

# **Proceedings and Secretary-Treasurer's Report**

**1958 Pre-Primary Convention  
San Francisco, April 14, 1958**

**CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE  
FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION**

*C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer*

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

# **CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION**

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The Executive Council of the California Labor League for Political Education  
is composed of the President, the Vice Presidents and the Secretary-Treasurer.

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*We know that independent labor political action is based upon a very simple policy: that we will try to elect our friends to office and defeat those who are opposed to us. That is the simple policy enunciated by Samuel Gompers sixty years ago. We can make progress under that policy.*

— GEORGE MEANY

# PROCEEDINGS

of the

## 1958 Pre-Primary Convention California Labor League for Political Education

Monday, April 14, 1958

### MORNING SESSION

The 1958 pre-primary convention of the California Labor League for Political Education was called to order at 10:30 a.m. in California Hall, San Francisco, California, by President Thomas L. Pitts. Led by President Pitts, the delegates stood to recite the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

#### Invocation

The president introduced Reverend Richard C. Smith, director of Student Field Service from the San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, who delivered the following invocation:

"Let us pray.

"Almighty God, Thou mightiest worker of the universe, source of all strength and author of all unity: We pray Thee for the industrial workers of the nation. As their work binds them together in toil and danger may their hearts be knit together in a strong sense of their common interests and so fulfill the law of Christ by bearing the common burdens. Grant to their organizations, the labor unions, courage and patience in all of their relationships with one another, with the community, the state and the nation.

"O God, our Father, who dost hold all of us to account for the use of our powers and our privileges, grant, we beseech Thee, that the decisions of this leadership body may be wise ones. Assist them, we pray, to endorse wisely and fairly those candidates for public office who are sincerely dedicated to protect the rights of rich and poor alike and who will most certainly encourage and strengthen organizations of workers, and not undermine or weaken their authority.

"Indeed, most merciful Father, bless Thou all classes of our nation and build up a great body of workers throughout our beloved land strong of limb, clear of mind, glad to labor, striving together for

the final brotherhood of all men through Jesus Christ our Lord, the Master Workman of the Race. Amen."

#### President Thomas L. Pitts

President Pitts welcomed the delegates to the convention with the following words:

"Delegates, may I say welcome to all of you here this morning in this 1958 pre-primary convention of the California Labor League for Political Education. You have come here at a time when again we see on the march in the state of California every enemy that has heretofore sought to weaken and destroy our trade union movement.

"The reactionary forces that, from the time we began the labor movement until now, have opposed every measure in all fields of endeavor—education, social benefit laws, and everything of a similar nature—are out again pushing the same old program with which we are so familiar.

"So we have gathered here to deal with our League's problems in providing some guidance to our people throughout the state, based upon our ability to gather the information that is important and necessary to give our people a good understanding of what they should do in regard to those seeking public office at this time in our state.

#### Our Task Is Not Easy

"Surely it is not an easy task to separate all the records and come up with the best recommendations possible from the minds of the men and the women who make up this organization.

"As in the past, the League's advisory council was appointed by the president and the secretary and worked until a late hour last evening. Thereafter, the League's executive council continued its sessions, concluding them about 2:00 o'clock this

morning. You can see, therefore, that a great amount of time, thought and consideration was given to the problems that are going to be our problems here on the floor of this convention today.

"And in this convention, I am sure that I will receive again, as in previous League conventions, the full cooperation of all the delegates so that we may expedite as well as we can the business that comes before it. We must cut out a path in this convention which will be a guide to our members, providing them with the information necessary to an intelligent analysis of the recommendations that will come out of this convention, so that, when they go to the polling booths in the state of California with only their God and their conscience, they will be able to do the job they must do to protect the rights of the working people in this state.

### **A Tough Year**

"This year—of all the years, I am sure, for the last 14 at least—is going to be one of the toughest for our people. While it is tough for them, it is going to be doubly tough for you, who are charged with responsibility of providing leadership to our people. You are going to have to work hard—not just days, but days and nights and weekends, and the nights on the weekends as well—to get the information and the messages to your people so that they will understand and know exactly what are the issues involved, and exactly what positions have been taken upon them by the candidates for office.

"Yes, they are certainly flying different kinds of flags! Some of the candidates are flying the flag they feel will lead to the destruction of the labor movement; inside of them, they must have some philosophy that leads them in that direction. There are others who are flying a flag championing the cause of the worker in this state. To those people, certainly, we give great credit. This is a year when the issues are so sharp, so well-cut and defined that it is going to be difficult for a candidate to run a campaign without getting on one side or the other of some of these issues that are of real importance to our people.

"Oh, I don't say that all of them will get on one side or the other. We have been around long enough and are mature enough to know that there are some people who still get splinters in the seat of their pants from riding the fence. That will continue as long as we have the elements we have in the human race.

