the democratic right of the majority to have the right to prevail on any given question, to just up and give this to the AFL on a silver platter is sheer foolishness. We of the minority sincerely urge that you support our position and vote Yes on majority rule on amending the constitution.”

On behalf of the minority, McLogan moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

SPEAKERS FOR THE MAJORITY REPORT: Paul Shepard, USA 1502;

SPEAKERS FOR THE MAJORITY REPORT: Paul Shepard, USA 1502; Stan O’Neill, USA 2869; E. A. King, CWA 9590; Ted Brandt, ALA 22; Vic Carbray, USA 2018.

SPEAKERS FOR THE MINORITY REPORT: Clarence Stinson, UAW 148; Ed Meyers, UAW 333; Dick Cartwright, UAW 887; Frank White, GCEOC 1136.

Phil Rabin, GCEOC 800, moved for the previous question but the Chair requested that he withhold his motion in an effort to allow as much debate as possible, and would like permission to let the convention hear from

two more speakers. Rabin pressed for his motion and Chair thereupon called for the vote on the previous question. Motion was defeated and discussion of majority and minority reports continued. By voice vote the minority report on Section I was defeated and on a standing vote for the majority report, the majority report carried 197 FOR to 109 AGAINST.

President Dias called on Secty.-Treas. Despol to introduce Governor Goodwin J. Knight.

Excerpts from address by Governor Goodwin J. Knight:

“. . . Because they are first class citizens in a first class state the workers of California are demonstrating their appreciation of our enlightened form of society by performing miracles of industrial production. They are largely responsible for the tremendous vitality on which the healthy overall economy of our state is founded. Each year, they carry production level to new heights.

“On our farms, in our factories, in our transportation systems, in our stores, in our offices, and in innumerable other types of activity, they contribute an invaluable ingredient to our national and state prosperity, and to the strength that serves as a bulwark against evil alien philosophies and armed forces that seek to envelop our minds and to subject us to eternal economic, political and personal slavery.

“I can report that during the past year workers in California have obtained substantial wage increases, additional security against the financial hazards of old age and sickness, and more leisure time in which to enjoy the fruits of these gains. Many more workers can now plan for a longer vacation each year, with their families and their friends, in addition to seven or eight holidays.

“In little more than a year the leaders of organized labor in California, through negotiations with employers, have established pension programs for a quarter of a million additional workers. They have done this at the rate of more than 16,600 additional workers each month. Today, more than half a million have pension programs included among the benefits obtained through coverage by union contracts.

“Eighty-five percent of all California workers employed under a union contract have, as a condition of their employment, a contractual right to health and welfare benefits. Virtually all of that number enjoy those contractual rights with the employer serving as the medium in the payment of the costs. More than half of those workers have protection for themselves, and their families, in those health and welfare programs.

“The weekly earnings of California industrial workers increased six percent in the past year. Since the consumers price index for California increased only 2 percent during that time, wage earners of our State have registered a 4 percent gain in real income during the past 12 months . . . Our workers now receive an average of 13 percent more take home pay than the average worker in the nation. The average wage here has risen to \$92 a week — highest in our history.

“Also, during this past year, California labor unions have increased their memberships by more than 50,000 new members.

“Again, labor and management in California established a postwar record for peaceful relations during the first half of this year, during which less than 25,000 workers were involved in work stoppages, the smallest number for that period in more than 10 years.

"The rise in employment in California continues its sensational pace. More people are at work in California than ever before, and our rate of unemployment is the lowest since the war year of 1945 . . ."

"During the past 12 months we created more than 275,000 jobs in California — more than 27 percent of all of the new jobs created during the year in all of the United States."

". . . The annual receipts of California's employees are now approaching the \$23 billion dollar mark.

"These facts and figures, I believe, represent a rare tribute to the leadership and to the productivity of labor. And they represent a splendid commentary on the healthy economic climate in which labor and management operate in California. By their spirit of cooperation, labor and management are advancing all of us toward the better living standards that are the common goals of those who work for a living and those who employ them."

* * *

"You will be interested in the progress of our unemployment insurance program.

"The program has been a bulwark during periods of stress. It provided more than \$100,000,000 in benefits during the last year to unemployed persons who met the eligibility provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Code.

"An adversity which confronts members of our labor force from time to time, regardless of the status of the economy, is loss of wages because of illness or injury . . . California is one of four states which includes disability insurance provisions in its employment security system . . ."

"Since disability insurance benefit payments began 10 years ago, members of the California labor force suffering from non-occupational illnesses and injuries have received a total of \$584,000,000 in benefits, including \$60,000,000 in hospital benefits paid in the past six years under the disability insurance provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Code."

* * *

"Turning to legislative matters, you will recall that, at the 1955 session of our State Legislature, I recommended the passage of legislation to increase the death benefits in workmen's compensation cases. The Legislature acceded to my request and raised the base death benefit from \$7,000 to \$10,000. In the case of widows where one or more children are involved, the death benefits were increased from \$8,750 to \$12,500.

"This new payment schedule, representing an increase of 44 percent over the old range of payments, has been in operation less than a year, but already its provisions have brought millions of dollars in extra benefits to widows and to surviving children of workers. This is a type of assistance that survivors need desperately when disaster strikes in the form of a fatal accident to the family breadwinner.

"My budget for the forthcoming fiscal year will include provisions for increased staff members for the Industrial Accident Commission following, in principle, recommendations which have been made by a joint committee representing labor and management. These recommendations, if adopted along with concurrent legislation, will enable the State Industrial Accident Commission to reduce the time interval between the filing of benefit claims and payments on approved claims. The Commission

also is improving its administrative structure in an effort to speed up the handling of claims.

“I am deeply concerned by the continuing number of serious industrial accidents. I have discussed this unfortunate situation with our Director of Industrial Relations . . . I instructed him to prepare, for the consideration of the Legislature, a realistic budget for the Division of Industrial Safety, which would substantially increase the number of safety engineers.

“I fully realize that the number of safety engineers plays only one part in the elimination of industrial injuries. To curtail the number of these accidents, which result in so much suffering and hardship, is the combined responsibility of the employer, the employee, and government.”

* * *

“As you may know, the budget for the Department of Industrial Relations, submitted to the 1956 session of the Legislature, included funds necessary to undertake the reconsideration of California’s minimum wage and working conditions for women and minors. I have instituted procedures which will, within the near future, bring about reconsideration of each of the 11 existing Industrial Welfare Commission Orders regulating the wages, the hours, and the working conditions of women and minors.”

* * *

“I know that the labor movement in the United States has held firm to its original goal of improving the wage standards and the working conditions of those who labor for a living.

“In addition to the material benefits that workers have realized from the efforts of organized labor, they also have given the individual employee a feeling of belonging, a feeling of strength and of purpose through united action, and a satisfying feeling of membership in a group of fellow workers possessing common objectives.

“In a union, the strong help the weak – and in a union the strong are able to achieve this humane objective without jeopardizing their own superior strength. A good union translates into reality the Christian principle that we are our brother’s keepers.

“In the old days, when most American businesses were small ones, the worker usually had many opportunities to meet his employer and to talk things over with him in person. Likewise, the employer oftentimes was able to discuss subjects of mutual interest on a personal plane.

“Our industrial development, with its vast network of machinery, mass production methods, and the increased size of business firms, makes it more imperative than ever for employers and employees to bargain through loyal, experienced, skillful and talented representatives. Without the orderly system of negotiations now in vogue our tremendous industrial machine would slow down and, inevitably, would collapse around us like a house of cards. Confusion would be compounded by chaos. The effects on our American way of life would be disastrous, if not fatal.

“So, to the modern worker, the success of his union’s efforts, and the quality of his leadership, is a matter of vital concern. Here in California we are proud of the fact that our labor leaders are the highest type of any in all the world. Through them, our union members are able to assert their freedom of action, and to express their views as responsible and productive members of our American and California systems of society.

Through their elected union leaders our working men and women possess a firm and deciding voice in the determination of their own wages and their own conditions of employment.”

* * *

“One of the most satisfying and successful of our collective efforts has been in the field of labor and management relations. We have succeeded in creating a moderate climate of understanding and solid appreciation for the rightful aspiration of each. The result is that these segments of our society, along with the public welfare, enjoy a constantly increasing degree of general prosperity and established mutual respect that is the envy of all people in all other parts of the world.

“In Europe, for many decades, businessmen and industrialists have produced under a system of cartels, high prices, limited production, and low wages. That type of system is detrimental to the working man and woman. The productive workers inevitably receive less and less of the total fruits of their productive efforts.

“Here in America we believe in the opposite policy of mass production, with lower unit costs, and decent wages based on the fundamental truth that genuine wealth and sound profits are maintained because our wage-earners are among the best customers of business.

“The age-old struggle of every man to improve his personal lot has not been resolved by any means. Some extremists of both the ‘right’ and the ‘left’ still cling to the out-moded ideas of ‘me first’ and ‘the public be damned.’ Oftentimes where we should expect moderation and mutual regard, we witness blind selfishness and inflammatory criticism.

“It is understandable that all parties should seek advantages in the continuing development of our industrial might. That is typical of the American spirit of competition. The worker seeks better wages, greater protection against the risks of ill-health, the fears of old age, safeguards against the discomforts and dangers of unemployment, and more incentives to improve his standard of living. I can’t find anything wrong with that. And management endeavors to protect its investment by maintaining a fair rate of profit — without which our entire economic system would collapse. Certainly no intelligent man can justify opposition to that viewpoint.

“In the heat of this typical and normal spirit of American competition, tempers will flare and excesses will be committed. We all are human. We are all subject to the frailties of the flesh and the spirit. We must search our souls and somehow, somewhere find the wisdom, the strength — and the moderation — to meet these competitive problems with reason, with understanding — and above all, with fairness to one another.

“As leaders of organized labor, you are all reasonable men. You know that one of the burdens of success is responsibility — especially the responsibility to employ your best talents for the greatest benefit to your membership and to your community. You have accepted that grave responsibility.

“The great majority of men in industry, whether they are in a plant or in an office, are also reasonable, moderate men. They want to live and let live.

“Reasonable, intelligent labor leaders know full well that it is not to the advantage of labor to destroy management, and no businessman worth his salt believes that the best interests of management are ever served by endeavoring to break the spirits of those who work for him.

"In the struggle, no one should seek to pervert the power of government in order to serve extreme demands from any source.

"I have said this before, gentlemen, and I shall continue to say it as long as I am in public service:

"I will never use the force of government as a punitive instrument for the benefit of one group at the expense of another.

"I will never permit the power of the State to be used in retaliation by one segment of our population against another, or to perpetrate an injustice.

"I possess a deep and abiding concern for my own spiritual welfare and I shall never pervert it for any man, or for any group of men, no matter who or what they may be."

President Dias thanked Governor Knight for his appearance before and address to the convention.

Harry Finks, Vice President of the California State Federation of Labor, was introduced to the assembly.

Constitution Committee Report

Chairman Robert Clark reminded delegates that previous action had been taken only on Section 1 of ARTICLE XII and thereupon moved the adoption of Resolution #9. Motion seconded and carried. M/S/C that the constitution of the California Industrial Union Council, as amended by this convention, be adopted as a whole.

Chairman Clark expressed appreciation to the Constitution Committee members.

Secty.-Treas. Despol announced the following Escort Committee for Neil Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor:

Jerome Posner, ACWA—Chairman	Herbert Wilson, URW
E. A. King, CWA	DeWitt Stone, UAW
Joseph Angelo, USA	Neil Griffin, Textile
John Laird, IWA	Ted Brandt, ALA
Irene Feight Evans, UTSEA	

The Constitution Committee was dismissed with a vote of thanks.

Convention recessed at 12 noon, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m.

SECOND DAY — Friday Afternoon Session

Convention was called to order at 2:00 p.m. by President Dias.

Resolutions Committee Report

Chairman A. T. Lunceford reporting:

RESOLUTION #13 (UNION LABEL of ALA)—Committee recommended adoption. Frank White, San Francisco CIO Council, spoke in support of the resolution stating that it was another reminder of the importance of the union label. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #16 (STATE MIGRATORY LABOR COMMITTEE)—Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #52 (REVOLT OF HUNGARIAN PEOPLE)—Committee recommended adoption with the addition of the following language: In the second RESOLVE—add to point (1) the words “until the removal of the armed forces of the USSR from Hungary” so that point (1) will read: “Urge every country outside the Iron Curtain to sever all cultural, scientific, technical and economic relations with the Soviet dictatorship and, forthwith, to discontinue the exchange of any such delegation with the USSR until the removal of the armed forces of the USSR from Hungary. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

The Convention paused for a moment of silence in honor of the memory of those who lost their lives in Hungary for the fight for freedom.

SUMMARY OF ADDRESS BY C. J. HAGGERTY, SECRETARY-TREASURER, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Mr. Haggerty expressed greetings from the State Federation of Labor and from himself personally. He stated that he had hoped that by this time the CIO and AFL state central bodies would be merged but, unfortunately, we had not yet reached agreement on all the issues involved. He stated that another meeting was to be held on December 12, 13 and 14 in Los Angeles and that the committees would continue in their efforts to negotiate the type of merger we all hope and speak for.

In the meantime there are many other problems that concern us in regard to our responsibility for the welfare of the people of our organizations, the community, the state and the nation. He expressed the hope that in the next legislative session we would be able to spend more time working out our own constructive programs, rather than to have to spend so much time protecting ourselves from anti-labor and reactionary forces. It was his opinion that the complexion of the Senate would be changed some since in the last election we did elect a few more Senators sympathetic toward our program.

He reminded the delegates that there were still forces that have not given up their aims and desires for anti-labor legislation and stated that the United States Chamber of Commerce has developed an anti-labor program which, if they are unable to pass in the legislature, they will attempt to put on the ballot — a “Right-To-Work” law which has previously been defeated on the ballot. He stressed the importance of supporting the individual candidates friendly to labor. He stressed the importance of an FEPC bill and praised the labor movement for the progress already made in this direction as well as in other legislative areas of its program. He urged that support be given at the grass roots level and stated that it was here that labor is the most effective.

Brother Haggerty concluded by stating that it was his hope that before the next year rolls around, we will be a single AFL-CIO group.

The Chair thanked the speaker on behalf of the delegates.

Resolutions Committee Report

RESOLUTION #38 (COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE) — Committee recommended adoption. Frank White, San Francisco CIO Council, spoke in support of the resolution and stressed the fact that the Community Services Committee has helped its members in problems

related to their personal as well as to their union problems. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

President Dias introduced Thomas Small, member of the Executive Board and the Finance Committee of the State Federation of Labor.

RESOLUTION #51 (AMERICAN MUSEUM OF IMMIGRATION) – Committee recommended adoption. Robert Clark, Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, spoke in support of the resolution, stating that the labor movement is strong and powerful because of the liberty symbolized by the Statue of Liberty, and the immigrants who have come to this country under that guarantee have helped to make labor great. He urged the delegates to pass unanimously the resolution and to urge the members of their locals to contribute to the fund – labor’s pledge is \$2 million. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #18 (AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR INDUSTRY) – Committee recommended adoption with following change: In the **THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** substitute the words “Seventh Annual Convention” for the words “Eighteenth National Convention.” M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #21 (TRANSFER OF VESSELS TO FOREIGN FLAGS) – Committee recommended adoption with deletion of fifth paragraph starting with the words “During the past twelve months . . .” Deletion was suggested since subject matter of this paragraph was more adequately covered in another resolution. Frank White, San Francisco CIO Council, spoke in support of the resolution and suggested that a program be outlined working toward the elimination of the conditions cited in the resolution. Speaking in support, Walter McLogan, UAW 809, pointed out that the UAW had a similar situation in industry. Merle McCollum, IUMSWA 9, called attention to the importance such resolutions played in helping their representatives present the problem to the federal legislators. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #12 (SALES TAX) – Committee recommended adoption as amended so that resolution would read as follows:

WHEREAS: Many people suffering from chronic diseases and disabilities have a heavy financial burden, and

WHEREAS: This financial burden is made heavier by the addition of all taxes,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council support this resolution and instruct the officers of the Council to work for the elimination of all sales taxes on all medicines and medical supplies. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #22 (30 HOUR WEEK) – Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTIONS #29 and #50 (FOREIGN POLICY) – Committee reported that these two resolutions had been consolidated as **RESOLUTION #29** in the following manner: **RESOLUTION #50** was substituted for that language in Point 17 of the AFL-CIO foreign policy statement, contained in **RESOLUTION #29**, which is out of date because of the present Middle East situation.

Page 5 of RESOLUTION #29, Point 17. In the seventh line committee recommended deletion of the following: "Towards this end, the AFL-CIO urge the United States, Britain and France to re-affirm their tripartite Declaration of 1950, and to implement it by enabling the Republic of Israel to obtain arms and all other means necessary for the maintenance of its territorial integrity and national independence. The best interests of our country and the needs of world peace and social progress demand that our government enter into a Mutual Security Pact with the Republic of Israel. Such a pact would be strictly defensive in character and would not be aimed at any neighbor of Israel. Such an American-Israel Mutual Security Pact might well serve as the model for similar accords between our country and the Arab lands, thus paving the way for a Middle East Security Treaty Organization embracing all nations in this pivotal area, within the framework of the U.N. and dedicated to the furtherance of world peace and human-well-being."

RESOLUTION #50 dealing with the Middle East was recommended in its place. In order to make this deletion and the substitution referred to, committee recommended that on page 1, in the sentence "BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED," this RESOLVE read:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Seventh Annual Convention express unanimous support of the AFL-CIO foreign policy resolution (with the exception of some of the language in Point 17 which, in view of the present Middle East situation, is outdated) which reads as follows:". That RESOLUTION #50 be added at the point in which the deletion was made by adding the following:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Seventh Annual Convention go on record as adopting the following policy on the Middle East:" (Pick up language of RESOLUTION #50). Then go back to the language of the AFL-CIO foreign policy resolution which states: "Adequate economic, technical and military assistance should be made available only to those governments, etc."

Irwin DeShetler, Assistant Director, Region 22, AFL-CIO, spoke in support of the resolution and reminded the delegates that it was adopted at the Merger Convention of AFL-CIO last December. It indicates the foresight of the leadership of the labor movement in the field of foreign relations. He stated that if the present administration had heeded the advice given in it we would not be confronted with the kind of situation we now face in the world. The Middle East situation has become so explosive that while we are talking about the resolution, the third world war might erupt in our face. He stated that it was time our officials recognize these dangers and go to work to assure world peace.

Thomas Munroe, GCEOC 800, asked that certain sections in Point (17) not be deleted. (Delegate was in error as the portions mentioned were retained in the resolution.) Delegate Munroe went on to comment that we should maintain our position against aggression, regardless of who is the aggressor, including the aggressive acts of Israel, England and France.

Leonard Levy, ACWA 55D, called attention to the remarks of the previous speaker, stating and developing the theme that we have learned time and again that appeasement leads to war. He quoted the statements made in an official document of the Egyptian government wherein it stated that the annihilation of Israel is the objective of the Egyptian government. Delegate Levy urged that we oppose the aggression of Egypt

against Israel, pointing out that the feudal lords of Egypt should not have the right to enter a peaceful democratic country in order to destroy its women, children and farms and deny them the right to live. "The Israeli people have done only what they were compelled to do. They could no longer tolerate the ineffectiveness and inaction of the United Nations." Brother Levy urged adoption of the resolution, stating that what we are saying is that the people of the world have a right to live.

M/S/C to suspend the rules to allow Brother Levy time to complete his remarks.

John Despol, Secretary-Treasurer, CIUC, stressed again the seriousness of the present world crisis and repeated that we do face a potential Pearl Harbor. He stated that if the people in America fully understood the facts, he did not believe the election results would have been what they were. He pointed out that one-seventh of the world's commerce goes through the Suez Canal; the impact this has on the economy of America and of the world. He stated that we should have community meetings in an effort to get the facts to the people.

Dan Troy, USA 1981, moved that Point (9) of RESOLUTION #29 be returned to committee for further clarification or deletion. No second.

RESOLUTION #29, with RESOLUTION #50 incorporated, was unanimously adopted.

Legislation and Political Action Committee Report

Chairman George Kely reporting:

RESOLUTIONS #37 and #26 (WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION) – Committee recommended to incorporate RESOLUTION #26 with RESOLUTION #37 in view of the fact that the intent of RESOLUTION #26 was similar to that of RESOLUTION #37. Committee recommended adoption of RESOLUTION #37 with the following changes: Correct typographical error in paragraph 5, line 4, so that the figure reads \$8,750.00. Correct page 3, part (c), point (1) by deleting the percentage sign at the end of the line.

Mr. Abe Levy, Los Angeles attorney, stated that this resolution was similar to that of last year because in the past year not much progress had been made. However, this year things look better. One of the things that has helped most is that more unions have interested themselves in educating their members on how to get the most for injured workers and how to make sure that insurance companies and employers do not take advantage of workers. Mr. Levy called attention to the workmen's compensation conference to be held at Los Angeles State College on December 14-15 and urged all locals to send as many delegates as possible to this conference which, along with other groups, was co-sponsored by the State Council. He introduced Mrs. Mary Pryor, Coordinator of Labor Education at State College. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #36 (FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES)–Committee recommended adoption. William Becker, Secretary of California Committee for Fair Employment Practices, stressed that the protection of the rights of all people, as stated in this resolution, is tied into the present world situation. He urged that we must be concerned about FEP at all times, stating that the job we have done so far has been possible because of the grass roots work of the locals. Woodrow Redo,

USA 2172, stressed the fact that whether or not an FEP bill is passed will depend upon what is done by local unions and others in the community. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #17 (CHILD CARE CENTERS) – Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

David Hendrickson, CWA 9415, requested that three resolutions sent in by CWA, which did not reach the Council office, be considered by the convention. Consent was not granted.

Convention recessed at 5:30 p.m., to reconvene Saturday, December 1 at 9:30 a.m.

THIRD DAY – Saturday Morning Session

December 1, 1956

Convention was called to order at 9:55 a.m. by President Dias, followed by invocation by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas F. Scahill.

The Chair announced the following Escort Committee for George B. Roberts, Area Director, COPE, AFL-CIO:

Peter Bocker, NMU—Chairman
Dan Kauffman, OCAW
Frank White, San Francisco CIO Council
Arnold Callan, UAW
Sonia Baltrun, Textile
Jack Harwood, UPW
James Daniels, IUMSWA
John Agarth, UPWA

Officers Report Committee

Chairman Arthur Hellender submitted the following report:

“The report of the Council officers for the preceeding year is one worthy of attention and study. It should be widely circulated among the members of the local unions represented by the delegates to this Seventh Annual Convntion of the California Industrial Union Council. The activities are presented in ten sections of this report.

“The California Political Action Committee distinguished itself in this election year by endorsing, financing and doorbell ringing for the many friends of labor who were candidates for public office.

In the Primaries 98% of the candidates endorsed were either elected or nominated. In spite of the ever present problem of insufficient funds your Political Action Committee was able to assist in the election of over 63% of the endorsed candidates, a real record of achievement.

“Christmas floods in California made water the prime concern of the special session and the prime issue of the thirty day budget session of the State Legislature. The participation by your Council officers in Sacramento has made it possible for them to present labor’s views to legislative committees and to keep affiliated local unions informed of all proposed legislation *vital* to their welfare.

“On the national level the Council has used many forms of communication such as the legislative secretarial service and the Council *Newsletter*

to keep our membership alerted on national legislative issues and encourage them to communicate their opinions to their congressmen and senators.

"The executive board has made many decisions of import such as the appointment of the merger committee and a contribution of funds to the Washington Industrial Union Council which helped to defeat the 'Right-To-Work' initiative proposed in that state.

"The Council officers and the executive board prepared the material relative to laying the ground work for the proposed voluntary merger on the state level.

"A great deal of the work done by the Department of Education and Legislative Research has been the preparation and dissemination of legislative and political information, not only for educational purposes, but to stimulate union and community activity.

"It is the feeling of the Officers Report Committee that this department is deserving of special commendation by our entire body.

"Both the President and Secretary-Treasurer, as well as other union representatives recommended by the executive board, take an active part on many governmental committees, such as the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth, and the Citizen's Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention.

"In addition to the President's Conference on Education and the Manpower Committee of the United States Department of Labor, these people participate fully in such other community and civic activities as the AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee, which alone raised over \$150,000 used for the repair and restoration of homes destroyed in the Christmas flood. Neither the federal nor the state government makes provision for such losses. The Council has continued to work with the NAACP, the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices, the Jewish Labor Committee and other community groups devoted to achieving first-class citizenship for all Americans.

"This Council now has one of the highest percentages of affiliation in the United States. Figures show an increase of 60% over 1950, and today the affiliation is 89.9%, or a total of 160,419 members. This increase was brought about under the capable leadership of the Council officers. Programs such as the summer school held at California Hot Springs, legislative conferences and union counselling courses, to name only a few, are some of the tools provided by the Council to its affiliates to help them realize their objectives.

"Expressions of appreciation from the officers for participation and cooperation are extended in this report to those who assisted in carrying out the important work of the council.

"The high esteem in which our Council is held by individuals and community groups is documented in Appendix I of this report and should make every delegate and member proud of the work done by his Council.

"In summary, it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that it was the best per capita ever spent."

M/S/C to adopt report of the Officers Report Committee. Brother Hellender thanked the members of the committee which was dismissed with a vote of thanks.

The Chair recessed the regular convention of the California Industrial Union Council.

Special Convention to Establish California CIO COPE

Special Convention to Establish California CIO COPE was called to order by President Dias.

Secretary-Treasurer Despol read the CALL to the Special Convention to Establish California CIO COPE. Convention greetings were read.

Credentials Committee Report

Vice Chairman Jack Tobler reported: 432 delegates were accredited to the Special Convention. M/S/C that the delegates be seated.

The Chair stated unless objection from the assembly, the committees appointed for the regular convention would serve as the same committees for this special convention. There being no objection, it was M/S/C that the following committees, previously appointed, be accepted: Credentials, Constitution, Rules and Order, Legislation and Political Action (COPE Resolutions Committee), and Sergeant-at-Arms.

Rules and Order Committee Report

Chairman Herbert Wilson reporting:

In the interests of conducting the business of the convention expeditiously as possible and permitting the widest debate possible in the allotted time for the convention, the Rules Committee recommended the following rules for the conduct of the meeting, to supplement Robert's Rules of Order:

1. Decorum shall be maintained at all times.
2. There shall be placed in convenient locations on the convention floor an equal number of microphones designated "FOR" or "AGAINST". A delegate wishing to speak on a matter before the convention shall use the appropriate microphone which designates his position on the subject then pending. The Chair shall rotate speakers so that each side of the question will have equal opportunity to present its views. Should two or more delegates rise to speak on the same side of a question, the Chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.
3. There shall be placed in a convenient location a microphone designated "PRIVILEGED". The following motions are the only motions that can be made from the "PRIVILEGED" microphone:
 - a) TAKE A RECESS (undebatable – majority vote required) – This motion is privileged only when other business is pending before the convention.
 - b) RAISE A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE – The question can only be raised when a delegate wishes to:
 1. Rise to a point of personal privilege.
 2. Request the Chair to explain the parliamentary situation at the time.
 3. Request clarification of the motion, resolution or report before the convention.
 - c) CALL FOR THE ORDERS OF THE DAY (undebatable – does not require a second) – It is a demand that the convention conform to its Program or Order of Business. It requires no second, and is in order when another delegate has the floor, even though it interrupts a speech, as a single member has a right to demand that the order of business be conformed to.

4. No delegate shall be permitted to speak more than once on any motion or subject matter until all other delegates who desire to speak have been recognized by the Chair and spoken.
5. No delegate shall be permitted to speak longer than five minutes on any motion or subject matter without permission by majority vote of the delegates to the convention.
6. A motion for the previous question after a reasonable amount of debate will be in order. The motion for the previous question shall be adopted by majority vote.
7. At the request of 20% of the delegates present and voting, any motion shall be voted on by an oral roll call per capita vote of the delegates. When a roll call has been ordered, no adjournment shall take place until the result has been announced. The per capita vote of each delegate shall be the same as the per capita vote of such delegate to the Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council held concurrently with this convention.
8. In a roll call vote, delegates have the right to vote by the unit system, if they so desire.
9. Any delegation may be individually polled upon the request of a member of that delegation, but the polling of a delegation cannot be made except upon the request of a member of the delegation. (In the event there is a request for a poll of the delegation, the Chair may request that this be undertaken after completing the roll call.)
10. Every assembly has the inherent right to protect itself from being imposed upon by members using parliamentary forms to prevent it from doing the very thing for which it is in session and which the forms were designed to assist, namely, to transact business. Therefore, whenever the Chair is satisfied that delegates are using parliamentary forms merely to obstruct business, he has the right either not to recognize them or else rule them out of order. If the Chair has been once sustained by an appeal, he has the right not to entertain another appeal on the particular business at hand from anyone trying by that means to obstruct business.
11. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing same.
12. When a motion to table is made, the motion shall not be put until the introducer of the original motion is given an opportunity to speak on the question.
13. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except to raise a point of order.
14. A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair; and any motion shall be presented in writing at the request of the Secretary.
15. A motion to lay on the table shall not be debatable except as limited by Roberts Rules of Order. When such a motion is made and amendments are pending to the original motion before the convention, the motion to table shall apply to the amendment or amendments, and it shall require a new motion to table the original motion.

16. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained, unless made by a delegate who voted with the majority, and shall require a majority vote.
17. The convention shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order on all matters not provided by the constitution or specified in these Rules.
18. The Rules Committee recommends to the Constitution and Resolutions Committees that important basic policy resolutions be reported out first.
19. Each delegate upon being recognized shall state his full name, international and local union number or other organization the delegate represents.
20. Whenever there is majority and minority division on a committee both the majority and minority or minorities shall be entitled to report to the convention. Thereafter, the Chair shall entertain debate on both reports at the same time, recognizing alternate debate on minority and majority reports, and anyone wishing to speak against both reports shall be in order. The vote of concurrence or non-concurrence shall be put first on the minority reports and secondly on the majority report. All committee reports shall be restricted to minority or minorities and majority reports.
21. (A) No amendment from the floor to a committee report or a resolution shall be in order.
(B) In the event that committee majority and/or minority reports are rejected by the convention, then a substitute resolution or proposition on the same subject of the resolution or report rejected by the convention may be accepted (for consideration by the convention) by the Chair with consent of a majority of the convention delegates present and voting. Such substitute resolution or proposition from the floor must be presented in writing and signed by the delegate introducing same.
22. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary-Treasurer unless it bears the name and number of the organization represented by the delegate. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary-Treasurer unless it has been submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer not later than November 14, 1956, except that resolutions may be submitted by the Political Action Committee of the California Industrial Union Council prior to the opening day of the convention. Resolutions may be submitted from the floor on the opening day of the convention provided that the consent of two-thirds of the delegates is obtained. The committees shall report on resolutions submitted.
23. The convention shall convene at 9:30 a.m.; shall recess from 12:00 to 2 p.m., and shall adjourn at 5:30 p.m. unless the business of this founding CIO COPE convention is completed earlier in which event this convention shall adjourn to permit the reconvening of the Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council.
24. The regular order of business shall be as follows:
 1. Report of Credentials Committee
 2. Approval of Convention Committees
 3. Report of Rules and Order Committee

4. Report of Constitution Committee
5. Report of COPE Resolutions Committee
6. Adjournment

M/S/C that the convention rules for the founding convention of California CIO COPE be adopted. The committee was dismissed with a vote of thanks.

***Excerpts of Remarks by Assistant Regional Director
Irwin DeShetler***

“This founding convention is an effort to build not a committee but a separate organization that will be a delegated body with separate conventions for the purpose of endorsing candidates and for taking care of the political affairs of the Industrial Union Council and the membership of this organization. The operation of this type of an organization by your counterpart shows that it is a step in the right direction and one of the things that will be necessary for final merger programs. You will build here today an organization that will be responsible to the membership of our organization for the political activities of our organization in the coming years. Consider the proposed constitution with great deliberation, understand its meaning and go out of here with a unified program as regards the political activities of our great organization.”

Chair thanked Brother DeShetler on behalf of the assembly.

Constitution Committee Report

The draft constitution for the proposed California CIO Council on Political Education was read. The Committee recommended the following change be made in ARTICLE XIII, Section 7 – next to the last sentence to read: “The General Board shall restore such organization to good standing upon payment in full of its delinquent obligations to the Council.”

Chairman Clark reported that four members of the Constitution Committee wanted to be recorded as voting in opposition to Section 1 of Article XVII but did not wish to submit a minority report but wanted to make a statement on the matter. Walter McLogan, UAW 809, spoke for the group: “We of the minority still feel on this issue as we did yesterday. However, in order to expedite the work of the convention we have decided to withdraw our right to make a minority report because we feel that the democratic processes of the convention have been duly served when yesterday by a simple majority you overruled our minority report. We accept the decision of the majority and bow to the will of the majority.”

Clark moved, on behalf of the committee, for the adoption of the constitution as submitted by the Constitution Committee. Motion seconded.

Speakers on proposed constitution: Frank White, GCEOC 1136; Harlan Savage, OCAW 128; Robert Barker, USA 1684; Thomas Monroe, GCEOC 1136; Paul Shepard, USA 1502; Frank McCaskell, USA 2018; John Veleski, USA 1684; Joe Angelo, USA 1440; Arthur Morrison, UPWA 107; Phil Rabin, GCEOC 800.

Vic Carbray, USA 2018, requested that committee accept change in ARTICLE IX, Section 7, to provide that written charges be served upon an officer no later than 15 days prior to date of hearing. Committee agreed to request, but to conform with State Council constitution, would change the time to 30 days’ notice.

Sidney Wold, UPWA 12, moved that ARTICLE X be referred back to committee for reconsideration and that it bring out recommended language to provide for penalty for officers of California CIO COPE who violate Section 1 of ARTICLE X. Motion defeated.

On call for the previous question it was carried that the constitution for proposed California CIO COPE be adopted.

On behalf of the Constitution Committee, Chairman Robert Clark thanked committee secretary Ann Whiteside, State Council staff and members of the Committee.

On a point of special privilege, E. A. King, CWA 9590, asked the delegates to reconsider their refusal yesterday to accept a resolution offered by Dave Hendrickson, CWA 9415. Explained that resolution had been lost in the mail and the CWA delegation felt that it was important enough to have it accepted by the convention, and requested that it be submitted to the proper convention committee. Brother King pointed out that in convention rules adopted this morning only two-thirds consent of the delegates was necessary to have resolution accepted by the convention. M/S/C to accept resolution to be referred to the proper committee.

Chair dismissed the Constitution Committee with appropriate thanks. Special Convention recessed at 12 noon, to reconvene at 2 p.m.

THIRD DAY – Saturday Afternoon Session

Special Convention was called to order at 2 p.m. by President Dias.

