

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

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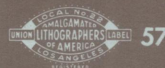
AFL-CIO

Report of Officers

to the

8th ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION

1957



LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA • NOVEMBER 17 - 20, 1957

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OFFICERS AND GENERAL BOARD

OF

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

Affiliated with

AFL-CIO

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Oakland 21, California
Lockhaven 2-4825

SECRETARY-TREASURER

JOHN A. DESPOL
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JACK BRUHL (OCAW)	AL KING (CWA)
ROBERT CLARK (USA)	JEROME POSNER (ACWA)
SAM EUBANKS (ANG)	EDWARD SHEDLOCK (UWUA)
DeWITT STONE (UAW)	

GENERAL BOARD

(INCLUDES ABOVE NAMED OFFICERS)

ALA TED BRANDT	NMU PETER BOCKER
ARA PHILIP O'ROURKE	OCAW PATRICK O'MALLEY
CWA GORDON LAUGHLAND	TWU RAY CROSBY
GCEOC CORNELIUS PIERRE	TWUA NEIL GRIFFIN
IAW FRANK STACK	UAW CLARENCE STINSON
IUMSWA WILLIAM HOOE	UFW ANTHONY SCARDACI
IUE JOHN DUFFY	UPWA JOHN JANASCO
IWA JOHN LAIRD	UPW STEVE RAY
LIU GERALDINE LESHIN	URW { HERBERT WILSON EDWIN PORRECA
MEBA W. H. BUTTRAM	USA JOSEPH ANGELO
NABET N. J. GREENE	
UTSEA IRENE FREIGHT EVANS	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

GERALDINE LESHIN *Director*

Greetings:

This marks the eighth Report that your officers have been privileged to submit to convention delegates representing affiliated local unions, district and county councils and joint boards.

As in the past, this Report represents a conscientious effort to furnish an adequate and accurate resumé of the activities, projects and programs of the California Industrial Union Council since its 1956 convention.

At the outset it should be clearly noted that the activities, projects and programs reported herein would not have been possible or fruitful without the support and understanding of Council affiliates. Such support and understanding were certainly forthcoming.

In the past the annual Officers Report detailed the activities of the political work of the Council, formerly directed by and through the Political Action Committee. It will be readily recalled that last year, 1956, at a special convention, delegates established a separate, constitutionally delegated body—California CIO Council on Political Education (California CIO COPE).

Because of this, this Report does not contain the usual section on the political arm of the Council since this type of report now belongs, properly and constitutionally, in an Officers Report submitted to a convention called by California CIO COPE.

However, because of the serious urgency of the situation and because the matter is given priority by both the California Industrial Council and the California CIO Council on Political Education, your attention is directed to the Special Report contained herein on organized labor's education and action program to head off possible "right-to-wreck" unions legislation in California.

It is the sincere hope of the officers that the delegates read this Report with care and after so doing, express their approval of the work performed and of the effort and finances expended by the Council.

The work of the past year, as in previous years, has been based on convention mandates and General Board policy decisions and has reflected itself in the state and local communities to the degree that the voice of organized labor in California is articulate, meaningful and respected.

To all affiliates and their members thanks and appreciation are extended for the understanding, support and encouragement that have made it possible for the State Council to perform in a positive fashion with positive results. Of course there is still much to be done. With the merger of the two state central bodies, it must and should be the objective to strive continuously for additional gains on all fronts—eg., politically, legislatively and in educating the community to the role and objectives of labor in the social, economic and political complex of the community, the state and the nation.

I. LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

- on the state level
- on the national level

➡ On the State Level

COMPOSITION OF LEGISLATURE

When the 1957 regular session of the California Legislature convened in January, the political complexion of the law-making body was as follows:

<i>Assembly</i>	<i>State Senate</i>
42 Republicans	20 Republicans
38 Democrats	20 Democrats
80 Total	40 Total

It should be noted that the Republican edge in the Assembly marked one of the slightest leads the GOP has had over the Bourbon Party in recent and recallable legislative history. The party tie in the Senate represented great progress for the Democrats in view of the fact that they have never been in control of the upper house—the Republicans, as a matter of historical fact, maintained control even when Democratic Governor Culbert Olson held the gubernatorial reins in 1939. (At that time, only 18 Democrats sat in the Senate and back in '31 they could count only 3 members in the upper house.)

On the Assembly side, the Democrats lost control in 1943 when Earl Warren was elected Governor; up to the 1957 session both the Speaker of the Assembly and the President Pro Tem of the Senate were Republicans. Republican control was partially broken in the '57 session when a Democrat, Senator Hugh Burns of Fresno County, became President Pro Tem of the Senate. His election was brought about by the fact that two Republicans joined the 20-man Democratic delegation to give him a majority vote. The Assembly—by means of a Democratic-Republican coalition — again elected as Speaker Republican Assemblyman Luther Lincoln of Alameda County.

During the latter part of the session the Democrats had one vacancy in the Assembly as a result of the death of Assemblyman Thomas Doyle. On August 6, a special election was held in the 45th district at which time a Republican broke precedent in a district always represented by a Democrat, thus giving the GOP an additional seat. (Out of the seven candidates, six were Democrats in a district with better than a 2-1 Democratic edge in registration.)¹

Also during the course of the session Republican Assemblyman Patrick McGee (64th district) was elected to the Los Angeles City Council but continued to remain in the Assembly because he was not legally sworn in to his new city post until July 1 (the Legislature adjourned on June 12).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Essentially and for all practical purposes the fate of legislative proposals—i.e., whether they ever reach the floor for debate and a vote—rests with the Speaker of the Assembly and the President Pro Tem of the Senate.

This is brought about by the fact that on the Assembly side the Speaker assigns the 80 Assemblymen to the respective committees. In addition, he has the prerogative to determine what bills will go to which committee. This in turn explains why there is such stress given to the election of a Speaker.

On the Senate side, the assignment of Senators to committees, as well as bills, is an equally powerful position although more diffuse. The President Pro Tem appoints the Rules Committee, of which he is automatically a member, which in turn makes the senatorial appointments and bill assignments.

In both houses of the Legislature organized labor has a real stake in several committees.

For example, in the Assembly the Finance and Insurance Committee—a “bread ‘n’ butter” committee—handles bills (both good and bad) on unemployment insurance, unemployment disability insurance and workmen’s compensation. If a majority of this committee is antagonistic towards the very concepts of these worker insurance programs several obvious things, among others, could occur:

- (1) Labor-supported proposals to improve the present statutes could die in committee;
- (2) Labor-opposed proposals to weaken the insurance programs could be reported out;
- (3) Labor-supported proposals could be crippled by amendments and then reported out.

With the re-election of Speaker Lincoln, the 16-man F and I Committee was composed of 11 Assemblymen endorsed by labor, resulting in worker insurance measures, supported by labor, being passed in the Assembly—as well as in the Senate—and being signed into law by Governor Knight.

Another Assembly committee — Governmental Efficiency and Economy—is of import to all groups concerned with much needed civil rights legislation in this state. This was the committee that reported out the labor-supported fair employment practices bill (AB 2000, Hawkins (D.) and others) which in turn received approval in the Ways and Means Committee and on the floor of the Assembly.

It was killed in the 7-man Senate Labor Committee comprised of 2 Democrats and 5 Republicans. Notwithstanding the fact that a Democrat had obtained the post of President Pro Tem and that the Democratic State Platform unequivocally supports FEP legislation, the President Pro Tem and other members of the

Rules Committee — whom he appointed — gave it its death knell in appointing the Senate Labor Committee to which the measure was referred. With one exception, the committee was of the same composition as that in the previous regular session when similar legislation was scuttled.

The Labor Committee appointments, in the words of the *San Francisco Call Bulletin*, “left liberal Democrats gasping and some Republicans giggling like school girls.”

Thus it becomes evident why the Speakership spot and that of President Pro Tem of the Senate are the “nerve” centers in terms of legislative action or inaction. It should be self evident that in the State Legislature committee assignments are not based solely or exclusively on “seniority” but on “seniority” sprinkled with a good seasoning of “internal politics.”

HIGHLIGHTS of the 1957 CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Four years ago your officers characterized the 1953 California legislative session as “the worst in 20 years.”

From that year on progress has been made in electing more liberal candidates from both parties with the result that advances in legislation have been made—not to the degree and extent desired, but nevertheless advances.

In a thumb-nail description of the 1957 regular session of the State Legislature your legislative representative stated in the *Council Newsletter* of June 18:

“This session was the best in a long time when measured by what the Legislature did as compared with the performance of past legislative sessions. Many constructive measures were passed covering such subjects as disability insurance, unemployment insurance, workmen’s compensation insurance, old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the totally disabled, substantially increased tidelands oil royalties to the state, enabling legislation for the establishment of local community mental health programs, increased medical service for pensioners, the needy and blind, permanent child care centers, providing that scores of public agencies must hold meetings open to the public with certain limited practical exceptions, licensing debt adjusters, state regulation of psychologists, increased aid to education, and improved language in the law providing comparable pay for women when they are doing comparable work in the same classification of work as men.

“The 1957 session was not so good if you measure the legislative record of performance on those subjects the Legislature failed to act on. These subjects include many which involve the solutions of major state problems of the present and future. Some examples are: the inequities in the present state tax structure, the complex water problems including who will pay for the

additional water, on what basis and will the cost of the water projects pay out to the benefit and advantage of the general welfare. Other important legislation not passed by the Legislature included: a state minimum wage law, public financing of the election campaigns of party nominees, complete reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures, civil liberties and civil rights legislation including FEP, reform of the legislative process, measures designed to provide the tools that really bring about more economy in government, implementing the right of public employees — including teachers — to organize into the unions of their choice, more solutions to the existing problems in transportation, education and recreation, many health measures including health insurance for those who now have no means to secure same on an economical basis.

"Considering fairly the political composition of the Legislature and the legislative tools and processes the State Legislators have to work with, the 1957 session emerged as one of the busiest, most hectic and most productive sessions in the state's history."

By way of background and to illustrate a point, it should be recalled that the Assembly, in its 1955 session, found it necessary in the matter of pensions to get its more liberal pension proposal in a Senate-approved measure since the upper house had already killed the more liberal Assembly measure in committee.

The lower house accomplished this by amending the Senate-passed bill and, according to the rules, sending it back to the Senate floor for concurrence. In other words it did not have to go back to the Senate committee handling pension legislation.

Civil Rights

It was this very tactic, late in the 1957 session, which revived the FEP issue and forced the Senate, *for the first time*, into a test vote on fair employment practices legislation so that the voters of California will have—at long last—a score sheet on how respective Senators feel on the subject.

This was brought about on the closing day of the session when SB 1955 (Short, D.) came to the Assembly floor for a vote. This Senate-passed measure related to the employment of minors. Upon the motion of Democratic Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins, FEP amendments were voted into the Senate-approved measure. The amendments offered contained the substance of the defeated AB 2000 with the exception that the Hawkins' amendments did not include the FEP commission aspect but rather provided for court action against violators. The Senate measure as amended by the Assembly was killed in the Senate on a motion to table.

Although the last minute Assembly strategem failed

it did at least achieve the healthy result of a recorded vote in the State Senate.

BACKGROUND ON FEP

The main FEP drive centered around AB 2000 (Hawkins (D.) and others).

Having passed out of the Assembly Governmental Efficiency and Economy Committee on a 11-3 vote, it went to Ways and Means since an appropriation was called for in establishing a fair employment practices commission. The appropriation measure itself was AB 2001 (Hawkins (D.) and others). Then having cleared W & M, the FEP measure received approval on the Assembly floor by a 61-13 tally.

This Assembly-approved FEP bill, pushed by organized labor and other organizations through their affiliation with the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices, called for the establishment of a FEP commission whose duty would be to enforce state policy that no one would be denied employment solely on the basis of race, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.

Then repeating its 1955 performance, the Senate Labor Committee on a 4-2 voice vote again scuttled FEP legislation approved by the lower house. And again it was on a straight party-line vote: Democrats for the proposal, Republicans, against.

Thus for the second time economic rights for all Californians were only able to get to the half-way mark in the Legislature.

The bill's defeat in the Senate Labor Committee came on Republican Senator J. Howard Williams' motion to table. Four votes were needed.

THOSE VOTING TO TABLE (bad vote): REPUBLICANS J. HOWARD WILLIAMS, JOHN A. MURDY, JR., JOHN F. McCARTHY, F. PRESLEY ABSHIRE—4.

THOSE VOTING AGAINST TABLING (good vote): DEMOCRATS HAROLD T. JOHNSON, ROBERT I. MONTGOMERY—2.

ABSENT: LOUIS SUTTON (R).

Because of fears that a "war of bigotry and hatred would result," Senator McCarthy, who voted to table AB 2000, asked the committee to table his proposed constitutional amendment (SCA 41) submitting the FEP issue to the voters. The committee unanimously granted this request.

When the Senate Labor Committee tabled AB 2000, there was an effort to line up enough votes to pull it out of Committee. This failed—partly because FEP proponents had not planned this type of action early enough and partly because of a misleading notion that the Senate had never been prone to take this approach, and hence it would be difficult to ask a Senator or group of Senators to break this tradition.

As a matter of record this is merely a "myth" that achieved the status of "fact." Because the record shows that in the 52nd session (1947) the motion to recall a bill from committee occurred in the Senate 7 times—it was successful in 4 cases.

As already mentioned, a last minute effort was made by the Assembly to put FEP legislation on the Senate floor by amending FEP provisions into SB 1955, a Senate-approved measure.

Defeat came on a motion by Republican Senator John McCarthy (Marin County) to table the amended bill, following Democratic Senator Edwin Regan's (Trinity County) motion for Senate concurrence. The motion to table, of course, permitted no further discussion. It carried 21 to 13.

The tabling motion was carried by a preponderance of Republican votes. A breakdown of party votes shows that 15 Republicans and 6 Democrats voted against FEP; 10 Democrats and 3 Republicans voted for FEP. Not voting were 4 Democrats and 2 Republicans. Five Senators, considered supporters of FEP, did not vote and one who had indicated he favored it, voted against it.

Here for the first time is a recorded Senate floor vote on FEP (obviously since the original version of the Senate bill passed in the upper house, the motion to table was a test vote on the FEP amendments):

FOR TABLING (Bad vote)—Abshire (R), Berry (R), Breed (R), Brown (D), Burns (D), Busch (R), Byrne (R), Desmond (D), Dilworth (R), Dolwig (R), Donnelly (D), Erhart (R), Gibson (D), Grunsky (R), Ed Johnson (R), Kraft (R), McBride (D), John McCarthy (R), Murdy (R), Thompson (R), Williams (R)—21.

AGAINST TABLING (Good vote)—Arnold (D), Beard (D), Collier (R), Coombs (R), Dorsey (R), Farr (D), Hollister (D), Robert McCarthy (D), Montgomery (D), Regan (D), Richards (D), Short (D), Teale (D)—13.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Christensen (D), Cobey (D), Cunningham (R), Harold Johnson (D), Miller (D), Sutton (R)—6.

OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS PROPOSALS

The State Council, in addition to FEP legislation, pushed for the enactment of other civil rights measures which did not reach the floor for action.

Among these were:

1. **Civil Rights Commission**—Because of the scope and overlapping complexities of civil rights matters, the California Industrial Union Council sponsored a measure seeking to establish a study commission for the purpose of recommending needed CR legislation to the Governor and State Legislature. Efforts to achieve this legislative goal were not new. In previous

sessions similar legislation was sponsored but without success in getting it out of committee.

2. **"Right-To-Residence"**—The introduction of AB 1685 (Rumford (D) and others) has perhaps opened a new civil rights legislative front which will gain in "grass roots" activity in the next regular session (1959). This measure sought to make it unlawful to discriminate in any publicly assisted housing because of race, creed, color or national origin. A "right-to-residence" law would strike a permanent blow at the political and economic foundations of cultural segregation and "residential" segregation in the California school system. New York State has already pioneered such legislation.

Civil Liberties

Opposed by the California Industrial Union Council were several measures designed to eat away at civil liberties through abuse of police power.

Defeated, and rightfully so, were proposals to

(1) permit police to "detain" and question a person for up to three hours without arrest;

(2) permit police to enter a person's home without a warrant;

(3) legalize wiretapping.

These proposals were stopped on the Senate side.

Before its final passage in the State Legislature, SB 1839 (Donnelly, D.) was amended to delete the school "censorship" features which had been opposed by the California Industrial Union Council, the California Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO and the California Library Association. The amended version which reached the Governor's desk died by a pocket veto.

During committee testimony in both houses, the provision of the measure which brought forth the controversy was aimed to prohibit selection, purchase or retention of any library books which teach, advocate, sponsor or propagate any ideas contrary to those which school teachers are required by law to impress on their pupils (i.e., morality, truth, justice, patriotism). Relatively little dispute arose over the bill's first provision requesting local school teachers to prescribe procedures for selecting and reviewing textbooks, library books and other printed material purchased for school district libraries.

The legislative representative of the California CIO Council, in testifying in opposition to the proposal, pointed out it would open the door and give a free hand to "fringe groups" or pressure groups, with varying concepts of what is meant by and what promotes morality, truth, justice and patriotism, to use pressure on school authorities by trying to dictate the acquisition of only those books or other printed matter which would reflect their particular prejudices and viewpoint.

Dr. Henry Madden, Fresno State College librarian

and president of the California Library Association, assailed the measure as "dangerous and unnecessary" asserting that trained librarians already have set up procedures for book selection and these have been approved by school boards and administrators.

He declared, "We are opposed to censorship and make no mistake that this bill establishes a censorship."

He also pointed out that under this proposal Stevenson's Treasure Island and Twain's Tom Sawyer would no doubt be given the ax since the former is peopled by an immoral set of pirates and the latter is idle and profane. (Donnelly stated his objective in this measure, similar to one defeated in the 1955 session on the Assembly side, was to rid the school library shelves of obscene and indecent books and literature.)

Censorship—even a little bit of it—is dangerous. The lower house of the State Legislature is to be commended for initiating the deletion of the censorship features contained in SB 1839.

➡ Worker Insurance

Repeating a precedent set in the 1955 state legislative session, the 1957 session again raised benefits under the three worker insurance programs: unemployment insurance, unemployment disability insurance and workmen's compensation.

The approval of ten dollar benefit increases in both the workmen's compensation and unemployment disability insurance programs marked the largest increases won by organized labor in a single session since enactment of these two compensation programs.

Maximum weekly benefits for *temporary* disability under the workmen's compensation program were upped from \$40 to \$50 as were the maximum benefits under the unemployment disability insurance program (for non-occupational illness or injury). The disability insurance program was also improved when hospital benefits were increased from \$10 a day for 12 days to \$12 a day for 20 days.

Also, under the DI program, seasonal workers will benefit by the elimination of the "75 percent rule" that now reduces benefits for those workers who earn more than 75% of their annual wages in any one calendar quarter. A seasonal worker could establish a valid claim if during his disability base period he has received wages of at least \$300 instead of the present \$750 requirement.

Permanent disability benefits under WC were raised from the \$35 a week maximum to \$40.

In addition the death benefits under the workmen's compensation program were increased

1. from \$12,500 to \$15,000 for a surviving widow with one or more minor dependents;
2. from \$10,000 to \$12,000 in all other survival cases of total dependency;

3. from possible maximum \$10,000 to \$12,000 for survival cases involving partial dependency.

Maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefits were increased from \$33 to \$40, marking a \$7 increase.

Having been signed by the Governor, the new benefit schedules for unemployment disability insurance will become effective January 1, 1958. The new benefits in the workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance programs became effective on September 11 of this year.

A setback to the state council legislative program came when the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance gave the death knell to AB 1261 (McCollister, R.) which would have permitted a worker to be eligible for unemployment insurance or unemployment disability benefits during the period of time for which he may be in receipt of severance pay, vacation or sick pay by virtue of the provisions existing in a collective bargaining agreement.

➡ Social Welfare

While a goodly number of social welfare bills were passed and signed, the most significant one which failed to receive gubernatorial approval was the Elliott bill calling for an increase in state pensions from \$89 to \$100 a month. This would have involved approximately 165,000 of the 265,000 senior citizens receiving pensions.

The Governor did sign the Sutton bill which does two things:

1. Provides for a maximum \$105 pension for those considered hardship cases. Thus the increase, anywhere from \$1.00 to \$16.00 a month, is not automatic and will affect about 115,000 pensioners.
2. Provides for the long-sought public assistance program for needy permanently and totally disabled persons. About 13,250 permanently and totally disabled persons in California will be eligible for benefit payments up to \$105 a month.

The estimated cost of this two-phased program: \$16,000,000 for the old age pensioners and \$5,500,000 for the disabled. The federal government contributes to both programs.

The California Industrial Union Council officially communicated with the Governor urging that he sign the Elliott bill which offered a more liberal approach to an increase in pension payments (since the Sutton bill increases must involve special hardships such as medical needs) and also that he sign the Sutton bill since the disability features have long been supported by organized labor.

Also now part of the state's social welfare program is a medical care program for all recipients of public assistance. This is a federal-state program.

14,500 aliens who have lived in California twenty-

five years or more almost qualified for California's old age security payments. The measure, AB 1738, sailed through both houses of the legislature only to be vetoed by the Governor.

Liberalization of aid to the needy blind came when the maximum monthly benefit of \$99 was raised to \$110. Also coming in for improvement was the aid to needy children program.

Election Reform

A major defeat—for the second time around—was handed the proponents of improved election laws: the Rees “purity of elections” bill, aimed at full and accurate campaign reporting of contributions and expenditures, was emasculated by Assembly amendments. As a result the author of the measure, Assemblyman Tom Rees (D.) asked the Senate committee hearing AB 2812 that this amendment-mangled measure “be put out of its misery.”

Past ballot efforts to reapportion state senatorial districts on equitable population distribution — and hence eliminate “minority” rule—have failed. While this fight will no doubt take hold again with the proper planning and necessary organizational and grass roots support, the reapportionment efforts in the 1957 session aimed at another equally important problem—that of reapportioning the assembly and congressional districts so that the wide population disparity among districts would be corrected and the districts’ population be more nearly equalized.

The proposal to accomplish this was contained in SCA 7 which was defeated on the Senate floor, thus denying the voters a chance to vote on this constitutional amendment.

The State Council representative directed the following communication to members of the upper house:

“On behalf of the California Industrial Union Council and its affiliates, may we take this means to urge your approval of SCA 7, a nonpartisan proposal to bring equity to the vote cast by each citizen of this state for representation in the lower house of the Congress and of the State Legislature.

“Legislative approval of SCA 7 will offer to the people of California the opportunity to make the necessary changes that will accomplish the following:

- “(1) Assure the equality of the vote cast by the citizens of California by eliminating the present situation where there is wide disparity in congressional and assembly district population.**
- “(2) Eliminate the extra and excessive ‘work load’ of representation by those congressmen and assemblymen representing districts in which there is an excessive number of constituents.**
- “(3) Increase the number of Assemblymen on the basis of the increased number of Congressmen. As our population continues to increase, our congressional districts will continue to increase until California reaches its theoretical maximum percentage of the total U. S. population. It is unlikely that this will ever be more**

than 10% to 12% of the total U. S. population. This of course puts a ceiling on the total number of Congressmen which California can reasonably be expected to secure. Under SCA 7 the ceiling on the number of Congressmen would automatically put a ceiling on the possible increase in the number of Assemblymen. There is no magic in the number 80. As a matter of fact, the majority of other state legislative bodies has more than 95 members which has not created an unwieldy situation.

“(4) Restore the traditional American and federal principle that the lower house of the State Legislature and of the Congress should consist of legislators coming from equally populated districts.

“(5) Prevent the loss of some assembly districts from certain areas of the state in the 1961 reapportionment of the Assembly.

“These are just a few of the pertinent reasons for support of SCA 7. In addition, it would tend to remove charges of political ‘juggling’ of districts and hence weaken the argument that reapportionment responsibility should be taken out of the hands of the State Legislature.”

While State Council-sponsored proposals for a voters’ handbook and public financing of campaigns did not pass, they nevertheless continued to serve as an “educational” tool for new avenues of thought in the field of election reform. These measures, it might be pointed out, have been introduced in previous sessions and their re-introduction in 1957, as per convention mandate, again served notice that members of organized labor, in line with labor’s policy of civic responsibility, are concerned with (1) a better informed electorate which the voters’ handbook on candidates and issues would help provide in addition to other avenues of campaign information, and (2) more qualified candidates who would be willing to run for public office, if campaign funds from the grass roots would be forthcoming, resulting in less reliance on large contributions from a few given sources to which the candidate, if elected to office, would be obligated.

It is worthy of note that while California has not advanced in reaching a solution to financing of campaigns, the Legislature of Puerto Rico passed a bill, proposed by the Governor, which establishes the concept of public financing of campaigns.

A different sort of “FEPC” proposal was also pushed by the Council. This was its bill to establish a Fair Elections Practices Commission to review and study the State Elections Code for the purpose of making recommendations to the Governor and State Legislature in an effort to minimize campaign abuses created by the lack of legal specifications in the Elections Code, by a circumvention of the intent of many sections of the Code because of ambiguity of intent, and by a lack of understanding or interest among the electorate. The fact that it was not approved in no way detracts from the merit of this type of proposal.

Once again legislation to eliminate cross-filing received the death knell. Cross-filing has been in effect

since 1913. The latest effort to remove it from the Elections Code came in a Senate bill by Democratic Senator George Miller, Jr. of Contra Costa County. It was defeated on a 13 to 24 vote with only one Republican supporting the measure and six Democrats voting against it.

The California CIO Council has consistently supported the position that the abolition of cross-filing would be healthy for both political parties in developing party responsibility on the part of candidates and subsequent office holders and that the purpose of a primary is not to "elect" a candidate to office but rather that each party—through the voters registered within the respective parties—"select" the "best" possible candidates for the November run-off.

Also, for all practical purposes party identification on the ballot has materially lessened the number of candidates who win on both tickets in the primary, thus being elected or re-elected to office—in fact, in each instance where there are two opposing candidates who engage in a substantial party primary campaign both parties are sure to nominate a party nominee for the general election.

Of real import, particularly in view of the strong possibility of a so-called "right-to-work" initiative measure on the 1958 ballot, was the passage of SB 458 (Richards, D.) which has been signed into law. The new law limits the authority of the Secretary of State to arrange arbitrarily the order of propositions on the ballot. It will now be necessary to follow this priority placement of propositions on the ballot:

- (1) Constitutional amendments passed by the State Legislature must go on the ballot first in an order to be determined by the Secretary of State.
- (2) Initiative measures must be listed second in the order to be determined by the Secretary of State.
- (3) Referendum measures must be listed last in the order in which they qualify.

This represents a healthy and long overdue advance as can well be appreciated by organized labor which has expended money, effort and manpower on ballot propositions either supported or opposed. Placement of ballot measures has always been among the several key factors in determining the outcome of ballot measures, many of which are unfamiliar to a sizeable proportion of voters or on which voter approval or disapproval depends on how far down the list the voter is willing to go to mark his "X"—or whether "unlucky" number 13 is arbitrarily given to a controversial measure by the Secretary of State.

Public Health

The long struggle for the establishment of state-supported community mental health services finally brought positive results. In one of the most significant

actions of the 1957 state legislative session, the two houses approved the Short-Doyle bills establishing the program and appropriating \$850,000 for the first year's operations. Governor Knight endorsed the legislation. Some Senate opposition to certain features of the bill collapsed with an impressive vote to concur in Assembly amendments—Assembly amendments were made following earlier action by the Senate in which major changes in the measure had been made, including a prohibition against use of funds for bed patients. This ban was deleted in the lower house.

The authors were Senator Alan Short (D.) and Assemblyman Donald Doyle (R.). Doyle got similar legislation through the Assembly two years ago but it received the death knell in the Senate Governmental Efficiency Committee.

The basic aim of the community mental health services program is to catch mental disturbances in early stages at the community level so that necessary treatment can be given in time to prevent serious disorders.

Funds will be appropriated by the state to communities or special districts now operating or desiring to establish clinical, rehabilitation, consultant or information services in the community mental health field. State appropriations will be on a 50-50 basis. Individuals using these services will be charged fees based on ability to pay.

The funds can be used for psychiatric wards in the general hospitals, both public and private, that meet established standards. Private mental hospitals, rest homes and the like cannot qualify.

By way of background it should be noted that the California Industrial Union Council, through its officers, was represented on the California Committee for a Community Mental Health Services Act, an ad hoc committee whose objective was the passage of a Community Mental Health Services Act. It should likewise be recalled that the delegates to the previous state convention unanimously endorsed this objective.

As already noted, a medical aid program for those receiving public assistance was enacted into law.

There is still much spade work to be done in meeting the health needs—in all its phases—of Californians. (This need is not peculiar, of course, to this state but is of national scope.)

To illustrate the point, one has only to refer to the findings of the State Department of Public Health based on detailed studies of 10,000 households during the period between March, 1954 and May, 1955.

The study reveals that each year disease costs Californians the staggering total of more than 300 million lost man-days!

This factor alone should be convincing evidence to support the contention of delegates in past conventions who have called for a state pre-paid health insurance program as well as a state commission to study the

health needs of Californians for the purpose of making recommendations to the Governor and Legislature. These have been and should continue to be prime legislative goals of organized labor. Add another convincing fact from the state study: health insurance coverage in California is below the national average.

➡ Schools/Taxes

Since taxes and schools were intertwined issues in the '57 session, it would be difficult to discuss these matters separately. Also, in associating a specific need—in this case schools—with that of taxation one can better understand the fact that state tax policy cannot and should not operate in a vacuum; that while we all recognize the need to tax to meet our exploding population growth with its concomitant demands on state government, we must also recognize that tax policy should be equitable and realistic—in other words, based on the “ability-to-pay.”

This principle came into sharp focus right at the start of the session when the California Teachers Association — a “company” union — introduced legislation calling for some \$70 million for school apportionment. With this objective, labor had no quarrel. But where the real difference arose was in the matter of financing this program. The CTA, in opposition to the AFL-CIO teachers union, the California Industrial Union Council and State Federation of Labor, proposed that it be financed through new and additional sales taxes which always hit those least able to pay. Organized labor contended, and with success, that these new and additional sales taxes represented the “line-of-least-resistance” in facing up to the fact that a long-needed look at state tax policy was called for. The State Council in particular took the lead once again in urging a study of the tax laws which for a goodly number of years have, for example, permitted state corporate income taxes to fall far short of meeting a good tax system—that of “progressive” taxation based on income. The Council also pointed out that more tidelands royalties to the state would mean the flow of hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars into the state treasury on which school appropriations constitutionally have first priority.

To compound the dilemma, Governor Knight threatened to veto the \$73 million school aid bill without a tax tie-in, although the State Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, felt that reserve funds were sufficient to carry out a school aid program.

The final fate of the \$73 million state aid to school bill was that it was pared to \$37 million, mostly for teachers' salaries. It was signed by Governor Knight. No new or additional sales taxes were approved by the Legislature.

The minimum salary for teachers came in for an in-

crease, from \$3,400 to \$4,200 annually. Actually a very small percentage of teachers is involved since very few are presently receiving less than \$4,200.

A constitutional amendment initiating a new \$225 million state bond issue for construction loans to local school districts will be on the 1958 ballot.

➡ Tidelands Oil Revenue

With the passage and approval by Governor Knight of AB 47 (Miller, D.), tidelands oil royalties for the state will provide potential savings of hundreds of millions of dollars for California taxpayers. In urging support of AB 47, the Executive Council of the California Industrial Union Council pointed out that this was potentially the biggest single financial income issue in the 1957 session of the California Legislature.

Your officers are pleased to report that the efforts of the California Industrial Union Council were instrumental in the passage of AB 47 and the defeat of the Shell (R.) bill, AB 2237. Through the *Council Newsletter* and other communications to labor organizations, wires and letters came into the offices of the state solons. Those unions who helped in this undertaking are to be congratulated for a job well done in behalf of the public welfare. Following the passage of *both* the Miller and Shell bills in the Assembly, to which Council wires were sent in behalf of AB 47, the Council legislative representative sent the following official letter to the State Senators:

“In the considered opinion of the California Industrial Union Council the Miller-Allen proposals for a mandatory upward sliding scale on state tideland oil royalties should be adopted by the California Legislature.