### **Our Job Here**

"Today's job is your job and my job, and I trust that in this convention we will do a better one than we have in prior years. Certainly, we should have profited by the experience of our past years in this field of endeavor. But if we have not so profited, maybe the suffering that will result from what we do will finally give us the experience we need to benefit from the efforts that go into an organization like the League and a convention like this one today.

"So we come to the 1958 pre-primary convention of the California Labor League for Political Education, and I shall only say to you: Measure up fully to the responsibility that is yours as a delegate from the organization you are privileged and honored to represent here today."

### **Report of Committee on Credentials**

On motion by Wayne J. Hull, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, delegates whose names appeared in the printed preliminary roll of delegates and the supplementary list read by him were seated. Questions on the eligibility of certain organizations to send delegates to the convention were answered by Secretary-Treasurer C. J. Haggerty prior to the vote.

**Note:** The completed roll of delegates may be found beginning on page 16.

The following delegates served as members of the Committee on Credentials.

Wayne J. Hull, District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles, chairman; C. J. Hyans, Bill Posters No. 32, Los Angeles; Arthur F. Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, Los Angeles; Loretta Coss, Culinary Workers No. 560, Vallejo.

### **Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business**

On motion of John Quimby, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, the convention adopted the following:

#### **RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS CLLPE 1958 Pre-Primary Convention**

1. The session of the convention shall be from 10:00 a.m. to completion of business.

2. Delegates when arising to speak shall respectfully address the Chair and announce their full name and the identity of the organization which they represent.

3. In the event two or more delegates

arise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate who is speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.

5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated while the point of order is decided, after which, if in order, the delegate shall be permitted to proceed.

6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission by vote of the convention.

7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.

8. When a question is before the house, the only motions in order shall be as follows: (a) to adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and such motion shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the beginning of the session and shall sign the card presented to him except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

13. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll call upon any vote where a roll call is not specified.

14. Any delegate wishing to retire during the session shall receive permission from the Chair.

15. All questions not herein provided

for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business was composed of the following delegates:

John Quimby, Labor League for Political Education, San Diego, chairman; George O'Brien, Electrical Workers No. 11, Los Angeles; Bernice A. Cooper, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595, Richmond.

### **James L. McDevitt**

#### **National Director of the Committee on Political Education, AFL - CIO**

President Pitts introduced James L. McDevitt, the national director of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE), who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, officers, members of our League in the great state of California. It is an extremely pleasant assignment for me today to address this gathering on the subject of political education.

#### **Gentlemen of the Press . . .**

"Mindful of the kind of problems you have before you, I want to say something at the outset so that the gentlemen representing the press may this time deliver the right kind of story, rather than the one some of them released from Miami at our last executive council session, wherein we were supposed to have issued a 'purge list.' The paper out here that used that story engaged in a little intellectual dishonesty—that's putting it mildly.

"I think I repeated in that conference with the press—and there were some fifty-odd members there—no less than twenty times that our committee does not make endorsements, never has, never intends to; that endorsements are made at the state level by bodies such as yours. We did not imply for one single moment in the press conference at Miami that any one had been endorsed in the state of California or that any one would be opposed. I answered a direct question as to what our people seemed to think about a certain candidate in California, Mr. Knowland. I said that, in my humble opinion, our people were not too happy about Mr. Knowland's attitude on the question of the 'right to work.'

"Can anybody in his wildest dreams conceive of anything in that remark that would give the Tribune the right to say that we had issued a 'purge list'? And I suppose they are pretty well geared to do the same thing again, but the audience here will remember what we said.

"We repeat: We never make endorsements, except when the executive council or the convention of the AFL-CIO decides to endorse or not to endorse candidates for the presidency and the vice presidency of the United States. Those are the only occasions on which the parent organization expresses itself in the way of endorsements. I trust that I have made it clear. We are not attempting in any way to make endorsements or even to influence them. Beyond any question of doubt, we shall express ourselves rather clearly on issues that vitally affect our people. But the final determination, as far as our future in this great state is concerned, will be made by you people, the voice of the trade union movement of California.

### Today's Tense Atmosphere

"Now, as your distinguished chairman said in his opening remarks, we are really living in a very, very tense atmosphere. Never in the history of the great trade union movement—and read back as far as you will—will you find any period that has been as trying as this particular hour. You may read, back in the early years when the trade union movement was in its infancy, about how the forces of reaction engaged in violence to beat our people into line and convince them that they should not join hands with one another to try to improve their lot. That is a matter of history. And you will remember all the struggles through the years as the movement grew.

"You will remember, too, just as clearly, the many, many accomplishments recorded by the movement in behalf of the average man and woman in these great United States. You will remember the battles that were waged in your legislative halls at the state level. You will remember the tremendous fights in which we engaged while we continued to better the lot of the little fellow. You didn't say then, nor are you saying now: 'This is legislation that we desire exclusively for members of trade unions.' You never said that. You introduced it, you fought for it—to improve the lot of all of the working people. You led that fight—for whom? For every single person who had to toil for a livelihood.