Report of COPE Resolutions Committee

Chairman George Kelty reporting:

RESOLUTION #60 (SOCIAL SECURITY and PENSION BENEFITS) – Committee recommended adoption. CWA Director Louis Knecht spoke in support of the resolution, pointing out it should be given a great deal of attention. The Bell System was cited as an example. Since the inception of the pension plan in 1920, the interest alone has been more than sufficient to pay the pensions; each year additional millions of dollars are going into the fund to be reinvested by the company. The companies have seen fit to deduct one-half of social security payments from the pension which accrues, providing a minimum of \$100 remains to the pensioner. He expressed the hope of getting support in urging the national organization to take action to resolve this situation. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION A (VOLUNTARY DOLLAR DRIVE) – Committee recommended adoption. Secretary-Treasurer John Despol called attention to the COPE report which reported total contributions of \$25,100 for 1956. He pointed out that when one considers, for example, that in the Senate campaign alone in which Mr. Nixon defeated Mrs. Douglas, almost a million dollars was spent by Mr. Nixon, our contributions are sorely inadequate. He urged the delegates to discuss the matter with their locals with the idea of increasing the amount of COPE voluntary dollars from \$1.00 a year to \$12.00 a year. Arthur Morrison, UPWA 107, moved to refer the resolution back to committee to change

the word "pledge" to "shall." Motion defeated. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION B (STATE ELECTION FUND CONTRIBUTIONS) --
Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

The COPE Resolutions Committee was dismissed with a vote of thanks.

*Excerpts of Remarks by State Council Vice President
Sam Eubanks*

"The Chair assures me that the remarks I desire to make, and I believe some others wish to enter into, are in order at this time. I have asked for that assurance because I do not find a specific point on the Agenda where we can again enter into a discussion of the problems of the merger of the State Federation of Labor and the State Council . . . (When) the leadership here goes back to the local union, questions will be raised – questions from our members about the merger of our two organizations; why it does not seem to have progressed and what are the prospects. Our officers in their opening remarks and in their reports to the convention touched on the subject that offers no opportunity for floor discussion and I believe we should take the time, whether it be precisely in order or not . . . to discuss questions that are in the minds of some of us.

"To begin, I believe we should perhaps re-examine the objectives. We have talked about a merger. What we are talking about in fact is a new organization. It is not simply a matter of one organization joining another; it is a problem of building in the State of California a new organization, an organization that will be different in some respects from either of the existing organizations. And to gain acceptance of such a new organization means that both of us probably must give up some of the things that we now have. Now we are talking about a merger not of corporations – we are not dealing in real estate . . . or stock certificates; if we were our respective committees probably could sit down in a room and in a fairly short space of time arrive at an agreement. We are dealing with the building of an organization from two existing organizations made up of people coming together and . . . people don't come together in a new organization without reaching agreement on the principles of the organization. They are much more concerned with the principles than they are with the physical assets.

"I want nothing that I may say to offend any member of the State Federation of Labor and anything I may say or, I am sure, anything that anyone else may say should be so interpreted . . . in that spirit I should like to proceed briefly . . . to the basic questions as we see them . . ."

"If it were simply a matter of combining our two organizations on the basis of jobs, this merger could be effected very quickly. It could have been effected before this and we could have brought to this convention a proposal to combine the State Federation and the California Industrial Union Council. If it were merely a matter of providing jobs for Manuel Dias and John Despol, I am satisfied that they could have jobs probably at salaries and working conditions better than they would ever have working for this organization. If it were merely a matter of taking care of your Vice Presidents with titles in a merged organization, I am sure that could be done. But Manuel Dias and John Despol haven't spent their lives working for unions and working in unions just for the purpose of obtaining a better pay check. That is not an inducement to effect a merger. Your vice presidents, and I think I can say this without consult-

ing with them, are not interested simply in becoming vice presidents of a merged organization. Of course we are honored to be officers. We like to know that you have confidence in us to the extent that you give us the titles and the authority of the organization. But a condition of merger is not one that is going to be that those titles be kept. Because our job, as we see it, is to create an organization in this state of ours that will be one of the largest organizations, one of the organizations with the greatest resources and the greatest potential in the entire American labor movement. Our task is to create an organization capable of leading more than a million and a half trade union members in the State of California, in accommodating the rapidly growing membership, . . . a job of mobilizing effectively and totally the tremendous resources that such an organization would have and using them to give effect and direction to the principles which we have enunciated in the constitution we adopted here today, and which simply reaffirms the principles of this organization as they have been written and spoken and performed since its beginning. To do that does not mean that we can turn back and to some of us it seems that that is what we have been asked to do; that the CIO unions have been asked to come back to the organization they left some 20 years ago. Or perhaps that is not what the members of the committee representing the State Federation mean, or perhaps our committee has failed to make clear and acceptable the conditions which we feel should prevail when the combined organization is created. We, most of us here in this room, have had the experience in attempting to convey ideas, to understand the ideas of others, to reach agreement by means of compromise, by means of yielding to the merits of another's position. Perhaps we have not had enough conversation with each other; we have not spent enough time actually getting thoroughly acquainted with each other. And I place that interpretation by the remarks Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty made yesterday when he said his committee was prepared to resume meetings at an early date . . .”

“I do not want to take the position that it could be possible that two organizations could do a better job for labor in California than a single organization at this stage of our development. I am not at all convinced that that is true, but I am convinced that two organizations have been doing a pretty good job and that to combine their forces to do a better job means that they must be in fundamental agreement not only as to what they want to do in principle but on the methods of doing it, on the emphasis to be given on the several lines of activities that such an organization must maintain. And until that kind of an agreement is reached, I feel that we can have no new organization. Because to put together two groups of people under a single name does not create an effective organization. Our unions are composed of people of like minds with like objectives. Our CIO unions formed a State Council of like-minded unions with like objectives. For years we have carried forward our own program because we were united. I cannot speak for the State Federation of Labor. I hope they are as united as we are. But I can say with conviction that unless the State Federation of Labor, as an organization, and the State Industrial Union Council, as an organization, reconcile their positions . . . we cannot have an effective single organization.

“Now this convention has laid down in its constitution . . . a program and a structure which we believe is fundamental. We are not quarreling about the details. It won't take us long to resolve the incidentals but we are standing firm on the principles that have been stated in your constitu-

tion. And one of the basic principles and the one on which we have been unable to come to any terms with the State Federation committee to date is that of representation in the state council for every union. We in CIO have been brought up in the practices of democratic unionism and we have put into our constitutions a structure which protects that democracy. And we believe . . . as we have practiced, that every union is entitled to a voice and . . . to a vote at the highest policy making levels of this organization. And that means more than a voice and a vote in a convention whether it be a convention every year or every two years. It means a vote at the level where much of the work of the organization must be transacted. We have called . . . our Executive Board the keymaking, policy making body, subject to convention directives, and the key administrative body. Our officers have been directly responsible to that Executive Board. In the constitution that we adopted here we simply changed the name — we called it a General Board . . . on that General Board every international in this body is entitled to at least one representative. Only the five largest unions are entitled to two and in that body which meets periodically between your conventions, the voice of every member is respected. The representative of the union with the least membership in the State of California is listened to as respectfully, and has a great deal of influence if his argument is sound, as the spokesman for the United Steelworkers or the United Auto Workers or any other of the Big 5. And as a result of that kind of participation by all our unions we are able to go ahead year after year, united behind our program. Now we are not about to yield on that principle when we establish a new organization. We are not about to yield the authority that that General Board has in our organization to a group of vice presidents, be they 46 vice presidents or 36 vice presidents or what the number may be. We are standing on the position that the body responsible is going to be representative of everyone. That is not a detail to be negotiated and as of today it has been indicated to you this is not a principle which has been accepted by the committee for the Federation.

“We have conducted in the CIO a broad program of activity, as broad as our resources would permit us, our financial resources and the resources of our manpower. It is a program which challenges the new organization because no matter how large it is or how great its resources, it is still going to be a program which will demand more than we can supply. That is the program of community participation, a program of public relations for labor within the community, a program of worker education within our own unions, a program of representation for labor in public agencies, city, state and federal, the sort of program that we believe is demanded of labor both in its own interest and in the interest of the community as a whole. We believe that we have given much greater emphasis to this kind of a program than the State Federation. As a second basic principle, we propose to see that that kind of a program is maintained, performed and expanded in the greater organization that we hope to form. But that is not a detail — that is a matter that must be written into the constitution of the new organization: a provision for officers entrusted with the duty of carrying it out and with provision for adequate financing, protected funds that cannot be diverted to other activities.

“On the other hand the State Federation has set aside a substantial sum of its per capita for an organizing fund. The State Council has not engaged in organizing. Work has been performed by our internationals.

The State Council has never considered . . . getting into an organizing campaign. We certainly do not disagree with the State Federation, however, that if the central body resources are needed for the further organization of the workers of the State of California that they should not be used. We will most certainly support an organizing program. Certainly one of the challenges to any organization that we may materialize is the fact that where we congratulate ourselves that there are a million and a half organized workers in the State of California, the fact is that only 40% of the workers in the State of California are in trade unions and that 60% of them remain unorganized. One of the greatest potentials for organizing in the State of California is in the white collar field and I speak with some feeling on that because I come from a union that is known as a white collar union. I think it is kind of a silly term but we know what it means. It means the people who work in the non-production jobs, who work in the newspapers, who work in the insurance offices, who work for the government, who work for the schools. And to me it seems that there has never been a better time than right now for organized labor to give some help to the classroom teachers in the State of California . . . What are we doing with the agricultural workers? I remember conventions of the CIO when we dealt at length on the problem of organizing the agricultural workers . . . I have heard nothing here — I have seen nothing of emphasis in the proceedings of the State Federation. Certainly there is work for a state organization to do in helping the appropriate internationals to organize the unorganized in the state.”

“ . . . Men like Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray, men of principle and courage, found it necessary to break with the American Federation of Labor because twenty years ago the American Federation of Labor was sitting on its jurisdiction and not organizing. These men left the Federation for the purpose of organizing the unorganized. They and others like them were the men who built the unions which now compose the CIO. They did not seek disunity in labor. They fought all their lives for unity but they didn't seek unity at the expense of doing a job that needed to be done. Neither of them lived to see a united labor movement . . . They weren't concerned for their position. They were concerned with the united labor movement which would realize the aspirations of the working people of America, which was taking place in America as the great democratic force which leads to new and better life.

“It seems to me that we do not need to hurry in California but what we need to do is to attain here a fulfillment of the ideals of a merged labor movement enunciated by men like Hillman and Murray. That is our test, not simply to put together two organizations.”

Joe Angelo, USA 1414, stated that in his opinion the State Federation wanted to absorb us rather than merge; that the thinking of AFL is diametrically opposed to ours in that their organization is composed of power blocks. He stated firmly that he believed we should stand pat on the principle of representation for every union and if necessary we should take it to an open convention.

James Carbray, USA 2018, stated that the biggest point of disagreement was the AFL refusal to recognize the basic right of every international union affiliated with this body to have a right to representation of at least one member on the general board. He stated too that we should stand firm on this basic issue.

Ted Brandt, ALA 22, moved that as a condition of merger every international union affiliated with the Council be allowed no less than one member on the general board of the merged organization.

John Despol, Secy-Treas., CIUC, raised a point of order and pointed out that the motion was unnecessary stating that in the policy resolution adopted in convention last year this point was adequately covered.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Virgil Coragliotti, OCAW 5, moved that a vote of confidence be given to the committee established to negotiate the merger. Motion carried.

Walter McLogan, UAW 809, called for a point of order, stating that the entire subject was a problem for the CIUC Convention and not the COPE Convention.

CIUC Seventh Annual Convention Reconvened

Chair called for Order of the Day.

Al King, CWA 9590, discussed further the problem of merger, pointing out, as a member of the committee, one of the things they are pressing for is representation of every affiliated union on the general board and that if they are unable to get it, they will take it to a merger convention.

Leonard Levy, ACWA 55D, asked for a ruling as to whether or not the discussion on the merger could be continued.

President Dias stated that in his opinion further discussion would be pointless. However, if the delegates felt there were more pertinent points to be brought up, the officers were interested in hearing them.

Leonard Levy stated that it was the responsibility of the Council to preserve "what we consider to be democratic procedure. What we are primarily trying to explain to people is that CIO in the State of California is trying to preserve this democratic tradition, even against those who have practiced traditions which are different fundamentally and that we are trying to help them change toward the end of building a more democratic organization in the State of California."

R. J. Thomas, Assistant to President George Meany, informed the delegates that after sitting in on all the negotiations for merger on a national level, he has never heard the presidents of any of the internationals express the feeling that we are being submerged rather than merged. He stated that "we are a minority group whether we like it or not and it does not put us in the position of saying, 'By God, we are going to get what we want.' We have never been able to say yet that we got everything we wanted in negotiations." He stressed the necessity for having confidence in the merger committee and stated that its hands must not be tied by actions of the convention. Anything the committee does will have to be brought back to the delegates for acceptance.

Chair called for the Order of the Day.

Paul Shepherd, USA 1502, asked for special privilege to speak on the subject of merger and appealed the decision of the Chair. Appeal defeated.

Resolutions Committee Report

Chairman A. T. Lunceford reporting:

RESOLUTION #30 (COURTESY RESOLUTION)—Committee recommended adoption with deletion of "Mayor Clifford E. Rishell" from the text. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #34 (COMMENDING NATIONAL AFL-CIO) – Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #40 (ORGANIZING ASSISTANCE) – Committee recommended adoption. George Buck, CWA 9571, called attention to the fact that if people in the field would insist that those servicing them should belong to unions, it would help them in their organizing. James Cassidy, CWA 9503, pointed out that he should have included all organizations in the state, that we have an obligation to organize all those who are not organized. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #11 (HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANS)–Committee recommended adoption of resolution as amended. Lewis Michener, UAW 406, supported the resolution stating that the union should step in and negotiate for union brothers who have sickness in their family. Delegates should take this up with their local unions and officials in order to get more done in this matter. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #46 (APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM) – Committee recommended adoption with following change: THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED should read: “That the Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council take necessary steps to introduce legislation on this matter, and.” M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #23 (STATE SAFETY LAWS) – Committee recommended adoption with following change: The first RESOLVE should read: “That our State CIO Legislative Committee and the State CIO Safety Committee take the necessary steps to prepare proposals for the enactment of adequate safety laws, and be it further.” M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

Irwin DeShelter, Assistant Director, Region 22, AFL-CIO, presented George B. Roberts, Area Director, AFL-CIO COPE, with a Commission as a full fledged Colonel of the State of Kentucky.

***Summary of Remarks By George B. Roberts, COPE
Area Director***

Brother Roberts expressed his deep appreciation for receiving the honor bestowed upon him, particularly that it was received at this CIUC convention. He extended greetings to the delegates on behalf of the National COPE office and stated that COPE co-directors Kroll and McDevitt had commented on the magnificent job done on the West Coast in the last election. President Meany had expressed his appreciation as well.

Roberts stressed the importance of educating our people in political action and said that if we directed all our energies for one year toward educating the organized, we would have accomplished a great deal. He stated that despite President Eisenhower’s victory, organized labor will have more friends in Congress than before, and that it proves to the reactionary forces in this nation, primarily the Republican Party, that they did not win the election. In line with that, much of the press has given the unions credit for having won.

He expressed the hope that we could get some of our own Republican leadership to tell the Republicans why they don’t get more labor endorsements, that it is because “they don’t vote for the legislation that benefits men, women and kids. In California we are pleased with the

different complexion in the state legislative set up. We elected more liberal legislators here.”

He called attention to the importance of local elections coming up in 1957 and to the battle on the legislative front — the millionaires’ tax proposal, the “right-to-work” laws, the Taft-Hartley law and others, and stressed the importance of continuing our work here. He urged establishing standing registration committees for the purpose of registering every union member by the time the next election rolls around. “In this election only half of our membership was registered to vote.”

Brother Roberts concluded by complimenting the state and local councils, the regional office and union members for the fine work done in the past election.

WINNER OF THE SUIT OF CLOTHING GIVEN BY THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS was announced: Fred Shockley, TWUA 146, 7932 Winthrope St., Oakland.

RESOLUTION #10 (KOHLER STRIKE) — Committee recommended adoption with following changes: In the first WHEREAS — third line — substitute the number 29 for the number 26 so that it will read: “settlement to this 29 month-long labor dispute.” In point (1) of BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, substitute the word “instrument” for the word “tool”, to read: “Revise and liberalize the Taft-Hartley Act to make it an instrument of labor peace . . .” Delete the final BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED and substitute in its place “BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the California United States Senators, the National Labor Relations Board, the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, Secretary of Defense Wilson, the president of the Kohler Corporation and the UAW Kohler local.” And finally, substitute the California Industrial Union Council for the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council in both places in which it appears. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #44 (BOYCOTT OF KOHLER PLUMBING FIXTURES) — Committee recommended adoption with deletion of the final BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTIONS #14, #19, #27 (EMPLOYMENT IN SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR INDUSTRY) — Committee recommended adoption of substitute Resolution #27 which combined the language of the three resolutions with only such minor changes as necessary. M/S/C to adopt substitute Resolution #27.

RESOLUTION #41 (HYDROGEN BOMB TESTS) — Committee concurred in the intent of the resolution. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #47 (IN SUPPORT OF NAACP)—Committee recommended adoption with following changes: In the three places where the words “Congress of Industrial Organizations” appear, substitute the words “California Industrial Union Council.” In the third point of the BE IT RESOLVED add the word “to” after the word “financially” so that it reads: “urge their respective internationals, if possible, financially to assist the NAACP.” Arthur Morrison, UPWA 107, spoke in support of the resolution and urged that the delegates take it back to their locals for action. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #49 (IN OPPOSITION TO WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS) — Committee recommended adoption with following amend-

ments: In the third WHEREAS, add after the words "White Citizens Councils": "groups advocating white supremacy" so that it reads: "The White Citizens Councils, groups advocating white supremacy . . ." In the BE IT RESOLVED, add after the words "Seventh Annual Convention": "of the California Industrial Union Council." Sam Flood, IUMSWA 9, spoke in support of the resolution. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #55 (BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM)—Committee recommended adoption. Harlan Savage, OCAW 128, stressed that the AFL-CIO executive council should point out clearly that someone from labor should be appointed as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #56 (DISCRIMINATION) — Committee recommended adoption. Thomas Munroe, GCEOC 1136, spoke in support of the resolution, stating that it was a disgrace that the postal organizations are allowed to permit discrimination to continue. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

Resolutions Committee Chairman A. T. Lunceford thanked the members of his committee for the fine job done and expressed his appreciation for the cooperation of the delegates. Resolutions Committee was dismissed with a vote of thanks.

The Chair announced the following Escort Committee for Dr. Dov Biegun, National Secretary, National Committee for Labor Israel:

Leonard Levy, ACWA—Chairman
Leroy Oleson, IUE
Syd Rose, NABET
James Martin, URW
Edward O'Connor, San Francisco CIO Council
Tina Shippey, UAW
George Kelty, OCAW
Jerome Posner, ACWA

Convention recessed at 5:30 p.m., to reconvene Sunday, December 2 at 9:30 a.m.

FOURTH DAY — Sunday Morning Session

December 2, 1956

President Dias called the convention to order at 9:45 a.m., followed by invocation by Rabbi William M. Stern of Temple Sinai, Oakland.

Legislation and Political Action Committee Report

Chairman George Kelty reporting:

RESOLUTIONS #45 and #25 (TAFT-HARTLEY)—Committee recommended adoption of RESOLUTION #45; since RESOLUTION #25 was impractical it was recommended that #45 be substituted for #25, with the following change: the THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED to read: "THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the *State CIO Council* use its influence to . . ." M/S/C for non-concurrence on RESOLUTION #25. M/S/C to adopt RESOLUTION #45 as amended.

RESOLUTIONS #31 (FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1957), #48 (IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS - 1957), #39 (FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM) - Committee recommended adoption of RESOLUTION #31 since subject matter in RESOLUTIONS #48 and #39 were covered adequately in #31 (#48 and #39 to be incorporated in #31). Committee proposed consideration be given to the special problems in the existing internal security program on the basis of the following policy statement, to become Point 22 of Resolution #31:

"Finally, we propose consideration to the special problems in the existing internal security program be given on the following policy statement:

"WHEREAS: The Industrial Security Program as now constituted is completely administered by management and the Department of Defense without judicial safeguards nor recourse to grievance procedure, and

"WHEREAS: In sharp contradiction with the American judicial tradition the worker accused under this program is assumed guilty until he is able to prove his innocence, and

"WHEREAS: Many of the criteria for determining 'security risks' are so vague and all inclusive that the worker involved often has no clear definition of the crime of which he is accused and,

"WHEREAS: The appeal procedure is so costly and complicated that it is beyond the means of the average worker, and

"WHEREAS: The clearance procedures can be and in many cases have been used by unscrupulous employers against union activity and good union men and,

"WHEREAS: A bi-partisan public commission has been created by congressional resolution to investigate government security programs,

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council call upon the commission to give immediate attention to the Industrial Security Program and be it further resolved that this Council call upon the Department of Defense to modify the program to allow for union participation therein and to conform with the more enlightened standards enunciated by the federal courts with respect to the Government Personnel Security Program and the Port Security Program,

"AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Congressman and Senator from the State of California as a token of labor's awareness that our precious heritage of civil rights can be endangered from the right as well as from the Communist Left."

M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

Speakers on Resolution: Marvin Schlaff, CWA 9590, in support of Section 22 and urged delegates to read AFL-CIO publication entitled "Security, Civil Liberties and Unions." Secty.-Treas. Despol urged the delegates to wire California Senators and Congressmen, committee chairmen and majority and minority leaders of the Senate urging that they work towards elimination of Senate Rule XXII which has prevented Senate action on important civil rights legislation.

RESOLUTION #20 (LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE) - Committee recommended adoption.

M/S/C to adopt resolution.

Dr. Henry D. Peters, Board member of the California Vision Services spoke to the delegates on optical care program; program provides for prepaid vision care.

Credentials Committee Report

Vice Chairman Jack Tobler submitted the following final report: 432 credentials were examined, representing 147 local unions of national, international unions and organizing committees, 1 district council, 2 joint boards, 5 industrial union councils and 2 local industrial unions. Credentials were proper and in order and committee recommended that these delegates be seated. M/S/C to adopt committee's report. Committee was dismissed with a vote of thanks.

Legislation and Political Action Committee Report

Chairman George Kelty reporting:

RESOLUTION #33 (FAIR LABOR PRACTICES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS) – Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTIONS #28 (STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1957) and #43 (STATE FEP LEGISLATION) – Committee recommended incorporating RESOLUTION #43 with RESOLUTION #28 since both resolutions covered the same subject. Committee also recommended that #28 be corrected as follows: Section (4) Election Reforms (e) to read: "Legislation providing time off, with pay, to vote and *a more simple and uniform method of registration.*"

Speakers in support of resolution: Ed Meyers, UAW 333; John Despol, USA 2018; Robert Gorelick, USA 1981; Harlan Savage, OCAW 128; Paul Shepard, USA 1502. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

Chairman Dias called on Leonard Levy, ACWA 55D, to introduce guest speaker, Dr. Dov Biegun, National Secretary of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

Excerpts from address by Dr. Dov Biegun:

"The CIO, as it is known to you, is probably one of the best known words in Israel, particularly in an area that has sprung into the news as of the 29th of October. You have a stake in the form of the most beautiful and functional building erected in memory of Philip Murray, dedicated by President Reuther and other members of your organization. The workers have asked me personally, to convey, particularly to the CIO segment of the great labor movement in this country, their abiding thanks and their sense of brotherhood, emanating from the fact that this movement has been for the past thirty years a source of understanding, courage and friendship, particularly in times when this was needed; when the world is full of a negative lack of understanding, it is then that friendship from across the waters is not only highly appreciated but it becomes a source of encouragement which enables people to go on the road once chosen.

"Man's greatest quest throughout history has been, and is, the quest for peace. It is in the development of the sinews and heart of peace that man can develop himself better to aspire and attain the higher standard of living and better things of life. It is in war that great qualities of

courage, endurance and mutual aid are being developed but developed for the puppets of destruction. Wars have never solved anything but created new problems that will breed new wars. It is because the quest for peace is the slogan and the religion by which Israel labors and by which the whole population lives, that Israel looks to enlightened men and women of the CIO and the entire labor movement to sustain them in this quest.

“Peace is the word with which an Israeli greets his fellowman on all occasions; it is the one essential, overriding word in the communal and private lives of the people. Israel is bent on war, but of a different kind and nature – a war against the desert and all it stands for; not only the arid soil, not only the waterless waste of the hills of Jerusalem, but the spirit of the desert which is bent on destruction and hatred. In this whole war against the desert, Israel has been seeking and has been receiving the aid and understanding of the great labor movement in this country, but it has not been allowed to conduct this kind of war. Its attention, its meagre resources have been diverted forcibly to war again, and again; and if anyone in the world recognizes this as a deep tragedy, it is Israel; for in a war against man it recognizes that, because it is against its very nature, it cannot succeed. Its warlike tendencies are against the desert – towards the job of turning arid soil into flowering gardens.

“Nasser got tanks and guns from far afield – in Soviet Russia. I consider it my duty to try and explain in simple terms what really happened on the 29th of October. For eight long years, monthly, weekly, daily, and particularly in the dead of night, small squads of murderers, deliberately trained, deliberately directed by the Egyptian government, have assailed Israel and many points along the 680 mile border. The result was a steady war of attrition. The war of limited liability which Egypt has conducted persistently for eight long years has resulted in over 1,000 men, women and children . . . being killed; farms burned and destroyed, water destroyed. It has resulted in the whole population, instead of being bent upon the production of peace, being forced tragically to draw out more and more of its vital strength from its productive efforts. It has been diverted from the effort of taking in refugees from Soviet-held territories; efforts have been diverted from this constructive work towards defense, a negative undertaking costing millions of dollars—drawing out the teachers, engineers, farmers, and pushing them into military formations, in this steady drain of a war of attrition and giving up all that generations have stood for, or continue in a life of terror, the like of which only people who live under it can understand.”

The Israeli spokesman also pointed up the UN action, the position of Soviet Russia in the dispute, the disclosed strategy of the Egyptian government and the time-table for its invasion of Israel, the refusal of the Egyptian government to sit down to discuss existing differences, the Egyptian government’s blacklisting of U.S. firms trading with Israel or having a Jew serving on the firms’ Boards of Directors, the blockading of the Suez Canal, the role of Britain and France, etc.

The Chair thanked Dr. Biegun for his address. Rudy Ondics, USA 5303, and Roy Wilson, TWU 505, asked that the speech of Dr. Biegun be distributed to all local unions in California so that they may be informed of the conditions that exist. Vic Colbary, IUMSWA 9, also urged that the speech be sent to proper government officials. Secty.-Treas. Despol stated that Council office would make proper distribution of the speech.

Dr. Biegun answered questions posed by Roy Wilson, TWU 505, Bob Guiles, SFONG, Dan Troy, USA 1981, and others.

Temporary Chairman E. A. King recognized President Dias who bestowed upon Dr. Biegun a badge as honorary delegate to the convention.

Legislation and Political Action Committee Report

Chairman George Kely reporting:

RESOLUTION #53 (UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LEGISLATION AFFECTING SEVERANCE PAY, VACATION PAY AND SUB PLANS) – Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution. Attorney Jay Darwin spoke on the resolution in relation to supplemental unemployment benefits.

RESOLUTION #54 (IN OPPOSITION TO PALM SPRINGS' "RIGHT-TO-WORK" ORDINANCE) – Committee recommended adoption with following changes: Delete the "BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED," to be replaced by "BE IT *FURTHER* RESOLVED"; add another paragraph to read: "BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That each delegate to this convention return to his home community charged with the duty to alert all responsible civic organizations to the dangers that such irresponsible legislation offers to the economic well being as well as the social peace of the community at large." E. A. King, CWA 9590, spoke on the resolution. M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #32 (POLICY STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT) – Committee recommended adoption with following change: Point (2), insert after "50,000" the words "or more population." M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #35 (POLICY RESOLUTION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT DISABILITY INSURANCE) – Committee recommended adoption. Speaker on resolution: Frank White, GCEOC 1136. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #24 (PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES) – Committee recommended adoption with following changes: In first Resolve, insert "California Industrial Union Council" between words "this" and "Convention" and change the word "curb" to "eliminate", so that Resolve reads: "That this California Industrial Union Council convention go on record to have its officers seek enactment of adequate laws to eliminate such unethical practices . . ."

RESOLUTION #42 (FEP IN STATE AFL-CIO) – Committee recommended adoption with following changes: in the third WHEREAS substitute the word "when" for "soon". Delete next WHEREAS. Delete the word "is" and insert the words "will be", so it reads: "WHEREAS: When the CIO and AFL are merged on the state level it will be vitally necessary that the fight for FEP be carried on in the newly merged organization".

RESOLUTION #15 (SALARY INCREASE FOR DEPUTY LABOR COMMISSIONERS) – Committee recommended adoption with following change: In BE IT *FURTHER* RESOLVED, insert the words "by the California CIO General Board" after the word "appointed", so that sentence reads: "That a Committee of five be appointed by the California CIO General Board . . ." M/S/C to adopt resolution as amended.

RESOLUTION #58 (UNION RIGHTS FOR GOVERNMENT WORKERS)—Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

RESOLUTION #59 (PAY SCALE FOR POSTAL WORKERS) — Committee recommended adoption. M/S/C to adopt resolution.

President Dias dismissed the Committee with a vote of thanks.

The convention observed a moment of silence in memory of the passing of delegate Anthony Scardaci's uncle killed in an airplane accident while the convention was in session.

Delegate Rudy Ondics, USA 5303, asked whether or not it would be possible for the officers to mail to the membership information from time to time on progress of merger negotiations. President Dias informed him that officers would continue to report as in the past but it would be impractical to attempt to put anything in writing as of this time; that Council *Newsletter* would carry any information on merger talks, as in the past.

Chairman Dias thanked, on behalf of the officers, the convention committees, staff and delegates for their cooperation and efforts towards making this a successful convention.

Lloyd Ferber, USA 1304, on a point of special privilege and as author of Resolution #25 on Taft-Hartley, asked to speak in support of the resolution. President Dias informed the delegate of convention action on Resolution #25. Robert G. Smith, USA 1304, moved for reconsideration of Resolution #25. Motion ruled out of order in that a motion for adjournment was already on the floor, and motion had been duly seconded.

Convention adjourned sine die.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION*

Resolution No.	Title	Submitted By	Page
10	Kohler Strike	L.A. CIO Council ..	47
11	Health and Welfare Plans	USA 3367	47-48
12	Sales Tax	USA 3367	48
13	Union Label of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America	ALA 17	48
15	Salary Increase for Deputy Labor Commissioners	L.A. CIO Council ..	48-49
16	State Migratory Labor Committee.....	LIU 1729	50
17	Child Care Centers	ALA 17	50
18	State of the American Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Industry	IUMSWA 9 and 52	50-51
20	Legislative Program for the American Merchant Marine	IUMSWA 9 and 52	51-52
21	Transfer of Vessels to Foreign Flags ...	IUMSWA 9 and 52	52-53
22	30-Hour Week	USA 1304	53
23	State Safety Laws	USA 1304	53
24	Private Employment Agencies	USA 1304	53-54
27	Employment in Shipbuilding and Repair Industry	IUMSWA 9 and 52	54-55
28	State Legislative Program for 1957	Executive Board ...	56-60
29	Foreign Policy	Executive Board ...	60-69
30	Courtesy Resolution	Executive Board ...	69
31	Federal Legislative Program for 1957....	Executive Board ...	69-73
32	Policy Statement in Support of a Com- munity Mental Health Services Act.....	Executive Board ...	73-74
33	Fair Labor Practices in Public Schools..	Executive Board ...	74
34	Commending National AFL-CIO	Executive Board ...	74-75
35	Policy Resolution: Unemployment In- surance — Unemployment Disability Insurance	Executive Board ...	75-76
36	Fair Employment Practices	Executive Board ...	76

*Resolutions 1-9, approved by the convention, pertained to amendments to the constitution. As a result of convention action, each article of the constitution was amended. Complete text of the California Industrial Union Council constitution starts on page 97.

Resolution No.	Title	Submitted By	Page
37	Policy Statements on Workmen's Compensation	Executive Board	76-80
38	Community Services Committee	Delegate Brilliant, ACWA	80-81
40	Organizing Assistance	CWA 9503	81
41	Hydrogen Bomb Tests	UAW 133	81
42	FEP In State AFL-CIO	UAW 133	81-82
44	Boycott of Kohler Plumbing Fixtures....	USA 1845	82
45	Taft-Hartley	USA 2058	82-83
46	Apprenticeship Program	USA 2058	83
47	In Support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	USA 2172	83
49	In Opposition to White Citizens Councils	USA 2172	83-84
51	In Support of the American Museum of Immigration	Executive Board	84
52	Revolt of Hungarian People	Pres. of L.A. CIO Council	84-85
53	Unemployment Insurance Legislation Affecting Severance Pay, Vacation Pay, Holiday Pay and Supplemental Un- employment Benefit Plans	Executive Board	85-86
54	In Opposition to Palm Springs' "Right- to-Work" Ordinance	Executive Board	86-87
55	Board of Governors of Federal Re- serve System	Delegate Savage, OCAW	87
56	Discrimination	GCEOC 1136	87
58	Union Rights for Government Workers..	GCEOC 1136	88
59	Pay Scale for Postal Workers	GCEOC 1136	88

No. 10—Kohler Strike

WHEREAS, Every fair-minded person recognizes the justice of the Kohler strikers' cause and renders support to all efforts which will produce an equitable and honorable settlement to this 29 month-long labor dispute, and

WHEREAS, This strike has been an example of the use of biased federal and state labor laws (the Taft-Hartley Act and the Wisconsin Catlin Act) which tend to incense and promote industrial war rather than industrial peace and actually fail to help resolve conflicts or bring about justice to all concerned; and

WHEREAS, as is the case in the State of Wisconsin, the failure of so-called 'Right-to-Work' laws to promote peace focuses attention on even more biased laws which allow employers, such as Kohler, to possess and use weapons of warfare as exemplified by the continued presence of an arsenal of machine guns, tear gas and tear gas guns hoarded in its satellite Kohler Village; now therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the California Industrial Union Council join in support of the Kohler strike, as a valiant effort to bring about justice for the working people who have struggled so bravely for a modern industrial labor relations policy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we intensify all efforts to:

- (1) Revise and liberalize the Taft-Hartley Act to make it an instrument of labor peace instead of an inducement to strike-breaking and union-busting for employers with an inclination to jungle warfare.
- (2) Pursue a policy of promoting fair appointments to administrative bodies such as the NLRB, to overcome the pro-employer bias — political and economic — that exists on such bodies today under the Republican administration, and to bring about an unprejudiced and democratic atmosphere in government activities affecting labor relations.
- (3) Maintain whole-hearted moral support and sanction of the Kohler strike and legal primary boycott until such time as bona fide collective bargaining replaces the Kohler Company's present union-busting attempts.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That by its every action the California Industrial Union Council indicate its strongest opposition to state and federal sanction of strike-breaking by rewarding companies, even those found in violation and continuing in such violation, of the nation's labor laws with government contracts; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the California United States Senators, the National Labor Relations Board, the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, Secretary of Defense Wilson, the president of the Kohler Corporation and the UAW Kohler local.