“As you know, this represents a major substantive difference with the Shell bill which is also to be considered by your body. The Shell bill does not provide for the mandatory provision, leaving the matter to the discretion of the State Lands Commission. Thus at the discretion of the Commission, state royalties could be stopped at 16⅔% (the figure provided for in all the above measures), plus a cash bonus.

“With a predicted state general fund shortage of sizeable proportions and with the strong possibility that the working men and women of this state will eventually be asked to assume an additional tax burden, it seems logical and practical to assure the state a maximum return on its tideland oil royalties.

“In addition, it is the philosophy of our organization that the natural resources of California and the nation—for which no individual or group is responsible for creating—belong to all the people and therefore the benefits that accrue from the development of these resources should be shared by all. The Miller-Allen proposals more adequately assure this equity by providing for additional hundreds of millions of dollars for the state treasury which, in the final analysis, will mean more and better schools, full water development and other services to which the people of this state are entitled without the worsening burden of taxes.

“On behalf of the California Industrial Union Council I urge your support of the Miller-Allen proposals. The Shell bill in our opinion could well mean the bartering away of a public resource to the continued disadvantage of the people.”

With the signature of Governor Knight, the potential "give-away" of the oil resources of the state becomes a potential income producing measure which the State of California will badly need in solving the problems created by an explosive population growth.

➡ Labor Code

After a 5 year campaign by Assemblywomen Dorothy Donahoe and Pauline Davis, both Democrats, employers have been directed, under approved legislation, to pay women the same wage or salaries as men for "the same quantity and quality of the same classification of work."

However, an upper house committee had amended out some of the stronger features of the bill.

As a result of a Senate amendment, the burden of proof lies upon the claimant to show that she is getting smaller pay because of her sex and not for some other reason.

Attempts to establish a state minimum wage law failed passage even after the minimum wage figure of \$1.25 per hour was lowered to \$1.00 and coverage exemptions amended into the Burton (D.) bill, AB 245. The major exempted group was agricultural labor.

The Assembly approved the Burton measure after it came out of committee with the \$1.00 minimum wage figure, and with coverage exemptions added. The original bill proposed to cover all workers engaged in "intrastate" commerce. The federal minimum wage law of \$1.00 covers most workers engaged in "interstate" commerce.

The demise of the measure came on the floor of the Senate on a motion to refer the proposal back to committee. The 16-13 tally referred the measure back to the Senate Labor Committee, thus putting state minimum wage legislation into mothballs until the next regular session in 1959.

Although the Burton proposal had been watered down and was not in line with labor's objective of a \$1.25 minimum wage in California and for full coverage, it should nevertheless be noted that the amended version at least established a minimum wage law on which to seek improvements in future sessions. As it now stands, the state is still without a minimum wage law to protect men. The Industrial Welfare Commission sets minimum wage rates for women and minors; recently IWC action resulted in upping the minimum from 75¢ an hour to \$1.00 an hour for women and minors, effective in the fall of 1957.

➡ Labor Unions

An anti-union measure was defeated on the floor of the State Senate, after passing out of the Senate Labor Committee. The measure, SB 2229 by Republican Sen-

ators F. Presley Abshire and John Murdy, Jr., moved out of the committee on a voice vote with Senators Robert Montgomery and Harold Johnson heard voting "No." Both are Democrats. Those voting against labor included Senators Abshire, John McCarthy, Murdy, Louis Sutton and J. Howard Williams.

The measure was a brief one—all of four lines. It purported to make it unlawful for any employer to enter into any agreement which would "deny to a majority of the employees" the right to choose their bargaining agent at the time an agreement is being negotiated or executed.

In effect, it meant that every time a union came up for contract renewal or negotiation, it could be necessary to hold a National Labor Relations Board election. This could bring chaos to industrial relations.

AND WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THOSE UNIONS NOT COVERED BY THE "JURISDICTION YARDSTICK" OF THE NATIONAL BOARD? SINCE THERE IS NO STATE MACHINERY (I.E., A STATE LABOR RELATIONS BOARD) SET UP TO HOLD REPRESENTATION ELECTIONS, IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT A "NO MAN'S LAND" IN UNION COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WOULD RESULT WITH THE ATTENDANT LITIGATION PROBLEMS THAT WOULD ARISE.

The California Industrial Union Council, denounced the Abshire bill as "iniquitous and impractical," pointing out that a better approach would be to establish a state labor relations board to conduct union preference elections among employees.

As a result of State Council and State Federation action, the import of this anti-labor bill was carried into the field with the result that a goodly number of communications had been directed to the upper house members.

➡ Child Care Centers

After a decade of working towards the establishment of child care centers on a *permanent* basis the objective was finally accomplished in this session. The permanency feature will not only be reassuring to working mothers but will help attract and hold competent personnel otherwise not anxious to be employed in undertakings of a temporary nature. In the past the continuation of these centers came up for legislative review at the regular sessions which are held every two years.

➡ Water

The North-South deadlock over water rights, a major controversy of the session, was not resolved.

It will be recalled that during the bill introducing period in January an emergency measure was adopted

which provided for a partial appropriation for the Feather River Project.

A Senate bill by Democratic Senator James Cobey of Merced, which authorized joint state-federal construction of the San Luis reservoir, was killed in the Assembly on the last day of the session.

This action brought charges from Democratic minority floor leader William Munnell, Assemblyman Jesse Unruh (D.) and Senator Cobey that Governor Knight was responsible for the bill's defeat.

"The San Luis bill died on the Assembly floor because the Governor issued orders to kill it," Cobey charged.

Assemblyman Munnell pointed out that a majority of the California Congressional delegation was supporting the San Luis project in Congress and that defeat may mean a loss of over \$250 million to the state in federal funds.

Other attempts to make headway in water development were stymied in the Senate when, by committee action, four constitutional amendments were referred to interim committee study. The committee in taking this action went on record in support of a special session on water.

The matter of water for use by California farmers, industry and the consumer, and hence its importance not only in maintaining jobs but in expanding job opportunities, is about as fluid a matter as the elements that compose it.

This complex, urgent matter of obtaining enough water—and power—to meet the needs of an ever growing state community is plaguing the California solons, both in Sacramento and Washington.

The issue here in the state involves a North-South donnybrook about the distribution and utilization of water from the projected Feather River Project. And there are some who contend that the Feather River Project is not the only solution to the water dilemma.

A solution *must* be reached since water is one of the basic resources necessary to provide jobs for a constantly increasing working population. *The fact cannot be blithely overlooked that proper development of available water resources will make possible at least 3,300,000 additional jobs within the next decade. Nor can the people of California overlook the fact that experts predict that this state will eventually have 40 million people!*

A little discussed topic is that of land speculation.

Governor Goodwin J. Knight has posed some vital questions about a phase of water development that is generally overlooked by the layman. He has stated that the engineering challenge of the state's proposed \$13 billion water plan is overshadowed by other considerations: Who will be the beneficiaries of these huge water projects with their reclamation, water and power features? What will be the role of by-product electric

power in the overall picture?

While insisting that "water must be developed in all of California for the benefit of all Californians," Governor Knight does not attempt to answer his own query—"Who will be the beneficiaries?" But he implies that it will be "all Californians."

Does this then mean that "all Californians" will bear the cost of regional water development?

The California Water Code, adopted in 1897, does not allow the state to tax "all Californians" to pay for regional projects—it authorizes the inclusion of all, or any part, of the land in the state in a district, and authorizes the district to exercise the state sovereign power to charge the cost to the holders of benefited land. This is done by means of an annual ad valorem tax or assessment.

Spokesmen for California's irrigation districts (there are more than 100) and other district agencies such as the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District and Oakland, Berkeley, and Walnut Creek's East Bay Municipal Utility District, are urging that a district similar to theirs—encompassing the area to benefit by the Feather River Project—be formed. And that this be submitted to the voters in the area for their consideration.

To put it in a nutshell: **UNLESS THE COST OF THE FEATHER RIVER UNDERTAKING IS MADE A CHARGE ON THE BENEFITED LAND, THE EFFECT WILL BE TO INFLATE LAND VALUES IN THE AREA AT THE EXPENSE OF "ALL CALIFORNIANS."**

In other words, the Feather River Project should not be used for the advantage of a few who would profit through greedy speculation while the citizens of California pay the bill.

* * *

In giving highlights of a calendar crowded 120-day session, it is, of course, not possible to include all the details on the items covered nor to cover many subjects which came before the 120-man law making body of California.

The above coverage should, however, serve to give a relatively clear and useful picture of the 'plus' and 'minus' side of the 1957 state legislative ledger since the subjects discussed cover basic and substantive policy matters.

'GRASS ROOTS' LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCES

The State Council legislative program was brought to the attention of union members, as well as the State Legislators, in another way—i.e., in addition to letters, committee testimony by the Council legislative representative and at times international union representatives, and the day-to-day contact with the legislators by the Council representative.

This was the "grass roots" legislative conferences. In addition to the Sacramento legislative conference sponsored by the California Industrial Union Council—a regular phase of the Council's legislative program which has come to be known as "OPERATION SACRAMENTO"—two other conferences were held which helped to stimulate union member participation in organized labor's legislative program as well as to underscore to the legislators that the people back home take their state government seriously and are aware of what is needed to solve state problems and improve existing state programs.

FEP CONFERENCE

The first of these conferences was sponsored by the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices of which the State Council is an affiliate and to which financial support has been given since its inception.

Through the Council *Newsletter* and letters to former CIO labor organizations about the conference, union representation at the conference marked a high percentage of the total attendance.

The delegates saw their respective legislators on the FEP bill and in some cases this represented their first personal contact with the lawmakers.

STEELWORKERS CONFERENCE

The State Council legislative program was again given impetus when the United Steelworkers of America held a legislative conference in Sacramento. In addition to the delegates visiting the state lawmakers, many of the wives who accompanied them were most effective in getting the "woman's view" across to the legislators.

STATE COUNCIL CONFERENCE

"Operation Sacramento"

The California CIO Council's position on vital issues was carried directly to state legislators by 140 union members—men and women—when they gathered in Sacramento for a hard-working, three-day legislative conference.

The May conference was characterized by hard work with delegates participating in workshops on the first day. The following two days were crowded with appointments as delegates visited their legislators.

Workshops concentrated on specific issues: a \$1.25 state minimum wage law, the needed appropriation for the proposed community mental health services act, establishment of a civil rights commission, and public financing of campaigns. Your Council officers, AFL-CIO Assistant Regional Director Irwin DeShetler and State Council Education Director Geraldine Leshin served as workshop chairmen. They were assisted by James Curry, Secretary-Treasurer, San Diego Indus-

trial Union Council; Leo Geffner, Los Angeles attorney; Cele Carrigan, UAW staff representative, and Spencer Wiley, UAW Education and COPE representative.

Union delegates told their state legislators they supported the measures discussed in the workshops.

As a result of the discussions delegates had with the members of the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy, the Civil Rights Commission measure—AB 2690 (Beaver, R.)—came out of committee; enough votes were changed on the committee to obtain a majority of nine votes which were needed. Because the measure carried an appropriation of \$50,000 it was referred from the GE&E Committee to Ways and Means, the latter committee referred it to the Rules Committee where it stayed for the rest of the session.

Through the technique of oral reports the spokesmen for the respective delegations were able to inform other delegates of the viewpoint expressed by the Assemblymen and/or Senators visited. In this way each delegate was able not only to obtain a general knowledge of the position of his or her Assemblyman and/or State Senator, but that of the other legislators representing their fellow trade unionists. In this way the delegates were able to get a broad picture of the overall attitude of the legislators and a better understanding of labor's assets and liabilities in its state legislative program.

Among conference speakers were COPE Area Director George B. Roberts, AFL-CIO Director Daniel Flanagan, AFL-CIO Asst. Director Irwin DeShetler, and C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

BACKGROUND WORK OF COUNCIL ON STATE LEGISLATION

To inform the state legislators regarding the California Industrial Union Council's position on bills and to alert unions and members to matters of major importance, the Council office, in addition to its legislative representative being on the scene in Sacramento, availed itself of the following means to obtain these objectives:

1. Letters on legislative proposals from the Council to the state solons were a frequent undertaking.
2. Analysis of bills, prepared by the Department of Education and Legislative Research, in cooperation with the Council's legislative representative, were directed to the lawmakers.
3. A *Digest of Proposed Legislation* and frequent issues of the Council *Newsletter* were made available to former CIO unions and their members so that intelligent and timely letter-writing programs could be developed within the local unions (many unions used the Council tool kit on "How to Write

Your Legislator” in instructing members on the basic requirements in letter writing of this type). Legislators likewise received the *Digest* and *Newsletter*.

4. In addition, the legislative secretarial service was used. For example, many letters were prepared on the Community Mental Health Services Act proposal. Both union members and liberal-minded citizens in the community were given the benefit of this auto-typist service. Not only did this assure letters being directed to Sacramento, but it served as another means of communicating to union members and the community the pressing legislative matters of the moment. (Letters on national legislation were also a part of the 1957 legislative activity program.) This Council service which has been used over the past several years has had this constructive effect: answers received by individuals from their representatives have encouraged many to engage in frequent letter-writing on their own and have made them better understand why the political arm of the Council endorses candidate X over candidate Z. In other words, this legislative secretarial service — unique among California organizations — supports our legislative program by appreciably increasing the usual norm of mail to law-makers, keeps those signing the letters informed as to the issues and their current status, and makes them more interested in and concerned with political action and endorsement of candidates.

Not only did the Council officially communicate with the 120 state legislators, but likewise with the Governor regarding his signing legislation which reached his desk.

One final note in the matter of background work. Interim committee hearings are continuously held in various parts of the state on a variety of subjects. It should be recognized that the recommendations incorporated in interim committee reports determine to a large degree the type of bills that will come before legislative sessions. Therefore, your officers have kept apprised of these hearings so that testimony could be presented and placed in the record, either through verbal or written presentation. Just to cite one example: voluminous written testimony was submitted in the matter of SUB as related to the unemployment insurance program.

➡ On the National Level

During and after the state legislative session, national issues were not neglected by your Council.

Official Council letters and telegrams were directed to the national law-makers and the Council also alerted labor organizations to action — by means of wires,

letters and the Council *Newsletter* (in addition to the official publication, COPE SCOPE, of the separate, delegated body, the California CIO Council on Political Education). The legislative secretarial service was also used—for example, on the school construction bill, HR 1, which unfortunately was defeated in the House of Representatives.

The Council also gave all out field support to the national AFL-CIO in behalf of expanding national minimum wage coverage, federal development of Hells Canyon and civil rights, to mention a few.

In order to keep the national AFL-CIO Legislative Department apprised of the views and positions of the 32-man California delegation, the responses received by the Council to its communications were sent back to Washington.

In addition, the Council cooperated fully with national representatives who were desirous of being kept currently informed on some state proposals such as the millionaires’ tax amendment and a state minimum wage, the former being opposed by labor, the latter, supported.

II. DIGEST OF GENERAL BOARD AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DECISIONS

General Board

The General Board of the Council is the governing body between conventions and as such has met during the course of 1957 to fulfill its constitutional duties. Obviously since this Report had to be printed in advance of the convention month, the pre-convention Board meeting action is not contained herein.

The Board members, representing industrial unions and international unions having locals affiliated to the Council, made decisions on Council programs, contributions and activities in line with the sense and spirit of convention decisions.

A digest of Board action will show that it made the following decisions on policy and contributions:

1. Contribution of \$100 to the National Planning Association, an organization in which many outstanding labor leaders participate. The NPA publications are excellent informational documents based on sound research.
2. Contribution of \$50 to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. The Council has contributed \$50 annually for the past several years.
3. Directed the Council to communicate with local unions asking support of the Coors Brewery boycott.
4. Directed the Council to communicate with local unions for financial assistance to the AFL-CIO California Federation of Teachers in its efforts to obtain

sufficient finances to add to the organizing staff which is pitifully undermanned.

5. Directed the officers to undertake a coordinated program—both educational and financial—to ward off the union-busting threat of the present drive in California for a state “right-to-wreck” unions law. (See the Special Report, starting on page 41, for more complete details.)

6. Approved the designation of Frank White as California Industrial Union Council Director of its Community Services Committee for Northern California. Art Hellender, formerly serving in this capacity, resigned to become Assistant Secretary of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, AFL-CIO.

7. Directed the President and Secretary-Treasurer to attend the 1957 national convention of AFL-CIO.

8. Adopted a policy statement in support of the IUMSWA program for improving and enforcing state safety laws in the ship-building and repair industry.

Executive Council

The California Industrial Union Council constitution provides that the 9-man Executive Council, subject to the approval of the General Board, “shall be authorized and empowered to take such action and render such decisions as will be necessary . . .”

Action of the Executive Council included:

(1) Approval of an additional \$500 contribution to the California Committee for FEP following an initial contribution of \$500.

(2) Adoption of a resolution commending the San Francisco Board of Supervisors for its action in adopting a fair employment practices ordinance.

(3) Cancellation of the annual State Council leadership training school because of pending merger.

(4) Commendation of the officers for the successful conduct of the State Council Legislative Conference known as “Operation Sacramento.”

(5) Approval of a \$100 contribution to the San Francisco Committee for Equal Job Opportunity.

(6) Approval of a \$100 contribution for the new wing at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles.

III. REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

The comments in this portion of the Report are intended to be comparatively brief since the Department of Education and Legislative Research has been closely involved in virtually all phases of Council activity noted throughout the Report.

A great deal of the work of this branch of the Council has been in the preparation and dissemination of legislative and political information not only for edu-

cational purposes per se but to stimulate union and community activity.

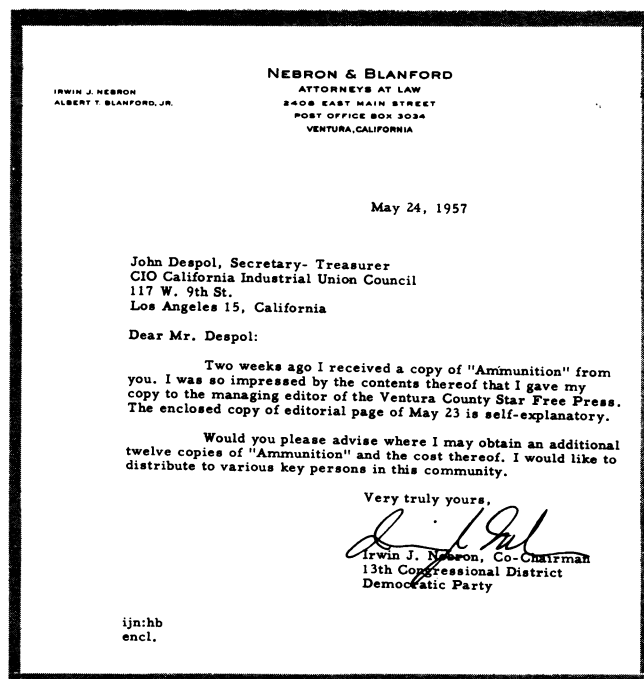
Since 1957 involved a regular State Legislative session (held every two years, with budget sessions held in even numbered years) much of the work centered around Sacramento activity.

Among the numerous and continuous responsibilities of the Department is the publication of the official California Industrial Union Council organ, the *Council Newsletter*.

The *Newsletter* continues to be well received by our affiliates and members as well as by individuals and organizations outside the labor movement. In addition to its distribution within labor ranks, the publication goes to the metropolitan dailies, college libraries in California plus out-of-state college libraries which have requested to be placed on the mailing list, state and national legislators, out-of-state councils or federations, AFL-CIO officials, department heads and staff, certain governmental departments and individuals and community organizations that have expressed a desire to receive it.

Periodically, the *Newsletter* and other material are sent to the Republican and Democratic State Central Committees. An example of the latter was the distribution to the members of these committees of an excellent issue of *Ammunition*, published by the UAW, AFL-CIO. It concerned itself with an analysis of how three of the nation's top “news” publications handled news about the 1956 presidential election campaign.

The value of this type of activity and how such information can be spread throughout a large segment of the community is illustrated by the following letter:



In addition to the editorial reference in the above letter, on the same editorial page were excerpts from the *Ammunition* issue.

Among other matters which the Department concerns itself:

1. Furnishing specialized data to unions and organizations so requesting as well as out-of-state councils and federations.

2. Handling of myriad of questions through the mail and by phone from unions, union members and outside groups and individuals.

3. Preparing letters to California legislators on both the national and state level, in addition to disseminating information on state and national legislative issues to unions and the community.

4. Arranging for members of the Council staff and other labor spokesmen to speak before union and community organizations.

5. Preparing press releases as a phase of the Council's public relations and information programs. (See Appendix II for samples of newspaper coverage of Council activities.)

6. Sending AFL-CIO publications—eg., "Economic Review"—to college libraries.

The Director of the Department and the Chairman of the State Council Education Committee have actively served on the AFL-CIO Labor Advisory Committee of Los Angeles State College. Now in preparation are conferences on the retired worker and international relations, with particular application to the Pacific Basin. Previous conferences, in which the Council has been a co-sponsor, have concerned themselves with automation, workmen's compensation and union public relations.

This year, for the first time since its inception, the Council did not conduct its annual leadership training program, more popularly known as "summer school."

Because of pending merger and the staff time involved in the background work on merger, the Executive Council voted—and so reported to and approved by the General Board—that the Council not undertake the annual summer school project for this year.

The success of previous summer schools to which active rank and file members were sent and the positive results achieved prove the contention that such schools are practical, necessary and important in building union leadership in an effort to build stronger unions. It is hoped that this approach in the field of worker's education will be endorsed and supported in the new state organization created by merger of the two state central labor bodies. (See the Special Report on Merger, starting on page)

One final note—as this Report is being written, the Department is preparing the material on the 1957 voting record of the state and national legislators, to be

used by California CIO COPE which will officially publish the voting record.

This, in brief, is a thumbnail sketch of the activities of the Department of Education and Legislative Research.

Every effort has been made by the Department personnel to help further advance the cause of and enhance the progress of organized labor, mainly through the preparation and dissemination of material and information in behalf of these objectives.

To the chairman and members of the Education Committee of the State Council the staff joins with the Council officers to extend sincerest thanks and appreciation to the committee, especially for its advice and assistance in the Council's project to build the foundations for a positive assault against the proponents of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

IV. COUNCIL COOPERATION WITH UNIONS

Whenever a union on strike or in financial straits has sought the assistance of the Council in "spreading the word" for financial and/or physical help, your Council has responded promptly and with sincere interest.

Through State Council letter appeals to all unions and through the *Council Newsletter* locals on strike have received assistance once their sister unions know of the situation. On the next page are samples of *Newsletter* coverage and Council communications on strike situations in which a union needs assistance in its boycott efforts. It also serves to point out that the California boundary is not used as an excuse to be oblivious of unions in other sections of the nation—because the trade union movement is inseparable.

Joining with the Shipyard Workers and the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, the California Industrial Union Council contacted the officials of the Division of Industrial Safety as well as the interim committee of the State Legislature concerned with industrial safety to look into the matter of the unnecessary shipyard accidents and the untimely and needless deaths of 18 shipyard workers. As a result of the Council's request to the administrative officials, meetings have been held with the parties concerned and the interim committee held hearings in the matter in September of this year.

The need to aid the AFL-CIO Teachers Union in California in its effort to increase its inadequate organizing staff was recognized by the General Board of the Council. A communication was sent to all former CIO local unions in California asking that they contribute as much as possible to this sister union. In true trade union fashion, response to the Council appeal has been most heartening and financially helpful to the Teachers

Union. In addition, as a result of State Council action, contributions have been given to the Office Employees International Union, Local 30, in behalf of a court case in which they are involved, the outcome of which will have present and future importance for white collar workers.

The auto-typist service and other office equipment have been made readily available to unions — and in some instances, county councils — so desiring to avail themselves of the facilities.

Whenever physically possible, your officers and the Council staff attend and participate in local union and county council functions, and schools, institutes and/or conferences of international unions. These are mentioned as specifics. Needless to say, the entire concept of Council activity in various fields of endeavor is based on the constitutional and moral obligation to *serve* the unions it is privileged to represent in its programs of legislation, education and community action. In this sense, the heading "Council Cooperation with Unions" could well read "Council Service to Unions," and indeed, this entire Report of Officers could be so headed.

At this juncture the officers wish to extend their heartfelt gratitude for the fine spirit of cooperation extended by unions—both local and international—to the Council in its day-to-day work. This spirit of cooperation has likewise been extended by the affiliated county councils, particularly on the legislative front during this past year.

Cooperation is only meaningful when it is a two-way street. Our unions and local councils have travelled the road willingly and in sincerity. It has been the earnest aim of your Council to do likewise.

URW ASKS NATION-WIDE BOYCOTT OF O'SULLIVAN, "AMERICA'S NO. 1 HEEL".....

In an unprecedented action, the United Rubber Workers of America has called for a nation-wide boycott — the action has been taken against the O'Sullivan Rubber Company of Winchester, Virginia.

URW Local 511 has been on strike against O'Sullivan since May 13, 1956. The union has accused the company of failure to bargain in good faith after the union won an NLRB election by the very impressive tally of 343 to 2. When the strike was called, O'Sullivan imported out-of-state strikebreakers in an all-out effort to break the union.

"This is the first boycott in our union's 21-year-old history," according to URW president L. S. Buckmaster. "Such action was taken after every possible union attempt to settle the strike honorably had failed."

Union Tried Everything

The union urged arbitration, mediation and conciliation, and even the Commonwealth attorney offered himself as peacemaker. The union readily agreed to

his services. The Company, however, would have none of it.

Strikebreakers Used

Strikers say that a torrent of grievances against the company led to the near-unanimous strike vote of 355 to 2. Without strong contract and arbitration provisions, plant conditions would have been intolerable.

The determination of the union to take a solid stand against the Winchester company has also been evidenced by the fact that, despite company pressure, only a small percentage of the original 400 unionists have returned to work. Thus O'Sullivan has found it necessary to rely on persons from outlying regions and from the states of Maryland and West Virginia to act as strikebreakers.

URW Pickets Harassed

Without provocation, state police were called in during the early stages of the strike to harass the union pickets.

Virginia's "Right-to-Work" law has been interpreted to mean that pickets cannot even tell strikebreakers what they think of them in the bluntest terms. And the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows strikebreakers to vote on whether or not they want a union while forbidding this right to unionists, has given the company added encouragement in prolonging the strike.

RIGHT-TO-WORK DENIED STRIKERS

The *right-to-work* of strikers has been seriously abridged in Winchester. Few can find jobs — many companies won't hire them on the grounds that being strikers they would only be temporary employees. As a result most members of URW 511 have been living off URW strike relief. They were given a shot in the arm when members of a nearby textile workers' local union in Front Royal, Virginia, voted a dollar-a-week dues increase to help striking workers.

Council Urges Unions to Support Boycott

In a special mailing to its affiliated unions and local councils, the California Industrial Union Council is urging all union members to refuse to purchase O'Sullivan products until the company settles the strike. O'Sullivan which calls itself "America's No. 1 Heel," makes heels, soles and plastic products.

The California IUC is calling on locals and local councils to set up boycott committees. In addition, union members are urged to write to O'Sullivan Rubber in Winchester, Virginia, telling the company officials that they will not use O'Sullivan products until the company bargains on a fair basis with the union.

A leaflet explaining the story of the heroic struggle being carried on by the rubber workers accompanies the State Council letter.

URW ASKS NATION-WIDE BOYCOTT OF
O'SULLIVAN, "AMERICA'S NO. 1 HEEL"



councils. The California District Union Council is urging all union members to refuse to purchase O'Sullivan products until the company settles the strike. O'Sullivan, which calls itself "America's No. 1 Heel," makes heels, soles and lasting products.

The California HEU also calls on local and local councils to set up boycott committees. In addition,

union members are urged to write to O'Sullivan Robert in Winchester, Virginia, telling the company officials that they will not use O'Sullivan products until the company bargains on a fair basis with the union.

A letter explaining the story of the Negro struggle being carried on by the black union also accompanies the State Council letter.

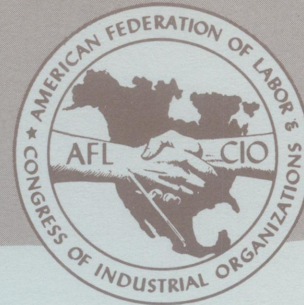
NEWSLETTER

MANUEL DIAS
PRESIDENT

JOHN A. DESPOL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
JACK BRUHL E. A. KING
ROBERT CLARK DEWITT STONE
SAM EUBANKS JEROME POSNER
EDWARD SHEDLOCK

AFFILIATED WITH



California Industrial Union Council

117 WEST NINTH STREET

LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF. • TELEPHONE: TUCKER 3187

July 22, 1957

TO: PRESIDENTS OF LOCAL UNIONS

GREETINGS:

The California Industrial Union Council, in line with General Board policy, is giving all-out support to the Coors Beer boycott in behalf of the striking members of the AFL-CIO Brewery Workers Local 366, Golden, Colorado. The union is striking to force management to bargain in good faith and its most effective weapon is the boycott it is now conducting.

The enclosed brochure aptly gives you the background and information concerning the strike and boycott. We wish to bring to your attention that the brochure points out "Coors Brewery has said it has no fear of a union boycott -- an arrogance based primarily on its low opinion of the labor movement in general and its contempt for the average union member in particular". We can change this attitude if we all get behind the boycott and alert our friends and associates to do likewise.

Sincerely and fraternally,

John A. Despol
Secretary-Treasurer

Enc. (1)

V. REPRESENTATION

- in state government activities
- in federal government activities
- in community or civic activities

Over the years your Council officers and other union representatives, recommended or supported by the Council through Board approval, have devoted a great deal of time and effort in representing the California Industrial Union Council and its affiliates in state, federal and community or civic activities and undertakings.

Because this is the last Officers Report to be submitted to a regular convention of the California Industrial Union Council, your officers would like to take the opportunity to cover more than the past year, so that delegates attending a state convention for the first time will get a real sense of the extensive range of participation in state, federal and community activities.

To cover this phase of the Report from 1950, the year in which the Council was founded, would involve an unduly lengthy resumé. Therefore, to strike a happy medium your officers chose the most recent three-year period: 1955, 1956 and 1957.

➡ In State Government Activities

Your Council, recognizing that state government involves more than merely participation in legislative matters, has taken an active role in the operation of state government in the administrative or executive branch. Those who serve or have served on state committees or agencies or engaged in state conferences are or have been either your Council officers or persons recommended by the Council officers or Board.

Briefly, here is the "record" for the three-year period:

1. Your President serves on (a) the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth; (b) the Governor's Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped; (c) the Labor-Management Committee of the Department of Employment.

2. Your Secretary-Treasurer and CWA Director Louis Knecht were members of the Citizen's Advisory Committee on Crime Prevention established by the Attorney General. The work of the committee has been concluded.

3. The Director of the Department of Education and Legislative Research serves on the advisory committee of the special research project on "Rehabilitation of the Industrially Injured." This special project, authorized by the Legislature, is being conducted by the Department of Education and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

4. The Council participated in (a) the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, hosted by the California Department of Employment; (b) the Governor's Conference on Education, and (c) the Governor's Conference on Mental Health.

5. On the legislative level, the Secretary-Treasurer is a member of a committee serving as an Advisory Group to the Senate Interim Judiciary Committee concerned with county tax equalization, and a member of the Citizens Legislative Advisory Commission, authorized by an Assembly Concurrent Resolution.

6. Bernard Simon (UAW) is performing a first rate job on the California Apprenticeship Council.

7. Through the recommendation of the Council officers, James Daniels, IUMSWA Director, serves on the Governor's Committee on Shipbuilding and Repair.

8. CWA Director Louis Knecht has done an outstanding job as a member of the Correctional Industries Commission.

9. Jerome Posner, manager of the Los Angeles Joint Board, ACWA, has also been performing an outstanding public service as a member of the Clothing Trade Advisory Committee of the State Prisons.