"That is the real history. That is the real accomplishment of the trade union movement. And what has that accomplishment meant? I don't think there is anybody who will question our statement.

"It really made America what it is today—that's what it meant. It established the principle of democracy in government.

It established the principle of freedom to join or not to join an association of one's own choosing. It established the principle of a free ballot. And, above all, it gave you and me the right to choose our representatives in government by ballot.

"Yes, the trade union movement has fought for all of these things over the years. Our accomplishments are many. They are all recorded. Yet, because of the misdeeds of a few, many people are trotting the highways today denouncing the trade union movement. They know that what these misdeeds represent is truly not the will of the trade union movement; it is truly not representative of leadership. Yet you hear this continual abuse.

### Why We Are Being Attacked

"What is the real purpose of our attackers? I am sure you and I will agree that they have one particular purpose—one. They would not be so vocal if these few instances occurred twenty years ago, because then we were not actively engaged in the field of political education. The moment the trade union movement announced its intention to go into politics—because it was forced into it to protect its interests—some of the political leaders of this country became alarmed; and each day as our activities were intensified they became more alarmed. Now you hear such expressions as: 'The trade union movement ought to stay out of politics. The unions ought to concern themselves with collective bargaining and let it rest at that.'

"Well, that brings me to the point that concerns me more than any other of the many issues confronting the trade union movement today. I am alarmed because so many of our people do not seem to get excited about that kind of an expression. And I ask this audience, as I have asked similar audiences all over the United States: Is there any way that the trade union movement can avoid its entrance into the political arena? How do you divorce the economic side from the political side? You and I know it can't be done. And why is that so? It's just as plain as anything that was ever written.

"Prior to the '40's we were not bothered seriously with legislative action directed against the trade union movement. They didn't question our right to sit down with our employers and enter into collective bargaining agreements with closed shop, or open shop or union shop provisions; we were free to negotiate contracts with employers who were willing to do so. And



don't forget for a moment that there were then, as there are now, hundreds of thousands of employers in the United States who do not engage the services of trade unionists. There has never been a law that compels employers to hire union people. We have never asked for it. Employers have complete freedom to negotiate or to refuse to negotiate.

#### **Taft-Hartley and "Right to Work"**

"Yet, in spite of that kind of relationship, you saw the start of a wave of reactionary legislation, dating back now over ten years to Taft-Hartley. You have seen the so-called 'right to work' acts adopted in 18 states. You have heard about the third approach—two states, New Hampshire and Wisconsin, now have laws that prohibit our unions from joining hands with one another in the field of political education. Yes, you will say it is unconstitutional. So do we. But we have it.

"In addition to all this, some distinguished Americans posing in the role of public servants anxious to represent the interests of all of the people, are now expressing their desire to help the people. And that brings me to one of these individuals who is a candidate here in your state: Mr. Knowland.

#### **Knowland the "Protector"**

"I remember very well the votes cast by Mr. Knowland on matters that affected the welfare of our people. I remember very well the opinions of his illustrious father in that newspaper that never once, as far as I have been able to observe, ever favored anything in the way of legislative reform in the interests of the average man and woman. And certainly I can find nothing in the record where his illustrious son ever cast a vote in the interests of the average man and woman in the great state of California. Yet we hear him take the platform today—and he is following the course that I predicted he would follow—explaining so carefully that he doesn't want to be misunderstood in his advocacy of a national 'right to work' act—the only candidate for public office in the United States who has made such an announcement. A national 'right to work' act, without any equivocations! And at the same time that he addresses himself on this hand to American men and women, he addresses himself on the other hand to the reactionary interests that he has so ably represented all these years. To those over here, you and me, he says: 'Look, fellows. Wait a minute now. Don't misunderstand me. I am for you. I am for the average

laboring guy. All I want to do is to protect you from your leaders.'

"Well, let me say to that illustrious son of California, Mr. Knowland: 'Don't you think we are entitled to the same kind of relief from you as far as the voters are concerned? Because you have so clearly acted in such a biased manner, you have not represented the interests of the working men and women of California. You have been, always and without exception, the exclusive voice of reaction.'

"That's his privilege, of course. But it is our privilege to say whether or not we think his actions have been in the best interests of those who toil for their livelihood. I—and you—have every reason to question his integrity, his intellectual honesty, if you please.

"I have never heard Mr. Knowland condemn industry. I am sure you haven't. Oh, yes, industry has committed some sins. But never once has the voice of Mr. Knowland been heard in that direction. Yet now he takes the floor and not only praises the states that have already adopted that unfair legislative approach, but to the remaining states he says in effect: 'What you need is the so-called 'right to work' legislation in your state, too.'

#### **Now It's "Compulsory Unionism"**

"Now, what is 'right to work'? Well, I predict that in the next few months you won't hear that title any more. The National Association of Manufacturers and all of the other reactionary groups have decided to abandon that approach. You will no longer hear it referred to by them as the 'right to work.' They are now using another tricky term: 'compulsory unionism.'