No. 11—Health and Welfare Plans

WHEREAS, Most health and welfare plans, as written today, are inadequate to cover the necessary health, medical and surgical needs of our members, and

WHEREAS, Health and welfare plans are being further weakened by certain hospitals, doctors and druggists abusing such plans by over-charging a patient who is a member of a plan,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the officers of the Council to fight this threat to our welfare plans. That committees be set up in all areas to study abuses or overcharges on medical bills, and to publicize such malpractices, and to inform members on ways and means to combat such overcharges.

No. 12—Sales Tax

WHEREAS: Many people suffering from chronic diseases and disabilities have a heavy financial burden, and

WHEREAS: This financial burden is made heavier by the addition of all taxes,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council support this resolution and instruct the officers of the Council to work for the elimination of all sales taxes on all medicines and medical supplies.

No. 13—Union Label of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

WHEREAS, The union label is the accepted sign of the use of union labor in the production of the product; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Lithographers of America has for more than 75 years represented union lithographic labor, and used its label to show that the product was union-made; and

WHEREAS, The union label of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America is registered throughout the United States and Canada, and has been accepted for years by the public as proof of union lithography; and

WHEREAS, Previous conventions of the CIO have unanimously endorsed this label,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That this convention endorse and urge the use of union labels wherever possible, and endorse the label of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

No. 15—Salary Increase for Deputy Labor Commissioners

WHEREAS, Wages, hours and working conditions are the major considerations of organized labor and of all wage earners, and are enforceable by law as terms of a contract or agreement; and

WHEREAS, Organized labor is vitally interested in the enforcement of employment contracts or agreements; and

WHEREAS, The Division of Labor Law Enforcement, also known as the Office of the State Labor Commissioner, is the sole state agency authorized by law to accept assignments of wage claims for collection without charge to the employee, and to enforce all labor laws not specifically assigned to another agency; and

WHEREAS, The State Labor Commissioner's office is charged with instituting criminal proceedings through the court for flagrant violations of any of the labor laws, including health and welfare payments in behalf of wage earners; and

WHEREAS, In addition to criminal actions, the Labor Commissioner may file civil suits in the courts for collection of wages, and penalties for non-payment of wages, expense accounts; file liens for employees, process claims for damages for misrepresentations of conditions of employment; accept and process claims for vacation pay, severance pay, workmen's compensation awards, etc.; and

WHEREAS, The State Labor Commissioner's office enforces child labor laws, and institutes criminal actions arising therefrom; and

WHEREAS, The Labor Commissioner and his deputies have the power of subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to take testimony under oath at hearings scheduled by them, in places scheduled by them, and at the time scheduled by them; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Industrial Relations in which the Labor Commissioner's office plays a major part has always been fostered by the California Industrial Union Council; and

WHEREAS, The laws on the statute books have been expressly passed by the legislature for the protection of the wage earner to be enforced by the Labor Commissioner, and have been passed with the urging and approval of the California Industrial Union Council and its officers; and

WHEREAS, The State of California has but one Labor Commissioner, with less than 40 deputies and 14 offices to serve the entire population of approximately 14 million people in California; and

WHEREAS, The California Industrial Union Council, and organized labor as a whole, has always demanded an adequate wage for the skills and knowledge and training required for a job; and

WHEREAS, The importance of the powers and duties of the Labor Commissioner and the benefits of his office to labor as a whole cannot be overly emphasized; and

WHEREAS, At the present time the salary of a Deputy Labor Commissioner starts at \$481.00 per month and progresses each year thereafter for the next three years at 5 per cent each year until a maximum of \$583.00 per month is reached, and from which approximately 10 per cent is deducted for retirement benefits; and

WHEREAS, In addition to the fact that present Deputy Labor Commissioners are underpaid by at least \$250.00 per month, the salary is not such as to attract sufficient persons with the necessary qualification to adequately and efficiently staff the Labor Commissioner's staff for the maximum benefit of the wage earner at large; and

WHEREAS, Deputy Labor Commissioners are at present in the third lowest classification in the Department of Industrial Relations; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the California Industrial Union Council go on record as advocating that the wage rate of Deputy Labor Commissioners start at a minimum of 60 per cent of the State Labor Commissioner's salary and increase a minimum of 5 per cent each year for three years to a minimum of 75 per cent of the Labor Commissioner's salary; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a Committee of five be appointed by the California CIO General Board to assist the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretary of the California Industrial Union Council for the coming year to achieve the recommended increase in salary for Deputy Labor Commissioners.

No. 16—State Migratory Labor Committee

WHEREAS: The economy of California depends upon the labor of thousands of domestic migratory workers, who often live in shelters unfit for human habitation; whose children rarely get an opportunity for even a minimum education; who are transported from one place to another in unsafe vehicles which threaten life and limb; who are denied the benefits of minimum-wage laws and most other social legislation; who are often at the mercy of unscrupulous labor contractors lured by false promises of high wages and plentiful work; who because they are not permanent residents of the community, find local health and welfare services denied them; and who in general are denied the basic programs and services commonly available to other workers and their families; and

WHEREAS: The President of the United States has appointed a federal migratory labor committee to encourage the coordination and extension of federal programs and services for the improvement of conditions of this disadvantaged group of workers and their families; and

WHEREAS: The President's Committee on Migratory Labor recommends the formation of state migratory labor committees to coordinate and encourage state efforts to correct these conditions; and

WHEREAS: Some of these problems must be met on the state and local level and a coordinated state approach is essential to determine the needs of the migrant workers and their families, to point up gaps in programs and services, to review the need for legislative action, and to achieve progress on these fronts;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention call upon the Governor of this State to appoint a State Migratory Labor Committee made up of representatives of public and private agencies, labor and farm organizations, and interested lay groups concerned with the health, education, housing, employment, transportation, and the general welfare of the migrant workers and their families.

No. 17—Child Care Centers

In 1940, one-tenth of all mothers with young children were working in industry. By 1952, in twelve years, the number of working mothers with children under seventeen increased to one-fourth. One out of every eight families has to depend on a woman for its sole support. Economic pressures, illness, debts, and the rising cost of living make it almost impossible for most men to insure their families against the wives having to help make a living for their families.

Our Child Care Centers in California are in danger of being discontinued. The California Industrial Union Council again goes on record in support of permanent and expanded Child Care Centers and urges all political candidates, particularly those endorsed by organized labor, to aid the working mothers in this campaign.

No. 18—State of the American Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Industry

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the California Industrial Union Council, in its Seventh Annual Convention, call upon the Administration and the incoming 85th Congress to appropriate sufficient money for the construction and repair of United

States merchant vessels to implement construction of 60 new ships per year.

We urge the Congress and the Administration to guard against any further decimation of our skilled manpower in shipbuilding and ship repair.

We urge the immediate starting of replacement of the present merchant marine. We know that every other important maritime nation presently has a postwar constructed merchant marine, and that the American merchant marine in order to operate properly must have vessels of the newest and best designs possible.

No. 20—Legislative Program for the American Merchant Marine

Although the 2nd Session of the 84th Congress considerably alleviated the legislative status of the American merchant marine by increasing appropriations, passing new ship mortgage legislation, supporting carriage of American government financed cargoes in American vessels, appropriating money for atomic-powered merchant vessels; nevertheless, the legislative situation, in so far as the American merchant marine is concerned, is still gravely inadequate to insure a proper ship construction and ship repair program.

The Administration was unable to come out with any overall program for the aid to domestic shipping. Its opposition to a measure which would have allowed domestic shipping companies to make voluntary deposits in construction reserve funds out of their earnings prevented consideration of this bill.

The situation still remains serious. Legislation is urgently required to take care of a number of important matters.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the California Union Council urge the 85th Congress to pass the following legislation:

1. A law designed to prevent transfers of American flagships to foreign flags and to bring under the American flag those ships which are owned by American companies but operated under foreign flags.

2. A law to bring to U.S. private shipyards the shipbuilding being done in foreign yards for American shipowners.

3. The passage of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States to restore the revolving fund of the Maritime Administration. This resolution could well read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND SECTION 12 (d) OF THE MERCHANT SHIP SALES ACT OF 1946 ENACTED ON MARCH 8, 1946, TO AUTHORIZE CERTAIN MONIES RECEIVED BY THE MARITIME COMMISSION UNDER THIS ACT TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE CONSTRUCTION RESERVE FUND OF SAID COMMISSION.

RESOLUTION:

Resolution by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that Section 12 (d) of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 12 (d): All monies received by the Commission under this Act shall be deposited per cent in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, and per cent in the construction fund of the United States Maritime Administration established under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The provisions of Sections 201 (d), 204 (b), 207, 209 (a), and 905 (c) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, shall apply to all activities and functions which the Commission is authorized to perform under this Act.”

4. Create legislation authorizing un-subsidized ship operators to deposit in construction reserve fund earnings that would be tax deferred and used for the construction of new ships.

5. Grant operating subsidy aid to tramp operators upon the operator agreeing to replace ships in an orderly manner befitting the national defense requirements, and determination that other segments of the American Merchant Marine would not be adversely affected.

6. Refuse to countenance any further weakening of government cargo preference legislation.

7. The passage of an amendment to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 which would regularize once and for all the computation of construction differential subsidies in such manner that the application of these subsidies to projected vessel costs would become a routine and incontrovertible matter which would not disrupt projected vessel construction on the eve of its fulfillment.

No. 21—Transfer of Vessels to Foreign Flags

Over one year ago we pointed out that privately owned American vessels transferred to foreign registry post-war totaled 482 ships, aggregating 2,918,115 gross tons and 4,321,392 deadweight tons. Since then, 47 additional ships of 368,999 gross tons and 557,641 deadweight tons have been transferred.

This boosts the post-war transfers to 529 privately owned merchant ships aggregating 3,287,114 gross tons and 4,879,033 deadweight tons. If one projects a survey back to 1939, when wide-scale sales of American tonnage abroad were initiated, it is revealed that 1927 ships of 12,725,030 gross tons and 18,746,939 deadweight tons “went foreign.”

A breakdown of post-war transfers into types reveals that there were 319 freighters and bulk carriers, 180 tankers, 28 passenger-cargo ships, one car ferry and one Seatrain. These vessels were comparatively large, averaging 6213 gross tons and 9223 deadweight tons.

Of the 47 vessels transferred during this past year, 40 went to Liberia, one to Germany, two to Korea, one to Canada, one to Belgium, one to Panama and one to Japan.

It will be observed that in the 1954-55 period the transfers consisted mainly of freighters, while in the 1955-56 movement the transfers were principally tankers. There are two distinct reasons for this. In the past twelve months the transfers of vessels abroad were occasioned mainly by the Maritime Administration granting approval of transfer of flag. This permission, however, was hinged to new construction in United States shipyards of an equal amount of deadweight tonnage of new oil tankers by the seller. As a result a number of new tankships are now on order with American shipyards for delivery in the next two years. Additional

contracts are definitely in prospect under this "trade-out and build" ruling.

Today we are in the peculiar position of being faced with the Suez Canal crisis, which clearly increases the need for tankers, and of owners requesting to have American tankers released from the reserve fleet, while we are still permitting transfer to foreign flag. We hold that this just does not make sense. The transfer policy of the Administration has created, and will create at the time of any coming emergency, an artificial shortage in American flag tonnage which will drive prices up unconscionably.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the California Industrial Union Council urge the 85th Congress to enact legislation to halt the practice of American interests using foreign flag ships in competition against United States flag vessels.

We also urge that the Administration immediately stop approval of any further transfer foreign.

No. 22—30 Hour Week

WHEREAS: There have been great strides made in industry in improved automatic and semi-automatic machine tools and these same tools have greatly increased production per man hour, and

WHEREAS: Tremendous progress toward automation has occurred in the last five years and it is apparent that trend toward automation will be stepped up by industry, thus depriving a great number of working men and women of gainful employment, therefore be it,

RESOLVED: That this CIO convention go on record as favoring a thirty hour work week, and exhaust every effort to have such week replace the present forty hour week at no reduction in take home pay.

No. 23—State Safety Laws

WHEREAS: There has been little if any change in the state safety laws in the last twenty years, and

WHEREAS: The Division of Labor Statistics reveals that there were 13,124 disabling injuries on the job during the month of May, 1956 of which 67 were fatal, resulting in death, and

WHEREAS: The above authority reveals a total of 61,694 disabling accidents during the period January 1, 1956 through May 30, 1956 of which 314 were fatal, and in the light of such a sorry record, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the State CIO Legislative Committee and the State CIO Safety Committee take the necessary steps to prepare proposals for the enactment of adequate safety laws, and be it further

RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Knight.

No. 24—Private Employment Agencies

WHEREAS: Certain private employment agencies charge a job seeker from thirty-five to forty per cent of his month's salary, and,

WHEREAS: Such practices are questionable to say the least, and leave room for collusion between such employment agencies and unscrupulous employer representatives to the detriment of all labor, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That this California Industrial Union Council convention go on record to have its officers seek enactment of adequate laws to eliminate such unethical practices, and be it further

RESOLVED: That copies be sent to the State AFL requesting its support in this matter.

No. 27—Employment in Ship Building and Repair Industry

The ship building and repair industry has for many years been one of the major sources of employment in and around the West Coast ship repair and construction industry.

The Armed Forces of the United States and private industry are now, and have been for many years, taking ship building and repair to foreign countries; therefore, depriving many thousands of skilled and semi-skilled American citizens from obtaining gainful employment in the ship yards.

Many feeder industries dependent upon the ship yards to sell their products have been forced to reduce their operations resulting in a vast loss of man hours worked, and

If such conditions are to be perpetuated the above mentioned industries will cease to exist, and gainful employment in these industries will be only a page in history reflecting a complete lack of understanding and concern for both the industries and the American citizens who have devoted their lives to ship building, repair, and allied industries in this area, and,

In recent years the average take home pay for the workers dependent upon the ship yards for employment has reflected the lowest earnings ever recorded.

As of April 1, 1956, the United States has declined to tenth place in both the total number of ships being built in the world and in gross tonnage. At this time the United States was building only 2.2 per cent of world vessels construction of 1,000 gross tons and over. The little country of Belgium, on the other hand, was building two percent of this tonnage. Great Britain, Japan, Germany, Sweden, Holland, France, Norway and Denmark were all building more vessels and more gross tonnage than this country. Great Britain was building ten times as many gross tons of vessels as we. Our country's tenth place was a net loss of 29 deliveries when compared with 1954 — the largest decline of all ship-building nations. At the same time (1956 saw a decline in United States status) the world's ship construction was reaching a new post-war high.

In the sixteen months prior to July, American-owned interests placed orders abroad for 232 vessels at an estimated \$2½ billion to swell the world total. These vessels aggregated 4,181,941 gross tons. Added to the cumulative post-orders abroad, American-inspired shipbuilding contracts accounted for the staggering total of 534 large ships of over eight million gross tons. If placed in American ship yards, these orders would have meant over three and one-half billion dollars of work.

This trend of American interests placing shipbuilding contracts abroad started since World War II. In the twenty years between the two World Wars, very few large ships had been ordered from foreign yards.

While those orders have been placed in shipyards in ten countries, by far the major recipient of this new business has been Japan. During the entire postwar period to date, Japan has received contracts from American

interests for 167 vessels. Germany shows a total of 110 vessels. Shipyards in the United Kingdom have the third largest tonnage, their total being 119 vessels.

This great volume of "new" shipbuilding business placed abroad by American and affiliated interests far exceeds the total business contracted for with United States shipyards in the postwar years. During the past nine years, beginning January, 1947, and running through 1955, American shipyards completed 256 major size vessels of 4,792,703 deadweight tons for government and private shipping interests. This is equal to only one-third of the total tonnage ordered abroad, post-war, by these same private shipping interests. In fact, some of these companies have never ordered a new ship from an American shipyard.

One of the main causes for placing vessel orders abroad has been the blocked currency of the oil companies and other interests in foreign countries, principally in the sterling areas. In return for the privilege of marketing their products in these sterling and other areas, American oil companies have had to agree to accept payment in sterling, etc., without conversion privileges. As a result, considerable balances, through profits, have been accumulated abroad. The most practical method to retrieve these balances is to invest in goods purchased in the foreign areas involved, and take them out upon completion. Accordingly, American oil interests with profits on hand in foreign countries have contracted for the construction of a large number of oil tankers, oil-field equipment and other materials required in their business.

In the case of the six Tidewater Oil Company tankers now being constructed in France, payment will be made for these giant 51,000 and 65,000 ton tankships with francs owned by an American movie producer, representing accumulated profits in France. In turn the movie producer will be reimbursed in the United States by Tidewater with American dollars.

Vessels ordered abroad fly foreign flags upon completion and most will be registered in Liberia and Panama. A number, however, will be documented in Honduras, Norway, Great Britain, Canada, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Japan, Germany and Denmark. All will utilize foreign crews.

Vessels ordered abroad fly foreign flags upon completion and most will be registered in Liberia and Panama. A number, however, will be documented in Honduras, Norway, Great Britain, Canada, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Japan, Germany and Denmark. All will utilize foreign crews.

Some of these ships never will come to an American port as they will be employed by foreign subsidiaries of American interests, principally oil companies, trading to the countries in which they are registered. Most, however, will be utilized in the foreign trade of the United States and will fly the flags of Liberia and Panama.

RESOLVED: That this convention go on record protesting the practice of contracting to foreign countries any work in any industries that result in diminishing opportunity for American working men and women to earn a decent living, and be it further

RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council urge the 85th Congress to pass legislation to bring to United States private shipyards the ship building being done in foreign shipyards for American interests.

No. 28—State Legislative Program for 1957

WHEREAS: The people of the State of California expect their legislators to pass legislation to meet the needs of all citizens, and

WHEREAS: The former coalition of conservatives and reactionaries, which dominated the state legislature, had consistently refused to meet its obligation to the people of this state and instead had repeatedly failed to pass those laws needed for the benefit of the people, and

WHEREAS: The California Industrial Union Council has consistently cooperated with all liberal and forward looking groups to achieve those state laws that will best meet the needs of our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council go on record as endorsing the following state legislative program and work with other liberal groups and individuals for its enactment:

(1) LABOR LEGISLATION:

(a) Establishment of a California State Labor Relations Act that will guarantee the over 1-million intra-state and public workers of California rights and privileges in all employee-management relations, to encourage self-organization into unions of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining on wages, hours and working conditions; and to provide an administrative board with adequate funds, powers and personnel to enforce such legislation.

(b) Protective legislation should be passed to prevent the use of injunctions against labor and the importing of strike breakers modeled after a "little Norris-LaGuardia Act."

(c) Legislation protecting women workers should be strengthened, particularly wage discrimination based on sex should be eliminated.

(d) Legislation providing for a greater enforcement of safety codes through a restoration of appropriations already made and for the increasing above that of the appropriations for the enforcement of these codes, and for the increasing of the number of trained safety inspectors.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION:

Legislation providing for the complete revision of the California Unemployment Insurance Act based on the provisions of the special policy resolution on this subject, and working for broader coverage of the Act and elimination of restrictive and discriminatory practices. Experience has proved that unemployment insurance is a sound social measure benefitting the whole community by its partial restoration of purchasing power lost through unemployment and that unemployment insurance is a first line of defense against economic recession.

There is no merit in the so-called Merit Rating System, if employers have a good employment record, because of economic breaks they get, or the inherent nature of a given industry has a good employment record, because of Korea, for example, or a given international situation. The industry is not responsible for precipitating an international cold war situation which necessitates the industry getting large and continuous orders. In non-war industries, the economic breaks or the inherent nature of a given industry affects the employment level. If there is a depression in the community, everyone is affected. The prosperity or continuous employment of any one employer depends upon the general prosperity. General prosperity depends primarily upon purchasing power. When

some employers under the merit system pay nothing into the unemployment insurance fund they are not contributing their share toward restoring partly purchasing power where that occurs. There are some 33,000 employers not paying unemployment taxes this year, and there is substantial unemployment in some industries. The merit rating system of taxation exempts from unemployment insurance taxes those companies, that because of steady operation, have had very little unemployment, irrespective of the merit of the management of the industries concerned.

(3) *WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE:*

Legislation providing for major revision of the outdated and antiquated California Workmen's Compensation law based on the provision of the special policy resolution on this subject.

(4) *ELECTION REFORMS:*

(a) Legislation to eliminate existing loopholes in the State Elections Code by requiring both official and unofficial campaign committees, groups and individuals to report all political expenditures and contributions of \$100 or more to the Secretary of State.

(b) Legislation providing for a mailing of a "voters' handbook" to contain:

(1) Statement by each political party on behalf of its presidential and vice presidential candidates in presidential years; (2) the state platforms of each political party; (3) statement by each candidate running for nomination of his party for state or national office; (4) statement of each party nominee in the final election; (5) the pros and cons of each issue on the ballot (as the law now provides). Such a "voters' handbook" would be an important step toward having an informed electorate and reducing the cost of campaigns for the candidates.

(c) Legislation providing for partisan primary elections in city, county and local township elections. Political party responsibility cannot be consistent or effective unless it includes the lower elective offices. Local offices are the principal training ground for later election to higher partisan offices. Voters are entitled to know, from the beginning, a candidate's or officeholder's views on partisan issues in party platforms.

(d) Legislation providing for public financing of the campaign for nominees of the political parties. The tremendous cost of electing a candidate to public office has resulted in preventing many able men and women from becoming candidates. The high cost of radio, television, newspaper ads, printing, postage, etc., means that a candidate must be wealthy, have access to substantial private wealth, or be willing to accept contributions from special interests whose concern is not necessarily for the public welfare. Many who honestly serve the public welfare do so at tremendous personal cost and sacrifice. Both alternatives, however, are opposed to the best principles of democracy in which a representative serves the interest of all the citizens with no special responsibility or obligations to any one individual or group. Part of the costs of conducting political campaigns is legitimate public expense.

(e) Legislation providing time off, with pay, to vote and a more simple and uniform method of registration.

(f) Legislation providing that no campaign financial expenditure may be made without knowledge and consent of the candidate. This legislation would close the loop-hole in reporting campaign expenditures by

insuring that all campaign expenditures would be reported for the public record.

(g) Legislation providing for reapportionment of the State Senate based on population.

(h) Legislation prohibiting the practice of cross-filing in the primary election.

(5) *TAXES:*

(a) Legislation increasing the family exemption for lower income taxpayers.

(b) Opposition to any increase in state sales or excise taxes.

(c) Legislation providing for a non-partisan California Tax Study Commission for the purpose of investigating and studying state and local taxes and making recommendations to the legislature, using as a guiding tax principle, the "ability to pay" in order to insure a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. This non-partisan permanent Study Commission is to consist of an equal number of members representing the executive and legislative branches of government, both political parties, organized labor, industry and public or educational groups.

(6) *CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS:*

(a) That the California Industrial Union Council sponsor and co-sponsor a civil rights conference in Sacramento at an appropriate time in the 1957 legislative session and include in said civil rights conference the three bills referred to in Section 6.

(b) Legislation providing for a California Fair Educational Practices Act prohibiting discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin in both our public and private education system.

(c) Legislation providing for a permanent Civil Rights Commission establishing a non-partisan Commission representing the executive and legislative branches of government, both political parties, organized labor and business. This broadly representative commission would be called on to study and recommend legislation on such issues as (1) the establishment of a law enforcement agency comparable to the federal civil rights section of the Department of Justice of the federal government, (2) study means of professionalizing of local police forces on racial and civil rights problems, (3) study desirability of creating a joint standing committee of the legislature on civil rights; study and recommend solutions to problems involving discrimination in the political and economic field; (4) develop an educational program for better race relations, and (5) render reports annually to the governor and the legislature.

(d) Legislation providing for a Civil Peace Act with a state treasury appropriation for use in assisting cities and counties in establishing and operating agencies whose purpose is to foster peaceful relations among citizens of differing races, religions or national origins. These funds should also be used for the training of law enforcement officers of the state, counties and cities in the prevention of intergroup conflicts.

(e) Enactment of an enforceable State Fair Employment Practices Act.

(7) *EDUCATION:*

(e) Educational opportunity for all of the people of California should be improved with particular emphasis on the extension of nursery schools,

adult education, worker's education, medical schools, increasing the number and pay of teachers, and school facilities.

(b) Legislation providing for the establishment of a revolving fund for educational districts and colleges to operate television stations and TV educational programs. The new medium of communication, television, offers tremendous opportunities to advance the education of adults and shut-ins as well as regularly enrolled school students.

(8) *SOCIAL SECURITY AND HEALTH:*

California's aid to the aged, the crippled and the mentally and physically sick is inadequate. Aid to the aged should be increased to \$100.00 per month, and relatives should not be responsible for the aged in any way under this regulation. Health facilities, particularly in rural areas, are sadly lacking. Clinics and educational work for the early diagnosis and cure of physical and mental sickness are urgently needed. Special emphasis is needed on preventative health measures.

(9) *CONSERVATION:*

California needs a better conservation program for preserving our natural resources and wildlife and providing improved recreation; and expansion of public camping facilities and immediate completion of all parks and camp grounds which have been stopped because of lack of funds.

(10) *MINIMUM WAGE:*

A minimum wage law providing for \$1.25 per hour minimum should be passed to assure a minimum standard of living for all workers, including agricultural workers, in intra-state commerce and should have an escalator clause on rising cost of living.

(11) *SAFETY LEGISLATION AND REHABILITATION:*

Safety legislation and rehabilitation should be improved and an adequate fund should be appropriated for the enforcement of safety laws. Factory and mine inspectors should have the authority to order dangerous operations to cease immediately. Inspectors' reports should be sent to the union and workers involved. One method of financing an increased safety program would be to levy a tax on workmen's compensation, insurance companies, and industry to be administered by the State Department of Industrial Relations for accident prevention and rehabilitation work. Copies of hearings, notices of hearings and rulings of referees on workmen's compensation should be provided to the union and worker involved, as well as to the employees.

(12) *FULL EMPLOYMENT:*

(a) A Department of Commerce should be created in the state government to provide special services to small business and help promote the development and growth of new industries in California.

(b) Legislation providing for a California Full Employment Act implementing cooperation with the federal government and providing the framework for the local development of constructive programs for full employment by business, labor and the local communities.

(13) *ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION:*

We shall continue to oppose with all our strength and influence (a) anti-union legislation including so-called Right-to-Work measures which

outlaw union security contracts; (b) artificial and dangerous limitations on the income tax power of the federal government; (c) any increases in sales or excise taxes, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED:

(a) That the California Industrial Union Council cooperate with all groups genuinely interested in these legislative programs and conduct a program of action and education for these purposes.

No. 29—Foreign Policy

Recent events in the world have again made it self-evident that the United States' foreign policy must be of long range planning based on consistent democratic objectives.

The First Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO held in December 1955, set forth a foreign policy statement which deserves the support not only of the individual trade unionist but every thinking American.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Seventh Annual Constitutional Convention of the California Industrial Union Council go on record commending the AFL-CIO for its leadership in the field of foreign affairs, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Seventh Annual Convention express unanimous support of the AFL-CIO foreign policy resolution (with the exception of some of the language in Point 17 which, in view of the present Middle East situation, is out dated) which reads as follows:

"The United American Trade Union movement, in common with labor everywhere, has the greatest stake in the preservation of peace and the promotion of freedom. Approaching the international crisis as patriotic citizens and free trade unionists, we have the highest interest in building a world free from all dictatorship, poverty and war.

"The free trade union movement cannot thrive, or even live, without democracy. In view of the enormous Communist threat to democracy, we of American labor face new significant tasks. At this critical juncture of history, we are in duty bound to help our country meet its heavy responsibilities as a powerful force for the attainment of lasting world peace, freedom and human well-being.

"We of the united American labor movement—the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations — have three main areas of activities in our efforts to aid our country in the fulfillment of its new historic role. These are: (1) Through our trade union strength and political actions, help build an ever better and stronger America, a prosperous and progressive land free from economic and social inequity and all racial and every other form of discrimination. (2) Through democratic processes, help our nation evolve and execute an effective democratic foreign policy. (3) Through cooperation with and assistance to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to aid free labor everywhere in becoming a most powerful force for furthering social justice, national and human freedom, economic well-being and world peace.

"On the threshold of the atomic age, the readiness and ability of the unified American labor movement to fulfill these basic tasks are especially important for the security, welfare and liberty of the entire American people and the international free trade union movement.

The policies and the practices of the AFL-CIO can also be a source of great hope for the peoples behind the Iron Curtain and in the economically underdeveloped countries aspiring to national independence and human freedom and dignity.

“At the ‘Summit Conference’ in Geneva in July 1955, the leading democratic powers demonstrated their determination and readiness to secure international harmony and lasting peace. But at the Geneva Conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers, November 1955, the Soviet Union demonstrated that it was willing to do little or nothing to remove, or even reduce, the causes which have produced the acute international tension of the last decade.

“The U.S.S.R. has categorically rejected German national reunification in freedom – the holding of internationally-supervised free elections throughout the Soviet Zone and Berlin as well as the Federal German Republic. The latest reaffirmation of Soviet opposition to adequate international inspection and supervision has dealt a severe blow to the prospects for effective disarmament.

“Soviet insistence on the dismantling of N.A.T.O. and the W.E.U. as well as on the withdrawal of American defense forces from Europe shows clearly that Moscow is not interested in security for the weaker nations but is maneuvering to render defenseless the remaining free countries of Europe.

“Despite its ‘Big Smile’ and big talk about removing the barriers to communications, Moscow is as unrelenting as ever in its opposition to any arrangement for free travel of individuals between the Soviet orbit and the free world. It is no less hostile to the reciprocal distribution of foreign books, newspapers, periodicals, and radio programs in the Soviet Union. This Soviet talk has been fully exposed at Geneva as having but one aim: The elimination of all barriers to the Moscow-Peiping Axis securing from the western democracies the latest technical knowledge, strategic materials, and up-to-date machinery it so sorely lacks. The Communist bloc desperately needs such vital assistance in order to ease the terrible armament burdens behind the Iron Curtain and to facilitate its building of a most modern and even more massive war machine for aggression.

“Indeed, at the very moment that the Foreign Ministers were negotiating at Geneva, the Kremlin brought to a head one of its long-cherished and carefully prepared plans to provoke an armed conflict between Egypt and Israel and promote aggravated tension throughout the Near East. Mastery of this pivotal region is essential to the ultimate and unalterable aim of Communist imperialism – Soviet world domination.

“Unlike preceding international crises, the present struggle between the Communist dictatorships and the free world is not a collision between two power blocs, in the old nineteenth century sense, but between two conflicting ways of life – democracy (despite all its imperfections), and Communist totalitarianism with its all-embracing program of world conquest and transformation. Soviet imperialism seeks to subvert and conquer the free world and remold all society in line with its Communist preconceptions of a new social order. This vital difference between the old imperialisms and the new Soviet imperialism accounts for the continuous character of the present crisis as distinct from preceding ones.

“The AFL and the CIO have notable records of opposition to world Communism and Soviet imperialism. Both have also resolutely opposed Fascism, Nazism, Falangism, Peronism and every other form of dictatorship. The united organization that has grown out of the merger of the two American trade union centers will not slacken in that opposition.

“Fortunately, the American labor movement has not limited itself to verbal assaults on Fascism and Communism and rhetorical affirmations of democracy. It has been in the forefront of many constructive undertakings to aid the cause of free trade unionism everywhere. We have also in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a practical instrumentality for engaging and defeating the totalitarians in the fields and factories, on the ground where they have made their greatest bid for the allegiance of the peoples of the world.

“The main objectives of sound American foreign policy are: (1) to foster good relations with other nations in order to preserve and promote enduring peace and freedom and (2) to encourage mutually advantageous trade and other relations with other nations – in order to advance their common economic stability and social well-being.

“In every country, there is a close inter-relationship between foreign and domestic policy. Neither our government, nor any other government, can consistently pursue a genuinely democratic foreign policy, if it pursues a reactionary domestic policy. No government which wages war against its own people at home – by denying them their rights and liberties and by depressing their standards of life and labor – can be truly peaceful towards the peoples abroad and be worthy of their trust. A government guilty of aggression against its own people tends to be aggressive against its neighboring and other countries; now, therefore, be it

“RESOLVED, Conscious of our responsibilities at this crucial period, the AFL-CIO herewith declare their support of the following guiding principles for an effective American democratic foreign policy and sound international labor relations.

“1. Effective foreign policy cannot be improvised and piecemeal. It must have a clear and definite orientation and be consistent, sustained and vigorous in its application. Its motivating and paramount aims must be the mobilization of all our moral and material resources for developing a system of international relationships to maintain peace, protect freedom and national security, and enable a growing population to enjoy a rising standard of living.

“2. Integration of our foreign political and economic policies is essential, if the great technical resources and mighty industrial potential of the United States are to be geared to increasing the productivity, raising the purchasing power, and improving the living standards especially of those economically underdeveloped countries which are devoted to human liberty and peace.

“3. Undeveloped and underdeveloped continents and regions, where many hundreds of millions nurse their grievances and their hopes – constitute a fertile field for Communist operations. In dealing with rudimentary human problems the world over, we must be concerned primarily with two immediate needs – the need for food, health and irrigation in the underdeveloped countries, and the burning desire for independence and equality. By ministering to such fundamental needs we will be on firmer ground as we seek to win new adherents to the free world.

“4. We know that Communism is a false solution; we believe that democracy is the true solution. Communism is weakened when democracy is strengthened. The representatives of democracy must go out into the underdeveloped regions with specific plans, programs and projects to help raise living standards, for helping to end all colonialism, for winning these peoples as equal members of the free world community. Thus we will make it possible for them to have a stake in the defense of a civilization worth defending.

“5. Our country has done some of this. UNRRA was a beginning. American labor supported the Marshall Plan because it was conceived and largely administered in this spirit. Point Four was an imaginative gesture in the same direction but tragically all too little. Towards the same end, the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED), provides real possibilities for developing and expanding worthy projects for the fundamental improvement of the economic conditions of the needy peoples. Our responsibilities include, but are not limited to, a firm and effective military defense of established positions against Communist subversion and aggression. Positive measures for social and economic betterment are an indispensable part of the program for the defense and victory of the free world.

“6. Categorical rejection of any idea of imposing our form of government or economic system on any other nation and relentless opposition to the efforts of any power to impose its political or economic system on our country. Support for free peoples who resist attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures on their free institutions is vital.

“7. While communism is currently the main totalitarian threat to freedom and peace, we must be equally opposed to every other brand of dictatorship (Falangist, Fascist, Nazi, Peronist, Titoist) as reprehensible foes of human dignity, decency and liberty.