10. The Council's activities in state government extend to all phases of activity related to the preservation of human and natural resources. An example is its participation in the California Fire Prevention Committee on whose executive committee your Secretary-Treasurer serves. It is sponsored by the California Division of Forestry, county fire departments and the U. S. Forest Service.

11. Carl Allen (OCAW) as Chairman of the Council Committee on Safety and Workmen's Compensation represents this organization as well as his own in the matter of state safety orders. In addition, he is a member of the steering committee of the Governor's Safety Conference, an annual event.

12. One of the Vice-Presidents of the Council, Sam Eubanks, Executive Secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, ably represents the Council in the field of education. He serves on the California Education Study Council which was actively engaged in the planning of the Governor's State Conference on Education (September 30-October 1, 1955).

The Council office, in cooperation with international unions, submitted 200 names of members who were to receive invitations.

13. Affiliates, through the State Council, are able to have their voice heard in the matter of executive appointments. The Council supported, for example, the appointment of Charles Hanna as chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, left vacant by the resignation of the previous Director. Mr. Hanna was appointed by the Governor.

Your Secretary-Treasurer served on the Special Advisory Committee on selection of a New State Director

of Social Welfare. On the basis of acceptable candidates presented by the Committee, the Governor made his selection of George W. Wyman.

This is the type of public service organized labor can and should perform. It is the type of service which, notwithstanding the lack of fanfare and publicity, is of major importance because the men and women selected to carry out the laws can be of either two basic types: those in sympathy with the program they are asked to administer or those in opposition to the very philosophy behind the program over which they assume jurisdiction. Thus the choice affects every citizen directly or indirectly.

A case in point is the State Public Utilities Commission, a commission purportedly created to protect the consumer. Except in rare instances has the Commission ruled in favor of the latter.

Your Council has, from time to time, made known either by verbal or written testimony labor's position on rate increases in transportation, etc.

In addition, through the liaison work of the State Council, all unions are now notified of hearings conducted by the Industrial Welfare Commission.

The officers would like to end this phase of the Report by stressing that this matter of participating in state government activities, either through participation in state agencies or committees or through the legislative and elective processes, is a daily job made necessary not only to protect the rank and file citizens of the state, but is an expression of organized labor's philosophy that a worthy citizen is a participating citizen. This is equally true of organizations which are, in the final analysis, groups of individual citizens banded together for mutual objectives. In the case of organized labor we can all be proud of the fact that these mutual objectives are geared not only for the privileged few but for the many.

➡ In Federal Government Activities

Council participation in the federal legislative field has been discussed elsewhere in this Report.

Other matters (covering the three-year period, 1955-1957) will serve to point up the role your Council takes in other federal affairs of real import.

One of these matters concerned itself with the federal hearings held in 1955—in which the Council participated—regarding the federal government's charge that the State of California was not in conformity with the federal law in the matter of unemployment insurance.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Council participated in the Joint Civilian Orientation Conference sponsored by the Department of Defense.

Another example of Council participation in federal undertakings of worth was the attendance of your

President at the dedication ceremonies of the American River Project. The importance of Council representation rests with the fact that this was a manifest demonstration of organized labor's support of expanding and improving our water and power resources in the most practical manner possible.

An additional example of activity on the federal front was the attendance of the Secretary-Treasurer at the San Diego meeting of the Joint United States-Mexican Trade Union Committee. This committee is an official international committee of the International Committee of the Inter-American Organization of Workers (ORIT), affiliated with the ICFTU. The United States section represents the AFL, CIO, United Mine Workers and the Railway Brotherhood affiliated with the Railway Labor Executive Association. The meeting centered around a discussion and approval of an interchange of trade unionists, stricter controls on the entrance of illegal immigrants from Mexico, elimination of artificial barriers and the approval of the principle of an international agreement between Mexico and the United States regarding Mexican workers. (This type of undertaking while not *technically* part of our participation in federal government activity does affect federal government policies.)

It should be noted that the Council representative at the President's Conference on Education was Vice President Sam Eubanks (SFONG), who also participated in the preliminary work of and in the state conference on education called by the Governor—the state conference was a prelude to that held on the national level.

The President of the Council continues to serve on the Manpower Committee of the U. S. Department of Employment.

The Council office has directed communications to the State Department setting forth the official AFL-CIO position in the matter of the Middle East, in addition to legislative correspondence in the matter.

➡ In Community or Civic Activities

AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee

Without a doubt the most noteworthy community undertaking during the past three years was that involved with the disastrous California floods of Christmas, 1955.

Upon the initiative of the Council officers, the State Federation of Labor agreed to join with us in the creation of the "AFL-CIO Flood Relief Committee." The objective of the Committee was to appeal to individual trade unionists and unions to make financial contributions in behalf of the stricken flood victims.

The contributions sent to the joint committee were turned over to the American Red Cross. Thanks to the liaison work by then CSC Director Arthur Hellender,

and Ray Haeckle, Chairman of the State Council Community Services Committee, the Red Cross authorities assured organized labor representation on the local committees which passed on applications for financial assistance that were filed in the various areas.

The labor union funds collected—well over the \$150,000 mark— were used specifically to repair and rebuild homes and to replace essential home furnishings. Neither the federal nor state government makes provision for such losses.

Other forms of labor assistance were given, such as the first aid trailer loaned to the Red Cross by UAW, Region 6.

The honor roll of those unions and members who gave is a long and honorable one which will always speak well for the men and women of the California labor movement.

* * *

Actually the number and types of association with community or civic non-profit groups are staggering. Space prohibits an exhaustive listing and commentary.

Selected as examples for the 1955-1957 period are the following:

1. The American Association for the United Nations has availed itself of the use of the auto-typist machines for fund raising and membership drives.

2. 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.

3. Cooperation has been extended to the Community Services Organization in its registration drives.

4. The American Federation for the Physically Handicapped, a national non-profit organization, has received financial aid from the Council as permitted by its budget.

5. The Council President serves as a vice president of the 5-county United Bay Area Crusade, in addition to serving on the executive board and finance and labor-management committees, and participated this year in the presentation to the Red Cross of one of the AFL-CIO mobile disaster units.

6. The California Water and Power Users Association, initiated primarily by the State Grange, has received financial contributions from the Council in line with Board action; the President and Vice President Sam Eubanks (SFONG) have represented the Council in the work and decisions of the Association. The objectives of this Association are to join farmers, organized labor and others into a single effort to assure a sound water, power and conservation program in the state. The Association is still in a comparatively embryonic stage.

7. To cite other community organizations and/or activities with which the Council is associated:

- a. Advisory Council of Occidental College
- b. Labor Advisory Committee of Los Angeles State College
- c. American Foundation for Political Education
- d. East Bay Advisory Committee for Minority Group Employment
- e. Advisory Board of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the California Education Study Committee
- f. Community Advisory Committee of the Institute of Industrial Relations, UCLA and the Health Plan Consultants Committee associated with the same institution
- g. Freedom Agenda Committee. The objective of the Committee is to encourage the formation of discussion groups on a small scale. The project involves training discussion leaders, financial underwriting and an agenda for such groups,
- h. Mental Health Foundation
- i. Travelers Aid Society of Los Angeles
- j. USC Community Advisory Committee
- k. Southern California Citizenship Clearing House (for greater participation in practical politics by college men and women)

Support has been given to fund raising affairs for Histadrut; the Council participates in the "Magazines for Friendship" project, a singular effort initiated by a college professor. The current affairs and non-fictional magazines collected by the Council are sent overseas for use by people of other nations.

In addition your officers have spoken before the Administrative Referees Association which meets yearly.

Your Secretary-Treasurer participated in a forum devoted to the subject "How Should Educational Opportunities Be Increased for the Youth of the United States?" This forum was sponsored by the National University Extension Association in cooperation with the Speech Association of America. Other examples: participation in the "Politics in the 20th Century Series"—a recorded discussion on political issues, trends and the role of labor in the political parties which has been used in community programs such as the Metroplex Forum held at San Bernardino Valley College at which time your Secretary-Treasurer also participated in answering questions on the basis of the recording; participation on the panel, "Labor-Management-Consumer Roles in Human Relations," one of several panels at the 1957 Seminar for Community Leaders—a program sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews; participation in the Western Regional Conference on Representation of the U. S. Government Abroad—co-sponsored by Stanford University and the American Assembly.

On behalf of the State Council, William McMahan, Chairman of the Council's Housing Committee, par-

ticipated in the Urban Renewal Clinic held in Berkeley in October of this year. This Clinic, one of several held throughout the nation, was sponsored by ACTION (American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods).

Community relations on a world wide scale have involved contact and inter-change of ideas with guests from overseas. For example, during the past year the President of the Council met with visitors from Germany, Hong Kong and England—two of whom were elected officials, one a mine worker and another a public official in the field of education.

Community participation with an international flavor found your President attending the San Francisco celebration of the independence of Ghana—this affair was held under the auspices of the British Consulate General.

The foregoing examples, covering a three-year span, are indicative of the comprehensive participation of the California CIO Council in community and civic affairs, programs and projects.

VI. AFFILIATION REPORT

An affiliation count as of August, 1957, reveals a total membership of 161,487. This figure, compared with 160,419 members in 1956, reflects a slight increase of 1,068 over the year 1956.

There are a total of 337 local unions of 28 different international unions eligible for affiliation to the California Industrial Union Council. 242 are affiliated and 95 are unaffiliated. 21% of the 95 unaffiliated local unions lost affiliation and 79% were never affiliated. Two local unions have merged with former AFL locals and have turned in the CIUC charter as a result.

A comparison of an estimated total of 18,335 unaffiliated members in 1956 with 19,556 in 1957 reflects an increase in unaffiliated members of 1,221. However, again comparing the increase in affiliated with the increase in unaffiliated it is evident that any losses in affiliation were offset by corresponding gains.

(The affiliation totals above are based on a count made as of August 31, 1957 and may vary slightly with the Affiliation Report contained in the convention kit which is based on a count made as of October 23, 1957.)

(Per capita payments are also reflected in the Financial Report which is likewise contained in the Convention Kit.)

VII. A WORD OF THANKS

The past year has witnessed well-attended General

Board and Executive Council meetings, meetings which were called regularly during the year in connection with Council work and activity programs. To the Board members, the officers wish to express grateful appreciation for their participation and cooperation in the work of this organization.

A special word of thanks is extended to Vice-Presidents Clark (USA), Bruhl (OCAW), Eubanks (ANG), Shedlock (UWUA), Stone (UAW) and Posner (ACWA) for their assistance and advice and for representing the Council on various occasions; for their conscientious concern with and active participation in—along with Board Member Herbert Wilson (URW)—the merger negotiations with our AFL counterpart.

Special thanks also go to COPE Area Director George B. Roberts. In his travels around the state he has very ably explained the legislative and political action programs of our State Council and its political arm, and has effectively urged all-out cooperation by local unions.

To Regional Director Dan Flanagan and Assistant Regional Director Irwin DeShetler go special thanks for the fine cooperation and understanding they and the regional office staff have extended to the Council.

Grateful appreciation is extended to Community Services Committee Directors Charles Harding (South) and Frank White (North) for their cooperation in representing the Council before community agencies and state governmental bodies. They are to be commended for their role in encouraging and developing union counselling courses for union members in Southern and Northern California respectively.

Chairman Ruth Miller and members of the State Council Education Committee must come in for special commendation for their work and advice in behalf of the Council's education campaign planned and geared to the defeat of a probable "right-to-wreck" unions initiative measure in 1958.

In addition we wish to extend our thanks to the Chairmen of the other Council Committees—William McMahan (CWA), Housing; E. J. Franklin (UAW), Civil Rights; Carl Allen (OCAW), Safety and Workmen's Compensation, and Ray Haeckle (USA), Community Services Committee.

And to the affiliated unions and their directors, county councils, joint boards and district councils whose financial and moral support and cooperation have made possible the type of activities contained in this Report, our sincerest thanks and appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

MANUEL DIAS, *President*

JOHN A. DESPOL, *Secretary-Treasurer*

SPECIAL REPORTS:

- **CALIFORNIA AFL-CIO
MERGER NEGOTIATIONS**
- **LABOR & COMMUNITY
OFFENSIVE AGAINST
'WRECK' LEGISLATION
SPURRED BY CALIFORNIA
CIO COPE**

CALIFORNIA AFL-CIO MERGER NEGOTIATIONS

At the time this report is written, renewal of the California AFL-CIO merger negotiations establishing a California AFL-CIO Federation of Labor has been set for October 26, 27 and 28. At this time the merger committees consisting of ten members each of the California Industrial Union Council and the California State Federation of Labor will meet to continue to try to resolve those matters upon which agreement has not been reached for a draft constitution which will accomplish a merger of these two state labor organizations.

Merger negotiations to accomplish a merger of the two state political action organizations of the State CIO and State AFL have not yet begun. The California CIO Council on Political Education has named the same ten-member committee to negotiate this phase of the State AFL-CIO merger. Likewise the California Labor League for Political Education has named the same ten AFL representatives to negotiate the merger on behalf of the California Labor League for Political Education, the political action arm of the California State Federation of Labor. From the beginning the position of the State CIO merger committee has been that negotiations should start on the merger of the California CIO Council on Political Education and the California Labor League for Political Education. Unfortunately, the State AFL committee representing the California Labor League for Political Education has refused even to meet and go over, at least once, the problems of the California merger in establishing a California AFL-CIO COPE.

It is therefore with a feeling of regret that your officers must report to you that the California AFL-CIO merger has not been completed up to this time and that the COPE phase of the merger negotiations has not even started.

Following the New York merger convention of the National AFL-CIO, your officers had expressed the conviction that merger in California could be completed in the first year of the two-year period allocated for state and local mergers. In view of the political and economic importance of California to the rest of the labor movement, to the process of merger in the other states and to the future welfare of the people of the United States, your officers believe that an early merger would have been beneficial not only to the trade union families in California but would have given guidance and inspiration to other state labor organizations in solving the knotty problems of state merger and in

realizing the full benefits of the national AFL-CIO merger.

In line with these beliefs and convictions, and at the request of your officers, the General Board of the California Industrial Union Council designated a ten-member merger committee early in 1956 composed of: Jack Bruhl (OCAW), Sam Eubanks (SFONG), E. A. King (CWA), Ed Shedlock (UWUA), Herbert Wilson (URW), Jerome Posner (ACWA), Robert Clark (USA), Dewitt Stone (UAW), Manuel Dias, President and John Despol, Secretary-Treasurer. At the same time the California CIO Political Action Committee, replaced by the California CIO Council on Political Education, designated the same ten members to negotiate for and to represent California CIO COPE with the members of the California Labor League for Political Education in order to accomplish merger with that organization. Early in 1956 your President and Secretary-Treasurer exchanged correspondence and communications with the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor and the California Labor League for Political Education, expressing the desire of the State CIO for an early merger and suggesting that negotiations begin as soon as mutually convenient.

The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor appointed its merger committee composed of Vice Presidents Max J. Osslo, Butchers; Robert J. O'Hare, Carpenters; Thomas A. Small, Bartenders and Culinary Workers; Jack Goldberger, Newspaper Drivers; Lowell Nelson, Plasterers, Harry Finks, Cannery Workers; Albin J. Gruhn, Laborers; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild; President Thomas J. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers; Secretary-Treasurer C. J. Haggerty, Lathers.

During the merger meetings held in 1956 your merger committee repeatedly requested that a meeting date be agreed upon for the consideration of merger with the California Labor League for Political Education. During the first half of 1956 the position of the State AFL officers was that this question had not yet been taken up and decided by the officers and Executive Council of the California Labor League for Political Education. At one of the meetings held in the fall of 1956 we were informed that the Executive Council of the California Labor League for Political Education had designated a merger committee consisting of the same personnel as that designated for the merger committee representing the California State

Federation of Labor. We were further informed that this committee did not desire to meet and negotiate a merger affecting the California Labor League for Political Education until such time as a merger agreement and a merger of the California Industrial Union Council and the California State Federation of Labor had been consummated.

The first joint meeting of the two committees representing the California Industrial Union Council and the California State Federation of Labor was held on Friday, October 13, 1956, at the Clift Hotel in San Francisco. Since then we have had a total of eight meetings, consisting of a total of fifteen days, in both Northern and Southern California as follows: April 13, 1956, May 9-10, 1956, July 17, 18, 19, 1956, September 24-25, 1956, February 7-8, 1957, May 25, 1957, June 29-30, 1957, October 11, 1957. It should be noted, however, that no meeting was held on June 30 as the spokesman for the State AFL committee indicated their desire to recess in mid-afternoon of June 29 and turn the problem of merger in California over to President Meany. Your State CIO merger committee requested reconsideration of this position and urged that the two committees continue to meet in joint session as often as possible between then and the deadline of December 5, 1957. Subsequently agreement was reached on scheduling the meeting of October 11, 1957.

Aside from the total of joint meetings between the State AFL and State CIO merger committees, your State CIO merger committee has also met for a total of nineteen times for the purpose of considering matters arising out of the joint discussions of the two committees.

Your officers believe that your State CIO merger committee should receive the commendation and appreciation of the State CIO Council and its affiliated unions as well as the heartfelt thanks of your President and Secretary-Treasurer for the great amount of time which has been expended in seeking merger of the two state CIO organizations with the two State AFL organizations. In recognition of the importance of California to the completion of the merger process, the President of the AFL-CIO, George Meany, requested that the joint merger committees meet with him on May 25, 1957, at the Clift Hotel in San Francisco. We are also appreciative of the aid and assistance and effort made by President Meany in helping to resolve our merger problems.

Prior to the meeting with President Meany your CIO committee had made major modifications and revisions of the original CIO proposals on three separate occasions. This was done in the spirit of the merger and in an effort by the committee to meet the points raised on a great many questions by the State AFL committee. After making these three sets of major revisions, your committee again made additional major revisions fol-

lowing the meeting with President Meany in order to meet the suggestions made by President Meany and the points made by the State AFL committee.

From the beginning, the State CIO committee had recommended that the two committees exchange written proposals on each question or point to be considered. This procedure was rejected by the State AFL committee. Finally on June 29 your State CIO committee decided to submit to the State AFL committee a document containing complete provisions for "An Agreement to Merge" based on the June 28 merger decisions of your State CIO committee meeting on that date. On June 29, 1957, the State AFL committee was informed of your committee's decision to give them a written document without waiting for agreement on exchange of a written proposal from their committee.

As a result of this action on the part of your committee, the committee for the State AFL submitted to our State CIO committee on August 7, 1957, a document containing partial provisions for an "Agreement to Merge" as well as a complete document containing provisions for the proposed merger constitution which set forth the precise position of the California State Federation of Labor committee for the first time.

These two documents were submitted in reply to the June 28 draft of the proposed State CIO agreement for the merger of the California State Federation of Labor and the California Industrial Union Council, which was submitted to the State AFL on July 17, 1957.

At the meeting of the merger committees of the California Industrial Union Council and the California State Federation of Labor of October 11, 1957, your committee gave the State AFL committee a draft of a proposed merger constitution which set forth the position of the California Industrial Union Council committee in reply to the draft constitution proposed by the California State Federation of Labor committee. This document was based, in part, on proposals made by the State AFL committee and in part on the June 28, 1957, revised merger proposals of your California Industrial Union Council committee. In addition the State AFL merger committee was given the written draft, revised on June 28, 1957, of the proposed agreement for the merger of the California Labor League for Political Education and the California CIO Council on Political Education. The State AFL committee was also given a proposed constitution for California AFL-CIO COPE. Your committee had decided that it would be unwise to wait any longer for an affirmative decision from the committee representing the California Labor League for Political Education on the question of a mutually convenient meeting date to begin the negotiations on the merger of the California Labor League for Political Education and the California CIO Council on Political Education. It is our hope that by the submission of written proposals to the

State AFL committee on the question of establishing California AFL-CIO COPE that we will receive a similar response from the members of the State AFL committee.

Except for the possibility of a pre-merger convention, this will be the last regular convention of the California Industrial Union Council as it is now constituted. We are therefore submitting a detailed summary report of the present status of the merger negotiations between the State AFL and CIO organizations. The following is a summary of the points of agreement and disagreement in current merger negotiations between the California State Federation of Labor and the California Industrial Union Council and a brief summary of the position taken by your committee to achieve merger of the California CIO Council on Political Education and the California Labor League for Political Education.

It should be noted that your officers are unable to report the position of the AFL committee representing the California Labor League for Political Education because they have taken the position that they will not discuss the COPE phase of the merger until the merger of the California State Federation of Labor and the California Industrial Union Council has been agreed upon. We are therefore unable to report the precise position on any question affecting the establishment of California COPE, AFL-CIO, taken by the State AFL committee. The CIO committee has taken the position that the COPE phase of the merger must be completed and consummated concurrently with the federation phase of the merger. The CIO committee does not regard this as an independent matter which is the view taken by the AFL committee. Instead the CIO committee regards the question of establishing California COPE as an integral and important part of the state AFL-CIO merger.

SUMMARY OF POINTS OF AGREEMENT AND DISAGREEMENT IN THE CALIFORNIA AFL - CIO MERGER NEGOTIATIONS

I. TITLE

The committee has tentatively agreed that the merged organization shall be named "California AFL-CIO Federation of Labor." The position of the CIO committee on this matter was that favorable consideration be given to any name for the merged state organization so long as it was not identical to the name of the existing state central bodies. The proposed name is as close to the name of the present California State Federation of Labor as any other name that any member of either merger committee was able to conceive. In effect the CIO committee was giving recognition to the great pride and traditions wrapped up in the

historic name of the California State Federation of Labor.

II. REVENUES

General agreement has been reached on a \$5.00 affiliation fee for new affiliates. The position of the CIO committee was that either the present \$1.00 affiliation fee of the State AFL or the \$5.00 fee of the State CIO would be acceptable but that the \$5.00 fee would bring in a few more dollars for the merged state organization which at best will be under financed.

Per Capita Tax

Tentative agreement has been reached on a 5¢ per capita tax for the state federation, subject to agreement on the per capita tax for state COPE. Despite the fact that negotiations have not yet begun on the question of California COPE, it is reasonable to assume that the committees will probably agree to a 3¢ per capita tax for State COPE. At the outset the AFL committee made no proposal on per capita tax or any other matter to be included in a merged constitution. The CIO committee urged consideration of the then existing 7¢ per capita tax of the California Industrial Union Council. Reluctantly the CIO committee later reduced its 7¢ per capita tax proposal to a 5¢ one which was accepted by the AFL committee. The AFL committee, up to the time this report was written, has maintained the position that financing of a political action body is an independent matter and therefore should be financed independently of the merged organization.

Funds

General agreement has been reached on dues of \$1.00 per month for central labor bodies.

The revenue provisions for California COPE have not been discussed because of the refusal of the AFL committee to meet. However, the CIO committee has presented in writing its proposal for the revenue to finance California COPE. These provisions include a 3¢ per capita tax and a voluntary dollar membership in California COPE by California AFL-CIO members of affiliated unions. Approximately \$1.00 of this California COPE membership dues would go to the international unions in line with the national dollar drive each year. The balance of the voluntary COPE dues dollars collected each year would be split between the State COPE and local city or county COPEs on a 5-4 ratio basis. Your officers believe that acceptance of this voluntary California COPE membership dues concept will mean the raising of far more voluntary COPE dollars than any of the former AFL and CIO state and local political organizations have been able to raise in the past. In view of the relatively small amount of voluntary COPE dollars received by the state and local central bodies in the past, it can certainly not mean less money; and it may very well increase tenfold

the COPE contributions for federal election campaigns of endorsed candidates.

General agreement has been reached that there should be one General Fund for operating purposes, in which all revenue of the merged federation shall be deposited. The CIO committee, in 1956, proposed the constitutional earmarking of the federation per capita tax by providing that $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per member shall be earmarked for an Education Fund and $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ earmarked for a Public Relations Fund or a total of 1 cent for a Public Relations and Education Fund. The AFL committee at first took no position on this matter until after the CIO proposals were discussed. At that time the AFL committee then proposed the constitutional earmarking of funds providing for $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per capita tax for a Legal Fund and a 1¢ per capita tax for an Organizing Fund. Subsequently the CIO committee proposed that either the funds be earmarked in the constitution or all of the funds be placed in a General Fund with a constitutional provision authorizing the Executive Council, upon recommendation of the executive officers, to budget major functions of the merged federation. At the May 25 meeting with President Meany, called at his request, President Meany recommended that the committees give favorable consideration to having one General Fund and doing away with the existing constitutional earmarking of the per capita tax. Although general agreement has been reached on a single General Fund, no agreement has been reached upon the proposal for a constitutional provision authorizing the Executive Council to budget the major functions and activities of the organization, if and when the officers and Executive Council deem such budgeting necessary for the purpose of giving priority to major activities of the merged federation.

Registration Fees

There is general agreement that no convention registration fee for delegates shall be imposed. The proposal for a convention registration fee was made by the CIO committee as a means of additional revenue to offset partly the heavy cost of state conventions to the merged federation. The AFL committee opposed the CIO practice of registration fees. Therefore, the CIO committee felt that in order to widen the area of agreement the AFL position should be accepted.

Method of Payment

General agreement has been reached that payment of per capita tax should be made by the affiliated local unions with provision that where joint boards (such as in the case of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America) exist, the local unions shall have the right to pay the per capita through their joint board setup, providing the amount paid by each local union is specified.

Suspension of Affiliates

Agreement has been reached that suspension of affiliates shall be at the end of the fourth month after non-payment of per capita tax for three months. This agreement is based on consideration of the fact that some unions that collect their dues by checkoff are always one month late in receiving the portion of the union dues retained by the local union.

Agreement has been reached that those affiliates that fail to pay their full per capita shall be ineligible for affiliation and provision is made that each affiliate is permitted to establish the fact that it is paying full per capita obligations.

Agreement has been reached on a constitutional provision to submit to each convention a list of actual per capita payments by unions, along with legitimate estimates of membership of the affiliates. This present CIO practice has eliminated the problem of token per capita tax payments in the CIO and it is believed that it will have the same effect in the merged federation, recognizing that it will take a period of administrative follow-up to secure full enforcement and adherence to the provision.

III. STRUCTURE

Officers

General agreement has been reached that there shall be an office of Secretary-Treasurer and an office of President of the federation, to be filled initially by designation of the California State Federation of Labor, which will no doubt be C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer and Thomas L. Pitts, President. Disagreement, however, exists in respect to the function of the office of President. The State CIO committee has taken the position that the President should be a full-time, salaried, constitutional officer. The AFL has maintained that the President should be a voluntary unpaid officer. At the present time Brother Pitts is in this category and is also a full-time paid employee of the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, subject to the hiring and firing authority of the Secretary-Treasurer.

From the outset, the AFL committee has consistently maintained that there should be only one fully paid, constitutionally elected officer, namely, the Secretary-Treasurer of the merged federation. If this position were accepted, this would mean that the merger had reduced the number of full-time paid constitutional officers from three to one. As the delegates to the State CIO convention are aware, our Council has a full-time President and a full-time Secretary-Treasurer, who, together with the full-time executive officer of the State AFL, make up the total of three fully paid officers of the two state central labor bodies.

From the outset the CIO committee has agreed that the Secretary-Treasurer of the merged organization should be the chief executive officer of the merged organization. It has also taken the position that the merged organization should have four full-time constitutionally elected officers with defined constitutional duties. The CIO proposal provides for a President, a General Vice President, an Administrative Vice President and a Secretary-Treasurer as the four full-time officers. The CIO proposed that the constitution provide that the General Vice President and the Administrative Vice President be subject to the supervision of the Secretary-Treasurer, acting in his capacity as the chief executive officer. The CIO committee proposed that the General Vice President be given the constitutional duties of securing affiliation of all local unions to the state federation and developing support from local unions, departmental and district organizations of unions, and international unions for the programs of the federation. Subject to the direction of the Secretary-Treasurer, the General Vice President is also to perform such other duties as the Executive Council may assign. The CIO committee proposed that the Administrative Vice President shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary-Treasurer and shall be given the constitutional duties of administering the program and activities of the education and public relations departments, including the responsibility of research and preparation of material necessary to the administration of the departments so that each department may achieve its assigned objectives.

The CIO committee proposed that initially the General Vice President and the Administrative Vice President shall come from former CIO unions. This restriction is not to apply at any subsequent election.

It should be pointed out that in connection with this proposal, the State CIO has been successful in achieving and maintaining affiliation of approximately 90% of its full potential. In the case of the State AFL there are over a half-million unaffiliated members and in the case of the California Labor League for Political Education, approximately 1,000,000 members are not affiliated, through their local unions, with this organization. It is clear that the task of achieving a maximum affiliation to the merged federation will be a monumental one for some years to come, to say nothing of the always existing problem of maintaining affiliation. The CIO committee has pointed out that the CIO emphasis on education, leadership training, community services, and public relations has paid dividends in the form of electing more liberals to legislative office and has helped make possible the legislative achievements of California labor properly emphasized by the State AFL committee. The AFL committee has justly pointed with pride to its legislative achievements. The basic

viewpoint of the CIO committee has been that the merger should continue the respective merits of both organizations combined into one. The CIO committee believes that it would be a mistake not to provide for constitutional assurance of continued functions in the field of public relations, labor education and political action.

The AFL committee on the other hand has proposed in the past year that the present State CIO President and Secretary-Treasurer should be given jobs as staff employees of the Secretary-Treasurer of the merged organization. The AFL committee apparently desires only committee recognition of the important functions of education, public relations, political action, and proposes no definite constitutional responsibility for the great problem of securing and maintaining the complete affiliation of local unions with the merged state federation. The CIO committee has taken the position that offering paid jobs to the two CIO officers provides no solution to meeting the problems of the merged federation in the future. The CIO spokesmen have pointed out that it would be a step backward to reduce the number of three elected constitutionally paid officers to one. Further, the rising attack against labor, with all of its ramifications, will provide plenty for the four constitutional officers to do in carrying out the federation's programs even if they were to work seven days a week. Your officers are of the opinion that the AFL committee has not yet given recognition in the negotiations to the many great contributions made by CIO to the labor movement and to America in the past twenty years. It is our hope that continued negotiations will bring about a realization of this fact by the AFL committee. The CIO committee has characterized the position taken by the AFL committee as the position of "absorption" not "merger."

President Meany has referred to the one-man executive concept of big labor organizations as "the old European system." This may be its historical origin; it is nevertheless a necessity for all small labor organizations that cannot afford more than one full-time salaried officer. But in all large labor organizations it is obvious that more than one full-time executive officer is both a practice and a necessity. In the case of California, four officers of the two state labor organizations are being paid full-time salaries at the present time, even though in the case of the State AFL President it is not provided in their constitution. The CIO committee believes that because the two organizations can now financially afford the four salaries involved, then certainly the merged federation should also be able to afford the four salaries; and in view of the prospects for a higher degree of affiliation in the merged federation than now exists, it should not be a financial problem.

Executive Body

Agreement has been reached that there shall be an "Executive Council" consisting of the President and Secretary-Treasurer and Vice Presidents, but no agreement has been reached on the number and kind of vice presidents. The CIO has proposed that initially twenty-four or more vice presidents come from the State Federation of Labor affiliates and that seven vice presidents initially come from the CIO affiliates, in addition to the two Executive Vice Presidents with constitutional duties. The AFL has proposed that 24 vice presidents come initially from the State Federation of Labor affiliates and nine vice presidents come initially from the CIO affiliates, eliminating the CIO proposal of two Executive Vice Presidents with constitutional duties.

The AFL committee originally proposed that the nine CIO vice presidents be assigned to districts the same as the AFL vice presidents. At the present time the AFL vice presidents are assigned to 15 districts in California. What the basis is for dividing the state into fifteen districts has not been made clear except that it is a historical fact in the history of the California State Federation of Labor.