"And what are they saying? They are saying in that term, in that piece of legislation, that the trade union movement of this country is no longer to be permitted to negotiate contracts that provide for even a union shop. They want everything you do, every single action you take, to be pretty much under legislative control. They will guide your election machinery in the selection of your officers. They will guide you with respect to your power to impose an assessment. They say to you that you may, out of your pockets, pay for the negotiation of a contract, that you may engage legal services, that you may hire certified public accountants and pay for them, but you may not pass on an assessment—the pro rata share of the costs of that negotiation—to the fellow working alongside of you at the bench. You

may give it to him for nothing, if you want to, but you can't require him to pay for it. It's just that plain, just that simple.

"What it really means, in plain unadulterated English, is the beginning of the end of free trade unionism in America. Don't let anybody kid you a moment. That is what it's designed for. We're to go back into the last century. Yes, they may tell you, as Mr. Knowland will say, 'I just want to protect the workers from their leaders.' But they want to take you back to the last century, so the employer may hire anybody he wishes under any conditions he wishes, because he will have had you so restricted that any action you take can be declared illegal. It's just that plain, just that simple.

"Any candidate for public office who runs on that kind of a platform ought to be understood for what he is really representing.

#### **What About Monopolies, Mr. Knowland?**

"Has Mr. Knowland, for one moment during his whole career in the United States Senate, introduced a single piece of legislation dealing with the control of monopolies? Has he introduced any legislation to take care of abuses in industry? I assure you he hasn't, and he won't. You know, that wouldn't be wise. What would his father do for advertising? We don't buy advertising space.

"Has he ever expressed himself about the closed shop condition existing in the large corporations in America? Has it ever struck you as peculiar that when you go to buy a national product here in California, you pay exactly the same price for it that you pay in New York? Did it ever strike you as peculiar that you or I cannot sell certain products in this country unless we are approved and designated by the company or corporation as its exclusive representative? I wonder what you call that? Is that a closed condition? Nobody gets excited about that, though. That's acceptable.

"On the other hand, if we sit down with an employer and sign a contract with him for a union shop, a voluntary contract, mind you, that, as far as the 'right to workers' are concerned, must be illegal.

"What is illegal about it? The employer has *his* right, as I said before, to employ either union members or nonunion members. That has always been his privilege. All we say is that we will exercise *our* right as citizens, just as every other citizen exercises his right, to work with whom we please and to refuse to work with whom

we please. Do we ask any exception? The Constitution of the United States gives us that privilege. Yet they are striving to take it away from us.

#### **How Many Are Going to be Fooled?**

"That's the picture of what we are facing now. We listen to candidates taking a position such as this distinguished member of the United States Senate has taken in California. I am not particularly worried about what he has to say. What I *am* concerned about is how many people he is going to be able to fool, to kid, if you please—people who don't understand what this issue really is.

"That leaves me with this one thought: that you and I as sincere trade unionists have a responsibility to make this issue clear to those outside the movement, and to some within; otherwise, you are going to face a very, very serious problem, not because a man's name is Knowland but because he is the symbol of reaction in America, the lone individual who has decided to take the platform and make this problem a national issue.

"I can understand the National Association of Manufacturers being gleeful about Mr. Knowland. I can understand the California Manufacturers being happy about him. I can understand some of the chambers of commerce. But I can't for a moment understand anyone who toils for a livelihood being misled by this careful little approach of his—so fatherly, so concerned about our welfare.

"Isn't it peculiar that if he honestly entertained any such thought, any such concern, that he would not have expressed it in a legislative way at some time or another in his career? We have his record. We have every word he has ever spoken on the floor of the United States Senate. On not one single occasion has he ever spoken in our behalf. Yet now he appears before the electorate in California and tells about his grave concern for it. For whom? He draws a line. For the rank and file. He's happy with the rank and file. He thinks they are fine people—our people—but he questions the integrity of every single trade union leader. That's exactly what he has done. And we propose to make it clear to everybody that that is exactly what he has done.

#### **Political Education More Important Than Ever**

"But let us not underestimate his ability for one moment. Whatever you do in the way of endorsements, spend as much

as you can on political education. The endorsements are your problem. We are not here to influence them in one way or another and will not attempt to. Whatever you do, I know you will be guided by the old principle that has taken care of us through these many years: vote in the best interests of your people, vote for those that you feel will not only have an interest in industry—and they should—but will also express an interest in the welfare of our people. There is nothing selfish about that. It's all we ask. And it's what we propose to try to get.