“8. Welcome as our allies self-reliant, independent nations held together by binding principles and cooperating for peace, freedom, and human well-being. Satellites or vassals herded together by fraud and force cannot serve peace and freedom. A common purpose, sense of urgency, and machinery for permanent cooperation are indispensable to the collective security of the allied free peoples. The struggle for peace and freedom demands not only military strength sufficient to deter and defeat aggression but the development of the alliance into an association of free peoples for positive political and economic cooperation and mutual assistance.

“9. Rejection of all colonialism – the old declining western as well as the new rising Soviet colonialism – should be cardinal to our nation’s foreign policy. In line with our national traditions, positive steps should be taken to help all peoples aspiring to self-government or national independence under conditions which will enable them to assume equal status among the free peoples of the world. All peoples – in Europe no less than in Asia or Africa – who have been subjected to the yoke of alien despotism should be encouraged in their efforts to regain the right of self-determination which will enable them to choose the form of government they desire and enjoy national sovereignty and the fundamental human rights proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations.

“10. While never shutting the door to negotiations with Moscow, our country and its allies must build up their political unity, economic power,

and adequate military strength. Readiness to negotiate is not appeasement. It takes courage to meet aggression. It also takes courage to seek patiently and persistently for peaceful and acceptable settlements. Appeasement of the demands of any expansionist power, however, only encourages and invites aggression. Hence, our government should never assume as settled and final any conquests the Kremlin or any other totalitarian regime made through direct military aggression, threat of armed intervention, Communist subversion, aggression by proxy, or any combination of these methods.

“11. In its efforts to lessen international tension and eliminate the vestiges of war bitterness, our government should make the strongest effort to hasten the release of all hostages forcibly detained by Moscow — either as war prisoners, fighters for democratic rights, or as striking workers imprisoned after the Soviet armed suppression of the June 1953 revolt in the Soviet Zone of Germany and in any other satellite areas.

“12. Maximum efforts to seek gradual effective disarmament through adequate international inspection, control and supervision, backed by provisions for strong non-vetoable sanctions against all violators — with a view of ultimately assuring abolition of the atomic and all other weapons of mass destruction.

“13. Until such time as an adequate system of world disarmament has been attained, the security and freedom of our country call for the build-up of sufficient actual and immediately available military strength to deter and, if need be, defeat aggression. The defense efforts should be meshed with non-military economic efforts into a common program for assuring social as well as national security. Only a prosperous and progressive, as well as powerful, America can make effective and sufficient contributions to world peace, freedom and human well-being.

“14. Invigorated efforts to promote international cooperation for enabling all mankind to share the benefits of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and technique. To assure the people's sharing equitably in the benefits of the atoms for peace program, the free trade unions should be represented in the planning and setting up of such projects.

“15. It is imperative that there be a marked expansion of cultural, political, and economic relations among the nations of the Western Hemisphere with a view of raising living standards, strengthening democracy, and enabling the entire New World to play a unified and greater role in the preservation of peace and the furtherance of freedom. An intensified effort to reinvigorate democracy is urgent in view of the recent defeat of Peronist totalitarianism in Argentina and the Communist-tainted regime in Guatemala.

“16. In an effort to lessen world tension and remove dangers to world peace, the U.N. should adopt a universal policy of the holding of free elections in all divided and strife-torn areas with a view to employing peaceful means rather than war for establishing legitimate governments which are to enjoy full sovereignty. Despite continued Soviet opposition, the U.N. must persist in advocating free elections in the satellite states as well.

“17. Particularly in view of the recent grave developments in the Middle East, our country and its allies in concert with the United Nations should take positive steps to prevent aggression in the Middle East, to improve the economic conditions of its people and to promote peaceful

relations among its various peoples — based on mutual recognition of each other's national existence and territorial integrity.”

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Seventh Annual Convention go on record as adopting the following policy on the Middle East:

The free trade unions of every country expressed grave disquiet when the Suez crisis began. In this case, as in those other conflicts that have checkered international history since the end of World War II, our chief anxiety has been to preserve the peace. The turn taken by the events in the Suez crisis, right from the beginning, was certainly alarming. The failure of the United Nations to take effective and affirmative action when the Egyptian dictator Nasser first barred the passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal, constituted one of the first steps in the breakdown of economic justice between the nations in the Middle East. Other tragic policies followed including the appeasement of Nasser, the military dictator, by Secretary of State Dulles and the Eisenhower administration. As in the past, the road of appeasement has always led to breakdown of the peace. We need also to recall the statements made and the military measures taken by the British and French governments and the repercussions caused at Cairo by those statements and measures.

Now while we the delegates to the Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council are in session, there is a calming down in part of the war threat by each of the sovereign nations directly involved. The necessity of keeping the peace is generally being recognized by the parties concerned, even though the Nasser government continues to reiterate its threat to destroy Israel. There is no doubt that the pressure exerted by the free trade unions decisively contributed towards an inclination to moderation. In fact, at the very moment when tension was at its most crucial point between Paris, London, on the one hand and Cairo on the other, the British Trade Union Congress early in September, adopted a resolution clearly showing its desire to avoid jeopardizing peace, while at the same time condemning the unilateral actions of Colonel Nasser.

In cases such as the conflict over the Suez Canal, the role of the United Nations is obvious. The free trade union movement in this instance must continue to urge the permanent intervention of the United Nations whose decisions are morally binding on the opposing parties. Those sovereign nations who flout the moral law of the United Nations will, in the long run, we hope, be brought to task by their own people. The blood now being shed by the Hungarian people is proof of the deep seated desire of people everywhere to achieve the reality of the moral law and principle of the United Nations.

The conflict over the Suez Canal must be settled on the basis of the most complete freedom of navigation through this channel for all countries including Israel. Ignoring the rights of small nations, like Israel, will only result in the destruction of the rights of the large nations who consider themselves democratic. We hope that the present crisis has taught the present federal administration and the American people this lesson.

The free trade unions have an interest in such freedom of navigation because one-seventh of the whole maritime trade of the world passes through the Suez Canal and most of the ships making use of the route carry goods as vital to the economy of the whole world as is oil — without which the industries of European nations would fail to function and mass unemployment and depression would ensue.

A general agreement, at least in words, has fortunately shown itself on the principle of freedom of navigation through the Canal. The Egyptian government has declared that the convention of 1888 would be respected, that the toll fees to be fixed by the toll authorities will be reasonable and that the upkeep of the canal as well as the provision of technical assistance to the ship convoys will be maintained. Part of the conflict lies in the failure of the Egyptian authorities to keep their word on this declaration of policy. The Egyptian violation of this policy in the case of Israel can only mean that the Nasser government may feel free to do so with other nations in the future.

Another phase of the real conflict now turns on the adoption of an effective system of guaranteeing and practicing this principle of freedom of navigation. There are profound differences over the conceptions about this guarantee within the United Nations itself. Although we support the position of the free trade union movement in urging the continued intervention of the United Nations in this dispute, it would be unrealistic to hope that the Security Council itself is capable of solving the problem. The right of veto can come into play. At every step the Soviet Union has demonstrated its two-fold objective of reinforcing the program of aggression repeatedly announced by Colonel Nasser and at the same time moving in the direction whereby the Soviet Union can control the vital Middle East area through the instrumentality of its communist parties. While we hail the belated decisions of the United Nations to create a police force to maintain the peace in the Middle East, we must also recognize the basic weaknesses in the present United Nations organization making it difficult to make decisions and to effectively enforce such decisions.

Free trade unions must be interested in a solution of the Middle East crisis that will be effective and pacific not only for idealistic reasons, but for practical reasons as well. Organized labor is particularly interested in economic equilibrium. Everything must be done by every democratic nation and by every democratic institution to prevent the traffic through the canal being interrupted or slowed down. Any serious dislocation of this traffic would have unfortunate consequences on our American economy, on the economy of the free world and therefore on the interest of union workers. In addition to this an obvious consequence of the development of such economic dislocations would be increased political tension, constituting a menace to peace and contributing to warlike action.

Free trade unions as important as the British Trade Union Congress and the AFL-CIO, both affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, have already taken their stand on the crisis over the Suez Canal. The AFL-CIO has made a three-point proposal on maintaining freedom of navigation through the Canal. These three-points can be summed up as follows: First, the creation of an Egyptian Authority whose duty it would be to manage the Canal according to international requirements; Second, the creation of an international authority which would work with the proposed Egyptian authority for the purpose of insuring the effective working of the Canal, economic balance and the maintenance of the freedom of navigation and the prevention of any possible betrayal by the Egyptian government of the principle of freedom of navigation; Third, in case of disagreement between these two authorities, the question would be submitted to the court of international justice at the Hague.

The California Industrial Union Council hereby expresses its hope that a solution to the crisis will be found, based on the recognition of international interests, the interests and rights of the countries of the Middle East and on full freedom of navigation through the Canal embodied in agreements and organizational instrumentalities, participated in by neither victors nor vanquished.

In an area of the world where the people are kept in poverty by dictators and feudal monarchs, Israel stands as an example of a vigorous democracy. While its neighbors live in abject poverty, the people of Israel have created a nation founded on principles of social justice. We of labor are proud of the role that Histadrut, General Federation of Labor in Israel, has played in the creation and in the progress of Israel.

We are proud too that Histadrut has always looked to American labor as its best friend and staunchest ally. A symbol of this friendship is the Philip Murray Memorial Center which was erected in the city of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba — until now, closed to Israeli shipping by Egyptian guns.

Despite its partial invasion of the territory of Egypt brought on by bloodletting acts and aggression by Dictator Nasser, we still believe Israel desires peace. Israel's action in halting its invasion in compliance with United Nations' decisions demonstrates an affirmative basis for continuation of this belief in our appraisal of Israel. It has done everything to live in harmony with its neighbors. In the face of constant threats to its very existence, in spite of almost nightly raids against its people, severely handicapped in its economy by the denial of access to the Suez Canal it has continued to provide a haven for the oppressed and to build an island of democracy and social progress in the Middle East. At the same time it has offered again to sit down at any time or place to work out a just and lasting peace.

But instead, there has been a flood of weapons from the Soviet Union to Dictator Nasser, a rising tide of threats and hate from radio Cairo and a steady increase of commandos — “fedayeen” — killing peaceful farmers and workers. When border attacks became intolerable the Israelis decided that for survival it was necessary to fight back. We must recognize the failures in United Nations policies and the policies of other countries, including our own, which helped to create this situation. These worker-soldiers, called to defend their farms and villages, are ready to return to civilian life. But while they are in the service, Histadrut has taken on the added burden of caring for their families. Histadrut members run the ambulances, dig the bomb shelters and build the thick walls around their schools and nurseries. Histadrut members have voluntarily increased their hours of work and cheerfully line up at the blood banks.

AFL-CIO convention resolutions have repeatedly called upon our government to furnish defensive arms to Israel, to enter into a Mutual Security Pact which will secure the borders in the Middle East and to stop the appeasement of Nasser. We should continue to press for an honest and courageous policy in the Middle East.

“Adequate economic, technical and military assistance should be made available only to those governments supporting these aims and prepared to cooperate in the peaceful solution of such pressing problems as the plight of the Arab refugees and the undisturbed use of the Suez Canal. American labor greets the Histadrut as the dynamic force in the building of Israeli democracy. We further pledge ourselves to aid the

development of free trade unions throughout the Middle East as the most effective instruments for advancing social progress, human freedom and stable peaceful relations among all the nations of this vital area.

"18. American labor supports the U.N. and its specialized agencies and believes that efforts to build the U.N. into a more authoritative and effective instrument for maintaining world peace and promoting the fundamental human rights proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations should be redoubled. It is our firm belief that the specialized agencies of the U.N. have aided the peoples of the underdeveloped countries by bringing to them the benefits of health, sanitation, and technical knowledge. These agencies have proven their worth to the cause of freedom and peace. We of the American labor movement pledge our continued support to ILO, WHO, UNESCO and other specialized agencies of the United Nations. Our government should firmly adhere to the policy of prohibiting the admission into the U.N. of any regime which (a) has been imposed on any nation by a foreign power, (b) which exercises effective control of the country only through denying its people the fundamental human rights specified in the U.N. Charter and (c) which is engaged in war or has been found guilty of aggression against the U.N.

"19. In accordance with our traditional stand, we favor cultural relations with the peoples behind the Iron Curtain — a curtain which we have always sought to lift and the maintenance of which the Kremlin continues to enforce. We are firmly convinced that if it were possible to have such an exchange of ideas and information among the peoples of both sides of the Iron Curtain, it would always work to the advantage of the democracies. It is not we but the totalitarian regimes who have every reason to fear any contrast between the free world and the plight of the peoples under dictatorships.

"20. The AFL-CIO rejects, as a matter of principle, the idea of free labor sending delegations to any country which prohibits free trade unions, outlaws all free trade union activities, and penalizes workers for advocating free trade unionism — whether such country be Communist or Fascist or any other totalitarian hue. We oppose the Moscow-Pieping Axis maneuver to have free trade union delegations visit the Soviet slave orbit as a vital phase of the sinister Big Smile strategy calculated to confuse and divide the democratic camp. Moscow wants free trade union delegation visits to lend moral respectability and legitimacy to its regime which has robbed its people of every fundamental human right, keeps millions of its subjects in slave labor camps, and denies the workers the right of freedom of association and organization, the right of genuine collective bargaining, and the right to strike.

"21. In view of the intransigent Soviet opposition to German national reunification in freedom and the restoration of the national independence of the satellite countries, speedy action should be taken to make the West European Union 'a focus of European integration.' We should seek to further European unity through economic aid and technical assistance to specific projects for free European integration, such as the establishment of a free Europe Authority to construct and operate continental oil pipelines; unify rail, water, and air transport systems; co-ordinate atomic energy, electricity and waterpower resources along the lines of the present Iron and Steel Community. The free trade unions of the cooperating countries should be drawn into the policymaking bodies of such projects in order to assure the great mass of the people sharing equitably in the benefits thereof. This implementation of the London-Paris Accords should

be combined with a program to enable NATO to fulfill not only its primary purpose as a military defense body but in addition as an organ for greater economic and political cooperation in advancing peace, human rights, and improved living standards.

“22. United American labor – the AFL-CIO – realizes the urgency of strengthening the organization and enhancing the influence and prestige of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and of ORIT, the Regional Organization to which we belong. We urge our affiliates to join and participate actively in the work of the various International Trade Secretariats. The ICFTU will (1) become increasingly effective in promoting the economic interests, as well as the larger aspirations of labor, regardless of race, nationality, color or creed; (2) defeat the Communist attempts to subvert and destroy the free trade unions; (3) play an increasingly effective role in aiding the working people of the underdeveloped countries to establish strong free trade unions which shall play an ever more decisive role in improving the conditions of life and labor and in advancing the cause of national freedom and democratic rights of the people; (4) and in developing into a most powerful force for building a world free from the perils of poverty, the terror of all despotism and dictatorship, and the horrors of war.

“In this spirit, we shall encourage a greater knowledge of and a greater interest in international affairs among our membership, toward the end that the wage earners’ great stake in our country’s foreign policy will be more clearly recognized and reflected in its formulation and conduct.”

No. 30—Courtesy Resolution

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That letters of thanks and appreciation on behalf of the delegates to this convention be sent to the clergy who delivered invocations, the manager of the Leamington Hotel, the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, the Oakland Convention Bureau and to the staff members or officials of agencies which furnished convention displays.

No. 31—Federal Legislative Program for 1957

WHEREAS: A major responsibility of the California Industrial Union Council is the promotion of progressive federal legislation, and

WHEREAS: The affiliated unions of the California Industrial Union Council realize the importance of giving full support to the federal legislative program set forth by national AFL-CIO,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council adopt the following federal legislative program; instruct the officers of the Council to promote these measures to the best of their ability; and urge Council affiliates to support these measures to the fullest extent of their resources:

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

1. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and enactment of an equitable labor relations law based on the principles of the Wagner Act.

2. Improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act to
 - a) Provide a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour, including all agricultural workers, in setting up a minimum wage;
 - b) Extend coverage to all workers engaged in commerce or in industries affecting commerce;
 - c) Strengthen the overtime provisions of the Act;
 - d) Remove discriminatory exemptions;
 - e) Restore to the Secretary of Labor power to sue on behalf of workers for unpaid wages due under the Act.
3. Enactment of civil rights legislation recommended by the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Specifically, we call for
 - a) Passage of a FEPC bill, including provisions against discrimination because of age and sex;
 - b) Passage of legislation outlawing poll taxes and other undemocratic restrictions on the right to vote;
 - c) Enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill;
 - d) Enactment of safeguards against segregation in federal appropriations for state aid.
4. Adoption of a progressive tax program that equitably levies the burden of taxes on the basis of ability to pay, closes tax loopholes, and includes an effective excess profits tax. We vigorously oppose any type of sales tax.
5. Improvement of the social security laws to establish a well-rounded, adequate national system of social insurance for all Americans covering the hazards of old age, survivorship, permanent and total disability, temporary disability, unemployment, and the costs of medical care. We support amendments to improve the public assistance program including aid to needy families in any part of the country regardless of residence, to federalize the employment service, to extend rehabilitation services, to improve maternal and child welfare services, and lower the retirement age to 60.
6. Enactment of the National Health Program, including national health insurance, expanded federal aid to medical research and to state and local public health units, federal aid to medical and nursing education and to medical cooperatives and more generous federal grants for hospital construction. We reaffirm our support for other related measures such as federal aid for maternal care and child health preventive and treatment services, and an effective mental health program, and a continued United States Public Health Hospital service for the American Merchant Seaman.
7. Establishment of uniform federal standards and codes for industrial health and safety and for workmen's compensation.
8. Adequate appropriations for the enforcement of the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey Act), the Wage-Hour and Bacon Davis Acts, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Women's Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Standards in the Department of Labor and the aid and administrative funds of the various agencies of the Federal Security Agency.
9. Granting of statehood to Alaska and Hawaii, and of home rule for the District of Columbia.
10. Federal aid to education and an effective Labor Extension Service in the Department of Labor.

11. Provide for the integrated regional development of rivers and natural resources, utilizing the experience gained in TVA.
12. A comprehensive forestry program, including direct federal regulation of timber cutting on all timber lands.
13. A farm program geared to full economy, including reasonable price and income support, farm credits, soil conservation, improvement of rural living standards, and protection of consumers.
14. Legislation providing for a permanent Federal Civil Rights Commission establishing a non-partisan commission representing the executive and legislative branches of government, both political parties, organized labor and business. This broadly representative commission would be called on to study and recommend legislation on such issues as (1) how to strengthen the federal civil rights section of the Department of Justice of the federal government, (2) study means of professionalizing of local police forces on racial and civil rights problems, (3) study desirability of creating a joint standing committee of the Congress on civil rights; study and recommend solutions to problems involving discrimination in the political and economic field, (4) develop an educational program for better race relations, (5) render reports annually to the President and Congress, in order to insure due process of law and the strengthening of our civil liberties while meeting the problem of subversive activities.
15. Defeat monopolistic basing point practices.
16. Adequate appropriations to:
 - a) Increase our own military strength and that of our allies in the United Nations;
 - b) Effectively carry out the purposes of the Mutual Security Agency and the providing of aid to people in underdeveloped areas of the world to help themselves.
 - c) Establish funds through federal legislation to provide young men and women denoting established interest in scientific fields to enter and graduate from established universities and to further subsidize their wages to devote their full time in research and development of the sciences.
17. Enactment of legislation to develop and maintain a United States Merchant Marine of size and status commensurate with this country's role of leadership in world affairs. Necessary action to accomplish this includes: appropriation by Congress of adequate funds to provide a realistic ship construction, repair, and modernization program; prevention of the transfer of American vessels to foreign flags; and a proper subsidy program to enable the American Merchant Marine to effectively compete with the low wage subsidized foreign competitors, and demand immediate enforcement of Public Law 664, the so-called 50-50 law.
18. Assure majority control in Congress, greater efficiency and more responsiveness to the will of the people by:
 - a) Repeal of the Wherry Amendment to Senate Rule XXII which seeks to perpetuate minority control by filibuster, and providing limitation of debate by a majority of those voting;
 - b) Providing for the election of congressional committee chairmen and members;
 - c) Providing for joint House and Senate committee hearings on identical or similar bills;

- d) Installing electric voting devices in both House and Senate to save time and provide a record of every vote cast by Representatives and Senators;
- e) Abolishing the House Rules Committee's veto power over legislation;
- f) Providing for the broadcasting and televising of congressional debates.

19. Abolish the outmoded electoral college and provide for direct election of President and Vice-President.

20. Protect workers and the nation against the ravages of unemployment by:

- a) Support in Congress and by the executive branch of measures to retain and implement the Full Employment Act of 1946.
- b) Convening by the President of the United States of a national planning conference, representative of all groups and interests, for the purpose of appraising the government's plans and policies for maintaining full employment and to make recommendations with respect thereto, and
- c) Support of all measures contributing toward the maintenance of adequate consumer purchasing power such as an increase of the federal minimum wage, government support of farm prices, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act to allow freer collective bargaining, and increase of social security benefits.

21. To amend Public Law No. 78 to include policing, enforcement and method of certifying contract nationals.

22. Finally we propose consideration to the special problems in the existing internal security program be given on the basis of the following policy statement:

WHEREAS: The Industrial Security Program as now constituted is completely administered by management and the Department of Defense without judicial safeguards nor recourse to grievance procedure and,

WHEREAS: In sharp contradiction with the American judicial tradition the worker accused under this program is assumed guilty until he is able to prove his innocence and,

WHEREAS: Many of the criteria for determining "security risks" are so vague and all inclusive that the worker involved often has no clear definition of the crime of which he is accused and,

WHEREAS: The appeal procedure is so costly and complicated that it is beyond the means of the average worker and,

WHEREAS: The clearance procedures can be and in many cases have been used by unscrupulous employers against union activity and good union men and,

WHEREAS: A bi-partisan public commission has been created by congressional resolution to investigate government security programs,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council call upon the commission to give immediate attention to the Industrial Security Program and be it further resolved that this Council call upon the Department of Defense to modify the program to allow for union participation therein and to conform with the more enlightened standards enunciated by the federal courts with

respect to the Government Personnel Security Program and the Port Security Program,

AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Congressman and Senator from the State of California as a token of labor's awareness that our precious heritage of civil rights can be endangered from the Right as well as from the Communist Left.

IN CONCLUSION, we commend the national labor movement and officers for their leadership in national legislative matters and we pledge our renewed support to our national leaders and their program.

No. 32—Policy Statement in Support of a Community Mental Health Services Act

The California Industrial Union Council has joined with other community groups and individuals in the formation of the CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR A COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT.

Such an act is of vital importance and of immediate and proven need to meet the displacement of human lives and to prevent family grief caused by mental illness, to say nothing of the economic loss to the family and to the community.

An adequate and realistic state law should provide for the following:

1. THE ACT SHOULD PERMIT A LOCAL COMMUNITY TO PROVIDE ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES:

- a) Preventive measures against mental illness or mental retardation;
- b) Informational and educational services to the general public and to both lay and professional groups;
- c) Consultation services to public and private agencies;
- d) Treatment in outpatient mental hygiene clinics or outpatient hospital departments;
- e) Inpatient hospital treatment for those who can be effectively treated in 90 days.

State aid should be provided for any or all of the above services at the local level.

2. THE INITIATIVE FOR PROVIDING SUCH SERVICES SHOULD COME FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. The Act should permit any county, combination of counties, or city of 50,000 or more population to establish a program under the Act by vote of its board of supervisors or city council.

3. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER THE ACT SHOULD BE LOCALLY ADMINISTERED. The Act should provide that

- a) Services could be administered either by the local health officer, or by a local director of mental health services; appointed by the local governing body, and who would be required to be a psychiatrist, and
- b) A local citizens' advisory board, without administrative or executive functions, be appointed to serve without pay and be composed of not fewer than 7 members, 2 of whom must be physicians in private practice.

4. **THE COST OF SUPPORTING LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES SHOULD BE SHARED BY THE STATE AND THE LOCAL COMMUNITY.** The Act should provide that the state pay 50% of the cost of local services covered by the Act, not to exceed payments totalling \$1 per capita for the population of the community establishing the services.

5. **TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR STATE AID, LOCAL PROGRAMS SHOULD MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS AND BE SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS AS DETERMINED BY THE STATE DIRECTOR OF MENTAL HYGIENE.** This is routine in connection with federal and state grants-in-aid; such standards and regulations should be made in consultation with the California Conference of Local Mental Health Directors. This Conference would consist of all directors of local mental health services and all local health officers administering local mental health services.

6. **PROVISIONS OF THE ACT SHOULD NOT APPLY TO NEW OR EXISTING SERVICES WHICH MAKE NO CLAIM FOR STATE AID.** However, existing services could be brought under the Act if so desired.

7. **TREATMENT SERVICES SHOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE TO THOSE ABLE TO PAY FOR PRIVATE CARE, WHERE SUCH CARE IS AVAILABLE.**

No. 33—Fair Labor Practices in Public Schools

WHEREAS: The teachers in California are often coerced and intimidated by various school administrations into joining an organization controlled by administrators; and

WHEREAS: Company unions are by their very nature undemocratic; and

WHEREAS: Classroom teachers should have the right to join a bona fide union composed of classroom teachers only, without having to suffer discrimination and coercive treatment by their administrations; and

WHEREAS: School boards are public bodies and responsible for the actions of the administrators whom they appoint; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the 7th annual convention of the California Industrial Union Council go on record urging school boards to adopt policies preventing reprisals against teachers who join the American Federation of Teachers; and be it further

RESOLVED: That this convention urge all its affiliates to work toward securing statements of fair labor practices policies from local school boards, specifically through central labor councils and local unions addressing resolutions to these boards indicating the need for printed policies guaranteeing fairness and impartiality toward teachers who may join the American Federation of Teachers.

No. 34—Commending National AFL-CIO

WHEREAS: The year 1956 has been one of great historical significance for organized labor. It marks the initial year of the new merged labor movement — the AFL-CIO, and

WHEREAS: The challenge of leading the new merged organization has been met with vigor, determination and conscientious effort,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That the delegates assembled in convention in Oakland, California commend President George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler and the members of the AFL-CIO Executive Board for the firm leadership given to AFL-CIO, and
2. That this convention express gratitude to the various departments, their directors and staff members for the fine work being performed, and
3. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the proper officials of the AFL-CIO.

No. 35—Policy Resolution on:

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT DISABILITY INSURANCE

A. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Adequate and realistic *federal* minimum standards with which state unemployment insurance systems must comply are essential to give all American workers — regardless of their state of residence — a measure of protection against the hazards of unemployment.

Apart from the need to raise present federal minimum standards, action should be taken on the state level to correct glaring deficiencies in the unemployment insurance program of California through the enactment of legislation which would:

1. Increase the present maximum weekly benefit of \$33 to at least \$55.
2. Provide additional benefits for unemployed workers with dependents at the rate of \$5 per week for the first dependent, \$2.50 per week for each additional dependent.
3. Extend full coverage to all wage and salary workers presently denied protection, including agricultural and domestic workers, employees of non-profit organizations and employees of city, county and state government.
4. Provide for retroactive payment of benefits for the present one week "waiting period" to those unemployed for more than one week.
5. Abolish the present merit rating system under which more than 30,000 California employers escape payment into the unemployment insurance fund.
6. Increase the present maximum payment period of 26 weeks to 39 weeks.
7. Increase the ceiling of employer payroll tax liability from the present \$3,000 to \$4,200.

B. UNEMPLOYMENT DISABILITY INSURANCE

In the field of unemployment disability insurance there is also need for revision of the program in line with present day cost-of-living realities.

Action should likewise be taken to correct glaring deficiencies in the UDI program of California through the enactment of legislation which would:

1. Increase the present maximum weekly benefit of \$40 to at least \$55, with additional benefits for dependents as recommended for unemployment insurance.

2. Provide for retroactive payment of benefits for the 7-day "waiting period" in all cases of non-hospitalized disability lasting more than 7-days.
3. Payment of benefits for disabilities caused by or arising in connection with pregnancy.
4. Extend full coverage to all wage and salary workers presently denied protection, including agricultural and domestic workers, employees of non-profit organizations, and employees of city, county and state government.
5. Increase the ceiling of employee payroll tax liability from the present \$3,000 to \$4,200.

No. 36—Fair Employment Practices

WHEREAS: Each year, additional states and municipalities adopt legislation providing for fair employment practices for members of minority groups within their respective jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS: In every case, greater opportunities for better jobs, with the higher standard of living brought about thereby, have meant better housing, better health, better education, and a heightened self-respect for individuals benefitted; and

WHEREAS: The people of the United States have shown clearly that they are on the road to full integration of all citizens in all walks of life, though bigots and racists are doing all in their power to slow the progress towards full enjoyment of human rights; and

WHEREAS: This progress is a source of pride while the delays are a source of shame to the people; and

WHEREAS: The enactment of such legislation will hasten the processes that would be delayed for many years if left to voluntary action; and

WHEREAS: A major effort on the part of the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices, with the support and participation of the California Industrial Union Council and other groups, was successful in bringing about passage of fair employment practices legislation by the California Assembly during the 1955 legislation session, but failed to win passage in the Senate, having been lost in the Senate Labor Committee;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council recognize the great need for passage of fair employment practices legislation at all levels of government; refer to the officers of the State Council the matter of preparation and support of necessary legislation to secure enactment by both houses of the California state legislature the needed laws to bring about a fair employment practices commission with enforcement powers in the State of California; and refer to the General Board the matter of communicating with the President of the United States and the members of the United States Congress to acquaint them with the opinion of this body in favor of national enactment of this legislation.

No. 37—Policy Statements on Workmen's Compensation

Part A

California workers who suffer injuries or industrial disease in the course of their employment must look to our antiquated and out-dated Work-

men's Compensation Law for restitution for their losses and sustenance during disability.

The maximum benefits payable today under the Workmen's Compensation Law are \$40.00 a week during periods of temporary disability and \$35.00 a week for permanent disability. A family cannot possibly maintain itself on \$40.00 a week. Workers who are injured in California industry are subjected to extreme hardships and suffering families are broken and thrown hopelessly in debt.

Workmen's compensation insurance in this state is a big business. Premiums are estimated to run in excess of one hundred million dollars annually. More than 40% of the premiums are immediately set aside by insurance companies for "overhead" and an additional amount is withdrawn for profit; the balance is paid out to injured workers. Insurance companies often refuse or fail to pay legitimate claims, taking advantage of the worker's ignorance of the law. This further adds to the private insurance companies' profits.

Under the self-insurance features of the California law, large companies are able to administer their workmen's compensation program without being required to maintain insurance policies for industrial accidents. This works a hardship on the employees of these companies, as the self-insurance program is often used by employers as a club over the head of the worker to prevent him from receiving his full due under the law.

The last session of the state legislature made some increases in benefits by raising the payment for temporary disability from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per week, for permanent disability from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per week, and by increasing the death benefit allowance from a maximum of \$8,750.00 to \$12,500.00. However, while making these increases in benefits, the legislature has completely failed to modernize the Workmen's Compensation Law so as to fulfill its original intent, namely, to replace the earning capacity of the wage earner during the period of disability resulting from industrial injury.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention hereby call upon the legislature of the State of California to make the following urgently needed changes in the Workmen's Compensation Law of this state in the benefits payable to injured workers:

1. Temporary and permanent disability indemnity benefits should be fixed at a minimum of not less than \$20.00 or more than \$100.00 per week. The benefit payable to the worker must be fixed at 75% of his average weekly earnings during the period of disability.
2. An additional dependency of \$5.00 per week shall be paid for each minor child or other dependent of the injured worker.
3. Permanent disability benefits shall be raised from the present maximum of \$14,000.00 for 100% disability to \$40,000.00 for 100% disability. In cases of disability rating over 70%, a lifetime benefit equivalent to 50% of the injured worker's average earning before the injury should be paid after the rated permanent disability has been paid.
4. Death benefits which are presently fixed at a maximum of \$12,500.00 must be increased to provide for the payment of a death benefit of \$15,000.00 to the widow, plus an additional annual sum equivalent to 25% of the deceased worker's average earning for each of his dependents under the age of eighteen, and beyond that age if dependents are not physically or mentally capable of self-support.

5. Employers and insurance carriers who unnecessarily delay the payment of compensation and the furnishing of benefits should be required to pay interest on back compensation, from the date on which compensation should have first been paid.

6. The employer or insurance carrier shall be required to pay the attorney's fees of the injured worker in addition to the award made to him by the Industrial Accident Commission.

7. The original concept of workmen's compensation was that industry takes the man as it finds him. This concept is being destroyed by a legal doctrine known as "apportionment" whereby the employer and insurance carrier seek to avoid responsibility for injuries superimposed upon pre-existing conditions. We are opposed to apportionment of temporary disability, medical benefits, or in cases where the pre-existing condition was not disabling or symptomatic.

Part B

Amendments in California Workmen's Compensation Law Dealing With Non-Benefit Matters

WHEREAS: There exists certain faults and omissions in the Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of California, which are used by the private insurance carriers and self-insured employers to delay, reduce and deny compensation that should be payable under the Workmen's Compensation Law; and

WHEREAS: The California Workmen's Compensation Law requires certain non-benefit changes to protect the injured worker in the maximum;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That this convention call upon the legislature of the State of California to make the following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law of this state:

1. The workmen's compensation insurance carriers are not presently required to provide vocational rehabilitation training to injured workers. Modern advances in the science of vocational rehabilitation demands that the law be amended to entitle an injured worker to maximum vocational rehabilitation training so as to restore him to usefulness as a member of society. It is the responsibility of industry in whose service the worker was injured to assure his rehabilitation. Provision should be made in the law for both medical and vocational rehabilitation, and the support and maintenance of the injured worker and his family during periods of medical and vocational rehabilitation.

2. The Industrial Accident Commission or its referees presently may not order payment of benefits until after the conclusion of lengthy legal proceedings which are sometimes delayed and prolonged by the employers and their insurance carriers. The Commission or its referees should have the authority to order at any stage of the proceedings the immediate payment of compensation benefits to an injured worker where it appears reasonably certain that the injured worker is entitled to these benefits.

3. At present, permanent disabilities can be rated "informally" by submission to the Permanent Disability Rating Bureau on the insurance company's medical file. "Formal ratings" are, on the other hand, generally made after the injured worker has had a hearing before a referee. Almost always without exception the "informal" ratings are inadequate and not comprehensive because the insurance company naturally is not interested

in presenting the full picture concerning the injured worker's condition. Many workers are given the impression by their employers and the insurance carriers that they need not appear before the Commission in order to get what they are entitled to receive under the law. In order to assure that the injured worker receives the full and proper evaluation for his disability, the "informal" ratings as such must be abolished. Each case of permanent disability should be rated only after a hearing before a trained and experienced referee of the Industrial Accident Commission.

4. The Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of California gives the employer or his insurance carrier the control over the medical treatment of the injured worker. The injured worker must submit to treatment by the insurance carrier's physician. He has no right to choose his own doctor. This is unsatisfactory and results in many cases of improper and insufficient medical treatment. The law should be amended to permit the worker to choose his own physician from a list approved by the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California.