The CIO committee has agreed with the AFL committee that the twenty-four initial vice presidents coming from former AFL unions shall be nominated on the basis of the fifteen geographic districts now existing in the State AFL constitution and the seven or nine vice presidents coming from the former CIO unions shall be nominated on an "at-large" basis with the proviso that in subsequent elections none of those seven vice presidents nominated and elected on an "at-large" basis shall come from a union which is represented by a vice president nominated and elected by the geographic fifteen district method. This proviso will at least assure a spread in the leadership base of the Executive Council structure of the merged federation.

There is agreement that the "Executive Council" shall be the primary executive body between conventions of the merged federation. However, the CIO committee has taken the position that there shall be a "General Board" with certain limited and specified functions.

General Board

The CIO committee has proposed, in addition to the executive body, known as the Executive Council which shall handle most executive policy and administrative problems between conventions, that there shall also be established in the merged federation constitution a "General Board." The General Board shall provide for representation from every union affiliated with

the merged federation. The General Board members shall be nominated by a caucus of the delegates of local unions affiliated with the same international or national union. The convention shall have the right to elect or reject such nominee. In addition to the General Board members, representing each affiliated union, the members of the Executive Council shall also be members of the General Board. Thus the General Board will provide a broad base of representation of every union in California and will help insure the implementation of the federation's program by providing an important connecting link between the executive officers of the federation and the affiliated local unions of each national and international union. The CIO committee originally proposed that the General Board shall have general policy authority between conventions. At the meeting with President Meany on May 25, he expressed the view that the General Board idea had primarily public relations value. The CIO committee therefore has substantially modified its original proposal providing that the General Board shall be constitutionally authorized to handle, primarily, public relations functions plus such policy matters as the Executive Council or the executive officers shall refer to the General Board. These public relations functions of the General Board include (a) making recommendations and submitting general policy resolutions to the state convention; (b) the approval of convention committees appointed by the President; (c) the filling of any vacancy in any office of the federation between conventions; (d) making a recommendation to the convention on action taken by the Executive Council recommending the suspension or other disciplinary action of any officer of the federation for violation of the constitution. The General Board shall meet at least once a year including the meeting prior to the biennial convention and on a roll call vote the General Board members may cast a full per capita affiliation of the affiliated unions each Board member represents. The General Board concept is a practice that the CIO has had for the past twenty years. The CIO committee believes that this concept should be retained in order to continue effective contact with the affiliated unions for the purpose of implementing the federation's program and in order to provide a thorough pre-convention discussion by all the key state AFL-CIO leadership on the problems, policies and programs coming before the convention. It has been the experience of CIO that this procedure helps insure a full democratic discussion at a state convention and provides every union, with an important problem or problems, the opportunity to take these problems up with the executive officers and members of the Executive Council, prior to the convention, through the General Board member representing said union.

The AFL committee, through its spokesmen, has

taken the position that there is no need for a General Board and that all executive functions must be exercised through the office of a single executive officer.

CALIFORNIA COPE OFFICERS, STRUCTURE AND EXECUTIVE BODY

The CIO committee has proposed that the officers of the State federation shall also be the officers of California COPE except that their constitutional duties as officers of COPE shall be defined in the California COPE constitution. In each case the duties shall be similar to those described in the federation constitution except that the Administrative Vice President of the federation shall function as the Director of California COPE, acting in the capacity of the administrative officer of California COPE, subject to the direction and supervision of the Secretary-Treasurer of California COPE. The CIO committee has proposed that the Executive Council of the federation shall also be the Executive Council of California COPE with similar powers and duties. The CIO committee has proposed that the General Board members of the federation shall also be members of the General Board of California COPE and in addition the following shall also be members of the General Board of California COPE: (1) a representative from each central labor council and from each county or city COPE; (2) the top international representative in California of each international union having local unions affiliated with California COPE; (3) the California COPE representatives of international unions; (4) the principal officers of each regional, district or sub-district or state organization of unions affiliated with California COPE; (5) the representative of AFL-CIO COPE having jurisdiction over California COPE; (6) the AFL-CIO Regional Director and Assistant Regional Director. In short, the General Board of California COPE would bring together the General Board of the State federation and the key COPE officers of each affiliated union and the key officer of each central labor council and the key officer of each county or city COPE and the AFL-CIO Regional Directors and National COPE representative. In effect, the General Board would be composed of the top state labor leadership involved in COPE programs and problems. As in the case of the General Board of the federation, the General Board of California COPE would meet prior to the State COPE convention for the purpose of making recommendations to the convention for the endorsement of candidates and for the transaction of such other business as necessary to insure the proper organization and conduct of the convention. The CIO committee's proposal provides that the city or county COPEs shall have exclusive rights in recommending to the General Board for submission to the convention, the endorsement of candidates for those congressional and

state legislative districts falling within the jurisdiction of the local COPE providing that by a two-thirds vote the membership of the General Board may submit to the convention a recommendation other than that made by the local COPE. In respect to candidates for statewide offices, the General Board by a 60% vote of its members may submit recommendations to the convention on candidates to be endorsed by the convention.

In effect the CIO committee has accepted the State AFL concept for a separate organization for COPE. To demonstrate its good faith, the CIO committee, as the delegates know, recommended at the last State CIO convention that the CIO Political Action Committee's approach to political action be eliminated and the State AFL idea of a separate organization be accepted. As a result, California CIO COPE was created last year as a separate political action organization based on the organizational premise of the State AFL.

The precise position of the State AFL in respect to the establishment of California COPE is not known because of the refusal of the State AFL committee to state its position.

Departments

No agreement has been reached on the establishment of staff departments for the merged federation as proposed by the CIO committee and opposed by the AFL committee. The CIO committee has proposed a minimum of three staff departments, namely, a Legislative Department, a Public Relations Department and an Education Department. There is no doubt need for additional staff departments in the merged federation but the CIO committee has refrained from proposing any additional ones because of the difficulty of securing agreement on a minimum number of essential staff departments. It should be noted in the case of the New York State CIO that the New York State CIO merger committee has proposed six departments, including collective bargaining, civil rights, community services and organizing. The position of the AFL committee is that there is no need for staff departments and that standing committees can perform the function of staff departments. The CIO committee believes there is an important difference between standing committee functions and permanent staff functions; that staff departments and standing committees complement each other and are not a substitute one for the other.

Standing Committees

The original position of the AFL committee was that committees should be established as needed by the Secretary-Treasurer as chief executive officer. Later the AFL committee proposed standing committees to be established by the constitution. The CIO committee has accepted part of the AFL committee's proposal.

Agreement has been reached for standing committees on housing, legislation, safety and occupational health, and civil rights. The AFL committee has proposed a combination Public Relations and Community Services Committee. The CIO committee has proposed that the Community Services Committee be a separate and distinct committee which has a specific community services program to carry out. The CIO committee has taken the position that the public relations functions of the federation should not be limited to nor tied together with the function of the Community Services Committee. The CIO committee also proposed a Committee on International Affairs to implement and supplement the national program of the AFL-CIO on international affairs. The AFL committee has taken the position that this is a matter to be handled solely by the national body. The CIO committee has pointed out that the same position could be taken in respect to federal legislation, to the federal aspect of civil rights, to the federal aspect of housing. To take such a position would, in the belief of your officers, mean that the merged federation would fail to meet its responsibility to support and implement the national AFL-CIO programs in each of these fields, whether it be domestic legislation, international affairs or any other major field of activity which requires state and local implementation by AFL-CIO organizations in California.

IV. CONVENTIONS

Frequency

No agreement has been reached on the frequency of conventions. The AFL committee has proposed annual conventions. The CIO committee originally proposed annual conventions for the first three years with a proviso for an automatic switchover to biennial conventions thereafter. At the meeting with President Meany, he suggested biennial conventions. The CIO committee accepted this suggestion and proposed that the AFL committee also accept it. In regard to conventions of State COPE, the CIO position has been that State COPE conventions should be called prior to the primary in the even numbered year, i.e., on a biennial basis. The AFL committee has not made its position known on this question of COPE but it is reasonable to assume that they desire two State COPE conventions in the even numbered year—namely, a convention prior to the primary election and another convention prior to the general election. The State CIO committee believes that in most election years it will not be necessary to have a State COPE convention twice in the same year but rather a meeting of the General Board should suffice in order to act on recommendations for endorsement in the legislative districts where the AFL-CIO endorsed candidate lost out in the pri-

mary. Past experience indicates that this occurs only in a relatively few legislative districts at best. The State CIO committee agrees that a State COPE convention can be called prior to the general election if the General Board and the officers deem it necessary because of the results in the primary election in June. The practical effect of the State AFL committee's position is to require three State AFL-CIO conventions of local union delegates in the even-numbered year—which are the election years. The CIO committee believes that neither the local unions nor the State AFL-CIO organizations should have to allocate relatively large expenditures for convention expense three times in the same year. By providing for a state federation convention every two years and a State COPE convention every two years in the respective constitutions of State COPE and the state federation, local unions would have no greater expense than that required under the former CIO practice of having one state labor organization with annual conventions. It should be noted that both the AFL-CIO and most international unions do not meet in convention more often than every two years or longer.

Representation

Partial agreement has been reached with respect to representation at convention. It is agreed that there should be two delegates for the first 500 members plus a delegate for the next 250 and an additional delegate for each additional 500 members or major fraction thereof, to the unspecified and unagreed upon maximum number of delegates. The AFL committee has proposed that local unions shall be restricted to a maximum number of eight delegates. The CIO committee has proposed a maximum limit of twenty delegates.

Agreement has been reached on the representation of local central labor bodies by providing them with two delegates.

Another minor point of disagreement is over a CIO proposal to permit three or less affiliated locals in the same international union to combine and elect the same delegate to the state convention. The maximum voting strength of such a delegate is limited under the CIO proposal to not more than a per capita voting strength of 1200. The CIO reason for permitting small local unions to combine and agree on the same delegate is to help insure representation from a very small affiliated local union that otherwise may not be able to afford to send a delegate to the state convention. The AFL committee has opposed this proposal maintaining this would encourage the solicitation of votes by delegates to the convention. The CIO committee has replied that it is the local union that must determine who its delegate will be under this proposal to insure participation by the very small local unions.

Agreement has been reached with respect to permitting members of the Executive Council to participate in the convention with voice and one vote by virtue of the office held, and to run for their incumbent offices without being a delegate from the affiliated organization. The CIO committee has accepted this current AFL practice. The AFL committee has been unwilling to accept the current CIO practice of permitting members of the General Board to participate also in the convention with voice and one vote by virtue of the office held, partly because the AFL committee has opposed the "General Board" concept. The AFL committee has proposed that a delegate must be a member of the local union that has elected him as a delegate. The CIO committee recognizes that this is the general practice of most local unions but the CIO committee also recognizes that a handful of local unions, including some of the UAW and USA local unions, has occasionally elected as delegates individuals who are members of the same international union but who are members of another local union of that same international. In the case of the UAW this occurs because the constitution of the UAW does not permit a staff representative of UAW to transfer his original membership from an Eastern UAW local union to the California UAW local union he is now servicing and may have been servicing for the past ten years. The CIO committee does not believe that local unions should be restricted in their freedom of choice as to who their delegate or delegates shall be except for the general requirement that a delegate must be a member of the same union.

Convention Rules

General agreement has been reached that a constitutional provision should be inserted requiring compliance with the AFL-CIO Rules Governing State Central Bodies and Codes of Ethical Practices, adopted pursuant to the AFL-CIO constitution. However, the language proposed by the State AFL committee does not make it clear that the State Federation accepts and incorporates into its rules the Ethical Practices Codes of the AFL-CIO. Your officers believe that no real difference of opinion exists and the question is simply a matter of providing language accurately to cover the point. Agreement has been reached with respect to the preliminary roll call of delegates, with the CIO accepting the existing practice of the State AFL for conventions, other than the merger convention.

Agreement has been reached that in reporting per capita payments to the convention, the Secretary-Treasurer shall show in one column the actual average per capita tax paid and in an adjoining column the approximate membership of each affiliate, with broad protective language to protect the affiliates and the

Secretary insofar as the assumption of full membership is concerned. The CIO committee believes that this agreed upon administrative device will be of real help in eliminating the practice of token affiliation now existing in the State Federation of Labor and the California Labor League for Political Education.

Agreement has been reached that the rules of previous conventions shall govern the opening of a convention until new rules are adopted, but not in the case of the initial merger convention. The State CIO committee has accepted this AFL proposal, but no agreement exists as to what the rules shall be. The joint AFL-CIO merger committee has not yet discussed any proposed convention rules. The CIO committee has accepted the AFL proposal on the deadline for submission of resolutions to the convention and the manner of handling late resolutions. The AFL committee originally proposed that any one delegate could prevent the handling of a late resolution. The CIO committee objected to this proposal and made a counter proposal. The AFL committee then modified its position and made another proposal on the handling of late resolutions which has been accepted by the CIO committee. Agreement does not exist on the requirements for valid submission of a resolution. The CIO counter proposal, rejected by the State AFL, was based on a recommendation of President Meany for handling late resolutions. However, the CIO committee believes that the modified AFL proposal, which CIO accepted, is a very reasonable and practical proposal. It requires that a delegate must ask for acceptance of a resolution reported as a late resolution and the convention shall have the right to reject or accept by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

With respect to other areas of disagreement, the CIO adheres to the position that resolutions are valid if signed by the appropriate officer of the submitting union or the delegate to the convention, whereas the AFL committee believes that a valid resolution should contain both the seal and the proper signature of the principal officer of the affiliate.

General agreement has been reached on when convention actions shall take effect. The original CIO position on effective time of convention actions and the effective date of constitutional amendments was just the opposite of that proposed by the AFL. The CIO in another effort to widen the area of merger agreement has accepted the AFL position on the main questions involved. Partial agreement has been reached on provisions for determination of election of officers at conventions, but, of course, no agreement has been reached on provisions for determination of election of the offices of General Vice President, Administrative Vice President and General Board member.

Roll Call Provisions

No agreement has been reached on the number of delegates needed to obtain a roll call vote. The AFL committee originally proposed that a show of hands of twenty-five delegates out of a possible 2000 to 2500 delegates should be the only requirement for a roll call vote. The AFL committee has now modified its position to provide that it should require 100 delegates on a show of hands to require a roll call vote. The CIO committee has maintained the position that the consent of twenty percent of the delegates present, in a show of hands, should be required for a roll call. No agreement has been reached either with respect to the method of taking roll call votes. The CIO committee has proposed that, prior to a roll call, delegates from local unions of the same international shall be allowed to caucus and determine their per capita vote on the question and to have a spokesman for the delegation announce and cast the division of per capita vote of the entire delegation, but also providing that any local union delegation may cast its vote separately and also providing that any individual delegate may demand and receive a roll call of the individual delegates from his local union. The AFL committee, on the other hand, proposes that delegates from an affiliated local can have one individual in that delegation cast the votes of the entire delegation of the local, and that on demand each delegate may cast his pro rata vote. The CIO committee has proposed that the roll be called alphabetically by international unions. The AFL committee has proposed that the roll be called alphabetically by cities in the State of California.

Convention Committees

Disagreements still exist in a number of areas in respect to convention committees. While the AFL committee has not been willing to accept the CIO position that all convention committee appointments shall be subject to the approval of the General Board and the convention, it has receded from the AFL practice of giving the President full authority to appoint committees and denying the right of the convention to approve such committee appointments. The AFL committee states that it has accepted the "imposition" of the National AFL-CIO constitutional requirement that appointments be approved by the convention and also be made in consultation with the Executive Council. The AFL and CIO committees have compromised their differences on the minimum number of committee members and agreed on a minimum of fifteen members for each convention committee. The CIO practice has been to have twenty-five to thirty members on the more important committees whereas the AFL practice has been to require a minimum of five members on a con-

vention committee. Agreement also exists on the names of the convention committees. Both committees have agreed to drop those convention committees that were felt not to be important as standing convention committees.

General agreement exists on the advance appointment of committees prior to the opening day of the convention.

Time and Location

No agreement has been reached on the procedure for determining the time and location of conventions. The CIO committee has accepted the AFL position that the Executive Council should have the authority to change the time and place of the convention for good cause. The AFL committee takes the position that the place of convention should be primarily selected by the previous convention and the time set by a constitutional provision which can only be changed by a two-thirds vote—making it a very inflexible provision for the time of conventions. The CIO committee has proposed that the constitution shall provide that the convention be held in the last quarter of the calendar year and that the exact date shall be set by the Executive Council.

STATE COPE CONVENTION REPRESENTATION, RULES, ROLL CALL PROVISIONS, CONVENTION COMMITTEES AND TIME AND LOCATION OF CONVENTIONS

As stated several times elsewhere in this report, the precise position of the State AFL on the question of COPE is not known. It is clear, however, that certain problems exist. For example, the present constitution of the California Labor League for Political Education provides that the affiliated local unions be restricted to only one delegate for state conventions. Another AFL provision provides that the Secretary-Treasurer shall have the absolute power to determine whether or not a resolution submitted by a local union is proper to submit to the convention.

In written proposals the CIO committee has proposed provisions for representation, convention rules, roll call provisions and convention committees similar, and in most instances, exactly the same as those indicated here for the convention of the state federation of labor. If disagreement exists on the question of time and location of State COPE conventions, it is reasonable to assume that it is the same kind of difference as exists in respect to the same questions involving the state federation of labor.

There also exists the problem of the freedom of affiliation with State COPE, namely, whether a local union deciding to affiliate with the State AFL-CIO

is automatically affiliated with both the State Federation and State COPE or whether it must make separate decisions to affiliate with either the State Federation or State COPE. In the case of California CIO COPE, approximately 90% of the total membership of the former CIO unions are now affiliated. In the case of the former AFL unions, it is believed that less than 25% of the potential of affiliated membership of the California Labor League for Political Education are affiliated. This no doubt will pose a very great problem which the AFL-CIO committees will have to resolve if and when the AFL committee agrees to negotiate on the question of COPE.

V. EFFECTIVE DATE OF MERGER

The two committees have agreed that this point on the effective date of the merger should be postponed until complete progress has been achieved in settling other important, outstanding points of disagreement. The CIO committee has taken a firm and unalterable position that the completion and approval of a merger agreement and constitution establishing California COPE must be concurrent with and simultaneous to the completion and approval of a merger agreement and constitution establishing the California AFL-CIO Federation of Labor. The AFL committee states in its Secretary's report that "it holds to the position that since a political action body would be a creature of the merged federation, it should merge immediately after agreement has been reached on the merger of the parent body." This statement can be read both ways. It can mean that COPE negotiations shall not begin until after the California Industrial Union Council is out of existence and has been merged with the California State Federation of Labor. Or, it can mean that negotiations on COPE will begin after agreement has been reached on written drafts of the merger agreement and constitution of the merged federation but prior to the submission to the Executive Council of the State AFL and the state convention of the State AFL. In response to point blank questions on this vital point of procedure on the extremely important question of COPE and political action, the spokesman for the AFL committee has refused, to date, to clarify the meaning of their position on procedure. Your officers can only conclude that the AFL committee desires to leave itself in a flexible position on this question. We do not want to believe that the AFL committee would prevent the California AFL-CIO merger from occurring because of their year-and-a-half old position of refusing to negotiate on COPE. We choose to believe that they are acting in good faith and simply have different ideas on orderly procedure than the CIO committee.

VI. INITIAL CONVENTION

Both committees have postponed specific discussion

of this item pending disposal of other problems. The undiscussed submissions of both proposed merger agreements indicate considerable difference of opinion in that the CIO committee believes that pre-convention arrangements should be jointly worked out by the State AFL and State CIO. While the AFL position would transfer almost complete authority for the initial convention into the hands of the President of the California State Federation of Labor and the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, the CIO procedure provides that such transfer of authority shall occur at the time the merger convention has adopted the merger constitution and the officers of the merged federation and California COPE have been nominated and elected. A problem also exists on determining the voting strength and number of accredited delegates at the merger convention. The CIO committee believes that both the State CIO and State AFL should act in the spirit of the merger and accept each other in good faith as was done at the pre-merger conventions of the national AFL and national CIO and the national merger convention of the AFL-CIO.

VII. INITIAL REVENUES – Funds and Properties

Both groups have agreed to postpone discussion on this matter until a later date pending settlement of other differences.

VIII. COMMUNITY SERVICES

Representation

Insofar as this function is concerned, the CIO has accepted the AFL proposal for a constitutional provision establishing a standing committee on community services but disagrees with the AFL proposal to provide that such a committee also act as a public relations committee. The CIO committee believes that the field of public relations covers many more questions than simply the vital and specific program of AFL-CIO community services activities. Agreement exists not to disturb private employment of individuals already involved in community services activities.

IX. LEGAL REPRESENTATION

There has been no serious discussion of this question, although the AFL committee has taken the position that employment of attorneys should be a power vested with the chief executive officer, namely, the Secretary-Treasurer. The CIO committee understands the merit of this proposal but has specifically proposed, as a practical matter, that the present AFL counsel be retained as "General Counsel" of the merged organization on a retainer basis and that the two CIO counsels

be retained as "Special Counsels" without any provision for retainer for "Special Counsels."

X. PERSONNEL AND STAFF IN THE MERGED ORGANIZATION

Discussions on this question have been only preliminary although differences in opinion between the two organizations probably exist. The AFL committee has proposed that the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the California Industrial Union Council should be hired by the Secretary-Treasurer of the merged organization as assistants to the Secretary. The CIO position calls for constitutional executive positions for the two officers in question in order to give constitutional assurance of the continuation of important state labor activities and programs for the years ahead and to provide initial representation from the former CIO unions for the first term of office. The CIO has also urged complete integration of the staff of both organizations. The AFL committee has agreed that the CIO's present Research Director "be employed by the merged organization in an appropriate position consistent with her skills without any deduction in pay, but with respect to the remaining CIO employees, the AFL committee agrees to integrate them wherever practical consistent with their competency and ability" — whatever that means! The national AFL-CIO merger provided for the integration of all employees of both organizations. The CIO committee believes it is in the spirit of the merger that the same policy be followed in the California AFL-CIO merger.

XI. METHOD OF MERGER

There has been no discussion on this question. But it is believed that agreement exists on the CIO procedure to have both the merger agreement and the draft constitution approved by the executive bodies of the California Industrial Union Council and the California State Federation of Labor and the conventions of each of these organizations. It is also the position of the CIO that the merger agreement and draft constitution for California COPE shall be approved concurrently with the federation merger agreements by the executive bodies and the state conventions of the California CIO Council on Political Education and the California Labor League for Political Education. It is reasonable to assume that the State AFL committee does not agree with this latter procedure. This particular disagreement could, of course, hold up the entire merger making it necessary for President Meany and the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO to take action to effect merger in California.

XII. PRINCIPLES OF MERGER

Here again there has been too little discussion of

these matters. In the report of the Secretary of the AFL committee, it is stated on this question that "the written submissions on the questions by the CIO committee appear acceptable to the AFL group if reduced to more specific provisions, on the terms that the concept of 'principles' does not encompass the *minute details* proposed by the CIO group for the IMPLEMENTATION of principles generally acceptable to both organizations."

Here we come to the heart of the merger — to the priority question of what kind of a California labor movement are we building. The CIO has proposed certain principles of merger.

Generally speaking the CIO proposal implements the principles of merger established by the national AFL-CIO upon the adoption of the merged AFL-CIO constitution in 1955.

In respect to the establishment of a merged federation, the CIO committee has proposed that the principles of affiliation eligibility shall provide: (1) "Any organization whose officers are controlled or dominated by any corrupt influences, or any organization which is controlled or dominated by any corrupt influences shall be denied affiliation with this Federation. (2) No organization otherwise eligible to affiliate with the Federation is eligible for affiliation if it shall have in its constitution and/or by-laws or in the constitution and/or by-laws of its national or international union affiliate a discriminatory clause precluding union membership in said organization because of race, creed, color, or national origin, subject to the following provisions: (a) In all cases where eligible organizations have a discriminatory clause in either constitution or by-laws, or both, and a discriminatory clause as defined in paragraph (b) hereof is not contained in the affiliate national or international union constitution, affiliation with the state labor federation shall be maintained only if the following action is taken by said organization: (1) Such organization shall be given until January 1, 1961, in which to amend its constitution and/or by-laws, deleting the provisions in which union membership is discriminatorily restricted on the basis of race, creed, color or national origin. If at the end of said period said discriminatory clause is not deleted from the constitution and/or by-laws, the said organization shall cease to be eligible for affiliation with the federation, until such time as said organization deletes the discriminatory clause from its constitution and/or by-laws. (b) In the event that the national or international union of an organization affiliated with the Federation has a discriminatory clause in its constitution (1) providing that said provisions be incorporated in the constitution and/or by-laws of its affiliated bodies or (2) preventing its affiliates from accepting union membership from certain racial, religious or ethnic groups although not set forth in the local organ-

ization's constitution, then the following action must be taken by the local organization in order to remain affiliated with the federation: (1) Said organization shall be given until January 1, 1961, to adopt for submission to its national or international union conventions a constitutional amendment resolution urging the constitutional convention of the national or international union of said organization to delete said discriminatory provisions from the national or international union constitution. (2) If the national or international convention of the organization involved has not accepted the initial request, the local organization shall continue to submit to subsequent national or international constitutional conventions a resolution calling for the deletion of discriminatory provisions in the constitution of the national or international union. (3) In each instance where the affiliated organization has taken action by resolution to comply with the provisions of this section [Section (b)], a certified copy of said resolution shall be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation. Those organizations coming under the situation described in Section (b) that do not comply with the provisions set forth therein shall cease to be eligible for affiliation with the Federation until such time that they take action in line with the procedure set forth."

The CIO committee has made the same proposal on an eligibility requirement for affiliation to California COPE, AFL-CIO. As we understand the position of the AFL merger committee and its spokesman, they are in accord with these principles but do not want them as affiliation eligibility requirements. They maintain that these eligibility affiliation requirements would not be approved by President Meany. The CIO committee believes that President Meany would approve and has proposed that the State CIO and State AFL committees jointly submit these IMPLEMENTATIONS of AFL-CIO principles to President Meany for his approval. The CIO committee is prepared to give favorable consideration to any recommendation by President Meany on these specific principles which are referred to in the State AFL Officers Report as "minute details." The CIO committee believes that these so-called "minute details" are matters of vital importance in building the kind of state labor organization that can achieve its maximum strength and firmly resolve, in a constructive fashion, the current and future problems of the labor movement, including the rising attack by reactionary anti-labor elements in California.

Agreement has not yet been reached on the principle that "both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of union organization." The CIO committee finds it difficult to understand why the AFL committee has not been able to accept this language in view of the fact that this is the exact same language set forth in the principles pro-

vided in the AFL-CIO constitution. The AFL committee has drafted language that simply says "giving recognition to the appropriateness of both craft and industrial unions." In the judgment of the CIO this is not just a difference of language but a question of giving clear-cut and unmistakable recognition that both craft and industrial unions are "equal and necessary" as methods of union organization.

Agreement has not been reached on other principles proposed by CIO, namely, "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." Nor has agreement been reached on the CIO proposed principle "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." Spokesmen for the AFL committee take the position that these are principles that apply to the national organization and that the state labor organization need not incorporate them into the state constitution nor implement the program of the national AFL-CIO on these principles except when specifically requested to do so by the national AFL-CIO. The State CIO committee takes the position that the state labor organization has an obligation to give aid and assistance in implementing these national AFL-CIO principles through implementing programs of the state federation, starting with incorporating these principles into the state constitution.

The position of the AFL committee on the principles for State COPE is still not known. The CIO committee has proposed again that the National COPE principles be incorporated and implemented in the State COPE constitution with specific provision that the merged State COPE "establish and maintain relations with other groups, organizations and individuals with the same or similar objectives as California COPE, AFL-CIO; whenever possible, work within the framework of the traditional two-party system, organizing the labor and progressive forces within each party who are actively devoted to constructive programs, policies, and goals beneficial to the community on a local, state and national basis."

The CIO committee has also proposed that two of the principles and objectives of State COPE are to: (a) raise funds for political campaigns and political education purposes and (b) have exclusive authority to pass upon state ballot propositions.

All pertinent documents of merger negotiations to date, including the State CIO's proposed agreement for the merger and the "proposed merger constitution in addition to the above-mentioned summary of points of agreement and disagreement etc.," have been forwarded to President George Meany. The State AFL

committee has indicated that it has also forwarded to President Meany its drafts of proposed merger agreement and proposed constitution. The next meeting of the merger committees representing the two state organizations will be held at the Clift Hotel on October 26, 27 and 28, 1957.

Because the report of the officer of the State AFL committee differs, and in certain respects states differently certain questions in dispute in reporting the progress of the merger and existing disagreements, your officers are herewith also submitting the State AFL

Secretary's report. We believe the delegates to our Eighth Annual Convention should have both reports in fairness to Secretary Haggerty and so that they will clearly understand the differences existing in the disagreements between the two merger committees.

Respectfully submitted,

Manuel Dias—President

John A. Despol—Secretary-Treasurer

MERGER REPORT OF CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Source: Reports of Officers to
Fifty-Fifth Convention, Oakland, 1957

Merger Negotiations

It is with deep and keen regret that your secretary reports to this convention the failure of the joint merger committees of the California State Federation of Labor and the California Industrial Union Council to complete a merger up to this time.

As secretary of this Federation, I had fondly and sincerely hoped that this Federation (one of the largest in this country) and the California Industrial Union Council would be the first state organizations to complete a merger. In line with this desire and hope, and at the request of your secretary, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor appointed its merger committee on January 26, 1956, composed of: Vice Presidents Max J. Osslo, Butchers; Robert J. O'Hare, Carpenters; Thomas A. Small, Bartenders and Culinary Workers; Jack Goldberger, Newspaper Drivers; Lowell Nelson, Plasterers; Harry Finks, Cannery Workers; Albin J. Gruhn, Laborers; Pat Somers, Screen Actors Guild; President Thomas J. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers; Secretary C. J. Haggerty, Lathers.

On February 8, 1956, your secretary communicated in writing to President Manuel Dias and Secretary John Despol of the California Industrial Union Council, informing them of the appointment of the State Federation of Labor merger committee and its desire to hold an early meeting.

On March 6, 1956, your secretary was informed by both above-mentioned officers of the California Industrial Union Council that its executive board had appointed its committee, composed of: Jack Bruhl, Oil Workers; Al King, Communication Workers; Edward Shedlock, Utility Workers; Herbert Wilson, Rubber Workers; Sam Eubanks, Newspaper Guild; Robert Clark, Steel Workers; DeWitt

Stone, Auto Workers; President Manuel Dias, Auto Workers; Secretary-Treasurer John Despol, Steel Workers. (Later additions as replacements consisted of Jerry Conway, Steel Workers; Arnold Callan, Auto Workers; and Jerry Posner, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.)

Following the appointment of this committee by the California Industrial Union Council, a joint meeting was held by these two committees on Friday, April 13, 1956, at the Clift Hotel in San Francisco.

Since and including this April 13, 1956, date the joint merger committees have held seven meetings, consisting of a total of 12 days, in both northern and southern California, as follows: April 13, 1956; May 9 and 10, 1956; July 17, 18 and 19, 1956; September 24 and 25, 1956; February 7 and 8, 1957; May 25, 1957; June 29, 1957.

In addition to the joint meetings held by the merger committees representing both state organizations, the committee of the California State Federation of Labor has also met a total of seven times for the purpose of considering matters arising out of the joint discussions of the two committees.

While our efforts to obtain a merger of our two organizations have met with failure to date, this committee is deserving of the grateful thanks of the Federation as well as of your secretary for the great amount of time and effort it has expended in attempting to obtain a merger of the two state organizations.

We are also grateful to the President of the AFL-CIO, George Meany, for the time and effort he put forth during the full day he spent with the joint committees on May 25, 1957, at the Clift Hotel in San Francisco.

While many concessions have been made in the numerous hours and days of discus-

sion, at the last meeting of the joint committees on June 29, 1957, at the Clift Hotel, it appeared to your committee that no change had been obtained in many important and fundamental points and issues, and it was therefore decided by both committees to submit the position of each in written form before further meetings would be held.