"Let me say once more: We did not make any endorsements in this state, we will not make any. I trust that the gentlemen representing the press will understand that. I have repeated it, I think, three times to make sure that that matter is clear. I have been in the trade union movement as a leader since 1922, and I have always met with the press and tried to give them the kind of stories they have to get—within reason, of course—and never closed the door. But I want to say to the gentlemen here today that the treatment they accorded us in Miami was not in accordance with the 'good book,' and from here on in, we will not discuss endorsements with the press. We don't make them. We don't make them at the Washington level. We are not making any here now. What I have had to say about Mr. Knowland is an expression of opinion against a member of the United States Senate who has introduced a piece of legislation that is aimed at the destruction of the trade union movement. I speak out in protest against that kind of legislation, whether he is a candidate or not a candidate, and want to make it clear that it is our aim to get into the hands of every citizen of California, if possible, the true story of the Knowland proposal, what it really means, not only to the trade union movement, but to the average Californian, and what it will do to the economy in this state. Let Mr. Knowland appear on this platform or any other and debate the subject with us.

### **What Has Happened In "Right to Work" States**

"Take any one of the 18 states—and you don't have to go far. Walk over into Arizona. I think I know what I am talking about. Take a look at a movement that has been practically destroyed by the so-called 'right to work.' What do you find left in the trade union movement in Arizona? Take a look at it, if you will. The retail clerks: out of business. The butch-

ers: out. All of the trades, with the exception of the building trades, are out. Some of the railroads are left. Our movement has been reduced to the level of a few begging at the rail for mercy.

"Go take a look at the south if you want to see 'right to work.' See what it has done to the economy of those states. You wouldn't believe the wage rates they are receiving! Compare them, please, with the rates in the states where they have freedom.

"Yet in this great industrial state of California, with all of its development, a state fast becoming the largest in the Union, you see a candidate for public office advocating the destruction of the movement that has made this as well as the other states what they are today.

"Yes, we intend to make it clear! We are going to be faced with a barrage of propaganda that will be just out of this world. But they might as well know it. The trade union movement has fought battles all through its history. And I can say to Mr. Knowland that there were some very, very smart individuals who tried to destroy us before—much, much smarter than Mr. Knowland—and did not succeed. Yes, they made us uncomfortable. We suffered, suffered a great deal. But the will and determination of the trade unionists of this country with respect to a continuation of their movement will not be destroyed. That I don't worry about. What I do worry about is the ability of some of these political personages to confuse the American people, to deliberately lie about these subjects.

### **Religious Bodies Oppose "Right to Work"**

"It is not only the trade union movement that is saying this thing is wrong. Today, all of the religious bodies in the United States are taking a firm position against this kind of legislation. A lot of civic groups, even chambers of commerce, have come out against it. Some of our leading papers have taken a position. They have done so because they know that, morally, it is wrong. And, above all, they recognize that it is a violation of the intent of the Constitution of the nation itself.

"Now, if they want to be honest, as some of them claim to be, why don't they introduce legislation that will affect all the other segments of our society in the same way? Mr. Knowland has never been concerned about the medical profession. Its organizations govern how many doc-

tors we shall have. They decide whether or not you are going to enter the profession; and in what numbers. I think that's a closed condition. The Engineers' Society decides whether or not you are an acceptable person. And in the great industrial state that I happen to come from, you may enter a law school, you may graduate, but it is the Bar Association that will decide whether or not you are going to become a member. And if you aren't a member, believe me, you don't practice law. Worse than that: If you have a lawyer in the county in which your office is located in our state and you have a legal problem in another county, your lawyer can't handle it; you must engage a lawyer from that county. I wonder: isn't that a closed shop condition? Nobody gets excited about those things, however. Professional societies set the fees you can charge, and you will charge that kind of a fee or you won't be a member. That's all legal. But when they talk about the trade union movement, you hear: Why shouldn't the employer pay whatever rate he decides is in his best interest, even in the union shop? That's the kind of silly question you hear.

#### **What Our "Protectors" Want to Do For Us**

"Yes, we have all of these volunteers who have decided to take us under their wings and see that our interests are properly cared for legislatively. They are going to see that we are protected. Voluntarily, they are going to introduce and try to have legislation passed that they say is, after all, only in the interests of the average man.

"Is it too far back to look at the picture of what confronted us in the early days, when we had to work for whatever we could get under whatever conditions they were willing to give us? That's exactly what our self-appointed 'protectors' are striving for now. And that's what we're apt to be confronted with if we do not express ourselves against it.

"So I say to you again: Whatever else you may do in your organizations, spend some time on the subject of political education. Don't be afraid of it. If leadership doesn't express itself on this subject, you can be sure that the politicians will take care of the rank and file, and only because the rank and file will not know what these issues really represent. It's just that plain, just that simple. I want to make a fervent appeal to our leadership particularly, to take time out, acquaint our people with the voting records, with

the issues, where these candidates really stand. From there on in there is no problem. They will vote in their best interests. We won't even have to suggest it to them. But make certain that our people are aware of these issues.