Part C

The Functions and Services of the Industrial Accident Commission

Some industrial injuries may result in no temporary or permanent disability. However, the vast discrepancy between the number of injuries and the number of accident cases filed reveals that countless thousands of injured workers are not receiving proper compensation. This condition is usually due to ignorance on the part of the worker as to his rights under the law, but it can be reported that the number of industrial accident cases filed, in proportion to the number of accidents each year, is on the increase.

While the State of California, in line with the demand made by the last two conventions of the State C.I.O. Council, has provided for an increase in the number of referees and personnel handling cases before the Industrial Accident Commission, the calendar of the Commission, especially in Southern California, remains back-logged to a point where it is not unusual for an injured worker to wait from six to nine months, and sometimes over a year, for a decision in his case.

On a statewide level, the Industrial Accident Commission at the present time has only 56 referees to handle a total of 30,000 hearings yearly. This explains the delay and back log of cases at the Industrial Accident Commission. As the number of accidents in the state increases and the number of cases filed grow, the log jam gets worse.

The Industrial Accident Commission is presently only able to half do a job. Because of its restricted budget, it is impossible for the Commission to carry on the necessary education work to appraise all injured workers of their right under the law, and to institute a system of audit and supervision of every industrial accident to assure the payment of the maximum and full compensation to each and every worker.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the convention declare that the following changes in the operation of the Industrial Accident Commission are urgently needed:

1. In the following year the number of referees should be increased to 65 and provision for a 20% increase in the referee's staff each year

thereafter until there are sufficient referees to speedily handle and dispose of each and every claim.

2. The clerical staff of the Industrial Accident Commission should be increased proportionately to enable it to handle its ever-increasing and backlogging load.

3. The medical bureau should be immediately increased by at least six doctors. The salaries of the medical staff should be increased so as to provide an inducement for properly trained and experienced doctors to work for the Industrial Accident Commission. The present medical bureau staff is underpaid and undermanned. The Industrial Accident Commission should be authorized to establish an adjusting department to audit and follow up every reported industrial injury to guarantee the full payment of compensation to each worker.

4. The tax on workmen's compensation insurance companies presently fixed at 0.235% upon premiums should be increased to at least 5% to pay for the increased personnel necessary to properly administer the Workmen's Compensation Act. At the present time the State of California is making a profit on its tax collections from workmen's compensation insurance premiums. The amount collected from insurance companies in 1954 exceeded the amount spent for industrial accident administration and prevention by over \$300,000.00.

No. 38—Community Services Committee

The past year has seen the activities of the Community Services Committee of the California Industrial Union Council expanded and improved. These activities have encompassed the complete range of the policies of the AFL-CIO on Community Services.

In strike situations, consultation and aid have been made available to all local unions requesting such assistance. In many cases, such assistance programs had already been set up prior to strike deadlines, making it possible for local union committees to secure needed aid almost immediately.

In disaster relief, the Community Services Committee was helpful in setting up the joint California Industrial Union Council and State Federation of Labor Committee that was instrumental in raising over a quarter of a million dollars in the trade union movement in California for relief in last year's disastrous floods that ravaged Northern California. This sum was part of the 8½ million dollars expended in California by the American Red Cross for the relief of approximately 9,000 families in the affected flood areas.

In the field of education, the committee has continued its program of union counselling courses, summer schools and institutes on topical problems. The committee has emphasized the need for improved health, welfare and recreational facilities.

The past year has seen more effective development of federated fund raising in local union membership contributions. Also in assistance to the membership from the agencies helped by that method of fund raising. The committee continues to stress that all such assistance must be on the basis of no restrictions because of race, color or creed.

The committee has been gratified at the increase in participation by the local union membership in the policy making bodies of many of the

health and welfare agencies. This increased participation must continue in order that the membership can fully utilize all the possibilities for service from these agencies.

The committee wishes to extend thanks to Community Services Directors Charles Harding and Arthur Hellender, as well as the officers of the California Industrial Union Council, the directors of the international unions, the director and assistant director of the AFL-CIO regional staff and the officers and members of the local unions for their help and cooperation.

No. 40—Organizing Assistance

WHEREAS: Most public utility companies are not in a competitive market, it has been very difficult for our trade unions to organize effectively the employees in these companies, and,

WHEREAS: Employees know that if their respective companies want to force contract demands upon them, which would in turn force strike action, that these companies can and do profit by such actions; they can do and have done great harm to our organizing efforts by disregarding the real intent of "good" labor-management relations.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That as an aid to unions representing these employees in gaining better union security, that all Industrial Union Councils and all Trade Union Councils be instructed to ask for union cards of all such employees who wish to perform any work on jobs under their jurisdiction.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That at all meetings of these individual Councils their general membership be instructed to ask for union identification when such employees come to their homes or job location to perform any kind of repair or installation work.

No. 41—Hydrogen Bomb Tests

WHEREAS: Adlai Stevenson has called for negotiations to end hydrogen bomb tests, because the future of the human race is threatened by these explosions, and

WHEREAS: Walter Reuther, President, UAW, AFL-CIO, has stated that the AFL-CIO is so concerned about the hydrogen bomb tests that it is calling a national conference to consider harmful effects of radiation on US workers,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That delegates assembled go on record in support of Adlai Stevenson's proposal that the U. S. should take the lead in negotiations to end the hydrogen bomb tests, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a copy of this resolution go to Adlai Stevenson commending him for his stand.

No. 42—FEP In State AFL-CIO

WHEREAS: The CIO from its very beginning, by word and action, has been in the forefront of the fight for FEP and against discrimination,

WHEREAS: The national merger of CIO and AFL has recognized the importance of FEP,

WHEREAS: When the CIO and AFL are merged on the state level it will be vitally necessary that the fight for FEP be carried on in the newly merged organization,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the new State AFL-CIO be urged to consider ways and means to carry out the work in support of FEP and, if possible, to have at least one full time staff member assigned to this important task.

No. 44—Boycott of Kohler Plumbing Fixtures

WHEREAS: The Kohler Company, a plumbing ware firm, located near Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has kept its employees, members of Local 833, UAW, AFL-CIO, on strike since April 5, 1954 and has engaged in various unfair labor practices; and

WHEREAS: This same Kohler Company broke a strike of an AFL federal union in 1934 at which time Kohler deputies killed two pickets and wounded 47 with gunfire; and

WHEREAS: The president of the company, Herbert V. Kohler, has bragged of personally carrying a club in both the 1934 and 1954 strikes and has condoned the presence of tear gas and machine guns in his plant in the current dispute; and

WHEREAS: The company conduct during this strike has been characterized by such acts as refusal to meet with the union, rejection of all arbitration proposals, eviction of striking employees from company owned homes and apartments, cancellation of life and hospitalization insurance of strikers, discharge of 90 strike leaders including all local union officers and stewards, and refusal to reinstate strikers on the grounds that the company commitments to newly hired strike-breakers are more important than the 23,000 years of seniority represented on the Kohler picket lines; and

WHEREAS: The contract proposals of striking Local 833, UAW, AFL-CIO, are standard, reasonable, American trade union demands, such as seniority, pensions, hospital insurance, arbitration of grievances and wages comparable with those of the company's competitors; and

WHEREAS: The vicious tactics of the Kohler Company are a negation of the accepted American practice of good faith in collective bargaining and constitute a contagious threat to all trade unions;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council commend the steadfast and heroic struggle of Kohler strikers against the industrial feudalism of the labor-hating Kohler Company and express its continuing support to Kohler Local 833, UAW, AFL-CIO; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we urge all our members to refuse to buy Kohler products and urge others to refrain from buying Kohler ware; ask assistance of plumbers, plumbing contractors on the local level in making it difficult for the Kohler Company to sell its scab-made ware; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we go on record as opposed to the recent decision of the NLRB examiner who, after more than a year of hearings and several million words of testimony, ruled that the UAW unfair labor charges are invalid because of a legal technicality.

No. 45—Taft-Hartley

WHEREAS: The Taft-Hartley law is the mainstay of all anti-labor legislation, and

WHEREAS: The so-called "right-to-work" laws and other union-busting laws are passed under the legal cloak of Taft-Hartley, and

WHEREAS: The continuance of such vicious laws on the books is a constant threat to the living standards of American workers and to the very life of their unions, and

WHEREAS: We note that others, outside of organized labor, are increasingly recognizing the evil of this law; for example, the 1956 platform of the Democratic Party called for the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the State CIO Council use its influence to initiate area wide conferences bringing together representatives of all AFL-CIO local unions, and other community leaders who are interested in this cause.

No. 46—Apprenticeship Program

WHEREAS: There is a shortage of apprentices in the State of California, and

WHEREAS: In spite of this shortage Negro and Mexican youth are not encouraged to become apprentices, and

WHEREAS: Negro and Mexican youth are a very small percentage of the 20,964 registered apprentices in California,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council take necessary steps to introduce legislation on this matter, and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED: That the AFL-CIO work with church, community and other social organizations to encourage participation of minority youth.

No. 47—In Support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

BE IT RESOLVED: That the delegates of this Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council:

1. Endorse the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;
2. Urge membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People;
3. Urge their respective internationals, if possible, financially to assist the NAACP;
4. Support the NAACP in its current Christmas Seal Drive by urging the purchase of said seals;
5. Cooperate in any way possible to further acquaint the local unions regarding the function and purpose of the NAACP by inviting speakers to attend local union meetings for said purpose.

No. 49—In Opposition to White Citizens Councils

WHEREAS: We of the American labor movement take pride in our American democracy and in our heritage of liberty, opportunity, and equality; and

WHEREAS: We cherish human rights and civil rights and the constitutional safeguards of free speech, press, assembly and religion, and equality for all; and

WHEREAS: The White Citizens Councils, groups advocating white supremacy, have organized for the purpose of creating dissension among racial groups and religious groups and to deprive American citizens from exercising their constitutional rights; and

WHEREAS: Today a White Citizens Council has organized in our great State of California; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Seventh Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council go on record branding the White Citizens Councils as being un-American, subversive and oppose their activities with all means at our command.

No. 51—In Support of the American Museum of Immigration

WHEREAS: The Statue of Liberty is to the world the symbol of the dreams and aspirations which have drawn so many millions of people to America from earliest times;

WHEREAS: To all Americans the Statue of Liberty stands eternal as the symbol of the freedom which has been made a living reality in the United States for all sorts and conditions of mankind, united in allegiance to the constitution of the United States and to the imperishable ideals of our free society;

WHEREAS: The majestic meaning of the Statue of Liberty is to be made more brilliant by the establishment, at its foot, of The American Museum of Immigration, on this seventieth birthday of the Statue;

WHEREAS: The American Museum of Immigration will tell for all time the story of the making of this great Nation of nations by the contributions of men and women who have been coming here since the earliest times from all over the world in search of liberty;

WHEREAS: The American Museum of Immigration will be a gift of individual Americans to the American people of all future generations, through a campaign known as OPERATION UNITY;

WHEREAS: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union . . ." have done many great and glorious things in our history. And as our country grew strong through union, so too through union did labor become the tremendous force for good that it now is. In this permanent shrine, we of free American labor have a tremendous opportunity to express our thanks to our country,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council in convention assembled, and in tribute to the unity which we recognize as basic to our own organization by adoption of this resolution, does hereby pledge to join and participate in Operation Unity, to support enthusiastically to the utmost of its ability this historic addition to the Statue of Liberty, the American Museum of Immigration.

No. 52—Revolt of Hungarian People

WHEREAS: The heroic and history-making revolt of the Hungarian people against Soviet oppression has inspired the forces of freedom everywhere; and

WHEREAS: The Hungarian revolution has demonstrated that the flame of human freedom burns bright and inextinguishable in the human breast, despite years of persecution, regimentation, and indoctrination by the Soviet police state and its satellite puppet governments; and

WHEREAS: The indomitable courage, high idealism and undying determination of the Hungarian freedom-fighters have brought new faith and hope to the victims of tyranny everywhere, and have shaken the whole Soviet totalitarian system to its very foundations; and

WHEREAS: Soviet Russian imperialism is now attempting to crush the Hungarian people by the sheer and overwhelming weight of weapons, and to break their spirits by a campaign of mass murder, systematic terror and calculated frightfulness; and

WHEREAS: This open and brutal assault on Hungary by Soviet Russia has exposed the mailed fist beneath the velvet glove of Russia's pretended 'soft' policy; and

WHEREAS: The fate of the fight for freedom in Hungary and the outcome of other battles in nations under the heel of Communist imperialism will profoundly influence the course of the world-wide struggle for peace and liberty and the preservation of democratic civilization; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the California CIO Council extend its sympathy to the Hungarian people in their hour of travail, pay homage to the heroism of the Hungarian revolutionists and resistance fighters, and express solidarity with them in the fight against Soviet imperialism; and be it further

RESOLVED: That we support AFL-CIO President George Meany's call upon our United States Government to: (1) Urge every country outside the Iron Curtain to sever all cultural, scientific, technical and economic relations with the Soviet dictatorship and, forthwith, to discontinue the exchange of any such delegation with the USSR until the removal of the armed forces of the USSR from Hungary. (2) Energetically block every effort of Moscow to seat in the U.N. the venal puppet regime it has imposed by brute force on the Hungarian people. (3) Seek to have the U.N. specifically condemn the Soviet representative for having deliberately deceived its General Assembly on November 3, 1956, in regard to his government's plans and preparations to overwhelm Hungary, another member of the U.N., by military force in violation of the U.N. charter; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Council urge all unions to take similar action and to provide moral and material assistance by donations to the AFL-CIO International Free Labor Fund; and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Council call upon other organizations to take similar action.

No. 53—Unemployment Insurance Legislation Affecting Severance Pay, Vacation Pay, Holiday Pay and Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans

WHEREAS: The Department of Employment and the Attorney General have made public rulings that supplemental unemployment benefit plans, such as those contained in the contracts of the United Automobile Workers, United Steelworkers and the United Rubber Workers, do not

deny the granting of state unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers who are protected by such SUB plans through their union contract, and

WHEREAS: By a 4-3 decision the State Supreme Court reversed Superior Court and District Court of Appeals rulings which upheld the contention of the American Newspaper Guild that receipt of severance pay did not deny to the worker receipt of unemployment insurance benefits for that period of time for which severance pay was allocated, and

WHEREAS: The Department of Employment and the Appeals Board have made many unfavorable rulings which deny the granting of state unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers who are in receipt of vacation pay or holiday pay through their union contracts,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council oppose any legislation designed to prevent the granting of state unemployment compensation benefits to unemployed workers who receive supplemental unemployment benefits from SUB plans in their union contracts, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the State Council support amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act which permit an unemployed worker to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits during the period of time for which he may be in receipt of severance pay, vacation pay or holiday pay under the provisions of his union contract.

No. 54—In Opposition to Palm Springs “Right-to-Work” Ordinance

WHEREAS: The City Council of Palm Springs, Calif., has chosen to degrade and sully the reputation of their resort community and expose it to the contempt of fair-minded people everywhere by enacting a vindictive, anti-labor ‘Right-to-Wreck’ law; and

WHEREAS: These men of small minds and narrow judgment found ‘inspiration’ for their spiteful act in the iniquitous Taft-Hartley Act, particularly the vicious Section 14B; and

WHEREAS: This action by the City Council of Palm Springs not only jeopardizes mature labor relations within that small community, but attempts to establish the doubtful right of local communities to legislate in the field of labor relations, which dangerously violates the traditional and legal concepts that this legislative field belongs to the federal government only;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council, in convention assembled, sharply condemn the action taken by the Palm Springs City Council, and alert all affiliated organizations to the dangers within it and urge them to pass similar resolutions exposing and opposing the Palm Springs action; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the State CIO Council join where possible with legal moves in Palm Springs and/or Sacramento to wipe this evil action off the books; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That national AFL-CIO be informed of the Palm Springs action, and of the ugly influence of the Taft-Hartley Act on its enactment; and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That each delegate to this convention return to his own home community charged with the duty to alert all responsible civic organizations to the dangers that such irresponsible legislation offers to the economic well being as well as the social peace of the community at large.

No. 55—Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System

WHEREAS: The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has near absolute power in formulating national credit policies and for supervising their execution, together with practically the sole power of determining whether money and bank credit shall be plentiful or scarce, which in turn strongly influences the economic health of the nation, and

WHEREAS: This Board has almost complete control over the economic life of our nation through its authority to dictate the financial and credit policies of our country, and

WHEREAS: It is high time that organized labor be represented along with the financial, industrial, agricultural and commercial interests on this all-powerful economic policy making body; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council Annual Convention call on the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO to give consideration to this particular problem and take whatever action is necessary to bring about such changes as may be in labor's interests, and be it further

RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO.

No. 56—Discrimination

WHEREAS: The history of the labor movement proves that discrimination in any form is detrimental to all workers, and

WHEREAS: The national policy of AFL-CIO is, and the Constitution requires, that all workers shall have full and equal rights of organization and representation regardless of race, national origin, religion, political affiliation, etc., and

WHEREAS: The theory of separate but equal treatment has been proven to be false, and

WHEREAS: Such policies as those followed by many post office organizations in allowing "Jim Crow" or segregated locals and other similar policies are detrimental to the solidarity necessary to a successful labor movement, and

WHEREAS: The fight by organized labor for equal opportunity for all workers, and in defense of civil rights, is hypocritical unless and until we put our own House in order, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council in its 1956 convention, assembled in Oakland, California, approve this resolution, and request the national AFL-CIO to order all unions affiliated with it to eliminate all racial restrictions, bias and all other forms of discrimination, and to integrate all "Jim Crow" locals at once, and be it further

RESOLVED: That the national AFL-CIO be requested that in case this order is not, immediately, carried out by any affiliated union to institute such punitive measures as will destroy such discrimination in the House of Labor.

No. 58—Union Rights for Government Workers

WHEREAS: Government workers and their organizations are, at the present time, almost completely without rights except those few allowed by the feudal paternalism of the United States Government, and

WHEREAS: No official form of union recognition is now established in the structure of the Civil Service of the United States, and

WHEREAS: Without the right of appeal to a disinterested party no grievance can be satisfactorily settled, and

WHEREAS: In the present condition of employment with the United States Government some form of protection and representation for government workers has proven to be necessary, now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council, in its 1956 convention assembled in Oakland, California, approve this resolution, and call upon the national AFL-CIO to do all in its power to present, and press for passage, legislation to establish union conditions and rights such as those contained in the "Wagner Labor Act" for all government workers and their unions, and be it finally

RESOLVED: Within this Act must be incorporated such established union rights as union recognition, an arbitration board, authorized union check-off, negotiation of working conditions, etc.

No. 59—Pay Scale for Postal Workers

RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council, in its 1956 convention assembled in Oakland, California, approve this resolution, and call upon the national AFL-CIO to do all in its power to establish the following pay scale for postal workers:

Starting pay at that level as stated by the Department of Labor as necessary to support a family of four.

\$200 a year raise for a period of six years and an additional \$200 raise at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years of service.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

SPECIAL CONVENTION TO ESTABLISH CALIFORNIA CIO COPE*

Resolution No.	Title	Submitted By	Page
A	In Support of Voluntary Dollar Drive..	PAC Committee	89
B	In Support of 1957 State Election Fund Contributions by Local Unions	PAC Committee	89-90
60	Social Security and Pension Benefits.....	CWA 9415	90

*The major item of business of the Special Convention to Establish California CIO COPE was the adoption of a constitution, the full text of which starts on page 111.

Resolution A—In Support of Voluntary Dollar Drive

WHEREAS: The 1956 congressional elections in California resulted in a gain of 2 seats in terms of labor's endorsements, and

WHEREAS: Organized labor endorsed 14 of the 30 congressmen who will represent our state and nation, and

WHEREAS: Voluntary dollars were necessary to achieve these gains as well as to assure the re-election of endorsed incumbents — all of whom were re-elected, and

WHEREAS: The number of California labor-endorsed candidates can be increased in 1958 when off-year congressional elections are held,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That every local union affiliated with California CIO COPE pledge its support of an all-out voluntary dollar drive in 1957 in order to have sufficient voluntary dollars early in the 1958 primary election for direct contributions to endorsed candidates.
2. That 50¢ of every dollar voluntarily collected be forwarded to California CIO COPE, either by the local union or its international union, with one-half of the state CIO COPE share going to county councils where such councils exist.
3. That the local unions affiliated with California CIO COPE pledge themselves to engage in a year-round political education program on national issues so that the individual union member will be unmistakably aware of the need to contribute a COPE dollar in behalf of COPE-endorsed candidates.

Resolution B—In Support of 1957 State Election Fund Contributions by Local Unions

The 1956 elections for candidates running for the state assembly and senate again demonstrated that in order to increase liberal representation in Sacramento it is necessary to back up labor endorsements with campaign contributions.

As a result of the 30¢ per member local union contributions to the 1956 State Election Fund, California PAC (now to be known as COPE) was able to give direct financial aid which would have otherwise been impossible.

Out of a total of 71 assembly candidates endorsed, 46 won; out of a total of 15 state senate candidates endorsed, 10 won.

The new make-up of the 1957 legislature is one which reflects the best to date in terms of labor's legislative goals.

A major factor in increasing the liberal representation, by unseating incumbents opposed by labor and holding on to those seats held by labor-supported incumbents, were the contributions made possible as a result of the local union contributions to the State Election Fund.

It should be noted that where County Councils do not exist the candidates endorsed must look to the statewide political organization for financial support; thus it was incumbent for the state political arm, through the State Election Fund, to lend assistance.

The State Election Fund also made it possible to print some 220,000 ballot brochures containing PAC recommendations. Of the 17 recommendations made, 15 were supported by the voters of the state.

These few illustrated facts clearly demonstrate the necessity for building up the State Election Fund for the 1958 elections and the need to have funds early in 1958 for the pre-primary period of campaigning.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this Seventh Annual Convention recommend to all local unions in California, except local unions of such international unions contributing by other methods, that the 30¢ per member per year contributions be continued in 1957, to the end that the increased liberal representation in the state legislature, as a result of the 1956 elections, may continue at even a higher rate in 1958, the year in which the 80 assembly seats and 20 of the 40 senate seats will be contested.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That the 1957 State Election Fund drive be launched in April, 1957.

Resolution No. 60—Social Security and Pension Benefits

WHEREAS: The Social Security Act, as passed, was intended to assist in providing a livelihood for our citizens when they reach the non-productive or retirement age, and

WHEREAS: Certain corporations such as American Cable and Radio and American Telephone and Telegraph with their multi-billion dollar fund have taken advantage of loopholes in the law to withhold pension moneys that they are morally obligated to pay to their retired workers,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That California CIO COPE call upon the national AFL-CIO to undertake such action necessary to obtain an amendment of the Social Security Act that will make certain that our older fellow workers will get full social security and pension benefits to which they are entitled.

LIST OF DELEGATES

to

Regular and Special Conventions

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

- Local 42
Annie Atkinson
Mark Becker
Julia Brilliant
Hazel F. Newton
George Sheehan
Joseph Trovate
Louise Wright
- Local 55D
Claude Cox
John Dial
Leonard Levy
- Local 278
Harry Bloch
Leah Katz
Bernice Miller
Frank Panick
Mario Rossini
John Shaver
- Local 288
Henrietta S. Gaston
Mildred Stalnaker
- Local 372
Fred Raganold
- Local 408
Joe Saldivar

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA

- Local 17
Ivan Brandenburg
William J. Doyle
James B. Kerr
John T. Williams
- Local 22
Theodore Brandt
Kenneth Canning
Eric Carlson
Matthew Kamm
Arthur Moody
Paul Martin
Robert A. Purvis

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

- Local 52
Kenneth J. Cottrell
Sam B. Eubanks
Robert Guiles
Edward O'Connor
Edna Vice
Harvey H. Wing
- Local 69
Jess P. Brown

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA

- Local 9401
Michael Duffy
Wm. Hampshire
- Local 9406
Lucille Latham
Martha McGarr
- Local 9409
Listeon Barber
Lester Pallas
- Local 9412
Kenneth Crowell
Arthur Hellender
- Local 9415
Violet Bogan
David Hendrickson
- Local 9416
John Hodges
- Local 9418
Vern Erickson
Mary R. Ewin
Raymond O'Neal
Joe L. Wooley
- Local 9421
Kathryn Akin
Norman McClung
- Local 9429
Ann N. Clayton
Henry F. Cook
- Local 9430
Jack G. Howell
Arthur C. Keefe
- Local 9490
Robert Garcia
Joe W. Hightower
Robert W. Rivers
James E. Stratton
- Local 9501
Hazel D. Daley
George Gorman
Shields T. Smith
Ed Worthly
- Local 9503
James Cassidy
Florence R. Cox
Don E. Thompson
- Local 9505
Elizabeth Hirt
Thomas C. Scholl
- Local 9506
Edward L. Smock
William C. White
- Local 9507
William H. McMahan
Jack W. Patrick

- Local 9509
Robert Lehr
Francis Sprecco
- Local 9571
George E. Buck
Robert J. Teresi
- Local 9575
Evelyn Langley
- Local 9579
Sue Baird
Dorothy M. Williams
- Local 9590
E. C. Betts
E. A. King
W. W. Moore
H. A. Pepping
M. A. Schlaff
T. A. Solazzo
- Local 9595
Waldo Bland

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

- Local 800
Conrad Eustace
(Alternate)
Dorothy Handler
Tom Monroe
Phillip Rabin
Frank E. White

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

- Local 852
Sikora E. Andrew
Richard J. Brouette
W. N. Stevens
- Local 854
Rosa L. Hawkins
Ellen Koehler
- Local 1502
Jack Martin
Noble D. Wilson

INT'L UNION OF MARINE AND SHIPBUILDING WORKERS OF AMERICA

- Local 9
Nick Betancourt
James R. Brown
Robert Buchan
William K. Campbell
Victor T. Colbary
Francis G. Collins
Emmett A. Davis
James Dougan
William F. Estes
Pat Figarelli

Sam Flood
Frank Guillen
Richard H. Lloyd
Merle A. McCollum
John S. Nizich
Dan J. O'Hara
F. C. Olvera

**INTERNATIONAL
WOODWORKERS OF
AMERICA**

District Council 13
Emmett Lawson

Local 6-64
Berga Lindow
Argie L. Thomas

Local 370
Elvin Barnum
Franklin Olsen

Local 433
Robert Crimmins
Francis Knight

**MARINE ENGINEERS
BENEFICIAL ASSN.**

Local 79
William Buttram

**NATIONAL ASSN. OF
BROADCAST ENGINEERS
& TECHNICIANS**

Hollywood Chapter
Syd Rose

San Francisco Chapter
Norbert Greene

**NATIONAL MARITIME
UNION**

Los Angeles
Benjamin Leeney

San Francisco
Peter Bocker

**OIL, CHEMICAL &
ATOMIC WORKERS**

Local 5
Paul C. Boyd
Virgil Coragliotti
George D. Kelty
Jim M. Mackenzie

Local 120
Dan B. Coffman
Warren R. Dugan
(Alternate)

Local 128
Dave Bickmore
Elliott Cantley
John Foley
Emmet P. O'Malley
Harlan Savage

Local 326
Roy Carson (Alternate)
Ward L. Fagerberg
Ivan F. Newton
John Van Vliet

Local 356
Lloyd Zimmerman

Local 519
Clifton Bell
Leonard L. Fiedler

Local 587
Jack T. Bruhl

Local 589
Thomas Connolly
Leo Focha
Robert C. Johnson

**RETAIL, WHOLESALE &
DEPARTMENT STORE**

Local 768
James Hudson
Laura Hudson

**TEXTILE WORKERS UNION
OF AMERICA**

L. A. Joint Board
Neil S. Griffin
S. F. Joint Board
Sonia Baltrun

Local 71
Pat Curran
Ella Granger
Gildo Meri
Genevieve Phillips

Local 146
Edward Billie
Fred Shockley
Ben Statum

Local 158
Rose Fanning
Cleve Gardner
James Waters

Local 915
Francisco J. Nicholas, Jr.

Local 1291
Cecil J. Hastings
Manuel Vasquez

Local 1378
Louise Day
Laverne Goding

**TRANSPORT WORKERS
UNION**

Local 505
Roy Wilson

Local 3005
Raymond Crosby
N. B. Phillips

**UNITED AUTOMOBILE
WORKERS**

Local 76
Raymond F. Andrada
Charles Antone
Romildo Caruso
Tony Cortez
Manuel Dias
Rueben Garcia
Harold Gibbons
Stanley Kinter
Al Logan
Roy Maguire
David Mortozza
Helen Payne

Tina Shippey
Paul W. Smith

Local 109
Fred Gale
Fred Priest

Local 148
James B. Craddock
Orvelle S. Hogue
Lewis A. Mooter
Robert L. Radican
Leon Schmittou

Local 179
Joseph McCart
James Wyrick

Local 216
Kenneth B. Anger
B. K. Armstrong
Victor F. Sunderland

Local 230
Arthur Gearing
Dominic Gezzi
Harvey McFarland
Guy Morgan
George Nespor
Joseph Price
Henry Van Hook
William W. Young

Local 255
Jess Elrod
Larry Wozniak

Local 333
Napoleon Ashley, Jr.
Floyd Bueno
Raymond Farrar
Edwin C. Meyers
Rudy Ortega
Joseph Petrucci

Local 406
S. D. Killough
Fred Lackey
Thomas Martinez
Jesse McClendon
Lewis H. Michener
Vern N. Rasmussen
Joseph Siko

Local 509
Gilbert Barnes
Vincent Collette
Ludie Grizzle
Glenn Knapp

John Lafore
Auldon Laroque
Philip McDonnell
Anthony Randazzo
Thomas Stites
Daniel Zaccagnino

Local 645
Howard Owens

Local 808
Robert Davis
Dale R. Forgy
Ruben Ortega

Local 809
Walter P. McLogan

Local 811
 Bill Francis
 Bernice Yeager

Local 887
 Cecelia Carrigan
 Richard B. Cartwright
 Everard J. Franklin
 Albert J. Haener
 Jack Hurst
 Carter M. Paine

Local 923
 Raymond W. Arthur
 James N. Carroll
 Thomas J. Stephens

Local 1031
 Joseph Dolin
 Robert C. Greathead
 Donald Meston
 Frank Robello
 Jack E. Tobler

Local 1151
 Woodrow Bright
 Loris D. Hale

UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS

Local 262
 Ameglio Petretti
 Anthony Scardaci
 Fred Stefan

Local 1010
 Louis Gilbert

UNITED PAPER WORKERS

Local 1400
 Jack Harwood
 Steven V. Ray

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Local 12
 John G. Agarth
 Mary Alice Hannigan
 Johnnie W. Jones
 (Alternate)
 Sydney Wolfe

Local 67
 Robert Henderson
 Sonya Jones
 Stephen J. Weigman

Local 68
 Jesse Avelar

Local 107
 Arthur Morrison

Local 200
 Jesse C. Avelar
 Ben Donato, Jr.
 Robert H. Duggan
 John Janosco
 Doris McCrider

Local 263
 Jerry E. Wetle

Local 401
 Ozzie Massey

UNITED RUBBER WORKERS

Local 43
 James S. Martin
 Clyde Millsbaugh
 Donald Nield

Local 44
 H. R. Buffington
 Truman T. Chambers
 Lew B. Dunning
 Fred Menghini
 Paul M. Perez
 Herbert H. Wilson

Local 60
 Will Brown

Local 64
 Paul Crowley
 Lecil P. Taylor

Local 100
 Edward L. Barnes
 Julian D. Evans
 Earl M. Farwell
 Joseph Guerrero
 James A. Lewis
 (Alternate)
 Frank Meeker
 (Alternate)
 Jesse Shelby
 (Alternate)

Local 131
 Scott Ellis
 (Alternate)
 Asa W. Foster
 Charles Lindsay
 (Alternate)
 J. S. Nelson, Jr.
 Neal S. Vance

Local 141
 John Noblet

Local 146
 Earl Farwell

Local 171
 Basilio H. Arrey
 Nina H. Cope
 Samuel J. Davis
 William H. Reynolds
 John L. Sullivan

Local 458
 Ardath Dobrenz
 Louise Donovan
 Doris Ann Monroe

Local 490
 Henry C. Becker
 Clyde Zimmerman

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA

Local 1069
 Edward Basye
 Albert A. Biagini
 Raymond Glunt
 Wm. Rasmussen
 John Walrod

Local 1304
 George Adams
 Dave Arca
 Lloyd Ferber

Ernie Perry
 Robert Smith
 William Stumpf

Local 1414
 Edward Jerals
 Don Hamilton

Local 1440
 A. B. Allison
 Joseph Angelo
 William G. Bell
 Thomas B. Henderson
 William V. Hogan
 William L. Milano
 Roy Mullins
 Allen Prator

Local 1441
 Archie Bloxam
 Paul Jereb
 Robert Miller
 Herbert Redmayne, Jr.

Local 1502
 John Frye
 Donald McDonnell
 Paul H. Shepard
 Von C. Stinson

Local 1547
 Jack Hawkey
 John D. Mink

Local 1549
 Harris Medlock
 Herman Scheyer
 Michael Yavenditti

Local 1684
 Robert Barker
 John Barros
 Leo Jevelle
 Alexander Tisnado
 John Valeskie

Local 1798
 Adolph L. Hausauer
 Dorothy McDaid
 Manuel Rodgers
 Frank W. Schreck
 Charles E. Wells

Local 1835
 Edward Maggetti

Local 1845
 Gregorio Baeza
 Lewis J. Carrasco
 Harry E. Clark
 John Prokopovich

Local 1981
 Bradis Flowers
 Hazel Gibbon
 Robert Gorelick
 Ernest N. Ruiz
 Dan Troy

Local 2018
 Luther Blaine
 James Carbray
 John A. Despol
 Raymond Friddle
 Winfred H. Jamison
 Vergil Langley
 William McCaskell
 Charles W. Stevens
 Marshall Tarez

Local 2172
Woodrow Redo
George Ryan
Local 2571
Robert Webb
Local 2869
Wm. Brunton
Stanley O'Neill
Local 3367
Raymond E. Bainter
Joseph E. Campbell
Leon B. Curtis
Thomas Grant
Roby W. Pierce
Kenneth D. Steadman
Local 3677
Stannard Adams
Local 3702
Ray Haeckel
Roy Mullins
Arthur Wall
Local 3941
Charles Harding
Kenneth Stonehouse
Local 4155
Sam A. Mistretta
Joe H. Vanderoes, Sr.
Local 4233
Lloyd Dayton
Local 4468
Antonio Polvorosa
Local 4511
Leo Allison
Duane Dimond
Harry A. Hebein
Local 4534
Andrew L. Allington
Herschel Franzen

Local 4670
Edmond Tanski
Philip Thimmes
Local 4765
Jesus A. Casarez
Damian Garcia
Local 5004
Grady Bond
Franklin Knowles
Carl Rose
Local 5188
James Smith
Local 5303
Mary Barczak
Rudolph Ondics

**UNITED TRANSPORT
SERVICE EMPLOYEES
OF AMERICA**

Local 95
Selma Wilson

**UTILITY WORKERS UNION
OF AMERICA**

Local 132
Addie L. Kelley
John C. Kreutz
William O'Leary
Edward T. Shedlock
Corrine P. Wayne
Local 160-B
Edward T. Shedlock
Local 246
Carl Rush
John E. Trantham
Local 259
Edward T. Shedlock

Local 283
Edward Shedlock
Local 389
Henry Betz
Martha Forsyth
Fred Sargent

L. I. U.

Local 1729
Karolyn H. Dugdale
Ruth Gouedy
Local 1811
Sally Brown
Leola Cusick
(Alternate)
Julia Schneider

ALAMEDA COUNCIL

Gordon Laughland
S. M. Pratt

CONTRA COSTA COUNCIL

Jack Bruhl
Anthony Troia

LOS ANGELES COUNCIL

Robert Clark
Albert T. Lunceford

SAN DIEGO COUNCIL

James Curry
Bessie Hodges

**SAN FRANCISCO
COUNCIL**

Edward O'Connor
Frank White

CONSTITUTION

of

California Industrial Union Council

AFFILIATED WITH AFL-CIO

1956

ARTICLE I

Name and Affiliation

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the California Industrial Union Council and shall be affiliated with the AFL-CIO in accordance with the terms of the certificate of affiliation granted by the AFL-CIO Rules Governing State Central Labor Bodies. The California Industrial Union Council may hereinafter be referred to as the C.I.U.C.