In compliance with this understanding, on August 7, 1957, the committee for the State Federation of Labor submitted to the committee for the California Industrial Union Council a document containing complete provisions for "Agreement to Merge," as well as a complete document, containing provisions for the "Proposed Merger Constitution," which set forth the position of the California State Federation of Labor committee.

These two documents were submitted in reply to a draft dated June 28, 1957, entitled "Proposed Agreement for the Merger of the California State Federation of Labor and the California Industrial Union Council" submitted by the committee for the California Industrial Union Council on July 17, 1957.

As this will be the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor as it is now constituted, I am submitting herewith a detailed summary report of the present status of the merger negotiations between our two organizations, as follows:

Summary of Points of Agreement and Disagreement in Current Merger Negotiations Between the California State Federation of Labor and the California Industrial Union Council

I. Title

Agreement reached that merged organization be named "California AFL-CIO

Federation of Labor." The AFL committee originally suggested "California State Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO," and accepted title agreed to as proposed by CIO committee.

II. Revenues

Affiliation Fees

General agreement reached on \$5.00 affiliation fee for new affiliates. The original position of the AFL committee was that since affiliation fee is not intended for revenue producing purposes, it should be set at a nominal level to provide an incentive for affiliation, and accordingly suggested the retention of the \$1.00 affiliation fee in the state AFL constitution. This position was abandoned in favor of the higher affiliation fee desired by the CIO committee.

Per Capita Tax

General agreement reached on 5 cents per capita tax. The AFL committee proposed 4 cents at the outset in contrast with the five-cent figure finally agreed on, which was proposed by the CIO committee with the reservation that the per capita tax be coordinated with the financing of political action body. The AFL committee has maintained the position that financing of a political action body is an independent matter and therefore should be financed independently of the merged organization.

Agreement on dues of \$1.00 per month for central labor bodies.

Funds

General agreement reached that there shall be one "General Fund" for operating purposes, in which all revenues of the merged organization shall be deposited. The AFL committee originally suggested continuance of the funds presently provided for in the State Federation of Labor Constitution, i.e., Legal, Organizing, General and Pension Funds, with constitutional provisions on the allocation of revenues to the various funds. The CIO committee, on the other hand, at the outset, appeared to favor the abolition of special funds and the establishment of one fund for payment of all expenses of running the merged organization, but later appeared to revise its position by calling for the establishment of special funds budgeted by the Constitution for the support of constitutional committees and departments within the merged organization desired by the CIO committee. Although general agreement has been reached on a single general fund, as originally proposed by the CIO committee, there remains one point of possible conflict in that the CIO group now seeks a provision authorizing the executive council upon recommendations of the executive officers to budget major functions of the merged organization. The full meaning of this provision is not yet understood.

Registration Fees

There is general agreement that no convention registration fee for delegates shall be imposed as formerly proposed by the CIO committee. It is noted, however, that the final draft of proposals submitted by the CIO committee still contains a provision for depositing "delegate fees" in the general fund, perhaps by error, in that no provision is made for imposition of such fee. AFL committee has maintained the position that registration fees are more harassing than revenue producing.

Method of Payment

General agreement reached that payment should be made by affiliated locals themselves, although the AFL committee has conceded that where joint boards exist, it should be permissible for such boards to pay the per capita tax for all affiliated locals, provided the amount to be allocated to each local is specified. The original position assumed by the AFL committee was that since the merged organization would be composed of affiliated local unions and not internationals, the method of payment should be through its directly affiliated unions and central bodies and not through any parent international body of the affiliates.

Suspension of Affiliates

Agreement reached that suspension of affiliates shall be at the end of the fourth month after non-payment of per capita tax for three months. This three-months' grace period is an increase of one month above present state AFL practice, the adoption of which existing practice was originally proposed by the AFL merger committee prior to accepting the one-month increase suggested by the CIO committee.

The AFL committee has also accepted a CIO committee proposal that those who fail to pay their full tax shall be subject to suspension, provided that each affiliate is permitted to establish the fact that it is paying full per capita obligations.

In this same vein the AFL committee also agreed to a CIO practice to submit to each convention a list of actual per capita payments by unions along with estimates of membership of the affiliate.

III. Structure

Officers

General agreement reached that there shall be an office of "secretary-treasurer" and office of "president" to be filled initially by C. J. Haggerty and Thomas L. Pitts, respectively. Wide disagreement exists, however, in regard to the functions and nature of the respective offices.

The AFL committee has consistently maintained that, apart from vice president-members of the executive council there should be two officers: one, the chief executive officer known as "secretary-treasurer," who should be a fully paid officer; and the other an unpaid officer known as "president." In regard to the

president's office, the CIO committee has insisted from the outset that the president should be a fully paid officer with full authority to employ staff, while the AFL committee has firmly opposed this position.

In regard to the office of secretary-treasurer, while the CIO committee has agreed from the outset that this office should be the chief executive office of the merged organization, it has indirectly imposed numerous restrictions on the operation of the office as such by its proposals for the creation of two additional fully paid, executive offices with constitutional functions, and responsibility primarily to the conventions rather than the secretary-treasurer. For example, in the latest proposal of the CIO committee, the secretary-treasurer is recognized as chief executive officer, but apart from his book-keeping and secretarial functions per se, his duties are restricted to acting as legislative representative and administering the affairs, program and activities of a "legislative staff department" proposed by the CIO group. His duties in regard to research and publication work, in turn, are restricted to those necessary for the administration of the so-called "legislative department" and the formulation and presentation of legislative bills pursuant to policies of the merged organization, which under separate proposals with respect to initiation, would rest with a so-called "General Board" controlled by international unions with locals in the state rather than convention action. The AFL committee has maintained the position, that all executive functions must be exercised through the chief executive officer's office.

In regard to the two additional executive officers proposed by the CIO committee, the area of disagreement is extensive. The CIO group originally proposed two general vice presidents elected at large to come initially from the CIO, with duties and salaries set forth in the Constitution and autonomous functions, plus the right to employ their own staff to the extent deemed necessary. It was also the position of the CIO committee that these executive officers should be supported either by special funds set out in the Constitution or by general funds in accordance with a constitutional budgeting provision. The CIO has since modified its earlier proposals only to the extent that the constitutional duties have now been specified and required to be performed in cooperation with the secretary-treasurer. The special financing provisions have been modified to the extent that the latest CIO committee proposal in this regard would permit each executive officer to go to the executive council for funds, which in turn is empowered to budget major functions of the proposed merged organization. Under these revised proposals an executive officer known as "administrative vice president" would be given virtually autonomous authority in the administration of two of three CIO-proposed

"staff departments," i.e., education and public relations, while a "general vice president" would be given virtually autonomous authority for obtaining and retaining affiliations to the merged organization and for the development of support among international unions, locals, departments, etc., of programs of the merged organization.

The AFL committee on the other hand, has conceded that the CIO president and secretary should be employed in executive capacities in addition to being made vice presidents of the merged organization. The AFL committee, however, has been firm in insisting upon complete responsibility of these executive positions to the secretary-treasurer, who would be given the authority to assign their duties and functions, as well as supervise the performance of the assigned functions and duties.

Executive Body

Agreement has been reached that there shall be an executive council consisting of the president and secretary-treasurer, twenty-four vice presidents initially from the State Federation of Labor plus the nine vice presidents initially from the CIO, subject, however, to major disagreement over the CIO committee proposals for two executive vice presidents with autonomous constitutional duties, and the establishment of a "general board."

The AFL committee originally proposed that the nine CIO vice presidents be assigned to districts the same as the AFL vice presidents, whereas the CIO committee insisted that they be elected at large, while continuing district representation of the twenty-four vice presidential offices occupied by former AFL members. In regard to the vice presidents at large, the CIO group proposed that in electing successors to the initial CIO vice presidents, there should be a constitutional requirement that the vice presidents at large be elected from the membership of unions other than those national or international unions in which the district vice presidents hold membership, while at the same time prohibiting more than one "at large" vice president from the same national or international union. In this regard, the AFL committee has conceded to the CIO demand for the "at large" vice presidential offices, with the proviso that in nominating candidates for the at large offices no person shall be nominated from a union that already has representation in a vice presidential district.

The area of disagreement is still extensive with regard to the functions of the executive council, primarily because the CIO committee insists upon the creation of a so-called "General Board" with constitutional powers reserved to it. In the original proposals of the CIO committee, the executive council was completely subservient to the proposed "General Board," and even in the latest proposal, the executive council would be prohibited from making rules or exercising powers in con-

flict with rules established by the "General Board" governing matters covered by its specified functions. The AFL committee's consistent position on the other hand, has been that the executive council should be the governing body between conventions without being subjected to control of a board dominated by international unions outside of conventions of the merged Federation.

The CIO committee position in regard to a "General Board" has been modified only to the extent that it would not be supreme in all areas of government of the Federation between conventions. Its control has been limited to specific functions, i.e., the suspension, removal or discipline of Federation officers or members of the "General Board" with appeal provisions to the convention and submission of recommendations on matters of policy to the convention along with the authority to veto convention committee appointments by the president. The CIO committee also would give the "General Board" the function of filling vacancies in any office of the merged Federation. The AFL committee believes all of these are functions that should rest with members of the executive council, elected by the supreme governing body, namely, the convention, rather than with members of a "General Board" selected in the main outside of conventions by caucuses of international unions.

Departments

No agreement has been reached on the establishment of so-called "staff departments" within the merged organization, as proposed by the CIO committee, and opposed by the AFL committee. The CIO group has not modified its department proposals except to clarify that two of the three proposed departments, namely the public relations staff department and the education staff department, are intended to be the special preserves of one executive vice president, falling outside the control of the chief executive officer, and responsible only to a recommended "General Board" and the convention for the performance of constitutionally assigned functions.

While refusing to concede the need for constitutionally designated staff departments, the AFL committee has conceded to the CIO demand for the constitutional establishment of standing committees, as below.

Standing Committees

The original position of the AFL group was that committees should be established as needed by the secretary-treasurer as chief executive officer and staffed accordingly, but has since conceded to the establishment of the following, staffed, standing committees to be established by the constitution: Housing; Legislation; Public Relations and Community Services; Safety and Occupational Health; and Civil Rights. The AFL committee is still op-

posed to the establishment of a committee on international affairs as proposed by the CIO committee, because this is a matter to be handled by the national body.

IV. Convention

Frequency

No agreement has been reached on the frequency of conventions, with the CIO group proposing conventions every two years in odd-numbered years and the AFL group proposing annual conventions. The CIO position is that even-numbered years should be devoted to conventions of the state COPE, whereas the AFL group has insisted that this would make it impossible to determine legislative policies prior to general sessions of the legislature, which convene in odd-numbered years.

Representation

No substantial agreement has been reached with respect to representation at conventions. The basic point of difference is the size of convention delegations, with the CIO committee desiring an upward limit of 20 delegates and the AFL group willing to go beyond the six delegates presently allowed at State Federation convention but not the full 20 desired by the CIO. It is agreed, however, that there shall be two delegates for the first 500 members plus one delegate for the next 250 and one additional delegate for each additional 500 members or major fraction thereof, to the unspecified and unagreed upon maximum of delegates.

Agreement has been reached on the representation of central bodies by two delegates.

Another major point of disagreement is over a CIO proposal to permit a delegate from an affiliated local union to represent up to three affiliated locals in the same international with a combined maximum voting strength of 1200. The AFL group has maintained that such a provision would encourage the solicitation of votes by delegates to the convention, and therefore has been unwilling to agree to such a provision.

Inasmuch as no agreement has been reached on the CIO committee proposal for a "General Board," neither is there agreement on the CIO proposal to permit representation of international representatives to the conventions as "General Board" members with voice and one vote. The disagreement here goes to the core of the problem of justification of a "General Board."

Further, the AFL committee is unwilling to accept the position of the CIO that a convention delegate need not be a member of any union in the state.

Agreement, however, has been reached with respect to permitting officers of the merged organization to participate in the convention with voice and one vote by virtue of the office held, and to run for

their incumbent offices without being a delegate from an affiliated organization.

Convention Rules

General agreement has been reached that a constitutional provision should be inserted requiring compliance with AFL-CIO rules and codes applicable to state central bodies adopted pursuant to the AFL-CIO constitution.

Agreement has been reached with respect to the preliminary roll call of delegates in accordance with existing practices of the State Federation of Labor for conventions other than the merger convention.

The AFL group has conceded to a proposal of the CIO that in reporting per capita payments to the convention, the secretary-treasurer shall show in one column the actual average per capita tax paid and in an adjoining column the approximate membership of each affiliate, with broad protective language to protect the affiliates and the secretary insofar as the assumption of full membership is concerned.

Agreement has been reached that the rules of previous conventions shall govern the opening of a convention until new rules are adopted, but not in the case of the initial merger convention. No agreement exists, however, as to what the rules shall be.

No agreement reached on the deadline for the submission of resolutions to the convention and the manner of handling late resolutions, nor the requirements for valid submission of a resolution. In regard to late resolutions, the AFL committee has receded from its original position that unanimous consent shall be needed to accept such a resolution, but cannot agree with the CIO proposition that all late resolutions should be referred to a screening committee for reporting of its recommendations in each instance to the convention for rejection or acceptance by a two-thirds vote of the convention. The AFL committee has accepted a two-thirds vote requirement but only if a delegate asks for acceptance of a resolution reported as a late resolution.

With respect to other areas of disagreement, the CIO adheres to the position that resolutions are valid if signed by the appropriate officer of the submitting union or the delegate to the convention, whereas the AFL group believes that a valid resolution should contain both the seal and proper signature of an affiliate.

No agreement has been reached on the taking of effect of convention actions. In regard to actions other than constitutional amendments, the CIO position is that such actions shall take effect immediately upon adjournment of the convention unless specified otherwise in the action vehicle, whereas, the AFL maintains that it should be the other way around. In regard to constitutional amendments, the AFL position is that such amendments should take

effect immediately upon adjournment except those involving officers and their duties. The CIO position is that all constitutional amendments should take effect immediately upon adjournment.

No agreement has been reached on provisions for determination of election of officers at conventions.

Roll Call Provisions

No agreement has been reached on the number of delegates needed to obtain a roll call vote. The AFL committee has conceded to an increase in the show of hands required from 25 to 100 delegates, but is unable to accept the position held to by the CIO group that consent of 20 per cent of delegates present should be required for a roll call.

No agreement has been reached either with respect to the method of taking roll call votes. The CIO committee insists that prior to a roll call, delegates from unions of the same international be allowed to caucus and determine their per capita vote on the question and have one spokesman for the delegation caucus cast the division of the per capita vote of the entire delegation representing the international. The AFL committee on the other hand concedes that the delegates from an affiliated local should be allowed to give permission to one individual in that delegation to cast the votes of the entire delegation of the local, but otherwise believes that each delegate should cast his pro rata vote.

Convention Committees

Disagreements still exist in a number of areas with respect to convention committees. While the AFL committee is unable to accept the CIO position that all convention committee appointments shall be subject to approval of the so-called "General Board" and the convention, it has receded from the AFL practice of giving the President full authority to appoint committees and accepted the imposition of a national AFL-CIO constitutional requirement that appointments be in consultation with the Executive Council, and approved by the convention.

The AFL committee has also agreed to increase the minimum number of committee members above present AFL practices, in accordance with CIO practices, and also to accede to the CIO demand for the abolition of the Union Label Investigation Committee, originally proposed by the AFL group as a carryover from AFL practice.

General agreement exists on the advance appointment of committees prior to the opening date of the convention but not on the specific number of days.

Time and Location

No agreement has been reached on the procedure for determining the time and location of conventions. Although the AFL group has not accepted in its en-

tirety the CIO position that the time and place should be determined by the Executive Council, it has agreed that the Executive Council should have authority to change the time and place of the convention for good cause, but that otherwise the place should be selected by the previous convention and the time set by a constitutional provision with the inferred flexibility provisions.

V. Effective Date of Merger

It is the agreement of the two bodies on this point that further discussion should be postponed until more progress is made in settling other important outstanding points of disagreement.

The CIO committee, however, has indicated its insistence upon "concurrent" completion and approval of a merger agreement and constitution establishing a California COPE. The AFL committee holds to the position that since a political action body would be a creature of the merged federation, it should be merged immediately after agreement has been reached on merger of the parent body.

VI. Initial Convention

Here, too, both committees have postponed specific discussion of this item pending disposal of other problems. The undiscussed submissions of both sides on this question indicate considerable difference in opinion in that the CIO group appears to place almost complete authority for the initial convention in the merger

adhere as closely as possible to the provisions of the merger constitution. For example, the CIO would determine voting strength at the initial convention on the basis of voting strength at the separate prior conventions of the two merging bodies and would accredit delegates on the same basis except where a union would be entitled to more under the merger constitution. The AFL committee on these points would follow the provisions of the merger constitution to the letter by having two sets of credentials issued to each affiliate: one for the approving convention of the separate bodies and one for the merger convention. The CIO committee also would have the joint merger committee appoint all initial convention committees, whereas the AFL group suggests again the merger constitution, to the extent practical.

VII. Initial Revenues—Funds and Properties

Both groups have agreed to postpone discussion on this matter until a later date pending settlement of other outstanding differences. Both sides, however, have submitted proposals on this subject and there appears to be considerable differences in positions in that the AFL proposals call for certified audits prior to merger and certificates from each organization indicating absence of unrevealed or undisclosed liabilities, plus joint agree-

ments by escrow instructions or otherwise to execute appropriate transferring documents, and conditions on prior existing pension funds. The CIO proposals on the other hand are exceedingly brief, merely providing that the merged organization shall succeed to all the assets and liabilities of the AFL organization and the CIO organization, respectively.

VIII. Community Services

Representation

Insofar as this function is concerned, the AFL committee has acceded to the establishment of a Standing Committee by the constitution combining community service functions with public relations. Agreement also exists not to disturb private employment of individuals already involved in community service activities.

IX. Legal Representation

There has been no serious discussion of this question, although the AFL committee has a position that employment of attorneys should be a power vested with the chief executive officer, namely, the secretary-treasurer. The CIO proposal is that present AFL counsel be retained as "general" counsel of the merged organization and that the two CIO counsels be retained as "special counsels."

X. Personnel and Staff of Merged

Organization

Discussions on this question have been only preliminary, although differences in opinions between the two organizations may be broad in that the AFL committee believes as stated above that the two present top officers of the CIO organization in the state should be hired by the secretary-treasurer of the merged organization as assistants to the secretary on a full time basis in addition to being made vice presidents of the merged organization. The CIO position, on the other hand, calls for constitutional executive positions for the two officers in question. The CIO also demands complete integration of their entire office staff. In addition to the retention of the two top CIO officers, the AFL committee has further agreed that the CIO's present research director be employed by the merged organization in an appropriate position consistent with her skills without any deduction in pay, but with respect to the remaining CIO employees, the AFL committee agrees to integrate them wherever practical, consistent with their competency and ability.

XI. Method of Merger

There has been no discussion on this question.

XII. Principles of Merger

Here again there has been little or no

discussion of these matters. The written submissions on the question by the CIO committee appear acceptable to the AFL group if reduced to more specific provisions, on the premise that the concept of "principles" does not encompass the minute details proposed by the CIO group for the implementation of principles generally acceptable to both organizations. The AFL merger committee further believes that the principles of merger established by the two national bodies in 1955 can be generally followed.

In view of the fact that our two organizations have not successfully merged by August 15, 1957, and in conformance with the directive of the national office of the AFL-CIO of February 18, 1957, all pertinent documents of merger negotiations to date, including the submission of the California Industrial Union Council's committee "Proposed Agreement for the Merger," and the submission of the State Federation of Labor Committee "Proposed Merger Constitution" and "Agreement to Merge," in addition to the above mentioned "Summary of Points of Agreement and Disagreement, etc.," have been forwarded to President George Meany.

The next meeting of the joint merger committees representing the two state organizations will be held at the Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel on October 11, 1957.

LABOR AND COMMUNITY OFFENSIVE AGAINST 'WRECK' LEGISLATION SPURRED BY CALIFORNIA CIO COPE

A major policy decision was made by the General Board of the California Industrial Union Council when, in July of this year, it authorized the officers of the State CIO Council to start to develop an education and action program in behalf of free, unfettered trade unionism in California; in other words to begin a positive program of education and action to inform and activate union members and the electorate in general to the real facts about, and motives behind, the mis-named 'right-to-work' drive in California.

Shortly following this Board decision, the officers of the Council arranged with Ruth Miller (ACWA), Chairman of the State Council Education Committee, to call an exploratory meeting of the Committee, in addition to requesting the presence of county council representatives.

As a result of the exploratory meeting which discussed ways and means to conduct an education and action program, the Education Committee at its next meeting was able to formulate a comprehensive program for consideration by the California CIO Council on Political Education, the political arm of the California Industrial Union Council.

It was agreed by the State Education Committee that California CIO COPE Council should be the organizational arm through which the fight against wreck union legislation should be initiated and developed.

ACTION OF GENERAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA CIO COPE

The recommended program of action was subsequently submitted to the General Board members of California CIO COPE; it was thoroughly discussed and unanimously adopted.

It is a program that should be carefully scrutinized by every delegate so that this extensive and intensive campaign can be further implemented and supported at the local union level. To date, the response to the material going into the field has been good but in a life and death struggle such as this the response must be further stimulated for optimum results.

In unanimously adopting the PROGRAM OF ACTION AGAINST "RIGHT-TO-WRECK" UNION LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA, the members of the General Board commended "the preparatory work of the State CIO Education Committee in developing the details of a well-rounded labor program to defeat the mis-called right-to-work law proposals."

The program adopted on September 12 covered the

following items:

- (1) **A broad program of organization and educational activities against anti-labor legislation must be inaugurated by the affiliated unions and county councils of California CIO COPE.**
- (2) **The coordination of all such organizational and educational activities shall be accomplished through California CIO COPE.**
- (3) **All legal activities should be centralized and channeled through the California Industrial Union Council.**
- (4) **A broad public relations campaign must be developed at both the "grass roots" and state level, calling on the friends of organized labor in the community to give expressions of support to the existence of organized labor and against "right-to-wreck" legislation.**
- (5) **California CIO COPE shall establish a 1957 California Labor Defense Fund to finance the promotion of the campaign against the proposed anti-union open shop law.**
- (6) **The officers of California CIO COPE are directed to prepare appropriate literature presenting organized labor's viewpoint on this issue to the membership of unions and to the public.**
- (7) **California CIO COPE shall call on all county councils, local union and regional representatives of international unions to inaugurate a register-to-vote campaign in their respective organizations through their established political action committees. In those instances where the local union has not established a political action committee to carry out this COPE program, said local unions shall be requested to establish such committee. Unregistered union members represent votes lost in the campaign to defeat anti-union open shop laws.**
- (8) **The officers of California CIO COPE are directed to call periodic meetings of union representatives to mobilize leadership support in this situation.**
- (9) **California CIO COPE requests all affiliated county councils to establish a local centrally directed speakers bureau. In those areas where no affiliated county councils exist,**

the larger local unions are requested to establish a speakers bureau for their community.

- (10) In addition to mobilizing all-out labor support against the proposed anti-union open shop law, California CIO COPE shall direct its activities toward securing community support against these attacks to weaken or destroy unions. We recognize that only with community support can these anti-union attacks be defeated.
- (11) California CIO COPE shall issue a Speakers Fact Book on union security.
- (12) The officers of California CIO COPE and its affiliated unions are requested to present labor's position on the issue of union security to the various business groups, including the local and state chambers of commerce. It is the responsibility of labor to make clear to business the issues and facts of life involved in union security, in order to prevent lunatic fringe elements and diehard reactionaries from hoodwinking businessmen into unthinking support of this type of anti-social, anti-democratic legislation. In the final analysis, the security of unions in America also involves the security of busi-

ness enterprise, the security of democracy and self-government in America and the security of the United States itself

- (13) The officers of California CIO COPE are directed to call together the professional public relations personnel attached to the various affiliated unions, for the purpose of development of the public relations phase of this program by competent technicians.

Obviously *all* aspects of this program have not been initiated since the time span between the September 12 meeting and the 1957 State Convention has been a relatively short two months.

To date, several necessary tools have been prepared and unions sent samples for determining what to order in quantity for membership distribution. In addition to these mass distribution tools, a functional Speaker's Handbook has been prepared to assist union speakers who have already volunteered their services or will volunteer their services, services to be coordinated through speakers bureaus set up by county councils; in areas without local councils, the officers and staff of California CIO COPE will assist the unions in the given area in the formation and development of speakers bureaus.

The material that has been prepared and sent (or will be sent) in small supply to unions includes:

Pamphlets:

- **"THEY'RE TRYING TO CUT YOUR PAYCHECK"** Tells the story of how union-wrecking R-T-W laws result in pay cuts, fewer benefits and worsened conditions. Primarily for union groups.
- **"THE MORAL CASE AGAINST 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LAWS."** Three eminent members of the clergy — Catholic, Protestant and Jewish — state why "R-T-W" laws are immoral and are opposed by leaders of all faiths. For all groups, especially church groups.
- **"THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SUFFERS FROM MIS-NAMED 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LAWS."** Tells how every segment of the community—workers, business men, professional people, union and non-union members alike, and housewives suffer when a so-called R-T-W law is passed. For general distribution.
- **"SO-CALLED 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LAWS — ROAD TO DEPRESSION."** The economic results of passing a R-T-W law. Factual evidence how such laws depress the economy and lead to disastrous consequences for all businesses. Primarily for the general public and business groups.
- **"THE GIGANTIC DECEPTION."** A pamphlet which makes clear the semantic confusion which arises from titling these laws "Right to Work" laws, and exposes the gigantic deception involved. For general distribution.
- **"SO-CALLED 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LAWS AND THE FAMILY BUDGET."** A pamphlet which drives home to the housewife the cuts she'll have to make in her family budget if so-called R-T-W laws pass and California follows the pattern established in states where such a law now exists. For women.

- **"SEE HERE—THERE COULD BE A LAW AGAINST YOU . . ."** Relates how R-T-W laws will operate to lower wages and how this will hurt all the people by lowering general consumer purchasing power. Stresses impact of R-T-W on all members of society. For general distribution.

Self Mailers:

Six (6) hardhitting messages in letter form. All you have to do is sign, address and mail. Each letter includes order blank for additional copies of the letter so that those who receive it can keep the message rolling. Each letter stresses a different point.

A. Ties in Sen. Knowland and R-T-W. General arguments plus appeal to write Knowland opposing R-T-W.	D. Similar to C. Short and to the point. Notes that R-T-W petitions will be initiated by paid solicitors. Economic arguments.
B. Shows how R-T-W proponents are akin to pickpockets. Economic argument stressing pickpocket comparison.	E. Exposes anti-labor basis of R-T-W law, and lists 5 specific things reader can and should do to fight it.
C. Direct appeal not to sign petition to put R-T-W on ballot. Economic argument based on lower incomes in states now having R-T-W laws.	F. Stresses threat to industrial peace and prosperity posed by R-T-W campaign. Dignified exposition of arguments against R-T-W, designed primarily as appeal-to-reason for businessmen.

Petitions:

- **A PETITION TO SAVE OUR JOBS AND UNION BENEFITS . . .** Each petition, with room for ten signatures, is to obtain a pledge from those signing not to sign a "right-to-work" petition to place the "wreck" measure on the ballot and to stimulate registration drive. Those signing pledge to get 5 unregistered voters registered and committed to oppose the "wreck" measure and any candidate, such as Senator Knowland, who supports it. For registration action program in local unions and political clubs.

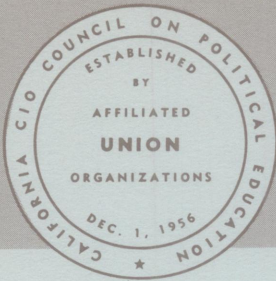
It should be noted that a significant point in the adopted program of action is that calling for the establishment of a 1957 California Labor Defense Fund to finance the promotion and implementation of the overall prospectus.

The General Board of California CIO COPE determined that the most feasible means of obtaining union contributions was through a direct mail appeal to

former CIO local unions with the exception of the Steelworkers locals in California and the UAW locals in Southern California. In these two exceptions the appeal went to the Legislation and Education Committees of USA and the Southern California Citizenship Council of UAW.

The following communication was directed to the other local unions:





California CIO

COUNCIL ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

(ABBREVIATED: CALIF. CIO COPE)

117 W. NINTH ST., ROOM 911 • LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF. • TUCKER 3187

September 25, 1957

MANUEL DIAS
PRESIDENT

TO: AFFILIATED UNIONS IN CALIFORNIA

JOHN A. DESPOL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SUBJECT: CALIFORNIA 1957 LABOR DEFENSE FUND TO FIGHT
"WRECK" UNION LEGISLATION

VICE-PRESIDENTS

JACK BRUHL
ROBERT CLARK
SAM EUBANKS
E. A. KING
DEWITT STONE
JEROME POSNER
EDWARD SHEDLOCK

GREETINGS:

An all out offensive against the false anti-union propaganda and misinformation being disseminated by the NAM, local and state Chambers of Commerce and other reactionary groups -- through misnamed "voluntary unionism" committees -- has been undertaken by the California CIO Council on Political Education, the political arm of the California Industrial Union Council.

In California anti-union proponents contemplate spending millions of dollars -- already available -- to bring open shop legislation to California. It may well come in the form of an initiative on the 1958 ballot or it may be tied in with the 1960 presidential election. In any event the time to educate and enlighten the public is NOW because we have learned through past experience that in the battle of "facts vs. propaganda" often the former catches up with the latter when it's already too late!

The objective of the anti-union advocates is to bring back the open shop which will (1) weaken the union and thus weaken the worker's ability to achieve economic gains at the collective bargaining table, and (2) will weaken the trade union movement on the political and legislative fronts.

The enclosed blue document, POLICY STATEMENT ON ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY AMERICAN FREE TRADE UNIONISM IN CALIFORNIA -- unanimously adopted by the General Board of California CIO COPE -- clearly sets forth the issues involved in the "wreck" unions proposals, as well as the motives of those who, like present and past dictators, would destroy the free trade union movement, a force which fights for economic and political democracy.

In addition to the policy statement, the California CIO COPE General Board unanimously approved a PROGRAM OF ACTION AGAINST "RIGHT-TO-WRECK" UNION LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA. The approved program is enclosed also (yellow document).

You will note that incorporated in the program of action, the background work of which was performed by the State Council Education Committee, that one of the essential items is the establishment of a California

1957 Labor Defense Fund. The need is obvious. No program requiring the printing of hundreds of thousands of pamphlets, booklets, brochures, and ultimately the use of radio and TV in behalf of free trade unionism can be a realistic and effective one without proper financing.

We are confident that your membership, upon learning of the facts in the matter, will readily comply with the COPE General Board request for union contributions to the California 1957 Labor Defense Fund, the moneys of which will be used exclusively to defeat union-busting proposals by means of enlightening and informing the electorate in the balance of this year.

Your local union's contribution is not an expenditure but is an investment to safeguard the standard of living of the membership, and thus the entire community.

In order to have some type of guide as to the amount to be contributed, the following is offered as a suggested minimum contribution (if your local can contribute beyond the suggested minimum, well and good!):

250 members or less	--	\$25.00
250-500 members	--	\$50.00
500-1000 members	--	\$100.00
Over 1000 members	--	\$200.00.


Checks should be made payable to California CIO COPE, with a notation on the check: "For California 1957 Labor Defense Fund."

Please mail your union's contribution to:

CALIFORNIA CIO COPE
Room 911
117 W. 9th Street
Los Angeles 15, California.

Thanking your organization in advance for its cooperation and support, we are

Sincerely and fraternally,


Manuel Dias
President


John A. Despol
Secretary-Treasurer

Enclosures (2)
MD:JAD:hbe

The local union contributions received as of October 31 are recorded in the Financial Report for California CIO COPE, contained in the convention kit.

In addition, the General Board of California CIO COPE stressed that international union contributions were extremely essential to bolster the Defense Fund to that point where a realistic "kitty" would be raised to meet the present day high costs of printing, public relations, etc. This appeal has been made.

It was considered a reasonable assumption by the Board that the initial goal to seek in this fund raising drive was \$50,000. It is obvious from the facts at hand that the goal site is not clearly within view.