#### **We Need the Voluntary Dollars**

"Finally, let me also ask that when we make the appeal to our local unions for funds to help us in this campaign year, when we talk about that small dollar once a year, that little voluntary contribution, that you give some effect to that appeal. That's the only dollar we can use in support of our friends and in opposition to those we deem not our friends. I want to make that appeal to you today. We need those dollars very, very badly in 1958. When you look at the score sheet after the general election in November, you will be able to see quite clearly what those little dollars meant. We have got lots of good, stalwart friends in Congress and in the Senate, but they will not remain there unless you and I go out and work for their re-election. And the reactionaries in there now whom we would like to see retired will continue to be members, unless we decide to make those little contributions to help us win support for liberal candidates.

#### **Big Industry vs. the Average American**

"What does the 1958 picture generally present to us? I think for the first time in the history of American politics the program is clearly outlined. You see on the one side the average man and woman, trade unionists or otherwise, against the powerful interests of this country on the other side. I think that line is so clearly drawn that hardly any one can fail to notice it. If you talk about party labels, let me assure you that when an issue is to be decided between the reactionary elements and the working men and women of this country, party labels don't mean much. You have seen in the United States Senate and the Congress a coalition of Democrats and Republicans lining up solidly against the average person because they are under the domination and control of big industry. A number of states in the south, while they are members of the Democratic party, are just about as reactionary as you can find, and vote consistently against our best interests, just as some of the representatives in the north do. Remember this when you look at a roll call: when there is an issue affecting our people, you will not find any party barrier separating Republicans from

Democrats; they will vote in accordance with the instructions they receive from the NAM. And there are enough of these in both parties in the Congress and the Senate today to prevent the adoption of any change in labor legislation. You will recall that we have not been able to take a period or a comma out of the so-called Taft-Hartley Act, nor have we been able to do anything substantial in the way of improvement in labor legislation.

"Give us enough votes in November to give us a majority for once, then see what happens; see if we can't put an end to interpretative law. We are worried about the acts they pass, but we are as much or even more concerned about how laws are interpreted. A beautiful example of that is what they have done to the National Labor Relations Act, not by legislation or any changes, but simply by changing the composition of the Board.

### **Political Education Is the Answer**

"These are the pressing problems that confront you. And believe me when I tell you again that you will not change them with economic power, with collective bargaining contracts. There is one simple way to change them, and no other way: that's with political education. Like it or not, you haven't any choice. Express yourselves politically or you die by their weapons. There is no way of divorcing the

economic side from the political. That seems to be so hard to get across to our rank and file, that I believe we should spend a lot of time on it.

"I want to express my appreciation to your officers, and certainly to you, for your patience in listening to me today, and to those of you who have done so much in the past to try to put over the political program. I want to assure you that whatever your decisions may be here in this great state with respect to candidates, you will have all of the support that your Committee on Political Education at the national level can possibly render. We are simply waiting on the sidelines for you to give the signals, and when you give them, you can feel assured that we will be ready to help in any way that we possibly can.

"Again, my sincere appreciation!"

Following the speech by COPE Director McDevitt, President Pitts introduced the area director for COPE, George Roberts.

The final report of the Committee on Credentials was made and adopted by the convention, and President Pitts discharged this committee and the Committee on Rules and Order of Business with thanks.

### **Recess**

The convention was then recessed at 11:45 a.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

## **AFTERNOON SESSION**

The convention was called to order by President Pitts at 2:15 p.m.

### **Recommendations and Endorsements**

President Pitts called upon Secretary Haggerty to present, first, the report and recommendations of the CLLPE executive council on candidates for the various statewide offices to be contested in the June 3 primary elections.

The secretary briefly reviewed the procedure that had been followed by the executive council in arriving at the recommendations.

### **Advisory Council**

An advisory council of fifteen had been appointed jointly by the president and the secretary, consisting of the following:

W. T. O'Rear, Fresno and Madera Counties Central Labor Council, and COPE.

Earl A. Moorehead, Santa Clara County Central Labor Council.

Lamarr Childers, Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland.

Al Mailloux, San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council.

John Hogg, Building and Construction Trades Council, and Union Labor Party, San Francisco.

Joseph J. Diviny, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7, San Francisco.

C. R. Bartalini, State Council of Carpenters, and Bay County District Council of Carpenters.

Glen Clark, Sonoma County COPE.

John Annand, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles.

William J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Samuel Otto, International Ladies Garment Workers, Los Angeles.

Michael R. Callahan, State Council of Culinary Workers.

Burnell W. Phillips, Riverside Central Labor Council and LLPE.

John Quimby, San Diego Central Labor Council and LLPE.

Irving Hammell, Kern County Labor Council, and San Diego COPE.

### **Recommendation Procedure**

The CLLPE executive council met together with the above-named advisory council on Sunday, April 13, 1958, to interview candidates for the various statewide offices.

Following the interview period, the advisory council presented its recommendations to the executive council, which then met in executive session and decided, by vote, on the endorsements it would recommend to the convention.

### **Endorsement for U. S. Senator**

Secretary Haggerty announced the executive council's recommendation for United States Senator: Goodwin J. Knight.

The secretary's motion to adopt the recommendation was duly seconded, and discussion of the motion ensued.