ARTICLE II

Objects and Principles

The objects and principles of this Council are:

1. To aid workers in securing improved wages, hours and working conditions with due regard for the autonomy, integrity and jurisdiction of affiliated unions.

2. To aid and assist affiliated unions in extending the benefits of mutual assistance and collective bargaining to workers and to promote the organization of the unorganized into unions of their own choosing for their mutual aid, protection and advancement, giving recognition to the principle that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of union organization.

3. To encourage all workers without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry to share equally in the full benefits of union organization.

4. To secure legislation which will safeguard and promote the principle of free collective bargaining, the rights of workers, farmers and consumers, and the security and welfare of all the people and to oppose legislation inimical to these objectives.

5. To protect and strengthen our democratic institutions, to secure full recognition and enjoyment of the rights and liberties to which we are justly entitled, and to preserve and perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy.

6. To give constructive aid in promoting the cause of peace and freedom in the world and to aid, assist and cooperate with free and democratic labor movements throughout the world.

7. To aid and encourage the sale and use of union made goods and union services through the use of the union label and other symbols; to promote the labor press and other means of furthering the education of the labor movement.

8. To protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of communist agencies and all others who are opposed

to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism.

9. To safeguard the democratic character of the labor movement.

10. While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities.

ARTICLE III

Affiliation

Section 1. Local unions formerly chartered by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, or by international or national unions or organizing committees formerly affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and city and county industrial union councils formerly chartered by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and district councils and joint boards of local unions chartered by international or national unions or organizing committees formerly affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations having jurisdiction over workers in the State of California may be affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council.

Section 2. No organization officered, controlled or dominated by communists, fascists or other totalitarians, or whose policies and activities are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program or purposes of the Communist Party, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement shall be permitted as an affiliate of the C.I.U.C.

ARTICLE IV

Offices

Section 1. The offices of the California Industrial Union Council shall be located in such California city or cities, necessary to the operation of the Council, as determined by the Administrative Officers and the General Board of the Council.

ARTICLE V

Officers

Section 1. The Administrative Officers of the Council shall be the President and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. The Executive Council shall consist of the President, seven (7) Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 3. The General Board of the Council shall be composed of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, and seven (7) Vice-Presidents and General Board members as set forth in Article VII, Sections 1 and 2.

Section 4. The Officers and General Board of the Council shall hold office until relieved by their regularly elected successors, unless removed for cause as provided in Article VIII, or the office becomes vacant by resignation or other reasons.

ARTICLE VI

Duties of Officers

Section 1. The constitutional duties of the President shall be:

- (a) To transact any such business as may of right appertain to the office.
- (b) To preside at all conventions and meetings of the Executive Council and General Board.
- (c) To call meetings of the Executive Council as required and to call meetings of the General Board at least twice each year.
- (d) To exercise supervision over the California Industrial Union Council.
- (e) To sign official documents when required.
- (f) To be the custodian of the bond furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer.
- (g) To represent the California Industrial Union Council, including its relations with the state and federal government.
- (h) To appoint the standing committees, subject to the approval of the Executive Council and General Board.
- (i) To make a report on the administration of his office to the convention.
- (j) To conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office.
- (k) To secure affiliation of all local unions to the California Industrial Union Council.
- (l) To develop support from international unions, local unions, departmental and district organizations of unions for the programs of the California Industrial Union Council.

Section 2. The salary of the President shall be \$200.00 per week and he shall receive such legitimate expenses as shall be determined by the General Board.

Section 3. The Vice Presidents shall assist the Administrative Officers in the

performance of their duties and perform such other duties as the General Board shall assign.

Section 4. The constitutional duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be:

- (a) To transact any such business as may of right appertain to the office.
- (b) To administer the affairs, program and activities of the Education and Public Relations Departments.
- (c) To employ such personnel as deemed necessary to the administration of said departments.
- (d) To research, prepare, publish and issue material and secure equipment necessary to the administration and achievement of the objectives of each department.
- (e) To conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office and to maintain community lists and list of officers and their addresses of affiliated organizations.
- (f) To act as Legislative Representative and to administer the affairs, program and activities of the Legislative Department.
- (g) To employ such personnel as deemed necessary to the administration of the Legislative Department.
- (h) To research, prepare, issue and maintain material and data necessary to the administration of the Legislative Department and to the formulation and presentation of bills to the California legislature pursuant to the policies of AFL-CIO and the program of the California Industrial Union Council.
- (i) To be in charge of the financial books, papers and effects of the California Industrial Union Council.
- (j) To act as secretary at all conventions and meetings of the Executive Council and General Board and to keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., open at all times to the inspection of the officers of the C.I.U.C.
- (k) To receive and collect all moneys due the C.I.U.C.
- (l) To deposit all funds belonging to the C.I.U.C. in a bank in the name of the C.I.U.C.
- (m) To deposit such money in only such bank or banks as shall have been designated by the Executive Council.
- (n) To withdraw none of said money in any manner other than by check, signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and countersigned by the President or a Vice-President to be designated by the President, with their official titles.

- (o) To maintain suitable offices as headquarters for the C.I.U.C.
- (p) To submit to each regular convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements for the past term.
- (q) To make a summarized statement of all receipts and expenditures for regular periods specified by the Executive Council, to be audited by a certified public accountant.
- (r) To furnish a surety bond in the sum of \$10,000 to be issued by a bonafide surety company designated by the Executive Council, the premium on which shall be paid by the C.I.U.C.; provided, that the Executive Council shall have the power to increase this amount if necessary.
- (s) To deliver to his successor all money, surety, books, papers and other property of the C.I.U.C. in the possession of the Secretary-Treasurer at the expiration of the term of his office.
- (t) To submit to each convention a detailed report of the activities of the organization during the preceding year.
- (u) To employ such personnel as deemed necessary for the conduct of his office and of conventions of the C.I.U.C.
- (v) To print proceedings of the state conventions as deemed necessary.
- (w) To represent the C.I.U.C.

Section 5. The salary of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be \$200.00 per week and he shall receive such legitimate expenses as shall be determined by the General Board.

Section 6. Regular staff personnel appointed by the officers shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE VII

Executive Council

Section 1. The Executive Council shall meet not less than three times each year. Subject to the approval of the General Board, it shall be authorized and empowered to take such action and render such decisions as will be necessary to carry out fully and adequately the decisions and instructions of the conventions between conventions and shall have the power to direct the affairs of the C.I.U.C. and its affiliated unions for the purposes set forth in the constitution and in the resolutions adopted by conventions. The Executive Council shall meet at the request of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer or not less than four (4) members of the Executive Council who jointly make such request. A majority of the members of the Executive Council shall

constitute a quorum, which shall be required to transact business.

Section 2. The Executive Council shall retain an attorney or attorneys to represent C.I.U.C. in all matters when in its judgment the services of an attorney may be necessary to protect the interests of labor.

Section 3. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules governing matters not in conflict with the constitution or in conflict with rules of the General Board, and shall report all such rules to the convention and General Board.

Section 4. The minutes of Executive Council action shall be furnished to each member of the General Board.

Section 5. The Executive Council shall have the power to file charges and conduct hearings on such charges against any officer or other member of the Executive Council or General Board on the ground that such person is guilty of malfeasance or maladministration, and to make a report to the General Board recommending appropriate action. The Executive Council must serve such officer or member with a copy of the written charges within a reasonable time which shall not be less than thirty (30) days before the hearing.

Section 6. The Executive Council shall have power to transact all business of the C.I.U.C. between meetings of the General Board and the conventions.

ARTICLE VIII

General Board

Section 1. Each international union or national union which has one or more subordinate bodies affiliated to the Council, shall be entitled to representation on the General Board by not more than two (2) General Board members (excluding the President and Secretary-Treasurer) as follows:

- (a) Each of the five (5) international unions or national unions, whose local unions shall have paid per capita to the C.I.U.C. for the largest number of members for the twelve (12) months ending the third month prior to the month in which the convention is held, shall be entitled to representation on the General Board by two (2) members.
- (b) Each of the remaining international unions, national unions and local industrial unions grouped together, shall be entitled to representation on the General Board by one (1) member.

Section 2. The General Board shall elect seven (7) of its members to serve as Vice Presidents of the C.I.U.C. In electing Vice Presidents there shall be no more than one (1) Vice President coming from the same national or international union.

Section 3. The General Board may designate such standing or temporary committees as may be necessary to transact business and may determine, at its discretion, the authority, functions and duties of all such committees. Such committees shall be sub-committees of, and shall be responsible to, the General Board.

Section 4. The General Board shall have the power to make rules governing matters not in conflict with this constitution, and shall report all such rules to the convention.

Section 5. On charges filed by the Executive Council and on recommendation of the Executive Council, the General Board shall have power to suspend, remove or otherwise discipline any officer or member for violation of this constitution. Any action of the General Board under this provision may be appealed to the convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending any appeal.

Section 6. The General Board shall have the further power to refuse to seat or to remove from office any member of the General Board or to remove from office any officer, who is found by the Board, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote after notice and hearing, to be ineligible to serve under the provisions of the National AFL-CIO Rules Governing State Central Bodies. Any action of the General Board under these rules may be appealed to the convention, provided, however, that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending the appeal. A General Board member must remain in good standing with the national or international union he represents on the General Board.

Section 7. The General Board shall meet at least twice each year in addition to meeting prior to the convention and shall decide all policy questions referred to it by the officers and Executive Council. The rules of the convention as to voting shall govern the General Board. The General Board shall have authority to transact all business of the C.I.U.C. between conventions. A quorum, which shall be required to transact business, shall consist of ten (10) General Board members representing at least a majority of the per capita membership affiliation. The meeting prior to convention shall be for the purpose of making recommendations to the convention and for the trans-

action of such other business as may be necessary to insure the arrangements and conduct of the convention. The appointment of convention committees by the President shall be subject to the approval of the General Board.

Section 8. In the event of vacancy in any office of the C.I.U.C. (including members of the Executive Council and General Board), the presiding officer shall make such vacancy known to the General Board and shall call for nominations. In accordance with the provisions of the constitution the names of all nominees shall be submitted to the General Board. It shall require a majority vote of the General Board to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

Section 9. It shall be the responsibility of the organization which the member of the General Board represents to take care of the expenses of the General Board member.

Section 10. Standing committees appointed by the President shall be subject to approval by the General Board.

Section 11. The General Board shall be called into business session at the direction of the President or the Secretary-Treasurer or by the joint request of not less than eight (8) members of the General Board.

Section 12. Questions coming before the General Board shall be decided by a majority vote of its members present, except as otherwise provided in the constitution. Any three (3) members or more (who represent at least 20% of affiliated membership), may demand a roll-call vote on any questions. In the event of a roll-call vote each General Board member shall cast as many votes as the per capita affiliation of the local unions he represents, except where two (2) General Board members from the same national or international union are present and voting, their per capita vote shall be divided equally between them. The per capita vote of each affiliate shall be the same as the per capita vote to which each affiliate was entitled at the last convention. In a roll-call vote the President and Secretary-Treasurer shall each be entitled to one (1) vote.

ARTICLE IX

Elections

Eligibility for Nomination to Office

Section 1.(a) Any member of an organization which is affiliated to both the AFL-CIO and the Council shall be eligible

for nomination and election as an officer of the Council, provided further that not more than two (2) members of the General Board, excluding the President and Secretary-Treasurer, shall be members of the same international union, national union, local industrial union or organizing committee.

(b) No individual shall be eligible to serve as an officer, member of the General Board or Executive Council, or any other committee of the Council, who is a member of the Communist Party, Klu Klux Klan, any fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, or who consistently pursues policies or activities directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist Party, Ku Klux Klan, and fascist organization, or other totalitarian movement, rather than the objectives and policies set forth in the Constitution of the AFL-CIO.

Section 2. (a) Elections for officers and General Board members shall be held at the convention in the odd-numbered years, beginning with the convention of 1951.

Nomination Procedure

Section 3. Any accredited delegate to the convention may nominate a candidate for President or Secretary-Treasurer of the Council.

Section 4. Nominations of candidates shall be made in the following order:

- (a) President
- (b) Secretary-Treasurer
- (c) General Board members

Section 5. At the close of nominations for the offices of President and Secretary-Treasurer, each candidate nominated for such offices shall state whether he accepts or declines the nomination; provided that a candidate who is not present shall be deemed to have declined the nomination unless his acceptance shall have been delivered to the Secretary-Treasurer before the Election Committee has prepared the ballot.

Election Committee

Section 6. The presiding officer shall name an Election Committee of eleven (11) accredited delegates, subject to the approval of the convention.

Section 7. The Election Committee, with the aid of such clerks, tellers and assistants as the Committee may select, shall conduct the election of officers in compliance with the provisions of this constitution.

The duties of the Election Committee shall include:

- (a) Supervision of preparation and distribution of ballots and of tally sheets.
- (b) Keeping a record of all delegates who cast ballots.
- (c) Counting the votes cast.
- (d) Certifying the results of the election to the convention.
- (e) Determining the correct number of votes to which each affiliated organization is entitled under the provisions of this constitution.

Section 8. The Election Committee shall report the results of the election of officers to the convention. The report of the Election Committee shall include a statement of the total number of votes represented by the delegates to the convention, the number of votes cast for each candidate for each office, the names of candidates who shall have been elected to office. Such report shall be signed by the members of the Election Committee.

Election Procedure

Section 9. The following procedure shall govern the election of officers at the convention:

- (a) The election of President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be by oral roll-call vote, and it shall require a majority of votes cast to elect the President and Secretary-Treasurer.
- (b) A majority of all votes cast for all candidates for President shall be required to elect a candidate to that office.
- (c) A majority of all votes cast for Secretary-Treasurer shall be required to elect a candidate to that office.
- (d) The election of President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be conducted on a single roll-call unless a run-off election, as herein provided for, shall be necessary.
- (e) The Election Committee shall first count the votes cast for all candidates for the office of President. In the event one (1) candidate receives a majority of all votes cast for the office of President he shall be elected.

In the event no candidate for the office of President shall receive a majority of the votes cast, the Election Committee shall immediately proceed to conduct a run-off election for that office between the two (2) candidates who received the highest number of votes.

- (f) After the President has been elected the Election Committee shall count the votes for candidates for the office

of Secretary-Treasurer. In the event no candidate for the office of Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a majority of the votes cast, the Election Committee shall immediately proceed to conduct a run-off election for that office between the two (2) candidates who received the highest number of the votes cast.

- (g) A specified time shall be set aside during the convention for the purpose of caucus meetings of the delegates from each international union for the purpose of nominating a candidate or candidates from that organization for the General Board.
- (h) The election of General Board members shall be conducted as follows:
 1. The Secretary of the convention shall call the roll of affiliated international unions, national unions and national organizing committees and local industrial unions grouped together. When the name of such organization is called, a delegate from such organization shall rise and nominate the candidate or candidates selected by caucus from that organization for the General Board.

In the event the convention fails or refuses to elect any person so nominated, the position shall remain vacant; provided that it may at any time be filled upon nomination by the appropriate affiliate or group of affiliates and approval by the Board. The President of National AFL-CIO or his designee may grant such exceptions to this rule as he may deem to be in the best interests of the Council and the AFL-CIO.

2. In the event an organization does not respond when the Secretary of the convention calls its name and requests a nomination be made for the General Board, the Secretary at the completion of the roll-call, shall again call the name of such organization. Should such organization fail to respond a second time, it shall lose its right, until the following annual convention, to nominate a candidate for the General Board, provided, however, that the provisions of this section may be relaxed by the convention and the convention may instruct the General Board to accept a properly qualified nomination and elect a Board member or members from organizations not represented on the Board.
3. After nominations for General Board are completed, a vote of the convention shall be held on such nominations.

4. In the event that a vacancy occurs on the General Board, the Secretary shall notify all the affiliated locals of the particular international from which the Board member comes that a vacancy exists, and shall request that a nomination be made by the affiliated locals of the particular international.

Section 10. Each officer of the California Industrial Union Council, before assuming office, shall take the following obligation:

"I solemnly promise and agree that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability and will uphold the Constitution of the California Industrial Union Council and the decisions of its conventions, and the Constitution of the AFL-CIO and the Rules Governing State Central Labor Bodies."

ARTICLE X

DEPARTMENTS AND REVENUE

Legislative Department

Section 1. Legislative research and legislative activities for the legislative program adopted by the state convention and by the AFL-CIO, shall be conducted by the Legislative Department. Initiating or endorsing of additional legislation shall be authorized only by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the membership of the Executive Council or General Board. All expense for the activities of the department shall be paid out of the General Fund.

Education Department

Section 2. The Education Department shall promote the widest possible understanding and support among union members of the aims of the AFL-CIO. The department shall service, coordinate and assist the educational activities of local central labor councils. The department shall assist affiliated unions in developing their own educational programs and shall develop union leadership training programs. The department shall issue an educational publication to union officers, committeemen and other leaders to help promote understanding, cooperation and implementation of the AFL-CIO program. The department shall implement the AFL-CIO interest in providing the state with the highest standard of education at all levels.

Public Relations Department

Section 3. The Public Relations Department shall keep the general public informed on and secure community support for the goals and policies of the AFL-CIO. The Public Relations

Department, in securing community support, shall work in cooperation with adult educational groups, civic, professional, church, business, farm and minority groups and other citizens of good will devoted to the same ideals of public service as organized labor. The department shall implement labor's family participation program through the promotion of organizations designed to implement the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship. The department shall give primary emphasis in its activities to seeking support of AFL-CIO goals and policies within the traditional two-parties by securing support for these goals and policies in each party, by organizing the labor and progressive forces within each party who are actively devoted to constructive policies and legislative programs beneficial to America and therefore to labor.

Community Services Staff

Section 4. Liaison labor representatives (coming from former CIO unions) serving full time on the community agencies shall be designated as Community Service Representatives of the C.I.U.C.

Revenue

Section 5. The revenue of the C.I.U.C. shall be derived as follows:

- (a) From each application for affiliation, a fee of \$5.00 which shall accrue to the General Fund.
- (b) From each affiliated union (other than central bodies) a per capita payment of 5c per month upon the full paid up membership of the affiliated union; provided that the minimum payment shall be \$2.00 per month. The number of members upon which per capita payment shall be paid shall be the number of members from whom regular dues payment was received during the preceding month by the affiliated union. Partial or token affiliation shall not be accepted. For each local union affiliation in good standing with California CIO COPE (including the monthly per capita payment of 2c) shall be a condition of affiliation with the California Industrial Union Council. In order to insure and maintain automatic affiliation by local unions with California CIO COPE, per capita billing of California CIO COPE shall be made jointly and through the California Industrial Union Council, making a total per capita billing of 7c per member per month.
- (c) From each central body, \$1.00 per month which shall accrue to the General Fund.

- (d) From each delegate to the state convention a registration fee of \$3.00 which shall accrue to the General Fund.

Section 6. The allocation of the per capita payment shall be as follows:

- (a) Four cents (4c) shall be allocated to a General Fund. All of the expenses of the legislative work of the organization, all of the convention expenses, the expense of central administration of the organization including legal expense, officers and central office salaries shall be paid out of the General Fund.
- (b) One-half cent ($\frac{1}{2}$ c) shall be allocated to a Public Relations Fund. Payment of the cost of all of the personnel, printing and activities of the Public Relations Department shall be paid out of this fund.
- (c) One-half cent ($\frac{1}{2}$ c) shall be allocated to an Education Fund. Payment of the cost of personnel, printing and activities of the Education Department shall be paid out of this fund.

Section 7. Transfer from any given fund of the C.I.U.C. shall be made only by two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the Executive Council or General Board provided that such transfer action does not reduce the balance in any given fund below \$1,000.

Section 8. Separate bank accounts shall be maintained for each Fund in the name of the C.I.U.C.

Section 9. Whenever any affiliated organization fails to pay its per capita for a period of three (3) months, it shall be notified by the Secretary-Treasurer in writing that it will be suspended at the end of the fourth month unless all delinquent per capita is paid, unless it is exonerated by the Executive Council or General Board from payment of per capita for a given period because of financial difficulty caused by strikes or lockouts.

Section 10. Whenever any affiliated organization is delinquent four (4) months in its per capita payment, the Secretary-Treasurer shall notify the delinquent organization that its affiliation has been suspended. A copy of this notice of loss of affiliation shall be sent to the principal officers of the national or international union to which the delinquent organization is affiliated.

Section 11. In order to be entitled to vote for officers during conventions, suspended organizations must have been reinstated by payment of per capita at least three (3) months prior to the month in which the convention takes place.

Section 12. The Executive Council or General Board may, if it is convinced that the request of an affiliated organization involved in a strike or lockout is justified, exonerate the affiliated organization from per capita payment for a specified period.

Section 13. An organization which is delinquent in its financial obligations to the Council for more than four (4) calendar months may apply to the General Board for reinstatement as an affiliate of the Council. The General Board shall restore such organization to good standing upon payment in full of its delinquent obligations to the Council. In unusual and exceptional cases, the General Board may restore an organization to good standing without such payment in full.

ARTICLE XI

Conventions

Section 1. The state convention shall be the supreme governing body of the California Industrial Union Council and shall be held annually. The state convention shall be composed of duly accredited delegates from the General Board of C.I.U.C. and from AFL-CIO organizations that are affiliated with C.I.U.C.

Section 2. The General Board shall have the authority to call special conventions and to set the time and place for said special convention. Such special conventions shall be empowered with like authority and power conferred upon regular conventions, its decisions shall be equally binding, and it shall be governed by the same procedure applicable to regular conventions; however, such special conventions shall be limited solely to the subject or subjects specifically and definitely indicated in the CALL for such special convention.

Section 3. At least sixty (60) days prior to the opening day of the convention the Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare and issue an official CALL for the convention. A copy of such convention CALL shall be forwarded by the Secretary-Treasurer to each organization in the State of California which is affiliated to the California Industrial Union Council. At the time the convention CALL is issued by the Secretary-Treasurer, he shall also send to each affiliated organization which is in good standing with the Council a supply of official convention delegates' credentials. The number of such credentials furnished to each organization shall be equal to the number of delegates which the organization is entitled to send to the convention, as shown by the membership records of the Secretary-Treasurer's office at the time the credentials are issued. The

Secretary-Treasurer also shall furnish delegates' credentials to organizations which shall become affiliated to the Council between the date on which the official convention CALL is issued and the opening date of the convention. Each official delegates' credential shall be in duplicate. Both the original and the duplicate of each credential shall be properly executed by the organization which the delegate represents. The original shall be given to the delegate, who shall present it to the Committee on Credentials at the convention. Each delegate-elect and each alternate-elect shall receive credentials from the secretary of the organization the delegate represents and a duplicate of same, accompanied by the registration fee, shall be forwarded by said secretary to the Secretary-Treasurer of the C.I.U.C. at least two (2) weeks prior to the opening date of the convention.

Section 4. Only organizations in good standing with the C.I.U.C., whose per capita (including approved exonerations) is paid in full up to the third (3rd) month prior to the month in which the convention is held, shall be entitled to representation by delegates to the convention.

Section 5. Representation at the convention shall be governed as follows:

- (a) Affiliated central labor organizations shall each be entitled to three (3) delegates, each of whom shall be entitled to one (1) vote.**
- (b) Members of the General Board of the C.I.U.C. shall be entitled to be delegates, each of whom shall be entitled to one (1) vote.**
- (c) Each affiliated union shall be entitled to representation based on the average per capita paid on its full membership during the preceding fiscal year divided by sixty (60).**
- (d) The number of regular delegates which an affiliated local union or local industrial union shall be entitled to send to the convention of the Council shall be based upon the average per capita tax paid per month to the Council by such local union or local industrial union for the twelve (12) months period ending five (5) months prior to the month in which the convention is held, as follows:**
 - 1. A local union or local industrial union which shall have paid per capita tax to the Council for an average of one hundred (100) members or less per month for the twelve (12) month period shall be entitled to be represented at the annual convention by two (2) delegates.**

2. A local union or local industrial union which shall have paid per capita tax to the Council for an average of more than one hundred (100) members per month for the twelve (12) month period shall be entitled to be represented at the annual convention by two (2) delegates for the first one hundred (100) such members, and by one (1) additional delegate for each one hundred (100) additional such members, or major fraction thereof.
- (e) Each delegate present and voting shall vote an equal percentage of the membership of the union the delegate represents on all questions where roll-call votes are taken, provided that all fractional votes be eliminated.
 - (f) No proxies shall be allowed.
 - (g) A delegate shall be permitted to represent only local unions affiliated with the same national or international union provided that delegates from central labor organizations may also represent the local unions affiliated with the delegate's own national or international union.
 - (h) If any alternate presents credentials and is seated in place of the delegate-elect, the alternate shall be the recognized delegate throughout the remaining sessions of the conventions.

Section 6. The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare and submit to the convention:

- (a) A list of the average per capita paid membership for the fiscal year of each affiliated local union.
- (b) A list of the estimated average dues paying membership of each affiliated local union.

Section 7. The Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare a preliminary roll of delegates where no contest is filed, from duplicates in his possession, and such delegates so certified by the Secretary-Treasurer shall have power to transact business until the report of the Credentials Committee is received and adopted.

Section 8. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force for the opening of any convention until new rules have been adopted.

Section 9. All propositions or resolutions shall be presented in duplicate to the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall number them in order received, and with consent of the President, shall refer them to the proper committees.

Section 10. No proposition or resolution shall be received unless signed by

an appropriate officer of a union or central body affiliated with the C.I.U.C. or bearing the signature of a delegate to the convention. When deemed desirable the General Board may adopt propositions and resolutions prior to the opening date of the convention for submission to the appropriate convention committee. All propositions, including resolutions and constitutional amendments, shall be submitted at least 10 days prior to the opening day of the convention except that propositions by statewide organizations, including the General Board or Executive Council, may be submitted prior to the opening time of the convention. All propositions that are introduced later than these specified time limits, shall require consent of two-thirds (⅔) convention vote to be considered and reported on by the appropriate committee. The committee shall report on all propositions submitted.

Section 11. Unless otherwise specified, any action taken by the convention shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

Section 12. The C.I.U.C. shall comply with the rules governing state central bodies issued by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO.

Section 13. For the election of officers and on any other question for which a roll-call vote may be held at the convention, the voting strength of an affiliated local union or local industrial union shall be based upon the average per capita payment, including exonerations, which has been paid per month to the California Industrial Union Council for such local union or local industrial union for the twelve (12) months prior to the third (3rd) month before the month in which the convention is held, except as otherwise provided in Section 14 hereof.

Section 14. The voting strength of organizations which shall not have been affiliated to the California Industrial Union Council for a period of twelve (12) months prior to the third (3rd) month before the convention in which the convention is held shall be determined as follows:

- (a) The voting strength of an organization which shall have been chartered by its parent body for a period of less than twelve (12) months prior to the third (3rd) month before the convention is held, and which shall have been affiliated to the Council for less than twelve (12) months prior to the third (3rd) month in which the convention is held, shall be determined by the total per capita paid to the Council by such organization up to and including the month prior to the month in which the convention is held, divided by the number of

months which such organization shall have been chartered by its parent body, times five (5).

- (b) The voting strength of an organization which shall have been chartered by its parent body for more than twelve (12) months but which has been affiliated to the Council for less than twelve (12) months, shall be based on the total per capita paid by such organization to the Council for the twelve (12) months preceding the third (3rd) month before the convention is held, divided by sixty (60).

Section 15. On any question coming before the convention, a roll-call vote shall be taken by the convention upon the request of not less than 20% of the accredited delegates present.

Section 16. A roll-call vote at the convention shall be conducted as follows:

- (a) A Tellers Committee of not less than five (5) or more than nine (9) accredited delegates shall be appointed by the Chairman; such Tellers Committee shall be subject to approval of the convention.
- (b) The presiding officer shall state the motion upon which the roll-call vote is to be taken.
- (c) The Secretary-Treasurer or in the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, a delegate designated by the presiding officer, shall call the roll of organizations and delegates, and shall state the number of votes which each organization is entitled to cast.
- (d) When the voting is completed, the Tellers Committee shall compute the number of votes to which each delegate who shall have been present and voted is entitled. The Tellers Committee shall then tally the votes and announce it to the convention. During the time the Tellers Committee is tallying the votes, the convention may consider other business not relating to the question upon which the roll-call vote shall have been taken.

Section 17. When a roll-call vote is taken, the delegates coming from local unions affiliated with the same national or international AFL-CIO union may caucus and determine their per capita vote on the question. A spokesman for the delegation caucus of local unions of the same national or international union may then cast the division of the per capita vote of its registered and accredited delegates on the question at issue; provided that in the event a delegate shall so request, the per capita vote for his

local union delegation shall be cast separately by a spokesman for the local union delegation. It shall be further provided that in the event a delegate shall so request, the delegates from his local union shall cast their pro-rata share of the local union per capita vote separately, as individual delegates.

Section 18. In proceeding with a roll-call vote the Secretary-Treasurer, or his designee, shall call the name of each national or international union. A spokesman for the delegation may then rise and cast its vote. If no spokesman for the delegation has been designated, then the Secretary shall call the name of each affiliated local union of the given national or international union and a spokesman for the local union delegation shall rise and cast its vote.

Section 19. Upon completion of the roll-call of affiliated unions the roll shall be called of the affiliated central labor bodies and a spokesman for each delegation may arise as called and cast its vote.

Section 20. At the end of the first call of the roll, a delegate or delegation that did not respond when the roll was called may arise and cast their per capita vote.

Convention Committees

Section 21. (a) The following convention committees with the specified minimum committee membership shall be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the General Board and the convention. The convention committees which shall consist of a minimum of ten (10) members are:

1. Credentials
2. Officers Report
3. Grievances
4. Labels and Boycotts

The convention committees which shall consist of a minimum of fifteen (15) members are:

1. Constitution
 2. Rules and Order of Business
 3. Legislation and Political Action
 4. Resolutions
- (b) The President shall make his appointments at least five (5) days prior to the opening of the convention for the Credentials, Rules and Order of Business, Constitution and Resolutions Committees.

ARTICLE XII

Constitutional Amendments

Section 1. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote at the convention of the California Industrial Union Council provided the amendment does not conflict with the constitution and rules of the AFL-CIO.

Section 2. Amendments to this constitution shall be in full force and effect upon adoption by the convention.

ARTICLE XIII

Special Convention and AFL-CIO Merger

Section 1. The General Board is hereby authorized to call a special constitutional convention whenever the General Board deems it necessary for the purpose of effectuating the merger between the

California Industrial Union Council and the California Federation of Labor, AFL.

Section 2. The officers and the General Board are hereby authorized and empowered to establish and promote, consistent with the financial ability of the State Council, such organizational work and activities as may be deemed desirable in the establishment of a state department of industrial unions under the forthcoming AFL-CIO merger.

Section 3. The officers and General Board of the State Council are hereby authorized and empowered to reduce or eliminate, to the extent deemed practicable, duplicating functions and activities between the two labor federations at the state level.

(Constitution originally adopted June, 1950 and subsequently amended in July, 1951; Sept., 1952; Nov., 1953; Nov., 1954; Nov., 1955, and Nov., 1956).

CONSTITUTION

of

California CIO Council

On Political Education

(California CIO COPE)

1956

ARTICLE I

Name

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the California CIO Council On Political Education. In abbreviated form it shall be known as California CIO COPE.

ARTICLE II

Objectives

Section 1. California CIO COPE is vested with the duty and responsibility to assist the California Industrial Union Council and its affiliated local unions in meeting the need for sound political education.

Section 2. California CIO COPE shall encourage workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities, and to encourage workers to become active in the political party of their choice.

Section 3. California CIO COPE shall procure and disseminate information relating to political issues, measures or questions, public officials and candidates for public office and shall conduct discussions and public forums with respect thereto.

Section 4. California CIO COPE shall acquire and maintain a tabulation of national, state and local elections, and voting records of all elected officials from and in California.

Section 5. California CIO COPE shall endorse candidates for public office, support or oppose special issues presented to the electorate, and actively participate in all primary, special and general elections, whether they be local, state or national.

Section 6. California CIO COPE shall establish and maintain relations with other groups and individuals with the same or similar objectives.

ARTICLE III

Composition

Section 1. The following organizations shall be eligible to affiliate with California CIO COPE: (a) All unions affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council; (b) all central labor bodies affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council; (c) all political action organizations created by central labor bodies affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council; (d) all regional, district or sub-district organizations of AFL-CIO international unions whose local unions

are affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

Section 1. The officers of California CIO COPE shall consist of a President, seven (7) Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer.

ARTICLE V

Duties of the President

Section 1. The constitutional duties of the President shall be:

- (a) To transact any such business as may of right appertain to the office.
- (b) To preside at all conventions and meetings of the Executive Council and General Board.
- (c) To call meetings of the Executive Council and General Board as required.
- (d) To exercise supervision over the organization.
- (e) To sign official documents when required.
- (f) To be the custodian of the bond furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer.
- (g) To appoint standing committees of the organization subject to the approval of the Executive Council and General Board.
- (h) To make a report on the administration of his office to the convention.
- (i) To conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office.
- (j) To represent the organization.
- (k) To secure affiliation of all local unions to the organization and to employ such personnel as deemed necessary for this purpose.

ARTICLE VI

Duties of Vice-Presidents

Section 1. Each Vice-President shall render all services requested of him by the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Executive Council or the General Board.

ARTICLE VII

Duties of Secretary-Treasurer

Section 1. The constitutional duties of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be:

- (a) To transact any such business as may of right appertain to the office.
- (b) To research, prepare, issue and maintain material and data necessary to the administration and the achieve-

ment of the objectives of California CIO COPE.