It is for this reason that it was found necessary to place a price tag on union orders for pamphlets, petitions, self-mailers and the Speakers Handbook. In all cases the listed prices which appear on the order forms (which accompany the free sample mailings to local unions and county councils) are below cost, but will nevertheless help defray the sizeable financial outlay for printing, mailing and staff time. If and when the California 1957 Labor Defense Fund reaches a realistically solvent level, then perhaps the need to charge for quantity orders will no longer be necessary.

The seriousness of the lack of money to defeat any 1958 initiative proposal calling for the open shop in California—under the misleading 'right-to-work' slogan—is *singularly* apparent. It should, by now, be *doubly* apparent that this is an indisputably serious matter in view of the fact that an announced gubernatorial candidate, Republican Senator William Knowland, has publicly endorsed wreck union legislation. Thus labor's moral and inescapable obligation is not only to disseminate the facts vs. the propaganda on the "wreck" issue itself—in order to defeat a probable 1958 ballot measure—but to help elect candidates opposed to this economically disastrous proposal by defeating those mouthing the aims and desires of the National Association of Manufacturers and other backward looking elements in our society.

To put it another way: To defeat a 1958 ballot proposal seeking to weaken or destroy free organized labor, and yet not defeat Senator Knowland and state legislative candidates of like mind would be a half and illusive victory. For this announced candidate for Governor of the State of California has promised to recommend such legislation, among other labor legislation, to the California Legislature!

Only one conclusion therefore need be made: *Union labor cannot afford the luxury of not contributing to the California 1957 Labor Defense Fund—the resources of which will be put to the straining point in the months to come!*

During the month of October when the planning stages of the CIO COPE campaign started to be felt in the field, another significant step forward was achieved.

Upon the initiative of the officers of California CIO COPE, the California State Federation of Labor was asked in July, 1957, to join in the formation of a joint State AFL-CIO Committee to help coordinate, increase and perfect the work and programs now being conducted separately by the two organizations. Cost-wise, as well as programmatically, this makes sense and will no doubt achieve the maximum benefit for organized labor.

In October the chief executive officer of the California State Federation of Labor informed the State CIO Council that his organization would join in this joint effort. (It should be recalled that singleness of purpose brought much needed financial aid to flood relief victims in the Christmas floods of 1955—both state central labor bodies formed a joint committee to solicit union contributions for fellow citizens in distress.)

As of this writing, the details of the operation and functions of the AFL-CIO joint committee have not been worked out. When they are, our unions will be notified by Council communication.

One final comment is worthy of note. The success of organized labor's fight to exist can only be achieved with the understanding and support of other major elements in the community. Community understanding and support are *musts*. The adopted program of action recognizes this truism.

It is therefore incumbent on every union to see to it that the publications available through the California CIO COPE office are distributed to church groups, clubs—both political and civic—and to businessmen in the respective communities in which the membership resides.

The public-at-large has an economic stake in the defeat of union-busting measures.

In concluding its POLICY STATEMENT ON ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY AMERICAN FREE TRADE UNIONISM IN CALIFORNIA (included in convention kit), the CIO COPE General Board declared:

Because we in organized labor respect the decision-making process in a democracy, we are confident that by getting the facts to the citizenry we can defeat those who would destroy an integral and necessary part of our society. This we pledge to do not only to fulfill our responsibility to the organized workers but the entire community which has benefited from the increased purchasing power and increased productivity for which organized labor takes justifiable pride in advancing. To silence the voice of organized labor is to silence an articulate and effective force in the fight for an ever-expanding economy backed up by wise and humane government policy. In this sense, this is not solely organized labor's fight for its own existence, it is a fight involving people in all walks of life who are devoted to and supporters of the democratic process and democratic advances to which organized labor is dedicated.

Respectfully submitted,

MANUEL DIAS, *President*

JOHN A. DESPOL, *Secretary-Treasurer*

APPENDIX I

SAMPLES OF LETTERS INDICATING BROAD SPAN OF COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

Friendship Day Camp, Inc.

2740 WAVERLY DRIVE
LOS ANGELES 26, CALIFORNIA
NORMANDY 3-8801

PRINCIPAL
REV. CHARLES S. CASASSA, S. J.

September 17, 1957

VIC-PRINCIPAL
WESLEY R. BRAZIER
DR. ROY NISHIKAWA
JUDITH ISAAC PACHT
COUNCILMAN EDWARD ROYBAL

California CIO Council

Mrs. Ethel Case
117 W. 9th St., Room 13
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Case:

There have been many worthwhile ideas for the betterment of society, but most of them have gone by the way side.

They have gone by the way side because there were not people like you who were ready to help when help was needed.

Thank you very much for your generosity in helping to make this splendid experience in human relations possible.

Very truly yours,

Rev. Charles S. Casassa, S.J.
(ams)

Rev. Charles S. Casassa, S.J.
President

P. S. The auto-typist letters came out beautifully!

San Francisco Committee for Equal Job Opportunity

427 Market Street

San Francisco 5, California

DOuglas 2-4449

CO-CHAIRMAN
Rev. Hamilton T. Russell
James C. Coleman
Edgar D. Osgood
William M. Roth

Mrs. Myer Kahn
Secretary

Mary E. Mansfield
Counselor

January 31, 1957

Mr. John A. Despol
Secretary-Treasurer
CIO Calif. Industrial Union Council
117 W. 9th St.
Los Angeles

Dear Mr. Despol:

The generous contribution of \$100 which this Committee has received from the California Industrial Union Council is indeed most welcome as we plunge into the full swing of our campaign for an FEPC law in San Francisco.

In the midst of the public committee hearings and with a big job yet to be done in organizing the necessary expression of public support for the Ordinance, we are most grateful for your help.

We thought you might like to see the enclosed leaflet wide distribution of which has been possible thanks to your help and that of other thoughtful supporters.

A receipt is enclosed for your check for which our Committee has asked me to extend a very sincere expression of thanks.

Sincerely yours,

E. D. Osgood
Edgar D. Osgood
Co-Chairman

FOR A FAIR EMPLOYMENT ORDINANCE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Democratic State Central Committee of California

212 SUTTER STREET • SAN FRANCISCO
Telephone DOuglas 2-7020

ROGER KENT
State Chairman
COLIN BRIDGES
Women's Chairman
Northern Division
LIONEL STEINBERG
Chairman
PAULINE POWLAND
Women's Chairman
DAVID FRIEDBERG
Secretary
MARTIN HUFF
Treasurer
Southern Division
WILLIAM SCHWARTZ
Chairman
SID BROWN
Women's Chairman
THOMAS CARVEY
Secretary
TOM C. CARMEL
Treasurer

June 25, 1956

Mr. John A. Despol
California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth St.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Dear John:

Thanks very much for your splendid publication on *Time, Life* *Newsweek*, etc. It certainly can be used effectively in the future and it is valuable for people to realize how and when the poison is being injected.

I sincerely hope that the CIO will again undertake the extremely valuable job of compilation and analysis of the vote in all districts in the primary. As I told you before, this analysis was the most important source of information for our committee on allotment to candidates in 1956 and at that time we only had a few thousand dollars to pass out in the North.

Very best wishes and best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Kent
Roger Kent



GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
GOVERNOR

State of California

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 14

July 26, 1957

Mr. John A. Despol
Legislative Representative
California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Mr. Despol:

Governor Knight has asked me to thank you for your letter of June 20, in which you express your support of the principles embodied in Senate Bill 1509 and Assembly Bill 3124.

As you suggest, these bills did involve substantial sums of money, and one of the most serious responsibilities of the Governor of any state is to protect the solvency of the state.

I am pleased to report to you that, although the Governor did not sign Assembly Bill 3124, he did approve Senate Bill 1509 and 15 other key measures, making improvements in the field of social welfare. These bills represent significant accomplishments, and the Governor appreciated having the benefit of your views.

Sincerely,

C. M. Gilliss
C. M. Gilliss
Secretary

CMG:ps

TOWN HALL

BILTMORE HOTEL • 515 SOUTH OLIVE STREET • LOS ANGELES 13, CALIFORNIA • Michigan 1245

October 17, 1957

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Maynard J. Toll First Vice President
Horace N. Gilbert Second Vice President
Fred M. Rusk Treasurer
Walter L. Reichardt Secretary

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W. Herbert Allen A. S. Halsted, Jr.
Francis H. Lindley

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

William B. Miller

Mr. John Despol
California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street, Room 911
Los Angeles 14, California

Dear John:

The Board of Governors has asked me to thank you, both on their behalf and on behalf of all of our members for your very able presentation of the arguments against Right-to-Work proposals in California at our meeting of September 24th.

Your participation in the September 24th measure helped both to put the issue before our members and to call attention to the forthcoming study by the Industrial Relations Section.

With the thought that you may like to have them for your files, I am enclosing a copy of the Town Hall Bulletin which announced the meeting and of the subsequent issue in which your remarks were summerized. We hope that you will be able to take part in our Section meeting³ on the "Right-to-Work" issue.

Again many thanks, and kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,



William B. Miller

WBM:sh

Enclosure

GOODWIN J. KNIGHT
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA
ERNEST B. WEBB
DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT
MARGARET KAY ANDERSON
CHIEF OF DIVISION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
305 BISHOP STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 3

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE COMMISSION

February 20, 1957

ADDRESS REPLY TO: San Francisco

Miss Geraldine Leshen
Administrative Assistant
CIO California Industrial Union Council
117 West 9th Street - Room 911
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Miss Leshen:

On behalf of the Commission I wish to express our sincere thanks to you and your staff for your assistance in addressing our Notice of Public Hearings. The use of your facilities was of immeasurable value in enabling us to reach many more people in the state, as well as expediting the clerical work involved.

We are most appreciative of your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Beatrice L. Breeze

Beatrice L. Breeze, Secretary
Industrial Welfare Commission

BLB:j

DISTRICT OFFICES:
Bakersfield
Fresno
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Madison
Merced
Oakland
San Diego
San Jose
Stockton



UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, C.I.O.
LOCAL 2018

Telephone
LOgan 5-7171

4025 1/2 EAST GAGE AVENUE

BELL, CALIFORNIA

July 30, 1957

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

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have sent telegrams to both Senator Kuchel and Senator Knowland asking them to hold firm on HR 6127 and to vote for cloture after full and fair debate. We have also informed the Membership to do likewise.

Hoping this meets with your approval, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Lloyd K. Hoskinson
Lloyd K. Hoskinson
Recording Secretary,
Local Union 2018, United
Steelworkers of America
AFL-CIO

LKH:ml

MANUEL DIAS
PRESIDENT

JOHN A. DESPOL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
JACK BRUHL E. A. KING
ROBERT CLARK DEWITT STONE
RAY EUBANKS JEROME POMER
EDWARD SHELDON



California Industrial Union Council

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

July 22, 1957

TO: PRESIDENTS OF LOCAL UNIONS AND COPE OR LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

GREETINGS:

A civil rights bill, HR 6127, now faces its toughest challenge in the Senate. It is extremely important that organized labor make a maximum effort to get letters and wires to Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and William Knowland to hold firm for this House-approved bill without any crippling amendments which are now being proposed by the opponents of civil rights legislation. Not only do I urge that your union send communications in this matter, but that you do everything possible to alert your membership to do likewise.

As you no doubt know, the bill would:

- (1) Create a Commission on Civil Rights to make a study of reported violations of civil rights;
- (2) Authorize the appointment of a new Assistant Attorney General and the creation of a Division in the Justice Department to handle civil rights cases. Such cases must now be handled by a very small section in the Criminal Division.
- (3) Permit the Justice Department to initiate civil actions (e.g., injunctions) on behalf of individuals whose civil rights have been threatened or denied; and
- (4) Provide civil remedies for those whose franchise is interfered with.

In your communications it would also be wise to urge Senators Kuchel and Knowland to vote for cloture after a full and fair debate. There comes a time when full and fair discussion has been permitted and following that it degenerates into a filibuster by those whose objective is to kill the bill by preventing it from coming up to a vote through the means of a talkathon.

This office would appreciate knowing the action taken by your organization in behalf of the civil rights legislation.

Sincerely and fraternally,

John A. Despol
John A. Despol
Secretary-Treasurer

January 7, 1957

Mr. John Despol, Secretary
Department of Education and Legislative Research
California CIO Council
117 West 9th Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Despol,

Since October of 1956 I have been engaged in research on certain aspects of cross-filing in California elections. I am especially concerned with the effects of the system on the election of both State and Congressional legislative offices and with the views of pertinent organizations, such as professional associations, labor unions, chambers of commerce, etc., on the retention or abolition of the practice.

The University of Minnesota has little timely and specific information of the type I am seeking, and it has come to my attention that the CIO has published a mimeographed study of recent election statistics which may be of great help in my work. Would it be possible to secure a copy?

My project is concerned specifically with a comparison of the 1952 and 1954 elections, with a view toward assessing the importance of the provision specifying party affiliation on the ballot, and some of this information I have been unable to find even by writing to the Secretary of State of California. The election statistics for the general election of 1954, for example, are out of print.

Any information which you feel would be pertinent would be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Wayne G. Menke
Wayne G. Menke
302 Nicholson Hall
General College
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota



26 ASCOT COURT
OAKLAND 11, CALIFORNIA

23 MAY 1957

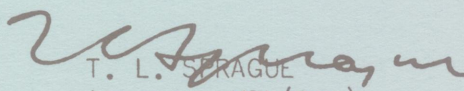
MR. JOHN DESPOL
CIO INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

DEAR MR. DESPOL:

THE RECENT CONFERENCE OF THE WESTERN ASSEMBLY AT STANFORD WAS FOR ME A WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE. THE PRIVILEGE OF SITTING AT THE ROUND TABLE WITH YOU AND HEARING YOU EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS WAS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE EXPERIENCE. I THOUGHT THE PERSONAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE SO EFFICIENT AND THE HOSPITALITY SO WARM AND REAL THAT THE "HOUSE PARTY" SIDE OF THE CONFERENCE WAS UNFORGETTABLE. ON THE INTELLECTUAL SIDE I WAS AMAZED AT THE CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE REPRESENTED BY THE MEMBERSHIP. THE DISCUSSION WAS BOTH HIGHLY INFORMATIVE AND HIGHLY PROVOCATIVE. ON THE LAST MORNING I ADMIRER DEAN SPAETH'S COURAGE WHEN HE UNDERTOOK TO LEAD SUCH A LARGE GROUP OF BIG LEAGUE INTELLECTS INTO GENERAL AGREEMENT NOT ONLY ON PRINCIPLE BUT ON WORDING AS WELL. I WAS FEARFUL LEST THE FINDINGS WOULD BE SO EMASCULATED BY COMPROMISE AS TO BE DULL, TRITE AND VALUELESS. BUT THE OPPOSITE WAS TRUE. THE FINAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS SEEM TO ME TO HAVE A REMARKABLY POSITIVE QUALITY. WELL DONE TO DEAN SPAETH, PROFESSOR EBB AND THE SECRETARIAT. WE MUST ALL HOPE THAT THE COMMON CONVICTION OF THE ASSEMBLY AS SO EXPRESSED WILL SERVE TO REASSURE AND FORTIFY THOSE WHO CARRY THE ACTUAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING OUR REPRESENTATION ABROAD.

GLAD TO HAVE BEEN WITH YOU AND WITH KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS, I REMAIN,

SINCERELY,


T. L. SPRAGUE
ADMIRAL, USN(RET)

MANUEL DIAS
PRESIDENT

JOHN A. DESPOL
SECRETARY-TREASURER

VICE-PRESIDENTS
JACK BRUNL E. A. KING
ROBERT CLARK DEWITT STONE
SAM EVANES JEROME POSNER
EDWARD SHEDLOCK

AFFILIATED WITH



California Industrial Union Council

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

March 12, 1957

TO: LOCAL UNIONS, JOINT BOARDS, DISTRICT COUNCILS AND COUNTY COUNCILS

GREETINGS:

With the introduction of AB 2000 and AB 2001 by Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins and 42 other Assemblymen, a unified campaign for passage of a California Fair Employment Practices law is underway for 1957. AB 2000 calls for a state fair employment practices law with enforcement provisions and AB 2001 provides for an appropriation for the proposed FEP Commission.

Organized labor has joined with numerous civic, fraternal and other organizations in working through the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices in order to achieve the goal of equal job opportunity for all Californians regardless of race, creed or national origin.

The effectiveness of the work of this committee depends upon full cooperation of all groups associated with it and in sympathy with its objectives. Cooperation implies more than just moral support -- it also means financial support. As you know, the delegates to the 1956 State CIO Convention went on record unanimously in support of FEP legislation. (The Secretary-Treasurer of your State Council serves as one of the Co-Chairmen of the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices.) Therefore, the officers of the California Industrial Union Council are urging that union contributions be made as soon as possible to the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices.

The enclosed form should be filled out to accompany your contribution -- a postage free, self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience. Also enclosed is a brochure "In a Nutshell" which was prepared for the 1955 session when similar FEP legislation was introduced. A revised brochure will be forthcoming very shortly. This leaflet explains the need for FEP and should be helpful in your union's educational program in behalf of passage of the present proposal.

We also urge that you ask your members to write to their respective Assemblymen and to their State Senator, urging their support of AB 2000 and AB 2001.

Your contribution will be used to help the Committee in its mailings, field work and in sponsoring a civil rights mobilization conference in Sacramento, about which you will be hearing from us in the near future.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Manuel Dias - President

John A. Despol -- Secretary-Treasurer

MD:JAD:hbe
Enc. (3)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE GENERAL LIBRARY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

July 26, 1957

CIO California Industrial
Union Council
117 West 9th Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Gentlemen:

We are anxious to obtain for the use of our Social Sciences Reference Service the Report on the 1954 General Election Results in California which was prepared by the Department of Education and Legislative Research of California CIO Council in September 1955. We understand that this was a mimeographed report containing about 71 pages. If available free of charge, we shall appreciate receiving a copy under the enclosed mailing label. If there is a charge, please quote price before sending.

Very truly yours,

Katherine King
(Miss) Katherine King
Gifts and Exchange Department

United Steelworkers of America A.F.L.-C.I.O.

LOCAL UNION NO. 3477
CLERICAL AND TECHNICAL
3460 SERRA AVENUE • PHONE VALLEY 2-8086
PONTANA, CALIFORNIA

John A. Despol
Secretary-Treasurer

Dear Sir and Brother

Your letters referring to H.R. 6127 and the "right to work" have been taken to our membership. The "right to work" pamphlets have been ordered and will be distributed to our members.

Fraternally yours
Eliot Shaw
Chairman CIO

8/1/1957



American Legion Auxiliary

EAGLE ROCK UNIT No. 276

DISTRICT TWENTY

2109 MERTON AVENUE, LOS ANGELES 41, CALIFORNIA

September 17, 1957.

Secretary of CIO
Industrial Union Council,
117 West - 9th St.,
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Dear Sir:

I am informed that your Education and Research Department issue a parliamentary law chart.

This chart has been recommended to me by a CIO Union friend and I hope you would be so kind to send me a copy of your parliamentary chart as it will be greatly appreciated as I am serving as parliamentarian of my organization.

I am enclosing a self addressed and stamped envelope in anticipation of this favor. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Signa Hubbert
Signa (Mrs. L.B.) Hubbert.
1457 Fair Park Avenue
Los Angeles 41, Calif.

FOUNDED 1909

LOS ANGELES BRANCH

Adm 1-4189

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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Chairman of the Executive Committee
ATTORNEY LOREN MILLER

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MRS. GENEVA WALLACE

4261 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 11, CALIFORNIA



September 5, 1957

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

Dear Brother Despol:

The Labor and Industry Committee of the Los Angeles N.A.A.C.P. requested that we express their gratitude to you for your participation in our Labor Day Dedication Service on August 18, 1957.

Your remarks were inspiring and timely.

You may be assured that we shall continue our efforts to have the N.A.A.C.P. and Organized Labor cooperate on matters of mutual interest.

Fraternally yours,

William E. Pollard
William E. Pollard,
Chairman
Labor & Industry Committee

MEP:r

Official Organ: The Crisis

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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Chairman of the Board
DR. CHANNING H. TORIAS

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TASSA H. PITTMAN

San Francisco Federation of Teachers

AFFILIATIONS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
COUNCIL OF TEACHER ORGANIZATIONS
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT LEAGUE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE U. S.

EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY



LOCAL 81
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
1146 Parnassus
August 27, 1957

Manuel Dias, President and
John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer
California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth St., Los Angeles 15, Calif.

Dear Brothers Dias and Despol:

We have been forwarded, from Ben Rust, a copy of the letter you sent to the Industrial Union locals in behalf of the Federation of Teachers' desire to employ full time organizers. It was with deep pride that I was privileged to read that letter to our members last night at our August meeting. The fact that a segment of Organized Labor is answering our needs with not only moral support but with support that can actually organize teachers into a democratic labor union, is something that the union teachers shall not forget.

You have put into practice the historical concept of democratic brotherhood toward small unions attempting to organize and for this I am instructed to extend our thanks. However, it is difficult to fully express our thanks in mere words. We hope that the product of our trade, the student emerging from the classroom, will express our gratitude more thoroughly by showing a fuller understanding of the free democratic labor movement in our society.

Fraternally,

Dan Jackson
Dan Jackson,
President

JACK E. TOLBER
PRESIDENT

ROBERT C. GREATHHEAD
VICE-PRESIDENT

JOE DOLIN
RECORDING SECRETARY

ROBERT NYCUM
SECRETARY-TREASURER

UNITED AUTOMOBILE - AIRCRAFT - AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA (UAW)



CHEVROLET LOCAL No. 1031
1352-98th AVENUE
OAKLAND 3, CALIFORNIA

Telephone
LOckhaven 9-5841

August 1st, 1957

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

Dear Brother Despol:

In reply to your letter of July 22nd 1957, this Local Union has complied with said requests by sending telegrams to Senators and Congressmen urging support of the Civil Rights Bill - Hells Canyon Bill - Increased Benefits for the Postal Workers, etc.

With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Jack E. Tolber
Jack E. Tolber, President

JET:gd
um1031af1-cio

United Steelworkers of America A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Local Union No. 2869
9460 SIERRA AVENUE • PHONE VALLEY 2-8006
FONTANA, CALIFORNIA

STANLEY J. O'NEILL, President
JOSEPH ZENO, Vice-President

WILLIAM C. BLAIR, Financial Secretary
ALFRED MARRATT, Recording Secretary

August 2, 1957

Mr. John Despol, Sec-Treas.
California Industrial CIO Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Brother Despol:

In answer to your letter concerning the Right-to-Work laws and the pamphlet "Facts Vs Propaganda", we had already ordered several hundred copies of this pamphlet which are being distributed to our membership and to some of the more responsible citizens in the area. We are very much in agreement with your judgement of this pamphlet and think that it is probably the best work we have seen on the "right-to-wreck" laws.

Thank you very much for your communication.

Sincerely and Fraternaly,

Stanley J. O'Neill
Stanley J. O'Neill, President
Local Union 2869, USWA-AFL-CIO

SJO/jg

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION of TEACHERS

American Federation of Labor AFFILIATED WITH Congress of Industrial Organizations

Democracy in Education



Education for Democracy

July 19, 1957

Fellow Teachers:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which went to all CIO Council member locals in the State of California, signed by Manuel Dias, President of the Council, and John Despol, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council. I have already written to Brother Despol thanking the Council for its help. As I outlined to you at the Executive Council meeting of the CSFT on June 1, we intend to use this appeal for help and for financial aid for the purpose of employing full-time representatives for the CSFT. At this writing I have already received three checks totaling over \$100 to help us in winning this goal. These checks will be put in a separate account for the purpose of employing organizers. Should we get \$5000 or more we will accept applications for full-time employment by the CSFT.

I am asking each president or secretary of every CSFT local to write immediately to the Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO Council and the President of the CIO Council, thanking them for their faith in our organization. Where you have friends in the CIO throughout the state, please be sure to thank them in person for their help. Also, if any local wishes to follow through on the local level in this appeal for funds, it will be helpful. If you should decide to do so, please let me know what representations you have made in behalf of the AFT.

With cordial fraternal greetings,

Ben Rust
Ben Rust
President

Administrative Referees Association

May 20, 1957

DIRECT REPLY TO:

26801 Rolling Hills Road
Rolling Hills, California

OFFICERS AND
BOARD OF GOVERNORS

JOHN A. OWENS
PRESIDENT
LOS ANGELES

FRANK W. BAKER
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
SACRAMENTO

DONALD W. GILSON
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
SAN FRANCISCO

DAVID STARR
SECRETARY-TREASURER
LOS ANGELES

LOWELL W. HARRIS
PART PRESIDENT
SACRAMENTO

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

Dear Mr. Despol:

May I take this opportunity to express my own appreciation and that of the entire membership of this Association for your participation in the program at the recent fifth annual forum held in Fresno. Our many guests representing labor, industry and government also indicated a great deal of interest and pleasure in meeting you and hearing the talk which you gave at our dinner meeting. I believe it was a very pleasant surprise to some of those in attendance to hear these thoughts expressed on the part of a well-known spokesman for the labor movement.

We were particularly gratified that you were able to be with us in person this year. As you will recall your usual busy schedule had prevented you from attending some of our past meetings when we had also extended an invitation to you.

Our only regret was that you were unable to be with us throughout the entire meeting and to see in person the process in which representatives of these many groups discuss the problems arising in claims for unemployment and disability benefits and to work out solutions. We hope that you and other members of the organization which you represent will again be able to continue this pattern during our future forums.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Owens
John A. Owens
President

JAO:lm

JACK E. TOLBER
PRESIDENT

ROBERT C. GREATHEAD
VICE-PRESIDENT

JOE DOLIN
RECORDING SECRETARY

ROBERT NYTUM
SECRETARY-TREASURER

UNITED AUTOMOBILE - AIRCRAFT - AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS of AMERICA (UAW)

CHEVROLET LOCAL No. 1031
1352 - 98th AVENUE
OAKLAND 3, CALIFORNIA

Telephone
LOckhaven 9-5641

July 29th, 1957

Ben Rust, President
Calif. State Federation of Teachers
781 - Ventura Street
Richmond, California

Dear Brother Rust:

We have received a letter from Brother Manuel Dias notifying us that your Organization is going on an all out effort to organize those in the teaching profession.

Enclosed is our check of \$20.00 to help in this effort. If there is anything further we can do please don't hesitate to call on us.

Wishing you loads of luck on your venture, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Dolin
Joseph A. Dolin, Recording Secretary

JAD:gd
10/11/57-cls
REB:7-1

cc to: John Despol, Sec'y.-Treas.
California I.U.C.

3909 La Cresta Drive
San Diego 7, California

March 11, 1957

Mrs. Geraldine Leshin, Director
Department of Education and Legal Research
California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Mrs. Leshin:

We wish to express our appreciation to you for putting us on the mailing list of the Council news letter. It has been most helpful to us in our legislative work.

Sincerely,

Elsie Herman
(Mrs.) Elsie Herman
Chairman, San Diego Chapter - Legislative Bureau
National Association of Social Workers

EH/pjl

C O P Y

APPENDIX II

**SAMPLES OF NEWSPAPER COVERAGE
OF CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING STATE MERGER COVERAGE)**

CIO Counters Anti-Union Thrust With Conference

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California CIO council on political education, announced that a meeting of the general board of California CIO COPE is being called for 10 a.m., September 12 at the Alexandria Hotel in Los Angeles.

In issuing his call for convening the general board of California CIO COPE, Despol said. "This emergency meeting is being called by the officers because the campaign is on by anti-union elements to secure the passage of a 'right-to-wreck' union law in California. The enemies of organized labor, spurred on by revelations of the U.S. Senate committee hearings in Washington, are on the march in California. They intend to take fraudulent advantage of the headlines on racketeering in labor relations. We intend to meet this anti-union campaign in California head on. This meeting is being called for the purpose of planning and adopting a grass roots program of action designed to make clear to workers, to business men, and to the voting public just what the facts are in this attempt to outlaw the security of unions existence by the passage of an anti-union open shop law.

John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO and its Council on Political Education, has asked Sen. Knowland to submit specific drafts of legislation he proposes on unions.

The request was made in another letter—the third in a week—sent to Knowland. Despol said it was written because Knowland has "not seen fit" to reply to the others.

Despol said unless the Senator submits drafts of such legislation "we must assume" that he is making his proposals merely as an "aspiring, if unannounced, candidate for high office in this State."

Knowland has proposed a right-to-work law to bar the union shop, legislation to guarantee more democracy in unions, to protect welfare funds and to protect union members from reprisals by their officers.

Union Chief Wants Knowland Debate on 'Right to Work'

A state CIO official says Sen. Knowland (R-Calif) does not have to go over the heads of union leaders to bring the issue of so-called right-to-work laws to the rank and file.

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council, yesterday invited Knowland to discuss the issue before both union members and leaders in a series of debates.

The invitation resulted in comments made by Knowland here Wednesday. He said that if he runs again for win Knight for the torial nomination campaign issue democr that has

merce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Assn., the AFL and CIO, and the press.

The CIO and other labor group are strongly opposed to "right-to-work" legislation.

State AFL Sidesteps Thorny Problem of CIO Merger

BY JERRY MAHER
Mirror-News Labor Editor

OAKLAND, Sept. 20—The State AFL neared the end of its 55th and final convention today facing the thorniest problem by mistake.

Efforts by delegates from Building Trades Unions to block merger with the State CIO until their jurisdictional problems with some CIO unions are solved failed yesterday in a weird series of parliamentary maneuvers.

The climax came when Festus T. McDonough of Los Angeles Plasterers Local 2 moved to table a motion by John L. Cooper, president of the Los Angeles Joint Board of Culinary Workers, to delay action on a Building

Trades resolution criticizing the merger. Cooper's intent, apparently, was to permit time for the State AFL administration to marshal its forces in opposition to the resolution.

McDonough, in turn, meant only to block the delay. However, when the motion was approved, Thomas L. Pitts, president, ruled that it applied to the resolution and that the entire subject therefore, was tabled.

Attempts by McDonough to clarify the meaning of his report to the convention as well as efforts to have it reconsidered failed.

Building Trades Unions claim CIO unions

are taking repair, alteration and maintenance work which rightfully belongs to them. CIO unions say they've already had this work in industrial plants.

The State AFL administration's position was that it had no authority to deal with CIO unions. Also, the merger sharpens the jurisdictional problems, that CIO is trying to restrict his powers. For his pains, Dias got a "is not so."

He said a charge by State A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO, that the two paid vice attempts by Dias and He apparently referred to the merger. Jobs were

Dias also took a slap at State AFL support of Gov. Knight by questioning whether he actually would refuse to sign a right-to-work law to outlaw the union shop as he has said.

"We have a job to do for the people we represent, not for the self-interest of any individuals," said Pitts. He apparently referred to the merger.

Despol in a belated advocated work laws H.

'Right-to-Work' TV Panel Topic

The controversy over proposed right-to-work legislation will be debated by a Los Angeles businessman and a union executive on the "Get the Facts" TV panel program Saturday at 1 p. m. on Channel 4.

Panelists will be Alfred Allen, construction company executive, who favors such legislation, and John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the CIO California Industrial Union Council, who opposes it. "Get the Facts," moderator is Bob Wright.

IGNORES UNION

LOS ANGELES AP — The CIO said today it has twice asked Senate Minority Leader Knowland to address union gatherings, but has had no reply.

STATE CIO TO STICK TO ITS GUNS IN AFL TALKS

The State CIO is, if anything, more firmly determined today than ever to adhere to certain basic principles in its negotiations to merge with the State AFL.

And the hand of CIO officials was considerably strengthened in this determination by the general tone of merger discussions at last week's State CIO convention in Oakland.

It was plain the delegates feared from reports by President Manuel Dias and Secretary-Treasurer John Despol that the AFL goal is absorption of CIO, not true organic unity.

Absorption, they believed, would not merely mean submergence of 166,000 CIO members in the AFL, which has 1,250,000 members in the State but actually represents 700,000 because of token per capita tax payments by some unions.