An appeal to reject the executive council's recommendation, in order that a motion to make a dual endorsement of both Governor Goodwin J. Knight and Congressman Clair Engle for U. S. Senator might be placed before the convention, was made by Delegate W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and was supported thereafter by the following delegates:

C. R. Bartalini, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, San Francisco; Lamarr Childers, Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland; Joseph Diviny, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7, San Francisco; Samuel Otto, Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles; M. R. Callahan, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach; John Cooper, Joint Board of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Los Angeles; S. G. Goodman, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles; Thomas Ranford, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles. Delegate George W. Johns, Central Labor Council, San Francisco, opposed the executive council's recommendation, but did not urge a dual endorsement.

The previous question was moved by Delegate Paul L. Jones, Laborers No. 304, Oakland, duly seconded, and adopted.

Secretary Haggerty, as the maker of the motion to adopt the executive council's recommendation, closed the discussion by urging the endorsement of Governor Knight.

Before the vote on the secretary's motion was taken, a motion by Delegate Joseph DeSilva, Retail Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles, requesting special privilege to speak in support of the committee's recommendation, was disposed of when President Pitts upheld a point of order raised by Delegate Eugene R. Edwards, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles; a request by Delegate Anthony Anselmo for a roll call vote on the motion failed to receive the support of the twenty-five delegates required by the constitution of the CLLPE.

The motion was then put to a vote, and the committee's recommendation was rejected by the convention.

Delegate C. R. Bartalini, Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, thereupon offered a motion to the effect that the convention endorse for the United States Senate: "Goodwin J. Knight on the Republican ticket and Clair Engle on the Democratic ticket, in the primary election." The motion was seconded by Delegate W. J. Bassett, Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Delegate Joseph DeSilva, Retail Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles, spoke in opposition to this motion.

A motion for the previous question, by Delegate Samuel Otto, Ladies Garment Workers No. 482, Los Angeles, was duly seconded and carried.

The convention then adopted the motion which endorsed Governor Knight on the Republican ticket and Congressman Engle on the Democratic ticket for the office of United States Senator in the primary election.

A motion offered by Delegate Joseph Diviny, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7, San Francisco, and providing: "That the Executive Council of the CLLPE be instructed to call a pre-general election convention at a time sufficiently in advance of the November 4th general election to permit an efficient and effective campaign in behalf of any candidates and issues that receive the support of such convention," was duly seconded and adopted.

## Endorsements For State Offices

During the remainder of the session the delegates discussed and completed action on the CLLPE's slate of endorsed candidates.

Secretary Haggerty explained that certain districts had been left "open" at the request of the local leagues involved. In these cases, the leagues had been unable to contact or interview the incumbents due to the fact that the legislature was still in session. The secretary also stated that upon the conclusion of the endorsements, he would propose a motion to refer all "open" offices to the executive council and empower that body to act upon them as their judgment and the circumstances dictate, after collaboration with the local leagues.

**Assembly District No. 73:** In response to a request from Delegate Lloyd Dayton, Central Labor Council, Bakersfield, the executive council's recommendation for Assembly District No. 73 was set aside on motion by Secretary Haggerty, and the district was designated "open."

### Candidates Endorsed by CLLPE 1958 Pre-Primary Convention

#### U. S. SENATOR

Clair Engle (D)  
Goodwin J. Knight (R)

#### GOVERNOR

Edmund G. Brown (D)

#### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Glenn M. Anderson (D)

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL

Robert I. McCarthy (D)  
Stanley Mosk (D)

#### STATE TREASURER

A. Ronald Button (R)

#### STATE CONTROLLER

Alan Cranston (D)

#### SECRETARY OF STATE

No Endorsement

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Roy E. Simpson (non-partisan office)

#### REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

##### District

1. Clement W. Miller (D)
2. Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (D)
3. John E. Moss, Jr. (D)

##### District

4. George D. Collins, Jr. (D)
5. John F. Shelley (D)
6. Howard H. Jewel (D)
7. Jeffery Cohelan (D)
8. George P. Miller (D)
9. Elma D. Oddstad (D)
10. Russell Bryan (D)
11. John J. McFall (D)
12. B. F. Sisk (D)
13. William Kirk Stewart (D)
14. Harlan Hagen (D)
15. Emery S. Petty (D)
16. Melvin Lennard (D)
17. Cecil R. King (D)
18. No Endorsement
19. Chet Holifield (D)
20. No Endorsement
21. No Endorsement
22. Irving Glasband (D)
23. Clyde Doyle (D)
24. No Endorsement
25. George Kasem (D)
26. James Roosevelt (D)
27. Harry R. Sheppard (D)
28. T. R. (Ted) Boyett (D)
29. D. S. (Judge) Saund (D)
30. Lionel Van Deerlin (D)