- (c) To be in charge of the financial books, papers and effects of California CIO COPE
- (d) To conduct correspondence pertaining to his office.
- (e) To act as secretary at all conventions and meetings of the Executive Council and General Board and to keep all letters, documents, articles open at all times to the inspection of the officers of California CIO COPE.
- (f) To receive and collect all monies due California CIO COPE.
- (g) To deposit all funds belonging to California CIO COPE in a bank in the name of California CIO COPE.
- (h) To withdraw none of said money in any manner other than by check, signed by the Secretary-Treasurer, countersigned by the President with their official titles.
- (i) To maintain suitable offices as headquarters for California CIO COPE.
- (j) To submit to each regular convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements for the previous fiscal term.
- (k) To compile and keep up-to-date a list of the officers of affiliated organizations with the postoffice address of each.
- (l) To make a summarized statement of all receipts and expenditures for regular periods specified by the General Board, to be audited by a certified public accountant.
- (m) To deliver to his successor all money, books, papers and other property of California CIO COPE in the possession of the Secretary-Treasurer, at the expiration of the term of his office.
- (n) To submit to each convention a report of the activities of the organization during the period since the last convention.
- (o) To employ such personnel as deemed necessary for the conduct of his office and all conventions of California CIO COPE.
- (p) To print the proceedings of the conventions of California CIO COPE as deemed necessary.
- (q) To represent California CIO COPE.
- (r) To furnish a surety bond in an amount to be determined by the Executive Council, the premium of which shall be paid by California CIO COPE.

ARTICLE VIII

Selection of Officers

Section 1. The President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer elected by the action of the last convention of the California Industrial Union Council or any vacancy filled by action of the General Board of the C.I.U.C. since such last convention.

ARTICLE IX

Executive Council

Section 1. The Executive Council shall consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer of the California Industrial Union Council.

Section 2. The Executive Council shall retain an attorney or attorneys to represent California CIO COPE in all matters when, in its judgment, the services of an attorney may be necessary to protect the interests of California CIO COPE.

Section 3. The Executive Council shall be authorized and empowered to take such action and render such decisions as will be necessary to carry out fully and adequately the decisions and instructions of the General Board between meetings of the General Board and the decisions and instructions of the convention between conventions and shall have power to direct the affairs of California CIO COPE and its affiliated organizations for the purposes set forth in the constitution and in the resolutions voted by the conventions.

Section 4. The Executive Council shall meet at the request of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer or not less than four (4) members of the Executive Council who jointly make such request.

Section 5. The Executive Council shall have the power to make rules governing matters not in conflict with the constitution nor in conflict with the rules of the General Board and shall report all such rules to the conventions.

Section 6. The Executive Council shall furnish each state convention a report of its action during the past term of the Executive Council. The minutes of the Executive Council action shall be furnished to each member of the General Board.

Section 7. The Executive Council shall have power to file charges and conduct hearings on such charges against an officer or other member of the Executive Council or General Board on the ground that such person is guilty of malfeasance or maladministration, and to make a re-

port to the General Board recommending appropriate action. The Executive Council must serve such officer or member a copy of the written charges no later than 30 days prior to the date of the hearing, and set forth the time and place of such hearing.

Section 8. Regular full time staff personnel designated by the President or Secretary-Treasurer shall be subject to approval of the Executive Council.

ARTICLE X

Obligations of Officers

Section 1. No elected or appointed officer of California CIO COPE shall endorse or support any candidate for political office who is running for office in opposition to a political candidate endorsed by California CIO COPE in convention or conference or by the Executive Council, except under the following condition: Any California CIO COPE officer who is opposed to the endorsement of a candidate by California CIO COPE, shall so inform the convention, conference, or Executive Council, at the time of California CIO COPE's endorsement. Any officer of California CIO COPE endorsing a candidate for political office contrary to California CIO COPE's endorsement shall not be permitted to use his official title as an officer of California CIO COPE in making such an endorsement. If his title as an officer of California CIO COPE is used without his consent, he will then issue a signed statement to the press, radio, political committee, or any other organization, denying the endorsement as an officer of California CIO COPE and shall furnish a notarized copy of his denial statement to the Secretary-Treasurer of California CIO COPE along with his written permission for the use of such statement. Any officer of California CIO COPE violating this section shall be automatically disqualified from serving as an officer until after the campaign, at which time he shall be immediately reinstated.

ARTICLE XI

General Board

Section 1. There shall be a body known as the General Board which shall consist of the following:

- (a) The members of the General Board of the California Industrial Union Council.
- (b) A representative from each central labor council affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council.

- (c) The international directors, or their designated alternates, of local organizations affiliated with California CIO COPE.
- (d) The COPE representatives, or their designated alternates, of international unions whose local organizations are affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council.
- (e) The principal officers, or their designated alternates, of the UAW Citizenship Councils in California.
- (f) The principal officers, or their designated alternates, of the Legislative Education Committees of the California section of District 38, United Steelworkers of America.
- (g) The principal officers, or their designated alternates, of any similar bodies that may be established by regions or districts of other international unions.
- (h) The representative of AFL-CIO COPE having jurisdiction over California, or his designated alternate.
- (i) The AFL-CIO Regional Director, Assistant Regional Director, or their designated alternates.

Section 2. In the event that any member of the General Board, other than elected officers referred to in Article X, takes a stand on any candidate in opposition to the endorsement of California CIO COPE, such member shall not be permitted to use his official title as a member of California CIO COPE in making such an endorsement. If his title as a member of California CIO COPE is used without his consent, he will then issue a signed statement to the press, radio, political committee, or any other organization, denying the endorsement as a member of California CIO COPE and shall furnish a notarized statement to the Secretary-Treasurer of California CIO COPE along with his written permission for the use of such statement.

Section 3. The General Board shall have power to make rules governing matters not in conflict with the constitution of California CIO COPE and shall report all such rules to the convention.

Section 4. On charges filed by the Executive Council and on recommendation of the Executive Council, the General Board shall have power to suspend, remove or otherwise discipline any officer of California CIO COPE for violation of its constitution. Any action of the General Board under this provision may be appealed to the convention, provided that such action shall be effective when taken and shall remain in full force and effect pending any appeal.

Section 5. The rules of the convention as to voting shall govern the General Board except as otherwise specified herein.

Section 6. Standing committees appointed by the President shall be subject to approval by the General Board.

Section 7. The General Board shall meet prior to each state convention of California CIO COPE for the purpose of making recommendations, including recommendations on the endorsement of candidates to the convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary to insure the proper organization and conduct of the convention. The appointment of convention committees by the President shall be subject to the approval of the General Board and the convention.

Section 8. The General Board shall furnish each state convention of California CIO COPE with a printed report of its actions during the past term of the General Board.

Section 9. The General Board shall be called into business session at the direction of the President or the Secretary-Treasurer or by the joint request of not less than eight (8) members of the General Board.

Section 10. Questions coming before the General Board shall be decided by a majority vote of its members present, except as otherwise provided in the constitution. Any ten (10) members may demand a roll-call vote on any question.

Section 11. Recommendations to the convention to endorse candidates shall require a 60% majority of the members present and voting in accordance with the per capita formula specified in the constitution.

Section 12. The General Board shall have power to transact all business of California CIO COPE between conventions.

Section 13. City, county or other political district COPEs shall be eligible for affiliation with California CIO COPE subject to the rules governing such bodies adopted by the General Board of California CIO COPE and to the constitution of California CIO COPE.

ARTICLE XII

Powers

Section 1. It shall be the exclusive right of the General Board to recommend to each convention for endorsement, candidates for all the following offices: United States President, United States Vice-President, United States Senators, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secre-

tary of State of California, State Controller, State Treasurer, State Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Section 2. (a) I shall be the exclusive right of local city, county or other political district COPEs in each area to recommend to the General Board for endorsement by the convention candidates for the Congress of United States, the State Board of Equalization and for the State Senate and State Assembly whose political districts are within the area of jurisdiction of said local COPEs; provided, however, if any such candidate is running for office from a political district embracing at least any part of an area covered by more than one local COPE, it shall be the exclusive right of the political district COPE in such area to recommend to the General Board for endorsement by the convention.

(b) Any recommendation as to any such candidate shall be concurred in by the General Board and recommended to the convention for endorsement, unless two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the membership of the General Board reject such recommendation. In the event of such rejection, the General Board shall have the exclusive right to recommend a candidate for endorsement for such office to the convention.

Section 3. With respect to convention action, all endorsement shall be by at least a 60% majority vote of the delegates present and voting, in accordance with the per capita formula specified in this constitution.

Section 4. California CIO COPE shall have the responsibility of stimulating and assisting campaigns: (a) for the registration of AFL-CIO members and all eligible citizens; (b) to get out the vote on election day; (c) to educate members, families and friends on the political issues of the day and to encourage study and discussion of such issues and related candidacies.

Section 5. California CIO COPE shall operate in conformity with the policies of AFL-CIO COPE.

Section 6. California CIO COPE shall assist local central labor bodies in the formation of county, city and political district COPEs, and if necessary, shall itself form such COPEs and shall provide assistance, direction and coordination to the political work of local COPEs within the state.

Section 7. In the event AFL-CIO COPE makes an endorsement of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, California CIO COPE shall support such endorsement.

ARTICLE XIII

Revenue

Section 1. The revenue of California CIO COPE shall be derived as follows:

- (a) Local unions affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council or their district political organizations where they exist (such as the United Steelworkers of America, District 38, Legislative Education Committee) shall be requested to contribute voluntarily 30c per member per year from their respective treasuries into the State Election Fund of California CIO COPE.
- (b) The organizations set forth above shall each be requested to remit to the Federal Election Fund of California CIO COPE, 50c of each voluntary COPE dollar collected from their membership each year. From the monies so remitted to the Federal Election Fund, California COPE shall forward one-half of the money received to the affiliated local COPE having jurisdiction.
- (c) Each affiliated local central labor council and each regional or sub-district organization of AFL-CIO international unions whose local unions are affiliated with California CIO COPE shall pay California CIO COPE a membership fee of \$1.00 per month.

Section 2. All local unions affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council at the time of the establishment of this constitution shall be automatically affiliated with California CIO COPE and shall be privileged to remain affiliated in accordance with this constitution and the constitution of the California Industrial Union Council. From each affiliated local union there shall be paid a per capita payment of 2c per month upon the full paid-up membership into the General Fund of California CIO COPE. The number of members upon which the per capita payment shall be paid shall be the number of members from whom regular dues payment was received during the preceding month by the affiliated union. Partial or token affiliation shall not be accepted. Affiliation in good standing with the California Industrial Union Council shall be a condition of affiliation for each local union affiliated with California CIO COPE. Per capita billing to local unions shall be made jointly with and through the California Industrial Union Council in order to insure that local unions affiliated with the California Industrial Union Council shall also be affiliates of California CIO COPE.

Section 3. Whenever any affiliated organization fails to pay its per capita pay-

ment for a period of three (3) months, it shall be notified by the Secretary-Treasurer in writing that it will be suspended at the end of the fourth (4th) month unless all delinquent per capita payment is paid, unless it is exonerated by the Executive Council and General Board from payment of per capita for a given period because of financial difficulty caused by strikes or lockouts.

Section 4. Whenever any affiliated organization is delinquent four (4) months in its per capita payment, the Secretary-Treasurer shall notify the delinquent organization that its affiliation has been suspended. A copy of this notice of loss of affiliation shall be sent to the principal officers of the national or international union to which the delinquent organization is affiliated.

Section 5. In order to be entitled to vote during conventions, suspended organizations must have been reinstated by payment of per capita payments at least three (3) months prior to the month in which the convention takes place.

Section 6. The Executive Council or General Board may, if it is convinced that the request of an affiliated organization involved in a strike or lockout is justified, exonerate the affiliated organization from payment of per capita for a specified period.

Section 7. An organization which is delinquent in its financial obligations to the Council for more than four (4) calendar months may apply to the General Board for reinstatement as an affiliate of the Council. The General Board shall restore such organization to good standing upon payment in full of its delinquent obligations to the Council. In unusual and exceptional cases, the General Board may restore an organization to good standing without such payment in full.

ARTICLE XIV

Refund of Revenue

Section 1. In order to insure the voluntary nature of State Election contributions, any union member who disagrees with California CIO COPE endorsements of state candidates, may make a written request prior to October 30th of the given election year, to refund the annual per capita of 24c to his union, providing said union is an affiliate of California CIO COPE. Upon receipt of such written request, prior to October 30th of the given election year, the Secretary-Treasurer shall refund the per capita of 24c for that member to the affiliated union to which the member making the request belongs.

ARTICLE XV

Conventions

Section 1. California CIO COPE shall meet in convention in advance of each statewide primary election, and at such other times as the Executive Council or General Board deems it necessary or desirable.

Section 2. The Secretary - Treasurer shall prepare a preliminary roll of delegates where no contest is filed, from duplicates in his possession, and such delegates so noted by the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the power to transact business until the report of the Credentials Committee is received and adopted.

Section 3. The Secretary - Treasurer shall prepare and submit to the convention: (a) a list of the average per capita paid membership of each affiliated organization for the fiscal period since the last endorsement convention in the previous odd-numbered year; (b) a list of the estimated average dues-paying membership of each affiliated organization for the fiscal period since the last endorsing convention in the odd-numbered year.

Section 4. The President, subject to the approval of the General Board and the convention, shall appoint the following committees of the convention: (a) Credentials; (b) Constitution; (c) Rules and Order; (d) Resolutions.

Section 5. The General Board, or the convention, may establish such other committees as may be required to dispose of the business of the convention.

Section 6. The General Board shall make its recommendations on candidate endorsements to the convention and on such other matters as the General Board may desire to report to the convention.

Section 7. The General Board shall meet prior to each convention for the purpose of preparing its recommendations and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary to insure the proper organization and conduct of the convention.

Section 8. The officers shall make a complete and audited financial report to the pre-convention meeting of the General Board and to the convention. Such financial report shall include the financial allocations to endorsed candidates made during the previous fiscal period.

Section 9. Each organization that is affiliated to California CIO COPE and which complies with the terms and conditions of affiliation set forth in this constitution, shall be entitled to repre-

sentation by delegates at the convention. Unless otherwise serving as a delegate from an affiliated organization, the members of the General Board shall be entitled to attend the convention and exercise all the rights of delegates by virtue of their office. Each such delegate shall be entitled to one (1) vote.

Section 10. Only organizations in good standing with California CIO COPE whose per capita is paid in full for the period determined by the General Board, shall be entitled to representation by delegates to the convention, except that this paid per capita requirement shall not apply to organizations otherwise in good standing which have been exonerated for specified periods from the payment of per capita in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Section 11. The number of regular delegates which an affiliated organization shall be entitled to send to the convention shall be based upon the average per capita payment paid to California CIO COPE for the period determined by the General Board prior to the month in which the convention is held, as follows: (a) an affiliated organization which shall have paid per capita payments to California CIO COPE for an average of 100 members or less per month for the period, shall be entitled to be represented at the convention by two (2) delegates; (b) an affiliated organization which shall have paid per capita payments to California CIO COPE for an average of more than 100 members per month for the period, shall be entitled to be represented at the annual convention by two (2) delegates for the first 100 such members, and by one (1) additional delegate for each 100 additional such members or major fraction thereof.

Section 12. Each affiliated local central labor council shall be entitled to send three (3) delegates to the convention; each of said delegates shall have one (1) vote.

Section 13. A delegate shall be permitted to represent only local unions affiliated with the same national or international union provided that delegates from central labor bodies may also represent local unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO union in which the delegate holds membership.

Section 14. No proxies shall be allowed.

Section 15. At least sixty (60) days prior to the opening day of the convention, the Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare and issue an official CALL for the convention. A copy of such convention CALL shall be forwarded by the Secretary-Treasurer to each organization in

the State of California which is affiliated to California CIO COPE.

Section 16. At the time the convention CALL is issued by the Secretary-Treasurer, he shall also send to each affiliated organization which is in good standing with California CIO COPE, a supply of official convention delegates' credentials. The number of such credentials furnished to each organization shall be equal to the number of delegates which the organization is entitled to send to the convention, as shown by the membership records of the Secretary-Treasurer's office at the time the credentials are issued. The Secretary-Treasurer also shall furnish delegates' credentials to organizations which shall become affiliated to California CIO COPE between the date on which the official convention CALL is issued and the opening date of the convention.

Section 17. Each official delegate's credential shall be in duplicate. Both the original and the duplicate of each credential shall be properly executed by the organization which the delegate represents. The duplicate shall be forwarded by such organization to the Secretary-Treasurer not less than ten (10) days prior to the opening day of the convention. The original shall be given to the delegate by the appropriate official of the affiliated organization. The delegate shall present the original credential to the Credentials Committee of the convention.

Section 18. For the endorsement of candidates for federal office, the endorsement of candidates for state office and on any other question for which a roll call vote may be held at the convention, the voting strength of an affiliated organization shall be based upon the average per capita payment, including exonerations, which has been paid to California CIO COPE for such affiliated organization for the period of time determined by the General Board.

Section 19. A roll-call vote shall be held at the convention upon the request of not less than 20% of the accredited delegates present and voting.

Section 20. A roll-call vote at the convention shall be conducted as follows: (a) A Tellers Committee of not less than five (5) or more than nine (9) accredited delegates shall be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the convention; (b) the presiding officer shall state the motion upon which the roll-call vote is to be taken; (c) the Secretary-Treasurer, or in the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, a delegate designated by the presiding officer, shall call the roll of organizations and delegates, and shall state the number of votes which each

organization is entitled to cast; (d) when the vote is completed, the Tellers Committee shall tally the number of votes and count the totals to the convention. During the time the Tellers Committee is tallying the votes, the convention may consider other business not relating to the question upon which the roll-call vote shall have been taken.

Section 21. When a roll-call vote is taken, the delegates coming from local unions affiliated with the same national or international AFL-CIO union may caucus and determine their per capita vote on the question. A spokesman for the delegation caucus of local unions of the same national or international union may then cast the division of the per capita vote of its registered and accredited delegates on the question at issue; provided that in the event a delegate shall so request, the per capita vote for his local union delegation shall be cast separately by a spokesman for the local union delegation. However, in the event a delegate shall so request, the delegates from his local union shall cast their pro-rata share of the local union per capita vote separately, as individual delegates.

Section 22. In proceeding with a roll-call vote the Secretary-Treasurer, or his designee, shall call the name of each national or international union delegation. A spokesman for the delegation may then rise and cast its vote. If no spokesman for the delegation has been designated, then the Secretary shall call the name of each affiliated local union of the given national or international union and a spokesman for the local union delegation shall rise and cast its vote. Upon completion of the roll call of affiliated unions the roll shall be called of the affiliated central labor bodies and a spokesman for each delegation may arise as called and cast its vote. At the end of the first call of the roll, a delegate or delegation that did not respond when the roll was called may arise and cast their per capita vote.

Section 23. If any alternate presents credentials and is seated in place of the delegate-elect, such alternate shall be the recognized delegate throughout the remaining sessions of the convention.

Section 24. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention until the new rules have been adopted.

Section 25. To be eligible to vote a delegate must have been seated by the convention prior to the time the delegate attempts to record such vote.

Section 26. All votes shall be voice votes or by division unless a roll-call is requested in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Section 27. Convention committees shall consist of a minimum of fifteen (15) members.

ARTICLE XVI

Resolutions and Constitutional Amendments

Section 1. All proposed amendments to the constitution and resolutions shall be submitted in duplicate, signed by the appropriate officer of an affiliated organization or by a delegate to the convention and forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of California CIO COPE, at least ten (10) days prior to the first day of the convention.

Section 2. Anything which can properly be the subject matter for action by a convention of the California Industrial Union Council, may not be included within any resolution or proposed constitutional amendment submitted to a convention of California CIO COPE, nor made the subject matter of discussion or motion from the floor of the convention.

Section 3. Upon submission to him, the Secretary-Treasurer shall determine in each case whether the resolution or proposed constitutional amendment is in con-

formity with Section 2 of this Article, number the resolutions which are found in conformity in the order received and with the consent of the President refer them to the proper committee. The decision of the Secretary-Treasurer may be overruled by a majority vote of the convention. In such cases the resolution shall be referred to the appropriate convention committee.

Section 4. No resolution or constitutional amendment may be submitted after the time specified in Section 1 of this Article except upon consent of two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the delegates in convention assembled.

ARTICLE XVII

Amendments

Section 1. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote at the convention of California CIO COPE.

Section 2. Amendments to the constitution shall be in full force and effect upon adoption by the convention.

(This Constitution establishing California CIO COPE was unanimously adopted at a special convention held Dec. 1, 1956.)

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR

THE FISCAL YEAR

JUNE 1, 1955 to MAY 31, 1956

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1956

September 1, 1956

Executive Board of the
C.I.O.-California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles, California

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your instructions we have made an examination of the cash receipts and disbursements of your organization for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1956.

We have prepared and submit the following Cash Receipts and Disbursement Statements and accompanying Schedules for the period under review:

EXHIBIT I—Summary of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Four Funds Maintained, June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1956.

EXHIBIT II—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements — Administrative Fund, June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1956.

Schedule A—Convention Expenses

Schedule B—Contributions

Schedule C—Conferences and Committees

EXHIBIT III—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements — Legislative and Political Education Fund, June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1956.

Schedule A—Sacramento Legislative Session

Schedule B—Summer Institute

Schedule C—Political and Educational Conferences

EXHIBIT IV—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements — State Election Fund, June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1956.

EXHIBIT V—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements — Voluntary Fund, June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1956.

EXHIBIT VI—Schedules Supporting Cash Receipts All Funds.

The above statements were prepared from your books and records without independent audit verification.

Respectfully submitted,

/S/

JESSE GEST

Certified Public Accountant

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

SUMMARY OF FOUR FUNDS MAINTAINED

For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1956

	Total	Admini- strative Fund (5¢)	Leg. & Pol. Education Fund (2¢)	State Election Fund	Voluntary Fund
Total Receipts	\$155,428.78	\$101,069.71	\$38,530.36	\$13,173.48	\$2,655.23
Total Disbursements	147,694.12	99,828.48	36,181.58	9,232.75	2,451.31
Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements \$	7,734.66	\$ 1,241.23	\$ 2,348.78	\$ 3,940.73	\$ 203.92
Balance June 1, 1955	\$ 24,364.08	\$ 19,023.24	\$ 2,456.39	\$ 81.42	\$2,803.03
Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements	7,734.66	1,241.23	2,348.78	3,940.73	203.92
Balance May 31, 1956	\$ 32,098.74	\$ 20,264.47	\$ 4,805.17	\$ 4,022.15	\$3,006.95

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1956

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1955		\$ 19,023.24
Receipts:		
Per Capita dues collected	\$95,563.82	
Affiliation Fees	55.00	
Registration Fees	1,782.00	
Literature	2.50	
Refund of Loan to 2¢ Fund	2,000.00	
Balance of Yearbook Fund — closed	1,241.80	
L. A. CIO Council—Merit Contest Tickets	294.59	
Executive Board Emergency Contributions	130.00	
	101,069.71	
Total Receipts		101,069.71
Total Available		\$120,092.95
Disbursements:		
Convention Expenses (Schedule A)	\$11,852.99	
Officers, Staff & Personnel travel and activities	14,481.72	
Salaries:		
Officers		
Manuel Dias	\$ 8,640.00	
John A. Despol	8,648.21	
	\$17,288.21	
Office—north.....	3,796.44	
south.....	21,468.08	
	\$42,552.73	
Less: Payroll Deductions Pay....	987.90	41,564.83
Printing, Paper and Supplies	4,448.36	
Postage	4,306.46	
Telephone and Telegraph	4,284.39	
Rent	5,210.00	
Equipment and Furniture	287.97	
Payroll Taxes, Insurance and Prop. Taxes.....	4,173.71	
Literature and Publications	1,513.54	
Office Services (Towels, Water, etc.)	539.14	
Machine Rent and Service Contracts.....	727.80	
Payroll Tax for prior period	624.87	
Legal and Accounting	867.75	
Shipping and Storage	368.45	
Press Clips.....	67.59	
Contributions (Schedule B)	1,120.00	
Conferences and Committees (Schedule C).....	2,806.02	
Research	204.78	
Flowers	238.11	
Petty Cash	50.00	
Memberships.....	90.00	
	99,828.48	
Total Disbursements		99,828.48
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1956 at the California Bank, Los Angeles, California		\$ 20,264.47

ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Schedules Supporting Statement of Receipts and Disbursements For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1956

SCHEDULE A—Convention Expenses

Wilton Hotel	\$ 1,451.28
Badges and Plaques	1,014.86
Calls, Credentials and Kits	209.38
Hauling and Tips (Maintenance Personnel)	326.75
Staff Expenses—per diem	1,163.60
Resolutions, Rules and Order, Credentials Committees— per diem	1,256.34
Press Luncheon	104.81
Convention Reporting, Photos and Sound	1,309.55
Insurance	89.87
Telephone and Telegraph	18.34
Transportation (Bus)	48.72
Rent on Table Cloths, Ash Trays, etc.	227.24
Mimeo Paper, Supplies and Machine Rental	992.66
Printing Costs—1954 Proceedings	1,412.70
Printing Costs—1955 Officers Report	2,005.76
Postage and Shipping	221.13
Total Convention Costs	\$11,852.99

SCHEDULE B—Contributions

Letter Carriers Benevolent Fund	\$ 10.00
Negro College Fund	100.00
L. A. Committee on Foreign Relations	35.00
NAACP	100.00
Histadrut	100.00
Truman Library	200.00
Ed Warren Memorial	25.00
Committee, Mental Health	50.00
Calif. Water and Power Users Assn.	100.00
Nat'l Planning Assn.	100.00
CARE	60.00
Montgomery Improvement Assn.	100.00
American Cancer Society	25.00
Executive Board Emergency Donations	115.00
	\$ 1,120.00

SCHEDULE C — Conferences and Committees

Community Service Committee	\$ 883.86
Executive Board Meetings	430.37
National Convention	129.75
Kirwin Conference	25.00
Merger Conferences	1,241.42
Phoenix Conference	52.50
Miscellaneous	43.12
Total	\$ 2,806.02

RECONCILIATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Provision for Severance Pay	\$ 3,708.80																
Provision for Machines and Equipment Replacement:																	
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Cost</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Depr.</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Net</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Office Equip. and Furn.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 8,332.70</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$3,210.76</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 5,121.94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Machinery</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18,699.69</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6,142.04</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,557.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$27,032.39</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$9,352.80</td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$17,679.59</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Cost	Depr.	Net	Office Equip. and Furn.	\$ 8,332.70	\$3,210.76	\$ 5,121.94	Machinery	18,699.69	6,142.04	12,557.65		\$27,032.39	\$9,352.80	\$17,679.59	9,352.80
	Cost	Depr.	Net														
Office Equip. and Furn.	\$ 8,332.70	\$3,210.76	\$ 5,121.94														
Machinery	18,699.69	6,142.04	12,557.65														
	\$27,032.39	\$9,352.80	\$17,679.59														
Cash Available for Administration	7,202.87																
	\$20,264.47																

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FUND—2¢

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
 For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1956

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1955 \$ 2,456.39

Receipts:

Per Capita Collected	\$38,151.86	
Literature	378.50	
Total Receipts		38,530.36
Total Available		\$40,986.75

Disbursements:

Sacramento Legislative Session (Balance) (Schedule A)	4,825.97	
Summer Institute (Schedule B)	678.05	
Political and Educational Conf. (Schedule C)	2,678.14	
Salaries	8,804.09	
Machines and Furniture	646.46	
Addressograph Plates	665.23	
Machine Rentals and Service	660.12	
Postage and Shipping	1,666.45	
Printing and Supplies	2,747.04	
Auto Typist Records	440.23	
Press Clips	30.96	
Research	1,503.12	
Literature and Publications	634.36	
Newsletter	7,899.36	
Legal Fees	300.70	
Repayment of Adm. Fund Loan	2,000.00	
Refund of Per Capita	1.30	
Total Disbursements		36,181.58

Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1956 at the
 California Bank, 625 S. Spring, Los Angeles, California..... \$ 4,805.17

LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FUND

Schedules Supporting Statement of Receipts and Disbursements For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1956

SCHEDULE A—Sacramento Legislative Session

Per Diem and Transportation	\$ 1,287.08
Newsletter	3,096.52
Literature and Publications	41.72
Telephone and Telegraph	250.65
Research and Legal	150.00
Total	<u>\$ 4,825.97</u>

SCHEDULE B — Summer Institute

Room and Board	\$ 2,605.72
Photos	99.50
Scholarship	131.51
Transportation and per diem	251.82
Tuition Fees—National CIO	330.00
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 3,418.55</u>
Less: Tuition and Room and Board Rec'd.	<u>2,740.50</u>
Net Expense Summer Institute	<u>\$ 678.05</u>

SCHEDULE C—Political and Educational Conferences

Northern and Southern Conferences	\$ 1,047.40
Political Conventions	450.36
AFL-CIO Endorsement Conferences	365.35
State Legislative Conference—Phoenix	20.00
FEPC Conference (Balance)	11.00
PAC Endorsement Meeting	79.92
Liberal Awards Dinner	20.00
Citizens Legislative Coalition	100.00
State Educational Study Council	170.00
Housing Conference (rep. exp.)	105.79
American Federation Physical Handicapped	50.00
Misc. Union and Political Meetings	258.32
Total Conferences	<u>\$ 2,678.14</u>

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
STATE ELECTION FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
 For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1956

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1955		\$ 81.42
Receipts:		
Local Union Contributions (Exhibit VI)	\$12,933.48	
Literature	240.00	
Total Receipts		13,173.48
Total Available		<u>\$13,254.90</u>
Disbursements:		
Printing	\$ 280.28	
Bank Charges	2.07	
Registration Drives	50.40	
Contributions to Candidates	8,900.00	
(See Separate Report)		
Total Disbursements		9,232.75
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1956 at the Bank of America, 9th and Main Streets, Los Angeles, California		<u>\$ 4,022.15</u>

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
VOLUNTARY FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1956

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1955		\$2,803.03
Receipts:		
Voluntary Contributions to PAC (See Exhibit VI)		2,655.23
Total Available		\$ 5,458.26
Disbursements:		
Democratic Nat'l Com.	\$ 100.00	
Printing and Contest Books	294.59	
Postage	30.00	
Slate Cards	943.59	
PAC Voluntary Contributions paid to County Councils:		
Alameda Council	\$ 67.13	
Contra Costa Council	27.25	
Los Angeles Council	980.25	
San Francisco Council	8.50	
		1,083.13
Total Disbursements		2,451.31
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1956 at the California Bank, 625 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California		\$ 3,006.95

SCHEDULES SUPPORTING CASH RECEIPTS

For the

Four Funds Maintained

June 1, 1955 to May 31, 1956

Pages 130 - 135—5¢ Per Capita
2¢ Per Capita
State Election Fund Donations
Voluntary Fund Contributions

Pages 136 - 139—Registration Fees
Affiliation Fees
Summer School Receipts
Literature

**SCHEDULE SUPPORTING PER CAPITA RECEIPTS, STATE
ELECTION FUND DONATIONS AND VOLUNTARY
FUND CONTRIBUTIONS**

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
ACWA				
L. A. Jt. Bd	19.00			
Local No. 42	360.00	144.00		
Local No. 55D	80.00	32.00		
Local No. 81	24.00	9.60		
Local No. 108	24.00	9.60	24.00	8.50
Local No. 278	1,200.00	480.00		
Local No. 288	165.00	66.00		
Local No. 297	15.00	6.00		
Local No. 372	105.00	42.00		
Local No. 408	225.00	90.00		
Local No. 522	15.00	6.00		
Local No. 524	45.00	18.00		
Local No. 558	45.00	18.00		
ALA				
Local No. 17	98.60	39.44	100.00	
Local No. 22	443.25	177.30	225.00	92.00
ANG				
Local No. 52	845.75	338.30	250.00	5.00
Local No. 69	579.25	231.70		16.00
Local No. 92	98.00	39.20		
Local No. 95	139.80	55.92		
Local No. 98	90.45	36.18		
Local No. 202	8.20	3.28	4.80	
ARA—S. F.	162.50	65.00		
BREWERY—293	56.50	22.60		
CWA				
Local No. 9401	80.65	32.26	42.00	26.00
Local No. 9402	291.30	116.52		15.50
Local No. 9403	148.60	59.44		11.00
Local No. 9404	149.20	59.68		
Local No. 9405	128.25	50.50	66.60	17.00
Local No. 9406	156.80	62.72	81.35	14.50
Local No. 9407	91.20	36.48		
Local No. 9408	167.55	67.00		
Local No. 9409	301.20	120.48		
Local No. 9410	130.00	52.00		
Local No. 9411	139.90	55.96		
Local No. 9412	237.80	95.11	108.00	37.00
Local No. 9414	44.85	17.94		
Local No. 9415	1,368.75	547.50	140.00	31.50
Local No. 9416	236.90	94.76		
Local No. 9417	297.95	119.18		
Local No. 9418	149.30	65.72		
Local No. 9419	29.65	11.86		
Local No. 9421	515.80	206.24		
Local No. 9422	50.55	19.94		
Local No. 9423	216.65	86.66	120.00	
Local No. 9426			39.60	
Local No. 9427	24.30	9.72		7.50
Local No. 9429	67.80	27.12	45.90	
Local No. 9430	239.25	95.70	129.30	
Local No. 9431	85.55	34.22		
Local No. 9478				4.50
Local No. 9490	542.10	216.84	200.00	67.25
Local No. 9501	709.50	283.80	49.50	

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donation)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
Local No. 9502	435.55	174.14		
Local No. 9503	356.10	142.28		8.00
Local No. 9505	460.95	184.38		
Local No. 9506	450.00	180.00	112.50	
Local No. 9507	279.40	111.76	170.15	
Local No. 9508	94.50	37.80		
Local No. 9509	480.00	192.00		
Local No. 9510	243.25	97.30		
Local No. 9571	333.10	133.24		
Local No. 9572	139.15	55.66		
Local No. 9573	65.05	26.02		
Local No. 9574	370.25	148.10	167.10	21.00
Local No. 9575	67.70	27.08		
Local No. 9576	111.50	44.40	33.75	21.50
Local No. 9578	228.60	91.44	25.00	
Local No. 9579	88.60	35.44		
Local No. 9580	142.30	56.92	120.90	
Local No. 9590	535.80	214.32		
Local No. 9595	231.10	92.44	120.00	74.00
GCEOC				
Local No. 800	67.25	26.90	17.10	
Local No. 801	141.10	56.44	70.80	
Local No. 1136	61.50	24.60	30.00	
IAW (Insurance Workers)				
Local No. 30	4.00	1.60		
Local No. 73	21.00	8.40		
Local No. 83	89.90	35.96	44.10	
IUE				
Local No. 850	66.90	26.76	25.00	15.00
Local No. 851	389.10	155.64	170.70	19.50
Local No. 852	92.45	36.98		19.50
Local No. 853	50.10	20.04		
Local No. 854	188.15	75.26	209.70	
Local No. 1501	139.00	55.60	75.00	
Local No. 1502	52.20	20.88		
Local No. 1503	57.15	22.86	37.50	
Local No. 1504	27.15	10.86	26.10	
Local No. 1505	23.95	9.58		
Local No. 1514	27.65	1.06		
IUMSWA No. 9				
Local No. 52	998.95	399.58	439.20	
			18.00	
IWA (Woodworkers)				
Dist Council No. 6	12.00			
Dist. Council No. 13	12.00			
Local No. 6-64	567.45	226.98		
Local No. 13-86	76.90	30.76	36.90	
Local No. 13-139	35.05	14.02		
Local No. 159	16.70	6.68	20.40	21.50
Local No. 192			10.50	
Local No. 269	210.30	84.12		
Local No. 286	26.60	10.64	20.40	
Local No. 338	74.30	29.62	30.00	
Local No. 358	115.10	46.04		
Local No. 365	69.00	27.60	49.28	
Local No. 370	75.00	30.00	37.50	
Local No. 372	20.55	8.22		
Local No. 398	34.10	13.64		
Local No. 428	50.70	20.28		
Local No. 433	387.00	154.80		
MEBA No. 79	150.05	60.02	297.60	