More importantly, they felt it would mean the complete elimination of a whole set of CIO beliefs and philosophies.

Among these is that the two organizations are equal, no matter what their disparity in size.

Secondly was the idea that even the smallest international union should have a voice in policy making even though for all practical purposes larger unions rule the roost.

In addition, there was the need to protect the whole range of worker education, public and community relations and grass-roots political activity in which the CIO believes.

"It isn't," said one delegate, "that we object to the high-level lobbying carried on by the AFL. But it should not be at the expense of grass-roots activity."

"There is room," he said, "for both types of action in a larger, more powerful organization."

It was this latter point that caused the CIO to ask for four full-time officers instead of the two envisioned by the AFL.

In addition to a president and secretary-treasurer, there would be two vice-presidents whose job would be to push for the local level activity now carried on by the CIO. Presumably these two posts would go to Despol and Dias.

Cal. CIO Told of Merger Blocks

C. J. Maggerty, State Federation of Labor secretary, addresses today's session of the California CIO Industrial Union Council's convention, which yesterday heard a frank discussion of troubles besetting the proposed merger with the state AFL.

John Despol, state CIO secretary-treasurer, told the delegates in Oakland Municipal Auditorium that "we are a long way from reaching a merger agreement despite many hours of discussion."

Size Dispute

"There are some who may think we should be willing to be absorbed by the bigger organization just because it is bigger," Despol declared. "Well, let me disabuse their minds of the notion that size justifies the righteousness of a position."

Unless they agree on an amal

CIO Speaker

Israeli Says Egypt Was Set to Strike

A top labor spokesman for Israel charged yesterday his country attacked Egypt October 29 only because the Egyptian government was ready to send troops, led by former Nazi officers and equipped by Russia, across the border by the end of November.

Soviet "volunteers" had been alerted to join in the battle before Israeli forces moved, it was declared. Their arms and uniforms were captured in Israel's four-day drive into Egypt.

The statements were made by Dr. Dov Biegun, secretary of the National Committee for Labor Israel, in an address before the closing session of the state CIO convention at the Oakland Civic Auditorium.

ATTACK PLANNED

Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Biegun said, "was ready to declare war in his own time and place with Soviet weapons."

"By the end of November Nasser was going to send 10,000 fedayeen (Egyptian commandoes) into Israel. Israel would have retaliated and the Arab nations would have moved in to deliver the death blow." The move, he said, would have been led by "old Nazi officers and Soviet volunteers."

Biegun declared Russia's leaders were counting on the Egyptian-Israeli war as an opening for Soviet domination of sea ports in the Mediterranean.

BITTER DEFEAT

"The defeat of Nasser was a defeat for the Soviet Union," he declared. "Russia's leaders are bitter about it. They and Nasser are united in preparing for a new war."

The labor spokesman said Israel is determined not to return to the border skirmishes that were a daily occurrence before October 29.

He called for the United States to press for "a full, lasting and just settlement in the Middle East—to force both parties to sign a permanent peace."

DANGER

United Nations

Knight Addresses State CIO Council Convention

The power of government will never be used as a punitive instrument for the benefit of one group at the expense of another, Gov. Goodwin Knight told the CIO-California Industrial Union Council in the land Auditorium today.

State CIO Hears Merger Reports

Officers of the CIO California Industrial Union Council today expressed confidence that notwithstanding many difficulties the AFL-CIO state merger will be completed.

Delegates to the 7th annual convention which opened today in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium heard reports on the merger negotiations from President Manuel Diaz and Secretary-treasurer John A. Despol.

Diaz denied the talks were stalemated. "We are still in the process of negotiations and hope to proceed with them," he said.

Diaz commented that both the California State Federation of Labor (AFL) and the California Industrial Union Council (CIO) have policies and traditions of long standing.

"We expect to give and take. Concessions must be made, and resolving these problems takes time," Diaz said.

Despol outlined the basic principles which

Delegates attending this regular seventh annual convention also have been accredited to represent their organization at a special joint convention to establish the CIO segment of COPE (Committee On Political Education).

The establishment of the CIO segment of COPE is a necessary step to help expedite the state merger with the AFL, according to the convention call issued by the executive board of the council.

The all-important resolutions and proposals for constitutional amendments and COPE have been drawn up in pre-convention sessions held by the executive board and various committees in the past several days.

They will be submitted to the delegates at business sessions tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday morning.

R. J. Thomas, special assistant AFL-CIO president George

afternoon

Democracy Proves Stumbling Block to Merger

its President
and Sec.

Sept. 10, 1957

Labor's Love Lost

Plan for 4 Top Jobs Is Big Hitch Delaying State AFL-CIO Merger

Who is going to run the show? That appears to be the stumbling-block to the merger of California's AFL and CIO organizations. It's being fought out over issues of democracy, autonomy—and jobs. In this exclusive report, The News' labor reporter Ernest Rapley gives some details of the infighting.

BY ERNEST RAPLEY
News Staff Writer

Someone once chided John L. Lewis about the lack of democracy in his United Mine Workers.



RAPLEY

"What do you want — democracy or a trade union?" the bushy-browed labor veteran is supposed to have shot back. Paradoxically, the principle of democracy has become a rather confused issue in the limping California AFL-CIO merger negotiations.

Both sides are for it. But there's a difference in thinking among some AFL State Federation of Labor and CIO-California Industrial Union Council merger committee members as to how best to fit it into an effective labor organization.

SOME PROPOSALS, the CIO committee says, would make the new federation more democratic and efficient. They would do just the opposite, AFL officials reply.

These AFL men are generally satisfied with their present constitution—not too specific in some respects—and with the effective way the federation functions. Jealous of their autonomy, they see the danger of what they call "CIO top-level dictation."

They say that the CIO leaders want "perfection"—things spelled out in too much detail.

Continued from Page 1.
action's policies and programs are to be carried out?

• Should there be a general board with each affiliated national and international union represented?

• How's the political action arm to be tied in with the merger?

ALTHOUGH Haggerty and Dias agreed the exchange of proposals could give the proceedings a shot in the arm, they wouldn't make them public.

Neither would John Despol, State CIO secretary-treasurer in Los Angeles.

Like parents with a problem child, the state's top labor officials aren't talking about their troubles. They explain that while there's still a chance for an agreement and negotiations are in the "delicate" stage, it isn't the time to go into details.

Other union officials close to the situation talked more freely — on condition they wouldn't be quoted.

THE COMMITTEES, it was learned, have agreed that State AFL president Thomas L. Pitts, a Los Angeles Teamsters official, should head the new federation at the start. He would continue to get the \$15,000 a year he now receives as State AFL Southern California staff representative. The State AFL presidency is an unpaid job.

They've also agreed that Haggerty should stay on as secretary-treasurer and executive officer at \$25,000 a year.

The AFL committee is agreeable to paid jobs for Dias and Despol, who would continue to get their \$200 a week — but as assistants to Haggerty.

THAT'S ONE of the biggest committee

Who'll Run the Show?

O.K. Both AFL and CIO leaders agree that C. J. (Neil) Haggerty should stay on in \$25,000 a year job running a merged State Federation of Labor ...



HAGGERTY

O.K. And that the State AFL's President Thomas L. Pitts should head the new federation at \$15,000 a year.



PITTS



But where do California CIO President



DIAS



DESPOL

Manuel Dias and Secy.-Treas. Johnny Despol fit in? There's the rub that's holding up labor merger.

president, two executive vice presidents and the secretary-treasurer.

The CIO plan calls for these top jobs president

ONE OF THEM would be a contact man with the unions. The other would head new education and public departments.

v - treasurer
and
as

presidents and would make a council. But the other CIO pr executive cou ped, and perh larger genera

THIS BOARD ter the nation up, would include officials and the vice president would include of each national Teams' ers). So this

FIGHT DEVELOPS ON CIO MERGER BEFORE STATE AFL CONVENTION

BY JERRY MAHER

Mirror-News Labor Editor

OAKLAND, Sept. 17—The State AFL, pleading unity to fight possible antilabor legislation, today appeared headed for a gaping split on the vital question of merger with the State CIO.

A caucus of building trades delegates to the State AFL's 55th convention here yesterday approved a resolution to be presented to the convention saying they could not approve the merger as long as jurisdictional problems exist with the CIO.

The action is part of a national campaign by building trades unions, which charge that CIO unions are doing building repair and alteration work in industrial plants which rightfully belong to them.

CIO Blasts Knowland 'Right-to-Work' Stand

The State CIO Council on Political Education has launched what it called an all-out offensive to prevent passage of a so-called "Right-to-Work" law in California.

COPE officials said yesterday it will establish a labor defense fund to fight any such measure if it appears on the State ballot in 1958 or 1960. Amount of the proposed fund not disclosed.

Knowland's re-

Despol proposed a "goldfish bowl" of "discussions" involving

Knowland Challenged By CIO

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 13 (INS). — The California CIO has challenged Senator Knowland (R-Cal.) to a series of debates on controversial "right-to-work" legislation which Knowland has indicated will be a key issue.

Knowland Challenged on Right-to-Work Debate

San Francisco News—Wed., Sept. 11, 1957

Labor's Love Lost

Will Merger Alter Political Action?

Big differences over politics and lobbying—and how to go about them—are a factor delaying merger of AFL and CIO in California. But there has been some agreement. The News' veteran labor reporter, Ernest Rapley, tells about it in this size-up of the prospects for state labor unity.

BY ERNEST RAPLEY
News Staff Writer

When the California Legislature is grinding out new laws, two of the busiest men in buzzing Sacramento are Neil Haggerty and Johnny Despol.

As secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, C. J. Haggerty (everyone calls him Neil) and John A. Despol, who has the same job with the California CIO-Industrial Union Council, turn lobbyists for more than 1.5 million union members.



HAGGERTY



DESPOL

is more of a purist. Deals and compromises are distasteful to him. He and other CIO union leaders believe in fighting the good fight without wavering—win or lose. And they're less enthusiastic about their rank.



RAPLEY

They're on the go night and day, button-holing lawmakers in Capitol offices, corridors and hotel lobbies. From the visitors' gallery, they keep tab on what gives. Their advice is sought by legislators on bills affecting labor—and sometimes it's followed.

When the state AFL-CIO merge

What's the Big Rush?

For more than 18 months, AFL and CIO brass have been going through a minute of labor unity talks.

Now they have only a few weeks to agree on their own terms.

If they don't by Dec. 5, both the present California State Federation of Labor (AFL) and the CIO-California Industrial Union Council go formally out of existence.

Their charters will expire, by terms of the agreements the AFL and CIO reached before they merged on top two years ago come Dec. 5.

If that happens, the national AFL-CIO has power to call a special convention of California unions under its own rules—which could throw the merger battle wide open.

Knowland Challenged on Right-to-Work Debate

BY HARRY BERNSTEIN
Examiner Labor Editor
Senator Knowland yesterday was challenged to a series of debates by the California State CIO on the controversial so-called "right-to-work" laws which Knowland indicated will be a key gubernatorial campaign issue. John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO, proposed that participants include Knowland, Governor Knight, Senator Kuchel, State Atty. Gen. Edmund Brown, the AFL-CIO, the State Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. Despol, at a meeting here

CIO to Fight 'Anti-Union' Campaign

Officers of the State CIO Council on Political Education will hold an emergency meeting here September 12 to make plans for fighting what the union called an "anti-union campaign in California." It was announced yesterday.

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO, said forces are at the adv



Political News:

Labor Hits Knowland

By EARL GREENBERG
Examiner Political Editor

On the eve of Senator Knowland's expected announcement of candidacy for Governor, the California State Federation of Labor and the California CIO Council on Political Education yesterday fired double-barreled salvos against the Republican leader for his stand favoring state right-to-work legislation.

The AFL pointed out that Knowland's position not only is in direct opposition to that of Republican Governor Knight and Knowland's GOP colleague, U. S. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, but the stand taken by San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, GOP candidate for Knowland's seat, Democratic Attorney General Brown and Democratic Congressman Clair Engle, also seeking to replace Knowland.

"The right-to-work issue is not involved in the Senate race. However, I am glad to state my views. I am for the preservation of the union shop.

"As a businessman for many years, I have never had union trouble. We got along beautifully."

REJECTS 'CONNOTATION'

Kuchel was quoted as saying:

"As a private citizen, I read into the so-called right-to-work legislation a connotation of preventing employees from organizing and bargaining collectively. I reject that connotation."

John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Council, in a new letter to Knowland, asked him for drafts of each bill he is urging be written into law and whether he

Labor News

CIO Leaders Press Knowland Challenge

By HARRY BERNSTEIN
Examiner Labor Editor

State CIO leaders yesterday pressed their challenge to Sen. Knowland to attend union meetings and defend his support of so-called "right to work" legislation.

John Despol, CIO state treasurer, said the Senator has "neither replied to nor acknowledged receipt" of two invitations sent him by the union in response to his recent statement that he would "go over the heads" of union leaders in an effort to reach union members.

Knowland, who is expected to announce his formal candidacy, has said "right to work" laws, vigorously fought by organized labor, will be a key issue in the gubernatorial race.

INVITED—

Despol said Knowland was attending

AIRCRAFT LAYOFFS—

Despol, in disclosing the formal invitations to Knowland, referred to the layoffs in the aircraft industry, saying:

"If he (Knowland) should attend aircraft local union meetings of the United Auto Workers he will have the opportunity to tell them

how over 10,000 laid off workers can exercise their 'right to work' for decent wages and conditions under so-called 'right to work' laws.

"We want the Senator to tell us publicly what he is now doing to help these thousands of laid off aircraft workers secure jobs before they use up their savings."



Labor News

Work Right Plan Hit

By HARRY BERNSTEIN
Examiner Labor Editor

Start of a full-scale attack against "right to work" legislation proposed by Senator Knowland in his race for Governor Knight's past was announced here yesterday by the State CIO.

The State AFL already has declared its intention to wage a vigorous battle against such legislation and any political candidates supporting it.

While Knowland has said he will make his support of the "right to work" laws a major issue in the gubernatorial campaign, Governor Knight has repeatedly declared his opposition to the legislation.

Senator Kuchel has voiced his opposition to "right to work" laws, as have San Francisco's Mayor Christopher, GOP candidate for Knowland's Senate seat, and Attorney General Edmund Brown, probable Democratic candidate for governor.

Vice President Nixon has indicated he is against putting the proposal on the 1958 or 1960 ballot.

The State CIO's political arm, the Council on Political Education, announced it is circulating petitions throughout the State, with signers pledging themselves not to sign petitions of pro-"right to work" forces which may try and put the legislation on forthcoming ballots.

The State CIO petitions also pledge the signers to get five other non-registered citizens to register and vote not only against a "right to work" measure, if one is on the ballot, but also to vote against any candidates who indorse such legislation.

At the same time, the State CIO announced it has started distribution of 200,000 pamphlets "giving the case against the mis-named 'right to work' laws."

Religious leaders throughout California will get a pamphlet entitled, "The Moral Case Against 'Right to Work' Laws," which cites the viewpoints of the Rev. Dr. Walter G. Muelder, dean of the Boston University School of Theology; the Rev. William

J. Kelley, of Washington's Catholic University, and Dr. Israel Goldstein, of New York, president of the American Jewish Congress and former National Labor Relations Board member.

Dr. Muelder says "it is a most irresponsible social policy to destroy the integrity of labor unions under the guise of the so-called 'right to work laws,'" and charges the laws are "a vital conspiracy of the crafty, the ignorant or the misguided to subvert industrial peace, exploit men's needs to work, and deluge the community with industrial irresponsibility."

The Rev. Kelley says "right to work" laws are "immoral according to Catholic teaching," that they "take away from a man a necessary means to achieve and protect his God-given right of association (and) defy the majority rule of our democracy."

Dr. Goldstein declares that "right to work" laws amount "to the Government telling the parties concerned they may not agree to a particular type of arrangement believed by both parties to be both sound and fair."

Under "right to work" laws, the union shop is outlawed, and they also prohibit other forms of so-called union security. They eliminate contracts which require a new worker to join a union where a majority of employees have a union shop agreement.

Knowland and others have denounced the union shop as an unfair form of compulsory support for unions which take away the right to refuse union membership.

LABOR

RIGHT-TO-WORK LAW WAR PUSHED BY CIO



John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer, yesterday announced that CIO's Council on Political Education is issuing three pamphlets giving the case against such laws, which make illegal contracts providing for the union shop.

The first, "The Moral Case Against 'Right-to-Work' Laws," quotes Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen as saying the laws are immoral.

Another says, California wage earners would lose \$24,000,000 a week in wages, based on experience in the last five years in right-to-work States, if such a law were passed here.

Basis of this claim, the pamphlet says, is that wages and salaries in the 18 right-to-work States are 40% lower than they are in California.

The third pamphlet compares growth of States without right-to-work laws with those which have such laws.

It says the "free States" increased total employment 27% more than right-to-work States from 1947 to 1953, manufacturing employment 97% more, contracting construction 36% more, car registrations 27% more and individual income 98% more.

CIO is using the pamphlets to fight the campaign of Sen. Knowland, an announced Republican candidate for the Governorship, for passage of a right-to-work law in California.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A state CIO official says Sen. Knowland (R-Calif.) does not have to go over the heads of union leaders to bring the issue of so-called right-to-work laws to the rank and file.

John Despol, secretary treasurer of the State CIO Council, yesterday invited Knowland to discuss the issue before both union members and leaders in a series of debates.

Officers of the CIO and AFL State organizations met here today to hammer out a framework for voluntary merger of the two labor groups before the Dec. 5 deadline.

Under the national merger timetable, the two groups must agree voluntarily on their merger terms or national officers of the AFL-CIO will step in and issue charters in California for a new merged group.

Today's meeting considered two State CIO proposals:

- 1—To set up a general board made up of representatives from all international CIO and AFL unions in the State as the executive body.
- 2—To name two executive vice-presidents of the merged body from the CIO ranks.

In previous merger discussions it was agreed that Thomas L. Pitts, State AFL president, and C. J. (Neil) [unclear], secretary, head any [unclear] and on. [unclear] executive [unclear] [unclear]

By HARRY BERNSTEIN
Examiner Labor Editor
Possibility of a double in-
crease in the gubernatorial
primaries next year
was indirectly raised here
yesterday by Charles Smith,
western regional director of
the AFL-CIO United Steel-
workers of America.

Smith praised Gov. Goodwin Knight as "a man of the highest integrity" and urged members of his union who are Republicans to vote for Knight against Sen. Knowland in the GOP primary.

The Steelworkers, along with other state CIO affiliates, backed Knight's Democratic opponent, Richard Graves, in the 1954 election. The State AFL indorsed Knight. Smith's remarks

Based on Smith's remarks to a conference of Steelworkers here, there is growing speculation that the State CIO may throw its support to Knight or at least indorse both Knight and his expected Democratic opponent, Attorney General Edmund Brown in a double indorsement in the primaries.

This would leave unresolved, of course, the dilemma of where the state CIO support would go if Knight wins the GOP primary and Brown takes the Democratic primary.

OAKLAND, Sept. 30. (U.P.) — Buildings and trades union representatives failed last night to persuade the State Federation of Labor to adopt a resolution blocking a merger between the California AFL and CIO.

The resolution would have barred any merger agreement unless it "clearly and unmistakably" recognized full jurisdictional rights of AFL building trades.

Although the resolution had the support of other unions, it failed to win the adoption after a series of parliamentary moves. Leaders of the anti-merger move said they did not intend to bring it up again. The resolution stemmed from a conflict between AFL and CIO efforts to perform a

By **HARRY BERNSTEIN**
Examiner Labor Editor

There will be no need for a "shotgun wedding" of the State AFL and CIO, State CIO Secretary John Despoi predicted here yesterday as merger committees of the two organizations prepared to resume unity talks today.

The sessions scheduled

Union Merger Progress Told

Merger committees of the State AFL and CIO met yesterday in the Hollywood Roosevelt, and some progress was reported.

The State groups have until December 5 to complete voluntary mergers under terms

Labor News

CIO to Press for Minimum Wage of \$1.25

By HARRY BERNSTEIN
Examiner Labor Editor

Demands for a State minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour will be pressed by the State CIO during its three-day legislative conference opening today in Sacramento.

Nearly 200 union representatives will attend the conference, talk with their respective Assemblymen and State Senators, attend committee hearings and workshops devoted to discussions of minimum wages and other proposed legislation.

The conference, State CIO Secretary John Despol explained here yesterday, has become a "regular part of the organization's legislative, education and action program," designed to acquaint union members to operations of the State government as well as to give them an opportunity to express their views to the legislators.

LIMITATIONS—

There is a Federal minimum wage now of \$1 an hour, but this applies only to workers engaged in interstate commerce. Organized labor is also pushing for an increase in the Federal minimum to \$1.25.

However, Despol said, "without the action of the State government to bolster the wage floor, workers most in need of higher wages will fall further behind the wage standards obtained by the bulk of California workers."

The present 75-cent hourly State minimum wage applies only to women and minors in industries other than agriculture or domestic work.

Roosting of the State

Opposition to CTA Proposal On Tax Grows

By FREDERIC RUPP

SACRAMENTO (INS)—Strong opposition to legislation sponsored by the California Teachers Association to impose a three-cent per pack tax on cigarettes and a two-cent per gallon boost in beer levies was being mobilized today.

The CTA is proposing the taxes to finance a 70-million-dollar expansion in state support to public schools it is advocating.

Powerful labor groups, the beer industry and a rival teachers' organization pledged opposition to the CTA's tax program.

C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation (AFL), pointed out in San Francisco that his organization is "historically opposed to this type of nuisance tax." He added that in consumer taxes "the burden always falls heaviest on the working class of people."

WILL OPOSE TAX

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California Industrial Union Council (CIO), said the council will oppose the tax because it "reduces the mass purchasing power of lower income groups not only for the necessities of life but also for some of its luxuries."

Election Reform Bills Proposed

SACRAMENTO (P)—The California Industrial Union council will introduce a series of election reform bills before the 1957 legislature which may result in cutting election campaign costs.

The council said over the week-end the proposed legislation would be offered the lawmakers in a "grass roots" conference it is sponsoring.

One reform would provide for public financing of each candidate's campaign. It provides a voter would be legally authorized to assign 20 cents annually out of his state sales tax to each candidate registered with the voter's political group. Another 20 cents a year in the taxes could be earmarked for the county and state central committees carrying his registration.

State CIO Maps Political Body

Warned by their leaders that the gains won at the bargaining table can be whittled down or wiped out by decisions of Congress, a state Legislature or a city council, delegates to the seventh annual CIO California Industrial Union Council today turned their attention to the political front.

The regular convention was recessed and the delegates reconvened in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium at a special session to establish the CIO segment of California COPE, Committee on Political Education.

CIO COPE, a separate organization with its own constitution and its own convention, will replace the CIO's Political Action Committee.

Such a step will give local union delegates a direct voice in statewide endorsement of candidates for Congress and the State government.

EXPEDITE MERGER

The establishment of CIO COPE is expected to help

expect moderation and mutual regard, we witness blind selfishness and inflammatory criticism," he said, adding that his own criticism of the "rigor mortis of the right" has opened him to bitter attacks.

KNIGHT PLEDGE

The California chief executive pledged never to use the force of government as a punitive instrument for the benefit of one group at the expense of another and never permit power of the State to be used.

CIO Union Council to Meet Here

The Seventh Annual convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council opens at 10 a.m. tomorrow in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium.

Some 500 delegates, the largest number to attend a State convention, will be present for four-day meeting.

LABOR NEWS

Cal. AFL-CIO Talks On Merger Slated

State AFL-CIO merger negotiations will be resumed here next week-end.

The 20-member joint committee is scheduled to meet in the Clift Hotel Saturday and Sunday.

The session will be the first since the state committee met last month with national AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Meany expressed satisfaction with progress of the talks to then.

A December 5 deadline has been set for consolidation of the two state groups.

The merger sessions will be preceded by a two-day conference of the California

By FRED BURBANK
Call-Bulletin Labor Reporter

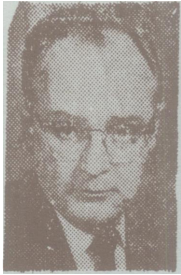
State Federation of Labor executive council.

Sessions will open in the Clift at 10 a. m. Thursday with President Thomas L. Pitts presiding.

CIO, Union Council In Oakland Meet

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council will open its seventh annual convention in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium, tomorrow, with 500 delegates attending.

Principal business at the four-day meeting will be discussion of the slated negotiations on a merger of the State CIO Council and the California Federation of Labor.



LABOR

BY JERRY MAHER
Mirror-News Labor Editor

COMPROMISE SUGGESTED ON RIGHT-TO-WORK LAW

An advocate of "right-to-work" laws says there is no reason why all workers shouldn't be required to pay for collective bargaining services of unions even though they don't join a union.

Donald MacLean, acting director of the De Mille Foundation for Political Freedom, suggests this as a possible compromise between the union shop and right-to-work laws, which outlaw it.

He spoke before Town Hall in the Biltmore yesterday along with John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO.

His proposal was made as an alternative for the worker who for "any moral or religious reason" does not want to join a union.

MacLean did not expand on the idea, but it apparently was made to counter an argument by Despol.

Despol said unions must by law bargain for all workers in a bargaining unit, whether they belong to the union or not, and all, therefore, should pay union dues.

As a parallel, Despol said, no one can refuse to pay taxes to the government just because he does not belong to the party in power.

Earlier, MacLean called the right to work without being forced into a union "the most important of all rights, even more important than the right to vote." Without it, he said, a vote is meaningless.

Despol countered that laws banning the union shop are misnamed as right-to-work laws. He said they should be called "right-to-wreck" laws instead, since they would ruin unions. He said

they provide no work and no rights.

MacLean called this the "smear technique," and said there is no record of unions having gone out of business in the 18 States that have right-to-work laws.

Despol said compulsory open-shop laws — which right-to-work laws are — inject the State into labor-management relations and interfere in collective bargaining.

But MacLean saw them as "annoying only to the union boss, who now must earn his money by making his union more attractive or lose his job."

Many employers know a union shop assures compliance with a contract, said Despol. Employers, he added, voted in favor of it in 46,119 ballots conducted by the NLRB from 1947 to 1951. He said this shows they want union security.

MacLean said "real union security lies in the deserved loyalty" of the rank and file. All that's lost in an open shop, he said, is "the security of the union boss to his lush position."

He asked if unions believe "the mass of American workers are a bunch of cheap chiselers" by assuming that they would refuse to join unions and pay dues once they are not required to do so.

Despol said the Department of Labor has reported that in five years in 30 "free States" general employment increased 27% faster, industrial employment 97% faster, retail sales 49% faster and individual income 98% faster than in the 18 right-to-work States.

He said their average individual income is 40% below California's.

CIO Offers Knowland Right-to-Work Debate

The State CIO's political arm yesterday accepted Sen. Knowland's challenge to take the politically heated right-to-work issue to organized labor's rank and file over the heads of union leaders.

In turn, the CIO's Committee on Political Education, meeting here, challenged the Senator and organizations favoring a right-to-work law in California to a series of at least three public debates in the presence of rank-and-file unionists and their leaders.

The counter-challenge came in a statement by John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council and its political arm, during a COPE committee session in the Alexandria to implement an antiright-to-work campaign.

Personal Invitation

"I would like to personally invite Sen. Knowland," Despol declared, "to go directly to our union membership. He does not have to go over the heads of the leaders. He is invited to discuss the right-to-work issue with all of us."

Despol then proposed a round-table debate in at least three sections of California involving "Sen. Knowland,

CIO State Contab Set For November

Eighty annual constitutional convention of the California Industrial Union Council, affiliated with the AFL-CIO, will be held in Long Beach, Nov. 17-20, it was announced today by the officers of the statewide organization.

In making the announcement, President Manuel Dias and Secretary-Treasurer John A. Despol, reminded union members that "we meet at a time when the need to have a united labor front is sharpened by the proclaimed intent of union busting proponents to place a 'right-to-wreck' unions initiative measure on the 1958 ballot."

The Labor Day statement of John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California Industrial Union Council, attacked so-called "right to work" legislation as "right to exploit workers" laws. He predicted "The forthcoming merger of California State AFL and CIO organizations will provide the unity of action needed by California labor to defeat the current campaign to turn the clock back to the days when an individual had no means to effectively say 'no' to industry decisions to cut wages or to take away his seniority and job security accrued rights. The fight to put the unions of California labor out of existence will be defeated."

Right-To-Work Fight Planned

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (INS)—An emergency meeting of the California CIO Council on Political Education was called today for Sept. 12 in Los Angeles to discuss plans to fight right-to-work laws.

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of council, in announcing the meeting, said: "This emergency meeting is being called because the campaign is on by anti-union elements to secure the passage of a 'right-to-wreck' union law in California."

Despol said the CIO intends to meet the campaign head-on.

State AFL and CIO Set Separate Meets

LOS ANGELES. — The California State Federation of Labor and California CIO council have set dates for separate conventions this year, awaiting a voluntary merger before the Dec. 5 deadline.

State CIO officials, it was disclosed yesterday, have set their eighth annual convention in Long Beach, Nov. 17 to 20. The AFL body will meet Sept. 16 to 20 in Oakland.

Los Angeles county la

Oakland Convention

State CIO Hears Of Merger Trouble

By Jack Howard

The State CIO convention opened in Oakland yesterday with a point-by-point analysis of the major issues holding up AFL-CIO merger in California.

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the organization representing 200,000 CIO union members, told the 400 delegates: "We are a long ways from reaching a merger agreement despite many hours of merger discussions."

Two organizations

federations must merge by December 5, 1957.

After that date, the national AFL-CIO will revoke charters of unmerged councils, call special merger conventions and direct the delegate to work out a merger.

Such an eventuality would find the CIO heavily outnumbered by the estimated 1.2 million AFL members in California.

CIO leaders frankly said they prefer to negotiate a merger that will preserve something of their traditional methods.

Convention in Oakland

Merger Talk Briefly Stirs CIO

By Jack Howard

What will probably be the last regular California CIO convention ever held came briefly to life in Oakland's Civic Auditorium yesterday.

The issue that momentarily awakened the 400 delegates was the same one on which the convention opened Thursday, and which has hung over the proceedings ever since like the Oakland smog.

That issue is merger with the huge AFL California State Federation of Labor.

Merger talk—both on and off the record—overshadowed the main activity of yesterday's session, creation of a new State CIO political organization.

Since early this spring merger committees of the State AFL and CIO have been trying to find areas of agreement.

But when the convention opened Thursday delegates were told bluntly that negotiations were stalemated, and the six major demands of the CIO were spelled out.



COMPARING NOTES—Helen Payne, a member of the credentials committee, chats with Ray Andrade, a member of the constitution committee, at the CIO gathering.



OAKLAND MEET—Oaklanders looking over an exhibit program at the CIO California Industrial Union Council convention are (from left) Frank Robello, United Auto Workers; Dorothy McDaid and Charles Wells, United Steel Workers No. 1798.

Tribune photos



MANUEL DIAS

... Scotches washroom rumors

Merger Stalemate Rumors Scotched by California CIO

Special to Labor's Daily

OAKLAND, Calif. — Scotching washroom rumors that state merger negotiations of the AFL and CIO were stalemated, Manuel Dias, president of the California CIO Council, said he wanted to "make it clear such rumors are just not true."

Dias made the statement in an opening address to delegates at the seventh annual four-day convention of the California CIO here.

"We are still in process of negotiating . . . hope to continue negotiations," Dias said.

His remarks buried pre-convention rumors that the meetings would bring forth "fireworks" in the form of criticism of the California State Federation of Labor for delaying the merger process.

Dias laid the rumors at the doorstep of "reactionary forces in the state—the forces who would, if they had their way, saddle work-

ing people with 'right-to-work' laws and other restrictive legislation."

Dias outlined the progress of negotiations to date, the difficulties of merging two organizations with "different traditions and policies," and some of the specific issues still to be resolved.

Takes Time

"You just don't negotiate terms of a merger in 10 days," Dias said. "It takes time." He emphasized his belief that an acceptable agree-

ment is not going to throw away that which has been good not only for the state CIO but good for the labor movement and for the people."

Six principle areas of disagreement as outlined by Dias were:

1. Proposal to establish a general board, similar to that existing in State CIO Council, on which all AFL-CIO unions would have representation.

2. Powers of general board.

3. CIO proposal to establish the state convention "as the final sovereign authority on state AFL-CIO matters, including the final approval of convention commit-

New Strategy Needed—Despol

Loaded Dice and The Gerrymander

Special to Labor's Daily

OAKLAND, Calif. — Calling for the adoption of policies and strategies "designed to beat the political game played with the loaded dice of the gerrymander," John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California CIO Council, told delegates to the state CIO convention here that labor is close to reaching "our maximum" in electing candidates pledged to a liberal-labor legislative program.

In analyzing election results, Despol said "the most remarkable fact . . . is that . . . not much more than 20 House seats were changed," and blamed it on the "common political practice of gerrymandering."

"Over 75 per cent of the political districts in the United States are so-called 'one-party districts' in which the party nomination is tantamount to victory."

Liberal-labor endorsed congressmen are still a distinct minority in Congress because of the Dixiecrat South, Despol said.

14 With Labor Backing

"We need to unionize the South, and to nominate more liberal Republicans in the one-party Republican districts in the North—including California," he said.

Call for

Union Objections To Farm Labor Program

EDITOR: The House judiciary committee has approved a report on the Japanese farm labor importation program submitted by a special subcommittee comprised of Congressmen Patrick Hillings (Republican of California) and Byron Rogers (Democrat of Colorado).

Hillings, who was chairman of the subcommittee hearings held in California, has been an ardent advocate of the Japanese program.

Both the national AFL-CIO and the California State Federation of Labor have expressed objections to the program.

AFL Unity Boost

Special to Labor's Daily

LOS ANGELES—State AFL President Thomas Pitts continues to hold out hope for a merger of the state AFL and CIO, prior to the December, 1957, deadline set by the national body, despite talk in some quarters that amalgamation is not in the cards.

Pitts referred specifically to statements made recently by some labor officials that negotiations with the AFL are at a "stalemate." The AFL leader called the use of the word "unfortunate."

CIO leaders assured Labor's Daily that negotiations aimed at a merger will continue. The structure of the merged group and its functions are the big questions that have to be answered satisfactorily before amalgamation can be effected, the CIO spokesman said.

Pitts stated, "There are no issues which cannot be resolved. After all, we all have the same goals." Under the national AFL-CIO merger agreement, state and local AFL and CIO bodies have until Dec. 31, 1957, to unite or the national organization will step in and effect the merger.

CIO State Conference On Human Rights Issue

The Eighth Annual Constitutional Convention of the California Industrial Union Council, affiliated with the AFL-CIO, will be held in Long Beach November 17-20 according to the officers of the statewide organization.

In issuing the CALL, President Manuel Dias and Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Despol, reminded the affiliated union organizations that "We meet at a time when the need to have a united labor front is sharpened by the proclaimed intent of union busting proponents to place a 'right-to-wreck' unions initiative measure on the 1958 ballot. This means that the union member in the shop, plant and office must join with the state and local central bodies, working closely with the international unions, in an all-out education program that will reach into every corner of the state community so that the California voter will clearly understand and realize that restrictive laws which tend to weaken or destroy the labor movement will likewise weaken those legislative programs and objectives which labor has always supported — programs that the vast majority of Californians desire: civil rights for all and a fair and equitable tax program at all levels of government, more and better education facilities, decent housing for all, to mention a few."

CIO Merger Issue Stirs AFL Revolt

BY JERRY MAHER
Mirror-News Labor Editor

OAKLAND, Sept. 19—The State AFL today faced the possibility of a revolt in its own ranks over the issue of merger with the State CIO.

Up for consideration by the more than 2000 delegates attending the State AFL's 55th convention here was a resolution from the State Building Trades Council saying it cannot approve the merger.

The resolution asks that merger of the 1,400,000-member State AFL and 200,000-member CIO be blocked until jurisdictional troubles between the Building Trades and some CIO unions are worked out.

Earlier it became apparent the fed-



LABOR

BY JERRY MAHER
Mirror-News Labor Editor

CIO INVITES KNOWLAND TO CLOSE-QUARTER FIGHT

Sen. Knowland has been invited officially by the State CIO to fight his war for a right-to-work law down in the front-line trenches—before the rank-and-file itself.

The invitation follows up an earlier statement by John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO, that it would be "beneficial" for Knowland to go over the heads of union leaders and directly to the rank-and-file as he has threatened.

Despol said Knowland "may learn how wrong his position is. I am sure his personal integrity then will cause him to change his views."

Yesterday he revealed he has sent two letters to Knowland in his capacity as secretary-treasurer of CIO's Council on Political Education.

The first asks Knowland to list evening dates he will have open to meet with the rank-and-file. In it, Despol said he will attempt to "arrange mutually satisfactory meeting dates."

"I feel sure that there are many union memberships which would want to take advantage of the opportunity to meet and discuss with you the implications of your legislative proposal to outlaw all forms of union security," Despol told the Senator.

The second letter invites Knowland to appear before COPE's general board when it meets Nov. 15 in Long Beach prior to the State CIO convention.

It also invites him to discuss "other proposals" he has made to secure more union democracy, protection of welfare funds and protection of members against reprisals from union officers.

So far, Despol said, Knowland has not acknowledged or accepted either invitation.

"If he should attend aircraft local unions of the UAW, he'll have the opportunity to tell them how over 10,000 laid-off workers can exercise their right-to-work for decent wages and conditions," Despol added.

Right-to-work bills outlaw the union shop. Knowland, expected to announce tomorrow whether he will oppose Gov. Knight, favors them. Knight opposes them.

Unions have hopped all over Knowland for his stand, and Knowland has said he is marked for "liquidation" by union leaders. He claims he already has rank-and-file support.

'RIGHT TO WORK' DEBATE SLATED AT TOWN HALL

"Should California Adopt a 'Right to Work' Law?" will be the question before the Tuesday luncheon meeting of the Town Hall at the Biltmore.

Donald MacLean, acting executive secretary of the DeMille Foundation for political freedom, will take the affirmative.

Opposing MacLean will be John A. Despol, secretary-treasurer, California Industrial Union Council, AFL-CIO.

State CIO Replies To Labor Foes

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California CIO council on political education, today announced that a meeting of the general board of California CIO COPE is being called for 10 a.m., September 12, at the Alexandria hotel in Los Angeles. In issuing his call for convening the general board of California CIO COPE, Despol said, "This emergency meeting is being called by the officers because the campaign is on by anti-union elements to secure the passage of a 'right-to-wreck' union law in California. The enemies of organized labor, spurred on by revelations of the United States senate committee hearings in Washington, are on the march in California."

"They intend to take fraudulent advantage of the headlines on racketeering in labor elections. We intend to meet this anti-union campaign in California head on. This meeting is being called for the purpose of planning and adopting a grass roots program of action designed to make clear to workers, to businessmen, and to the voting public just what the facts are in this attempt to outlaw the security of unions existence by the passage of an anti-union open shop law."

In addition to other public policy matters, the general board will consider the strategy and conduct of a general campaign to inform all those concerned with the effort to open the door to wage cuts, the destruction of labor's health and pension programs through the weakening of the right of California unions to exist.

Under consideration will be the establishment of local speakers bureaus throughout the state and a program to contact all anti-union committees.

CFL Rejects Bid to Block CIO Merger

OAKLAND (U.P.) — Building and trades union representatives failed Thursday night to persuade the California Federation of Labor to adopt a resolution blocking a merger between the California AFL and CIO.

The resolution would have barred any merger agreement unless it "clearly and unmistakably" recognized full jurisdictional rights of AFL building trades.

Although the resolution had the support of other unions, it failed to win adoption after a parliamentary

Meany Needs Gun to Spur State AFL-CIO Merger

What's holding up the wedding? Why are AFL and CIO still far apart in California, nearly two years after they merged their national setup? And what will happen if the stalemate isn't broken?

The answers—and the problems behind those questions—are explored by The News' labor reporter Ernest Rapley in this exclusive report after talks with top California union officials.

BY ERNEST RAPLEY
News Staff Writer

Will the California AFL-CIO merger be a union freely entered into—or will it be a shotgun wedding?

The chances grow that Pappy George Meany will have to get out his shootin' iron as Dec. 5 nears.

That's the deadline Meany's national AFL-CIO has set for state federations and city and county councils to get together on merger. It's the second anniversary of national AFL and CIO unity.

If they don't, their charters will be yanked and

the national organization will set up new outfits—on their own terms.

Since early last year, committees of the AFL State Federation of Labor and CIO-California Industrial Council—directly and indirectly representing 1,689,000 union members—have tried for an agreement.

NOW WITH LESS than three months to go, they haven't settled things. The trouble boils down to this:

- The larger and politically potent State Federation, with 800,000 affiliated members, wants to keep on doing business pretty much the way it has for last 20 years and with its secretary, (Neil) Haggerty, still running.

These Men Hold the Key To State Labor Unity Pact

Here are the key men in the California AFL-CIO merger talks:

THOMAS L. PITTS: President of the State Federation of Labor (AFL) since 1950, and its Southern California staff representative since last year. He was secretary of the Los Angeles Wholesale Delivery Drivers local of the Teamsters Union.

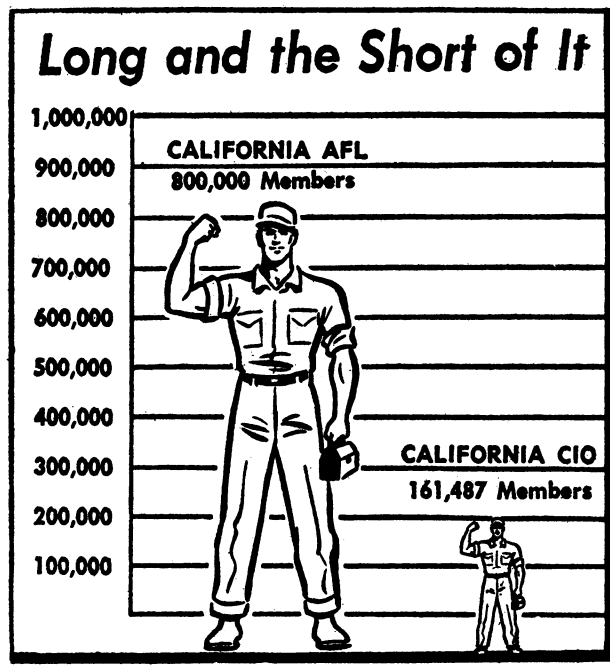
C. J. (NEIL) HAGGERTY: Secretary-treasurer and legislative representative, State Federation of Labor, since 1943. Former State AFL president and Los Angeles Building & Construction Trades Council

secretary. Vice president of the International Union of Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers.

MANUEL DIAS: President, CIO-California Industrial Union Council since it was reorganized in 1950 after expulsion of several unions as Communist controlled. He was secretary of Oakland Local 76 of the United Auto Workers.

JOHN A. DESPOL: Secretary-treasurer and legislative representative, CIO-California Industrial Union Council, since 1950. On leave from United Steelworkers of which he is a staff representative. Led fight against Communist influence in old California CIO Council.

we



Figures Are Incomplete

There are more than 1,500,000 members of AFL and CIO unions in California, but fewer than two-thirds of them are directly involved in the state AFL and CIO merger talks.

The State Dept. of Industrial Relations credits AFL unions with 1,382,000 members currently. Of that total, the State

Federation of Labor claims unions with 800,000 members are affiliated.

The state sets CIO membership at 196,000, of which the State CIO Council claims 161,487 affiliated members.

Why the difference? Local unions don't have to belong to councils. But they're all part of the national AFL-CIO.

LABOR LISTS 13-POINT LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

State CIO will sponsor a "grass roots" labor legislative conference in Sacramento during the current session of the Legislature, according to John Despol, secretary treasurer.

Despol said the conference will consider a 13-point program calling for, among other things, increases in unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and unemployment disability benefits to \$55 a week, with additional payments for dependents.

No date for the conference has been set, but its purpose will be to mobilize rank-and-file support for labor-endorsed proposals, Despol said.

Also included in the program is support for amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act to permit insurance benefits to a worker drawing severance or vacation pay.

The State Supreme Court recently ruled such payments were illegal under the act.

State CIO also wants \$100 a month in old age assistance, a State Fair Labor Standards Act establishing a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour, increases in minimum pay for teachers and extension of the tenure law to all school districts regardless of size.

It wants an increase in State scholarships, special scholarships for medical and basic science students, increased State aid to education and a Community Mental Health Services Act.

The latter would provide for preventive measures, educational and consultation services, treatment in outpatient clinics or hospital departments and inpatient treatment of those who can be treated in 90 days.

It would not provide treatment for those able to afford and get private care.

Election reforms sought would eliminate gerrymandering, provide a Voters' Handbook in which each candidate, for a fee would state his qualifications, permit voters to earmark 20 cents a year for candidates of their choice and 20 cents for their parties out of sales taxes due the State, and provide for partisan elections in city and county government.

A full employment act,

a fair employment practices act, tax, civil rights, health insurance and fair elections study commissions, permanent child care centers and Civil Service status for employees of child care centers also are on the program.

Despol also said any attempt to increase State or county sales taxes will be opposed.

CIO convention to seek ways to speed merger

OAKLAND, Nov. 27 — Delegates to the state CIO convention, opening here Thursday, will seek "a more realistic approach" to merger with the AFL California State Federation of Labor.

Pre-convention deliberations by leaders in the California Industrial Union Council indicate they would like to see more progress in arrangements for merger of the 200,000 member CIO movement in California with the 1,250,000 member AFL organization.

The CIO executive board, which is drafting a report to the convention, noted Monday that no agreement has been reached with the AFL as yet on any vital question.

Deadline for completing the merger of the state organizations is Dec. 5, 1957.

The pre-convention issue of the CIO Council's Newsletter, just distributed, says a change will be proposed in the Council's constitution to place it "on a more realistic pre-merger status."

TO EXPEDITE THE MERGER

There will also be a special convention of delegates, sitting as a political action committee, to consider establishing a CIO segment of a California Committee for Political Education (COPE). COPE is the political arm of the national AFL-CIO.

One of the reasons advanced by the executive board for setting up the COPE segment is that it will "help expedite the merger at the state level."

The convention will be opened in the Oakland civic auditorium,

CIO-AFL Merger Talk Stalemated, Convention Told

OAKLAND, Nov. 28 (AP)—Officers of the State CIO reported today merger discussions between the state CIO and AFL are at a "stalemate."

In a report submitted to 500 delegates attending the seventh annual convention of the California Industrial Union Council, the officers said a 20-man AFL-CIO merger committee has held three meetings to discuss the merger.

"The results of the three meetings have not been too positive," they said. "The merger discussions are at a stalemate, since no agreement has been reached in the important areas of structure, Democratic procedures, functions under the new organization."

Bill to Probe Vote Abuses Introduced

Caldecott Urges Commission Study Methods in State

By DON THOMAS
Tribune Political Editor

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 19—Creation of a fair election practices study commission was called for in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Thomas W. Caldecott of Berkeley, former GOP state chairman.

The 16-man commission would be granted a \$50,000 appropriation and given sweeping power to investigate various purity of elections proposals and make recommendations for the improvement of campaign practices.

The measure is based, Caldecott said, on recommendations of the California CIO Council.

Eight members of the commission would be appointed by the Governor, two each from business, labor and the executive branch of the government and one representative each from the Republican and Democratic State Central Committees.

FOUR APPOINTEES

The president pro-tem of the Senate and the speaker of the Assembly would each have four appointees, two to come from the elections committee of their respective houses and two representatives of county clerks or registrars of voters.

The chairman would be appointed by the Governor, who would also have authority to designate an executive secretary, whose salary would be set by the commission.

Declaring it to be public policy to reduce campaign abuses created by lack of legal specifications in the elections code, the measure proposes that the commission study, among other things,

CONTRIBUTIONS

1—Elimination of loopholes in present laws regarding campaign contributions and expenditures.

2—Establishment of realistic limitations on campaign contributions.

3—Election costs, with consideration of ability of po-

successful state election since 1938." But, he declares, much more must be done — including putting more money into political campaigns.

Despol indicates he will place a seven point proposed COPE program before the convention. His proposals

- A variety of AFL-CIO television and radio programs plus "creation, support and promotion" of independent newspapers.

- A "vastly enlarged" COPE leadership training program "to increase the quality and quantity of voluntary COPE campaign workers."

- Enlargement of fulltime COPE staff to one staff member for each assembly district plus a state research staff.

- A public relations program "to carry and sell labor's legislative program to all community and civic organizations."

- A program to implement non-partisan policy. Union leaders who are Democrats to be active in that party, those who are Republicans to be active in theirs. Republicans to seek "liberalization of the Republican party from the bottom up."

- A program to "promote and build possible candidates" in the 12 month period prior to the pri-

CIO convention weighs legislative plan

OAKLAND, Dec. 2 — A 13 point state legislative program for 1957 has been proposed to the seventh annual convention of the California CIO Industrial Union Council by its executive board.

Pledging to work with "all liberal and forward looking groups to achieve those state laws that will best meet the needs of our citizens," the board endorsed the following program:

- Establishment of a California state labor relations act that will guarantee the over one million intra-state and public workers of California rights and privileges in all employee-management relations.

Legislation prohibiting the

use of injunctions against labor, laws protecting women workers to be strengthened and greater enforcement of safety codes.

- Legislation providing for the complete revision of the California unemployment insurance act, giving a broader coverage to the act and eliminating restrictive and discriminatory practices.

- Election reforms that would tighten the checkup on campaign expenses, provide for mailing a "voters handbook" containing detailed information on candidates and platforms of parties, partisan primary elections on local levels and prohibition of the practice of cross-filing in the primary election.

- A major revision of the workmen's compensation laws.

- Laws to increase the family exemption for lower income in state tax.

- Legislation to provide for a "fair educational practices act" prohibiting discrimination in the educational system, the establishment of a permanent civil rights commission and the passage of a civil peace act to foster peaceful relations among citizens of differing races, religions and national origins.

To campaign for civil rights legislation, the executive board proposed that the Council sponsor a civil rights conference in Sacramento at an appropriate time in the 1957 legislative session.

sion.

- In the educational field, the extension of nursery, schools, adult education, workers education and medical schools.

- Aid to the aged to be increased to \$100 a month.

- A better conservation program for preserving our natural resources and wildlife and providing improved recreation.

- A minimum wage law of \$1.25 an hour.

- The creation of a department of commerce in the state government to promote full employment by business, labor and the local communities.

- Opposition to anti-union legislation and particularly an "right-to-work" measures.

Labor News:

Separate CIO Political Arm Expected to Speed Merger

By HARRY BERNSTEIN
Examiner Labor Editor

Establishment of a separate organization as the political arm of the State CIO is expected to help bring about a more rapid merger of the CIO with the State AFL.

The national AFL and CIO were united into a single federation last December. State and local level AFL and CIO councils have until December, 1957, to complete their own mergers.

Among the several problems which have slowed down merger talks for the AFL and CIO in California was the different structures of the organizations' political activities.

NEW CIO UNIT—

The State CIO had a political activities committee, directly under the State CIO itself. The AFL has a separate League for Political Education, with its own constitution and conventions, which makes political endorsements and, in general, carries on AFL political activities in the state.

The State CIO, at its an-

nual convention last week in Oakland, dropped its old political action committee and set up a new Committee on Political Education similar to that already in operation by the State AFL.

However, several unresolved questions must still be settled before the two organizations can unite. It

Liberalizing Within GOP Told as Aim

By HARRY BERNSTEIN
Examiner Labor Editor

Organized labor must increase its efforts to win acceptance of its program within the ranks of the Republican Party, John Despol, secretary of the state CIO Political Action Committee, declared here yesterday.

Despol, in an analysis of the election results from labor's viewpoint, said the election made clear that if the liberal legislative program of labor is to make further substantial advances, "it is necessary to achieve a liberalization of the Republican Party."

pressed fears that the state AFL would submerge the CIO rather than merge with it, because there are almost 10 times more AFL CIO members in California.

The CIO war-

Meany Due at Parley on Merger

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, is expected to attend a meeting of merger committees of the State AFL and CIO Saturday in San Francisco, it was announced today.

The two organizations have until Dec. 5 to merge, but the AFL-CIO executive council has asked that State organizations report to Meany by Aug. 15 on the progress of their talks.

Meany has indicated that unless merger of State and local organizations is well under way by that date he will step in personally to find out what's wrong.

Committees of the State AFL and CIO have been meeting off and on for more than a year on the merger, but have not been successful.

Service League MARCH! Booth At CIO Meeting

Bay Area Service League members will operate an information center about adoption of minority group children at the CIO State convention, opening in the Oakland Auditorium today.

Mrs. Earl R. Claiborne, assisted by Mrs. Joel E. Lewis, is in charge of an exhibit prepared by MARCH!, Bay Area adoptive home recruitment project for children of national and racial minority group backgrounds.

League members will man the center, ask delegates to take literature back to their home locals and direct interested people to MARCH! headquarters, 1367 Post street.

Knight Addresses CIO in Oakland

Gov. Goodwin Knight was scheduled to address the California CIO Industrial Union Council today at its annual convention in Oakland.

At yesterday's opening session, delegates heard State CIO Secretary John A. Despol declare the council will "fight for a new state AFL-CIO Federation based on sound, democratic union principles." He added:

"There are some who may think that we should be willing to be absorbed by the bigger organization (AFL) just because it is bigger. Well, let me disabuse their minds of the notion that size justifies the righteousness of a position."

CIO Urges U.N. Act On Hungary

SAN FRANCISCO—The United States government was urged to take the lead in requesting the United Nations "to condemn a new terror which is haunting Hungary's mines, steel mills and factories. It is the threat of death by hanging within 24-hours for any one striking or inciting to strike, thus putting labor's basic right—the right to strike—on a par with murder," according to John A. Despol, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Industrial Union Council.

The labor spokesman said this was one of the many points made in a policy statement on Hungary which was adopted unanimously by the California CIO Executive Council at its meeting in San Francisco last week.

OUTLINE PROGRAM

Among other points called for in a well-rounded program of action was one calling upon "the President to instruct his U.N. representatives to urge the United Nations (a) to demand the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary; (b) to establish and send a UN police force to Hungary as it did to Egypt; (c) to set up machinery for free elections in Hungary; (d) to void the UN credentials of the Kadar regime delegate who does not represent the people of Hungary; (e) to demand that Russia release the kidnapped Imre Nagy and other members of his government now in Soviet hands; (f) to demand that Russia release all political prisoners and halt deportations of Hungarians to Soviet prison camps."

Merger Units Of AFL, CIO Slate Meet

The state merger committees of the California Industrial Union Council (CIO) and the California Federation of Labor (AFL) will meet for a two-day session Feb. 7 and 8 at the Clift Hotel in San Francisco. Merger negotiations have been in recess in recent months but both groups have voiced hopes they can effect the merger before the deadline of Dec. 1. If a merger agreement hasn't been reached by that date, the national AFL-CIO will take over.

AFL-CIO group to hold two-day session

SAN FRANCISCO (CFLNL) — California AFL-CIO merger sessions will resume next month when committees of the California State Federation of Labor and California CIO Industrial Union Council meet February 7-8 in San Francisco.

The two-day conference will be held in the Clift Hotel. The combined committee, made up of 10 representatives from each organization, held a series of merger sessions in 1956.

In its last meeting held December 13-14 in Hollywood, the State Federation Executive Council expressed confidence that no stalemate existed between the two merger groups,

and "was certain" that further committee meetings would result in a "complete and equitable understanding" between the two labor bodies.

The national AFL-CIO bodies merged in December, 1955. Deadline for the California consolidation has been set for December 5, 1957.

CIO Forms State Political Arm

The California Council on Political Education was established yesterday by delegates attending the seventh annual convention of the California Industrial Union Council (CIO).

Meeting at Oakland's Municipal Auditorium, the delegates set up the separate agency principally to handle annual indorsements of political candidates favorable to the CIO.

Its general structure will be the same as the AFL's Labor League for Political Education.

Provision was made in the California COPE constitution to refund the 24 cent annual assessment on union members for political education if the member does not agree with the COPE indorsement of candidates, provided application made prior to October 30 each year.

State CIO Council To Air AFL Merger

OAKLAND (UPI) — The California Industrial Union Council will open its seventh annual convention in Municipal Auditorium tomorrow, with 500 delegates attending.

Principal business at the four-day meeting will be discussion of the stalemated negotiations on a merger of the State CIO Council and the California Federation of Labor. The merger must be completed by Dec. 5, 1957, or the national AFL-CIO will step in to call a merger convention.

CIO Convention On Tomorrow

Planning for the annual State CIO convention, opening tomorrow in Oakland Civic Auditorium was completed yesterday.

Members of the State CIO's executive board finished work on a number of resolutions and proposed constitutional changes that will be submitted to the estimated 500 delegates.

State Payment For Campaigns Urged

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — It was proposed to the Senate Elections Committee Wednesday that the state pay part of campaign expenses for political candidates.

Committee members delayed consideration of the measure for another week, but their remarks indicated they would not send the bill to the Senate floor for action.

John Despol of the CIO said the plan would partly free political officers from obligations to persons who financed their campaigns.

Despol's plan, which was introduced by Sen. Alan Short (D-Stockton), would provide each candidate with 20 cents for each voter in his district registered in his party. A similar amount would be made available to county and state committees of the major parties.

CIO Council Convenes Today In Oakland

The CIO California Industrial Union Council's annual convention opens at 10 a.m. today in Oakland.

CIO Backs Oil Bill

Special to The Call-Bulletin
SACRAMENTO, May 2.—A bill to put the state's offshore oil royalties on an upward sliding scale basis today has the support of the California Industrial Union Council.

John Despol, secretary of the big labor organization, sent telegrams to the legislators urging them to vote for the bill authored by Assemblyman Miller (D-San Fernando).

But another powerful union organization — the California State Federation of Labor — maintained a hands-off policy.

"We have no position on the matter," said C. J. Haggerty, the federation's secretary and spokesman.

Despol plugged for Miller's bill as a means toward "a potential \$2,000,000,000 extra income for the state."

CIO TO ASK LEGISLATION

The California CIO Industrial Union Council announced yesterday that it will sponsor a conference in Sacramento during the State legislative session to present its position on major legislation to senators and assemblymen.

John Despol, State CIO secretary, said the organization would work for passage of measures approved at the recent State CIO convention in Oakland.

He said it would support amendments to the unemployment insurance act to permit an unemployed worker to draw benefits regardless of severance pay, and would oppose any restrictions on supplemental unemployment insurance benefit plans.

Despol stressed that the CIO would oppose any further increase in State or county sales taxes.

STATE CIO TO ASK MUCH GREATER DISABILITY PAY

State CIO's legislative program for the coming session of the State Legislature includes what is probably the most liberalized proposal on workmen's compensation yet devised.

It would bring benefits for temporary or permanent disability for disease or injury suffered on the job to as high as \$100 a week. The current rate for temporary disability is \$40, for permanent disability \$35.

Approved by 500 delegates to the State CIO convention in Oakland last week, the program will be a major goal of the union lobbyists in Sacramento come January.

It far exceeds the comparable program of the State AFL, with which State CIO is carrying on merger negotiations. The AFL has asked for a boost in workmen's compensation payments to \$55 weekly.

Basis for the CIO demand, according to a resolution presented to the convention by the executive board, is the belief that benefits should average 75% of the average earnings. They would have a floor of \$20 weekly as well as the \$100 ceiling.

"A family cannot possibly maintain itself on \$40 a week" during periods when the bread winner is ill or the victim of an injury suffered on the job, the resolution says.

State CIO also would raise the maximum of benefits from the present \$14,000 for 100% permanent disability to \$40,000. Where disability is over 70%, the union wants a lifetime benefit equal to 50% of the worker's average earnings. A raise in death benefits from \$12,500 to \$15,000 also is sought.

Otherwise, State CIO will go into the 1957 session of the Legislature with much the same program it mapped out in the 1955 convention it held in Long Beach.

This will include demands for a State labor act, a Little Wagner Act, to guarantee more than 1,000,000 intrastate and public workers the right to organize and bargain.

Like the AFL, CIO wants unemployment in-

Five Delegates Of Local 1440 Attend Meet

Five delegates from Local 1440, United Steelworkers of America, will attend the CIO-California Industrial Union Council convention tomorrow in Oakland.

They are Bill Milano, Tom Henderson, Bill Bell, Bill Hogan and Allen Prator.

They will be among 500 delegates at the seventh annual convention to be held at the Oakland Municipal Auditorium.

Principal business of the four-day meeting will be discussion of the stalemated negotiations on a merger of the State CIO Council and the California Federation of Labor.

The merger must be completed by Dec. 5, 1957, or the National AFL-CIO will step in to call a merger convention.

Another member of Local 1440, Tony Cannata, attended an advance meeting of the Political Action Committee yesterday and today.

Vision care plan started in California

OAKLAND—First fully pre-paid vision care program, now covering more than 5,000 union members belonging to 14 different welfare plans in northern California, was announced at the State CIO convention by Dr. Henry B. Peters, Fellow of the American Academy of Optometry.

"This service plan providing complete vision care coverage, termed California Vision Services, is the result of a two-year study inaugurated by optometrists, members of organized labor and management representatives to explore the role of the optometrist in the expanding pre-paid health care field," Dr. Peters said.

"It provides a yearly vision examination to each member, and suitable glasses if needed. Lenses may be replaced as often as once a year, if necessary, and frames once every three years."

program involving

State Senate Gets Bill Hit By Labor Spokesmen

SACRAMENTO (AP)—A four-line labor unions or their organizers bill praised by employer groups but denounced by labor as a "right to work" measure went to the Senate floor today with approval of the state Senate Labor Committee.

The bill would prohibit employers from entering any agreement which would deny a majority of their employees "the right to choose their own bargaining agent." The committee approved it by voice vote yesterday.

Gov. Knight has said he would veto any punitive labor legislation, including "right to work."

Charles P. Scully, counsel of the California Federation of Labor, called it "an outright right to work" bill and said:

"It's a complete trap as far as

labor unions or their organizers are concerned."

John Despol of the CIO California Industrial Council called the bill "iniquitous and impractical."

State President M. Dias of CIO in Labor Council

Manuel Dias, Auto Workers 76, president of the State CIO Industrial Union Council, was seated as a delegate at the April 8 meeting of the Central Labor Council.

AFL, CIO FAIL IN NEW STATE MERGER TRY

Negotiators Refuse To Reveal Positions

By PETER TRIMBLE

Another effort to effect a merger of the California AFL and CIO broke up here yesterday with no announced results and no new date set for continuing the harmony talks.

The latest attempt to get the two statewide labor groups together apparently bogged down soon after it got under way. A scheduled Sunday session was canceled.

Tight-lipped negotiators, who streamed from the Clift Hotel meeting room at 4:30 p. m., refused to answer questions on their respective positions.

DESPOLO COMMENTS.

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the state CIO council, commented briefly that, "We have not completed all points of a merger agreement."

He said the two committees had recessed with no date set for another meeting.

Despol said his committee will make a full report on the merger tomorrow during a general executive board meeting of the state CIO.

The sluggish efforts of the state's AFL and CIO organizations to merge have for been lost in the horse tudes of

Labor's Side

By WILLIAM E. POLLARD

CHICAGO — Before departing for this wind-swept city with sub-zero temperature, we sat with the California Committee for Fair Employment Prac-



adoption of the FEP law by the California legislature.

Among those drafting the strategy were co-chairmen C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and John Despol, secretary of the State CIO Council. Bill Becker and Max Mont are the secretaries of the Northern and Southern California committees, respectively.

Again, we call to the attention of our readers that organized labor is in the forefront in the civil rights and fair employment fights. The labor movement can no longer put its head in the sand to avoid its responsibilities. Certainly men like Haggerty and Despol are aware of these responsibilities and are to be commended for their efforts,

supported and assisted FEP bill through its last session