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
NABET				
Hollywood	406.85	162.70		
San Francisco	106.50	42.60	55.50	
San Diego	16.70	6.68		
NMU				
Los Angeles	150.00	60.00		
San Francisco	150.00	60.00		
OCAW				
Dist. Council No. 1	39.00			
Local No. 5	1,320.00	528.00		
Local No. 19	337.50	135.00	341.70	
Local No. 120	396.15	158.46	407.40	22.25
Local No. 128	3,690.55	1,476.22	1,806.30	1,290.50
Local No. 326	425.90	170.36		5.00
Local No. 356	75.20	30.08	74.70	
Local No. 519	585.00	234.00		313.50
Local No. 534	62.20	24.88	10.00	
Local No. 547	277.00	110.80		
Local No. 561	242.50	97.00		
Local No. 587	127.80	51.12	75.60	
Local No. 589	157.95	63.18	77.10	5.50
RWDSU				
Local No. 112	18.05	7.22		
Local No. 768	36.00	14.40	36.00	
TWUA				
S. F. Joint Bd.	12.00		300.00	
L. A. Joint Bd.	10.00		236.70	1.00
Local No. 71	249.15	99.66		
Local No. 99	77.50	31.00		
Local No. 146	267.40	106.96		
Local No. 158	163.20	65.28		
Local No. 818	125.65	50.26		
Local No. 915	52.15	20.86		
Local No. 1291	156.70	62.68		
Local No. 1378	83.45	33.38		
TWU				
Local No. 156	6.25	2.50	5.10	
Local No. 502	64.25	25.70		
Local No. 505	45.00	18.00		
Local No. 518	13.90	5.56	6.60	
Local No. 3005	29.50	11.80	18.90	
UAW				
Local No. 76	630.00	252.00		
Local No. 109	187.50	75.00		
Local No. 148	7,384.75	2,953.90		
Local No. 179	968.40	387.36		
Local No. 216	2,490.65	996.26		
Local No. 230	3,109.70	1,243.88		
Local No. 255	352.95	141.18		
Local No. 333	475.45	190.18		
Local No. 406	865.85	346.34		
Local No. 506	1,034.20	413.68		
Local No. 509	1,107.90	443.16		
Local No. 560	1,548.60	619.44		
Local No. 567	23.35	9.34		
Local No. 645	1,081.20	432.20		
Local No. 792	66.45	26.58		
Local No. 805	393.75	157.50		
Local No. 808	707.20	282.88		
Local No. 809	99.45	39.78		

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
Local No. 811	2,155.95	862.38		
Local No. 844	10.70	4.24		
Local No. 887	8,312.70	3,325.08		
Local No. 923	730.80	292.32		
Local No. 1021	68.00	27.20		
Local No. 1026	10.20	4.08		
Local No. 1031	652.15	260.86		
Local No. 1124	55.60	20.98		
Local No. 1151	569.15	227.66		
UFW				
Local No. 262	764.50	305.80	351.90	
Local No. 577	19.20	7.68	9.90	
Local No. 1010	493.25	197.30		
UPA No. 1400	95.55	38.22	35.40	
UPWA				
Dist. Council No. 5	12.00			
Local No. 12	189.75	75.90		
Local No. 12-A	8.65	3.46		
Local No. 67	480.50	192.20	239.70	
Local No. 68	11.85	4.74		
Local No. 78				
Local No. 107	38.85	15.54		
Local No. 137	4.30	1.72		
Local No. 200	333.45	135.22	24.90	
Local No. 263	32.35	12.94		
Local No. 401	43.80	17.52		
URW				
Local No. 43	390.00	156.00		
Local No. 44	1,081.75	432.70	266.10	
Local No. 60	87.85	35.14	99.90	23.50
Local No. 64	195.60	78.24		
Local No. 78	70.80	28.32		
Local No. 100	2,067.65	827.06		
Local No. 131	1,308.30	523.32	776.55	
Local No. 141	55.00	22.00		
Local No. 142	6.00	2.40		
Local No. 146	52.15	20.86		7.75
Local No. 158	78.40	31.26		
Local No. 171	238.40	95.36		
Local No. 225	288.75	115.50		
Local No. 300	14.35	5.74		
Local No. 335	45.80	18.32		
Local No. 357	56.40	23.04		
Local No. 379	14.55	5.82		12.50
Local No. 386	7.60	3.04		
Local No. 393	164.80	65.92		
Local No. 417	60.80	24.38		6.25
Local No. 428	53.55	21.42		
Local No. 430	14.50	5.80		
Local No. 433	22.30	8.92		
Local No. 447	5.85	2.34		
Local No. 451	62.75	25.10	65.10	13.50
Local No. 458	86.40	34.56		
Local No. 461	16.80	6.72		
Local No. 476	28.95	11.58		
Local No. 490	135.15	54.06		
USA				
District No. 5			3,000.00	
Local No. 168	52.50	21.00		
Local No. 1069	885.00	354.00		
Local No. 1304	769.70	307.88		
Local No. 1414	375.00	150.00		
Local No. 1440	1,832.05	732.82		

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
Local No. 1441	176.30	70.52		
Local No. 1502	216.50	86.60		
Local No. 1547	218.55	87.42		
Local No. 1549	773.05	309.22		
Local No. 1586	157.50	63.00		
Local No. 1684	540.00	216.00		
Local No. 1798	349.85	139.94		
Local No. 1835	117.85	47.14		
Local No. 1845	873.90	349.56		
Local No. 1981	1,117.75	447.10		
Local No. 1986	69.45	27.78		
Local No. 2018	2,702.25	1,080.90		
Local No. 2058	1,004.75	401.90		
Local No. 2172	150.00	60.00		
Local No. 2273	72.55	29.02		
Local No. 2571	200.45	80.18		
Local No. 2586	33.90	13.56		
Local No. 2869	2,886.60	1,154.64		
Local No. 3367	268.95	107.58		
Local No. 3677	305.50	122.20		
Local No. 3702	3.00	1.20		
Local No. 3941	203.30	81.32		
Local No. 4155	139.60	55.76		
Local No. 4233	43.25	17.30		
Local No. 4383	47.70	19.08		
Local No. 4468	180.00	72.00		
Local No. 4511	184.00	73.60		
Local No. 4534	41.55	16.62		
Local No. 4670	759.85	303.94		
Local No. 4765	116.40	46.56		
Local No. 5004	112.50	45.00		
Local No. 5038	109.05	43.62		
Local No. 5188	6.00	2.40		
UTSEA				
Local No. 95	25.90	10.36	13.50	20.00
Local No. 904	42.00	16.80	10.50	
Local No. 905	15.80	6.32	15.00	
Local No. 908	7.60	3.04	8.50	
UWUA				
Local No. 132	790.75	316.14	132.60	
Local No. 160	30.20	12.08		18.00
Local No. 160-B	40.95	16.38	21.90	
Local No. 160-C	30.00	12.00	30.00	36.00
Local No. 168	62.60	25.04	31.50	
Local No. 170	14.10	5.64	11.10	
Local No. 193	23.65	9.46	12.00	
Local No. 205			13.80	
Local No. 243	127.00	50.80		
Local No. 246	256.20	102.48		
Local No. 259	29.90	11.96	14.70	
Local No. 283	38.55	15.42	19.20	
Local No. 289	12.00	4.80		
Local No. 290			15.90	
Local No. 389	430.60	172.24		
LIU				
Local No. 1729	36.90	14.76	16.50	
Local No. 1733	47.55	19.04		
Local No. 1811	10.15	4.06	4.50	
County Councils				
Alameda Council	24.00			
Contra Costa Council	24.00			
L. A. Council	24.00			
S. F. Council	24.00		100.00	

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
Miscellaneous Sources				
Executive Bd. Collections				110.00
Nat'l Convention Collections by J. Despol				80.00
Summer School Collections				115.23
Lithocraftsmen Co.				10.00
F. Porter				2.00
L. Ford				5.00
Western Research Institute (for Literature)				5.00
Esther Murray			100.00	
TOTALS	<u>95,562.10</u>	<u>38,144.75</u>	<u>\$12,933.48</u>	<u>\$2,655.23</u>
Plus overpayments not refunded	4.22	8.11		
Less refund rec'd in prior period	- 2.50	- 1.00		
	<u>\$95,563.82</u>	<u>\$38,151.86</u>		

**SCHEDULE SUPPORTING CASH RECEIPTS OTHER THAN
PER CAPITA, DONATIONS & CONTRIBUTIONS**

Int. & Local	Administrative Fund		Legislative & Polit. Education Fund		State Election Fund
	Regis. Fees	Affil. Fees	Summer School	Litera- ture	Litera- ture
ACWA					
L. A. Joint Board	3.00		267.50		
Local 42	12.00				
Local 55D	9.00				
Local 268			55.00		
Local 278	18.00		165.00		
Local 288	6.00		110.00		
Local 408	9.00		110.00		
Local 372	6.00				
ALA					
Local 17		5.00		10.00	
Local 22	15.00				
ANG					
Local 52	6.00		55.00		
Local 69	3.00				
ARA, S. F.					
	3.00				
CWA					
Local 9401	3.00				
Local 9402	6.00				
Local 9406	3.00				
Local 9411	3.00				
Local 9412	3.00				
Local 9415	6.00				
Local 9416	3.00				
Local 9418	6.00				
Local 9421	9.00				
Local 9423	9.00				
Local 9429	3.00				
Local 9430	6.00				
Local 9490	6.00				
Local 9501	9.00				
Local 9502	6.00				
Local 9503	6.00				
Local 9505	24.00				
Local 9506	12.00				
Local 9507	30.00				
Local 9509	6.00				
Local 9571	24.00				
Local 9574	3.00				
Local 9578	12.00				
Local 9579	3.00	5.00			
Local 9580				3.00	
Local 9590	33.00				
Local 9595	15.00			5.00	
GCEOC					
Local 801	3.00				
Local 1136	3.00		55.00		
IUE					
Local 851	27.00		275.00		
Local 854	12.00		165.00		
Local 1501	6.00				
Local 1502	6.00				
Local 1514		5.00			
IUMSWA No. 9	69.00				

Int. & Local	Administrative Fund		Legislative & Polit. Education Fund		State Election Fund
	Regis. Fees	Affil. Fees	Summer School	Literature	Literature
IWA (Woodworkers)					
Dist. Co. No. 13	3.00				
Local 6-64	6.00				
Local 13-86	3.00				
Local 13-433	3.00				
MEBA No. 79		5.00			
NABET					
Hollywood	6.00				
San Francisco	6.00				
NMU L. A.	6.00				
OCAW					
Local 5	15.00				
Local 19	3.00				
Local 120	9.00		55.00		
Local 128	21.00		275.00		
Local 326	6.00				
Local 356	3.00				
Local 519	30.00		110.00		
Local 547	9.00				
Local 561	6.00				
Local 587	3.00				
RWDSU 112	3.00				
TWUA Jt. Bd. S. F.	36.00				
TWUA Jt. Bd. L. A.	33.00				
Local 1378		5.00			
TWU					
Local 502		5.00	110.00		
Local 505		5.00			
Local 3005	3.00				
UAW					
Local 76	21.00				
Local 109	6.00				
Local 148	45.00				
Local 179	3.00				
Local 216	69.00				
Local 230	21.00				
Local 255	12.00				
Local 333	12.00				
Local 406	18.00				
Local 506	9.00				
Local 509	51.00				
Local 560	9.00				
Local 645	9.00				
Local 805	9.00				
Local 808	15.00				
Local 809	9.00				
Local 811	54.00				
Local 887	21.00				
Local 923	12.00				
Local 1026		5.00			
Local 1031	12.00				
UFW					
Local 262	6.00			32.00	
Local 1010	18.00				
UPA 1400	6.00				

Int. & Local	Administrative Fund		Legislative & Polit. Education Fund		State Election Fund
	Regis. Fees	Affil. Fees	Summer School	Literature	Literature
UPWA					
Dist. No. 5	3.00				
Local 12	12.00				
Local 67	24.00		275.00		
Local 68	6.00				
Local 78	12.00				
Local 137	3.00				
Local 200	15.00				
URW					
Local 43	9.00				
Local 44	21.00				
Local 60	3.00				
Local 64	3.00				
Local 100	9.00				
Local 131	12.00				
Local 141	6.00		55.00		
Local 171	9.00				
Local 300		5.00			
Local 393	6.00				
Local 458	6.00				
Local 490	6.00	5.00			
USA					
Local 1069	9.00				
Local 1304	9.00				
Local 1414	15.00				
Local 1440	18.00				
Local 1502	15.00				
Local 1547	15.00				
Local 1549	15.00				
Local 1684	9.00				
Local 1798	3.00				
Local 1845	18.00				
Local 1981	57.00				
Local 2018	51.00				
Local 2058	12.00				
Local 2172	9.00				
Local 2571			110.00		
Local 2586	6.00				
Local 2869	42.00				
Local 3367	9.00				
Local 3702	6.00				
Local 3941	15.00				
Local 4155	3.00				
Local 4233	3.00				
Local 4383	6.00				
Local 4511	9.00				
Local 4534	6.00				
Local 4670	3.00				
Local 4765	3.00				
Local 5004	6.00				
Local 5038	6.00				
UTSEA No. 95	3.00				
UWUA					
Local 132	42.00		165.00		
Local 160	3.00				
Local 170		5.00			
Local 193	3.00				
Local 243	3.00				
Local 246	6.00				
Local 389	18.00				

Int. & Local	Administrative Fund		Legislative & Polit. Education Fund		State Election Fund
	Regis. Fees	Affil. Fees	Summer School	Literature	Literature
LIU No. 1729	6.00				
Local 1733	3.00				
Local 1811	3.00				
County Councils					
Alameda	6.00				
Contra Costa	3.00				
Local Angeles	6.00				
San Diego	3.00				
San Francisco	6.00				
Rec'd from Summer School Staff for Room and Board			328.00		
Rec'd from Miscellaneous organizations and individuals for literature				328.50	240.00
TOTALS	<u>\$1,782.00</u>	<u>\$55.00</u>	<u>\$2,740.50</u>	<u>\$378.50</u>	<u>\$240.00</u>

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

Supplementary Financial Statement

For the Five Months Ended October 31, 1956

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Five Months Ended October 31, 1956

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1956..... \$20,264.47

Receipts:

Per Capita dues collected (See Exhibit VI)	\$38,946.59	
Overpayments	1.31	
Affiliation Fees	10.00	
Registration Fees	243.00	
Total Receipts		39,200.90
Total Available		\$59,465.37

Disbursements:

Officers, Staff & Personnel Travel and Activities\$ 5,111.66

Salaries:

Officers

John Despol	\$ 3,819.86
Manuel Dias	3,850.00

\$ 7,669.86

Staff	10,611.60
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\$18,281.46

Less: Payroll Deductions	543.97	17,737.49
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Conferences and Committees (Schedule A)	1,547.92	
Convention Expenses (Schedule B)	4,927.40	
Contributions (Schedule C)	162.50	
Printing and Supplies	1,562.75	
Literature and Publications	287.73	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,503.18	
Rent	2,050.00	
Insurance	952.91	
Payroll Taxes	1,415.63	
Shipping and Postage	265.98	
Office Services	149.61	
Machine Rent and Service	218.14	
Memberships	75.00	
Storage	54.20	
Press Clips	45.90	
Audit and Legal Fees	753.43	
Property Taxes	23.27	
Miscellaneous	113.92	
Total Disbursements		38,958.62

Cash on Deposit on October 31, 1956 at the California Bank, 625 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California	<u>\$20,506.75</u>
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ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Schedules Supporting Statement of Receipts and Disbursements For the Five Months Ended October 31, 1956

SCHEDULE A—Conferences and Committees

AFL-CIO Merger Committee	\$ 1,464.76
Executive Board	40.00
Community Services Committee	43.16
Total	<u>\$ 1,547.92</u>

SCHEDULE B—Convention

1955 Proceedings	\$ 3,508.96
Calls and Credentials 1956 Convention	427.44
Delegates Badges	991.00
Total	<u>\$ 4,927.40</u>

SCHEDULE C—Contributions

Washington State Council	\$ 100.00
(Right to Work Law)	
Sheriff's Relief Assn.	12.50
American Federation Physical Handicapped	50.00
Total	<u>\$ 162.50</u>

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FUND—2¢

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Five Months Ended October 31, 1956

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1956..... \$ 4,805.17

Receipts:

Per Capita Collected (See Exhibit VI)	\$15,568.75	
Overpayments	8.25	
Total Receipts		15,577.00
Total Available		\$20,382.17

Disbursements:

Salaries	\$ 2,150.28	
Newsletter	3,647.24	
Shipping and Postage	2,864.58	
Summer School (Schedule A)	835.92	
Political and Educational Conferences (Schedule B)....	502.07	
Literature and Publications	169.95	
Supplies	746.66	
Addressograph Plates	104.67	
Machine Rent and Services	125.98	
Legal Fees	290.00	
Autotypist Records	23.79	
Pickup and Deliveries	5.43	
Total Disbursements		11,466.57

Cash on Deposit on October 31, 1956 at the California Bank, 625 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, California		\$ 8,915.60
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Legislative and Political Education Fund
Schedules Supporting Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
For the Five Months Ended October 31, 1956

SCHEDULE A—Summer School

Expenses

California Hot Springs for Room and Board.....	\$ 2,079.00	
Photos	90.50	
Supplies	133.64	
Service Tips	40.00	
Scholarships	161.00	
Transportation and Per Diem of Staff.....	473.00	
Machine Rental	15.00	
Printing	31.28	
Refund to Locals	165.00	
Total Expense		\$ 3,188.42

Receipts:

Rec'd for Room, Board and Tuition Fees.....	\$ 2,280.00	
Photos	72.50	
Total Receipts		\$ 2,352.50
NET EXPENSE OF SUMMER SCHOOL.....		<u>\$ 835.92</u>

SCHEDULE B—Political and Educational Conferences

State COPE Conferences	\$ 35.00
Registration Drives	100.00
State Education Study Council	86.69
Political Conventions	257.11
Miscellaneous Union Meetings	23.27
Total	<u>\$ 502.07</u>

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

STATE ELECTION FUND

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Five Months Ended October 31, 1956

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1956		\$ 4,022.15
Receipts:		
Local Union Donations (See Exhibit VI)	\$ 5,100.85	
Refund of Rees Primary Check	300.00	
National COPE for Get-Out-Vote	2,500.00	
Total Receipts		7,900.85
Total Available		<u>\$11,923.00</u>
Disbursements:		
Contributions to Candidates	\$ 4,000.00	
(See Separate Report)		
To L A Council (Get-Out-Vote)	1,800.00	
To Alameda Council (Get-Out-Vote)	700.00	
Campaign Expenditures:		
Ballot Proposition Slate Cards	3,240.80	
Research	325.74	
To UAW Dist. Office (Get-Out-Vote)	100.00	
Postage	839.12	
Total Disbursements		<u>11,005.66</u>
Cash on Deposit on October 31, 1956 at the Bank of America, 9th and Main Sts., Los Angeles, Calif.		<u>\$ 917.34</u>

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

VOLUNTARY FUND

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Five Months Ended October 31, 1956**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1956 \$ 3,006.95

Receipts:

Voluntary Contributions from Local Unions	\$ 2,178.25	
UAW Citizenship Council for Candidates	500.00	
Total Receipts		2,678.25
Total Available		\$ 5,685.20

Disbursements:

Paid to County Councils (1/2 of Contrib.)		
Alameda Council	\$ 201.75	
Los Angeles Council	340.10	
San Diego Council	6.00	
San Francisco Council	240.25	
Contra Costa Council	163.00	
Contributions to Candidates	\$ 951.10	
Slate Cards — Election	2,100.00	
Postage	1,022.92	
Total Disbursements		4,289.02
Cash on Deposit on October 31, 1956 at the California Bank, 625 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California		\$ 1,396.18

EXHIBIT VI

SCHEDULES SUPPORTING CASH RECEIPTS
for the
Four Funds Maintained
June 1, 1956 to October 31, 1956

Pages 148 - 152—5¢ Per Capita
2¢ Per Capita
State Election Fund Donations
Voluntary Fund Contributions

Pages 153 - 154—Registration Fees
Affiliation Fees
Summer School Receipts

**SCHEDULE SUPPORTING PER CAPITA RECEIPTS, STATE
ELECTION FUND DONATIONS AND VOLUNTARY
FUND CONTRIBUTIONS**

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
ACWA				
L. A. Joint Board				
Local No. 42	150.00	60.00		88.50
Local No. 55D	80.00	32.00		
Local No. 81	10.00	4.00		
Local No. 107			11.10	
Local No. 108	10.00	4.00		
Local No. 278	500.00	200.00		
Local No. 288	75.00	36.00		
Local No. 297	6.25	2.50		
Local No. 372	43.75	17.50		
Local No. 408	93.75	37.50		
Local No. 522	6.25	2.50		
Local No. 524	18.75	7.50		
Local No. 558	18.75	7.50		
ALA				
Local No. 17	492.70	197.20		93.00
Local No. 22	194.75	77.90	229.50	117.50
ANG				
Local No. 52	368.05	147.22	200.00	70.00
Local No. 69	260.25	104.10		
Local No. 92	45.75	18.30		
Local No. 98	38.35	15.34		
Local No. 202	6.60	2.64		
ARA				
San Francisco	62.50	25.00		
BREWERY				
Local No. 293	22.50	9.00		
CWA				
Local No. 9401	39.70	15.88		
Local No. 9402	83.25	33.30		
Local No. 9404	92.90	37.16		15.00
Local No. 9405	45.90	18.35		
Local No. 9406	50.00	20.00		44.00
Local No. 9407	32.00	12.80	36.00	
Local No. 9408	76.90	30.76		18.75
Local No. 9409	159.20	63.68		
Local No. 9411	53.20	21.28		
Local No. 9412	107.55	43.02		
Local No. 9415	573.60	229.44	140.00	103.00
Local No. 9416	72.25	28.90	48.90	13.00
Local No. 9417	75.00	34.00		
Local No. 9418	90.50	36.20		
Local No. 9421	179.90	71.96		
Local No. 9422	23.85	9.54		
Local No. 9423	107.40	42.96	109.30	
Local No. 9427	16.20	6.48		6.00
Local No. 9429	38.50	15.40		
Local No. 9430	113.55	45.42	112.80	
Local No. 9431	25.25	10.10		
Local No. 9478			5.40	
Local No. 9490	450.70	180.28	540.00	85.50
Local No. 9501	322.50	129.00		
Local No. 9503	100.00	40.00		
Local No. 9505	270.75	108.30		

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
Local No. 9506	187.50	75.00		
Local No. 9507	144.70	57.88		
Local No. 9508	146.70	58.68		
Local No. 9509	281.30	112.52		
Local No. 9510	132.75	53.10		
Local No. 9571	161.85	64.74		
Local No. 9572	22.00	8.80		
Local No. 9573	35.40	14.16	44.10	
Local No. 9574	210.85	84.34		
Local No. 9575	27.60	10.14		
Local No. 9576	92.15	36.86		15.50
Local No. 9578	104.95	41.98		
Local No. 9579	81.75	32.70		
Local No. 9580	58.35	23.34		
Local No. 9590	260.35	104.14		
Local No. 9595	160.75	64.30	156.30	48.50
GCEOC				
Local No. 800			30.00	
Local No. 801	47.10	18.84		
Local No. 1136	30.00	12.00	33.00	
IAW				
Local No. 73	10.50	4.20		
Local No. 83	37.50	15.00		
IUE				
Local No. 850	38.50	15.40		
Local No. 851	69.55	27.82		
Local No. 852	54.00	21.60	26.70	
Local No. 853	26.20	10.48		
Local No. 854	100.80	40.30		
Local No. 1501	60.40	24.16	75.00	
Local No. 1502	25.70	10.28		
Local No. 1503	34.55	13.82		
Local No. 1504	11.70	4.68		20.00
Local No. 1505	27.90	11.16		
Local No. 1514	5.65	2.26		
IUMSWA				
Local No. 9	439.35	175.74		
Local No. 52			24.60	
IWA				
District Council No. 13				10.50
Local No. 6-64	248.65	99.46		
Local No. 13-86	40.80	15.32	48.00	
Local No. 13-159	8.15	3.26	20.40	
Local No. 13-269	31.95	12.78		
Local No. 13-286	17.60	7.04	17.10	
Local No. 13-338	28.80	11.52		
Local No. 13-350	42.95	17.18		
Local No. 365	44.10	17.64		
Local No. 370	25.00	10.00	37.50	
Local No. 372	9.75	3.90		9.00
Local No. 398	25.90	10.36	18.00	
Local No. 433	146.85	58.74		
MEBA				
Local No. 79	127.90	51.16		
NABET				
Hollywood Chapter	221.25	88.50		
San Francisco Chapter	66.00	26.40		
San Diego Chapter	5.40	2.16		

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
NMU				
Los Angeles	62.50	25.00		
San Francisco	62.50	25.00		
OCAW				
Local No. 2				2.50
Local No. 5	548.95	219.58		214.50
Local No. 6				51.00
Local No. 19	157.20	62.88		
Local No. 120	157.45	62.98		8.75
Local No. 128	1,404.95	561.98	2,034.00	
Local No. 326	164.00	65.60		93.00
Local No. 356	24.95	9.98		43.50
Local No. 519	225.00	90.00		152.50
Local No. 534	48.00	17.20		
Local No. 547	110.00	44.00		17.25
Local No. 561	139.60	55.84		
Local No. 587	52.80	21.12		
Local No. 589	89.55	35.82		
RWDSU				
Local No. 112	19.55	7.82	16.50	
Local No. 768	15.00	6.00		
TWUA				
Joint Board, S. F.	12.00			
Joint Board, L. A.	3.00		161.40	
Local No. 71	106.35	42.54		
Local No. 99	46.75	18.70		
Local No. 146	35.65	14.26		
Local No. 158	58.55	23.42		
Local No. 818	42.80	17.12		
Local No. 915	79.40	31.76		
Local No. 1291	37.70	15.08		
Local No. 1378	34.25	13.70		
TWU				
Local No. 502	100.00	40.00		
Local No. 505	65.00	26.00	45.00	
Local No. 518	7.40	2.96		
Local No. 3005	17.55	7.02	62.70	
UAW				
Local No. 76	235.05	94.02		
Local No. 109	76.80	30.72		
Local No. 148	2,798.50	1,119.40		
Local No. 179	418.10	167.24		
Local No. 216	608.20	243.28		
Local No. 230	1,006.00	402.40		
Local No. 255	33.20	13.28		
Local No. 333	151.10	60.44		120.00
Local No. 406	319.55	127.82		
Local No. 506	569.10	227.56		
Local No. 509	454.80	181.92		
Local No. 560	537.15	214.86		151.00
Local No. 567	5.94	2.38		
Local No. 645	345.50	138.20		
Local No. 792	18.65	7.46		
Local No. 805	188.25	75.30		
Local No. 808	235.20	94.08		
Local No. 809	63.05	25.22		
Local No. 811	859.90	343.96		
Local No. 844	4.05	1.62		
Local No. 887	3,548.05	1,419.22		
Local No. 923	230.25	92.10		
Local No. 1026	46.60	18.64		

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
Local No. 1031	256.00	102.40		
Local No. 1124	24.85	9.94		
Local No. 1151	346.20	138.48		
UFW				
Local No. 262	292.25	116.90	334.50	261.50
Local No. 577	8.20	3.28	15.00	12.00
Local No. 1010	226.60	90.64		
UPA				
Local No. 1400	32.80	13.12		
UPWA				
Local No. 12	77.30	30.80	45.00	
Local No. 67	193.80	77.62		
Local No. 107	16.25	6.50		
Local No. 137	2.80	1.12		
Local No. 200	108.25	43.30	108.25	
Local No. 263	13.60	5.44		
Local No. 401	1.80	.72		
URW				
Local No. 43	162.50	65.00		
Local No. 44	433.90	173.56		186.00
Local No. 60	42.80	17.12		3.00
Local No. 64	77.90	31.16		
Local No. 78	37.25	14.90		1.00
Local No. 100	819.35	327.74		
Local No. 131	506.10	202.44		
Local No. 141	30.00	12.00		
Local No. 142	3.00	1.20		
Local No. 158	35.80	14.32		
Local No. 171	85.10	34.04		
Local No. 225	77.15	30.86		
Local No. 300	13.75	5.50		
Local No. 335	17.55	7.02		
Local No. 357	17.85	7.14		
Local No. 386	5.50	2.20		
Local No. 393	69.10	27.72		
Local No. 417	32.00	12.80		
Local No. 428	25.90	10.36		
Local No. 430	8.50	3.40		
Local No. 433	10.20	4.08		
Local No. 440			10.00	5.00
Local No. 451	33.80	13.52		18.25
Local No. 458	152.65	60.96		
Local No. 461	12.60	5.04		
Local No. 476	17.35	6.94	12.00	2.00
Local No. 490	84.25	33.70		
Local No. 498	2.30	.92		
USA				
Local No. 168	19.50	7.80		
Local No. 1069	320.00	128.00		
Local No. 1304	355.15	142.06		
Local No. 1440	646.10	258.74		
Local No. 1441	81.00	32.40		
Local No. 1502	142.00	56.80		
Local No. 1547	78.10	31.24		
Local No. 1549	337.50	135.00		
Local No. 1586	86.15	34.46		
Local No. 1684	225.00	90.00		
Local No. 1798	141.80	56.72		
Local No. 1835	70.05	28.02		
Local No. 1845	315.25	126.10		
Local No. 1981	325.00	130.00		
Local No. 1986	25.80	10.32		

International and Local Union	Adm. Fund Per Capita 5¢	Legis. & P.E. Fund Per Capita 2¢	State Election Fund (Donations)	Voluntary Fund (Contrib.)
Local No. 2018	1,277.65	511.06		
Local No. 2058	360.95	144.38		
Local No. 2172	75.00	30.00		
Local No. 2273	24.10	9.64		
Local No. 2571	50.50	20.20		
Local No. 2586	14.80	5.92		
Local No. 2869	800.00	320.00		
Local No. 3367	120.30	48.10		
Local No. 3677	140.25	56.10		
Local No. 3941	80.85	32.14		
Local No. 4155	52.35	20.94		
Local No. 4233	12.75	5.08		
Local No. 4383	23.80	9.52		
Local No. 4468	75.00	30.00		
Local No. 4511	92.50	37.00		
Local No. 4534	21.45	8.58		
Local No. 4670	513.20	205.28		
Local No. 4765	87.95	35.18		
Local No. 5004	35.95	14.38		
Local No. 5038	47.65	19.06		
Local No. 5188	12.00	4.80		
UTSEA				
Local No. 95	9.80	3.92	12.00	5.00
Local No. 904	17.50	7.00		
Local No. 905	4.80	1.92		
Local No. 908	3.00	1.20		
UWUA				
Local No. 132	325.95	130.38		
Local No. 160	13.40	5.36		
Local No. 160B	18.65	7.46		
Local No. 160C	12.65	5.06		
Local No. 168	24.55	9.82	29.40	
Local No. 170	10.25	4.10		
Local No. 193	9.90	3.96	11.70	
Local No. 243	54.00	21.20		
Local No. 246	84.25	33.70		
Local No. 259	13.10	5.24	15.60	5.00
Local No. 283	16.40	6.54	19.50	
Local No. 289	5.10	2.04		
Local No. 389	157.35	62.94	190.50	9.00
LIU				
Local No. 1729	16.95	6.78		10.25
Local No. 1733	12.95	5.18	14.10	
Local No. 1811	4.50	1.80		
COUNCILS				
Contra Costa San Diego	24.00			
Miscellaneous				528.00
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$38,946.59</u>	<u>\$15,568.75</u>	<u>\$5,100.85</u>	<u>\$2,678.25</u>

**SCHEDULE SUPPORTING CASH RECEIPTS OTHER THAN
PER CAPITA, DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS**

International and Local Union	Administrative Fund		Legislative and Polit. Education Fund
	Registration Fees	Affiliation Fees	Summer School
ACWA			
Joint Board, L. A.			487.50
Local No. 42	21.00		
Local No. 278	15.00		
Local No. 288			110.00
Local No. 408			55.00
ALA			
Local No. 22	21.00		
ANG			
Local No. 52			55.00
Local No. 69			55.00
CWA			
Local No. 9416	3.00		
Local No. 9575	3.00		
Local No. 9595	3.00		
GCEOC			
Local No. 800	6.00		
Local No. 1136			220.00
IUE			
Local No. 852	9.00		
Local No. 854			165.00
IWA			
District Council No. 13	3.00		
Local No. 13-86			55.00
Local No. 370	6.00		
MEBA			
Local No. 79	3.00		
OCAW			
Local No. 5	12.00		
Local No. 120	3.00		55.00
Local No. 128	15.00		385.00
Local No. 356			55.00
Local No. 519	6.00		110.00
TWU			
Local No. 502			
Local No. 3005	6.00		110.00
UAW			
Local No. 148	15.00		
UPA			
Local No. 1400	6.00		
UPWA			
Local No. 12	9.00		
Local No. 67	9.00		
URW			
Local No. 44	18.00		
Local No. 498		5.00	

International and Union	Administrative Fund		Legislative and Polit. Education Fund
	Registration Fees	Affiliation Fees	Summer School
USA			
Local No. 1304	3.00		
Local No. 1845	12.00		
Local No. 3367	15.00		
Local No. 5188		5.00	
UTSEA			
Local No. 95	3.00		
UWUA			
Local No. 132			110.00
Local No. 259	3.00		
Local No. 389	9.00		110.00
COUNCILS			
Contra Costa	6.00		
MISCELLANEOUS			215.00
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$243.00</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>	<u>\$2,352.50</u>