### STATE SENATORS

##### District

2. Randolph Collier (R)
4. Open
6. No Endorsement
8. Virgil O'Sullivan (D)
10. Ed C. Johnson (R)
12. Joseph A. Rattigan (D)
14. J. Eugene McAteer (D)
16. John Holmdahl (D)
18. John M. Chargin (D)
20. Alan Short (D)
22. Hugh P. Donnelly (D)
- \*24. James A. Cobey (D)
26. Stephen P. Teale (D)
28. No Endorsement
30. Hugh Burns (D)
32. Joseph L. Soares (D)
34. Open
36. Stanford C. Shaw (D)
38. Richard Richards (D)
- \*40. No Endorsement

### STATE ASSEMBLYMEN

##### District

- \*1. Francis O. Stebbins (D)
2. Pauline L. Davis (D)
3. Lloyd W. Lowrey (D)
4. Gerald L. Meyer (D)
5. Samuel R. Geddes (D)
6. Paul J. Lunardi (D)
7. Richard H. McCollister (R)
8. Thomas J. MacBride (D)

**District**

9. James B. McKinney (D)  
Edwin Z'berg (D)
10. Jerome Waldie (D)
11. S. C. Masterson (D)
12. William Biddick, Jr. (D)
13. Carlos Bee (D)
14. Robert W. Crown (D)
15. Nicholas Petris (D)
16. Wilma Hackett (D)
17. William B. Rumford (D)
18. Winton McKibben (D)
19. Charles W. Meyers (D)
20. A. Phillip Burton (D)
21. No Endorsement
22. Frank Brann (D)
23. John A. O'Connell (D)
24. Edward M. Gaffney (D)
25. Leo J. Ryan (D)
26. Carl A. Britschgi (R)
27. Glenn E. Coolidge (R)
28. Douglas F. Murphy (D)
29. Bruce F. Allen (R)
30. Ralph M. Brown (D)
31. Gordon H. Winton, Jr. (D)
32. Bert De Lotto (D)
33. Charles B. Garrigus (D)
34. Alan G. Pattee (R)
35. Myron H. Frew (D)
36. James L. Holmes (R)
37. Rex M. Cunningham (D)
38. Dorothy Donahoe (D)
39. John Williamson (D)
40. Edward E. Elliott (D)
41. Allen Miller (D)
42. Thomas Bane (D)
43. Al Weltner (D)
44. Joseph M. Kennick (D)
45. James Evans (D)
46. No Endorsement
47. No Endorsement
48. Lisle Snavely (D)
49. No Endorsement
50. Ronald B. Cameron (D)
51. William A. Munnell (D)
52. George Willson (D)
53. Marylyn P. Sobieski (D)
54. Richard E. Erwin (D)
55. Vernon Kilpatrick (D)
56. No Endorsement
57. No Endorsement
58. No Endorsement
59. Thomas M. Rees (D)
60. Martin J. Schnitzer (D)
61. Lester A. McMillan (D)
62. Augustus F. Hawkins (D)
63. Don A. Allen, Sr. (D)
64. Howard (Cap) Hardy (D)
65. Jesse M. Unruh (D)
66. Charles H. Wilson (D)
67. Clayton A. Dills (D)
68. Vincent Thomas (D)
69. Carley V. Porter (D)

**District**

70. No Endorsement
71. Clifford Dean (D)
72. Eugene G. Nisbet (D)
73. Open
- \*74. No Endorsement
75. Richard T. Hanna (D)
76. Leverette D. House (D)
77. No Endorsement
78. No Endorsement
- \*79. No Endorsement
80. No Endorsement

### MEMBERS, BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

**District**

1. George R. Reilly (D)
2. James H. Quinn (R)
3. Open
4. Open

\* Originally "open"; designation has been changed in accordance with subsequent recommendation from local league.

### Council Authorized to Act

Immediately following the adoption of the slate of endorsements as a whole, Secretary Haggerty offered the following motions, both of which were adopted by the convention:

(1) That wherever and whenever an office was left "open" in the executive council's recommendations, the council be given full power to act and make endorsements, after consultation with the local leagues, if any, where they exist.

(2) That the executive council be authorized to withdraw the endorsement of any candidate should his actions be detrimental to the labor movement.

### Secretary Haggerty

In closing, Secretary Haggerty urged intensified political activity by California labor:

"This is a critical year. We have been pushing hard for new registrations. I don't have the latest report on new registrations, but I am hopeful that the efforts of our local councils and leagues in the registration campaigns will have borne the fruit we anticipated. If it has, we shall have a large new group who are registered to vote. And then, of course, our next problem is a program to get them out to vote.

"Our first step was registration, of course. I know that you have seen the figures we sent to you on the registration, or lack thereof, of trade union members and their families. Those figures were



appalling and frightening to those of us who say that labor's endorsement means this and means that. We have to prove what that endorsement means by getting our people to the polls, educated and intelligent. We don't tell our people how to vote. We give them material to inform them of the candidates and the issues from a labor viewpoint, as well as a community welfare viewpoint, and only they and their God are present when they cast their votes.

"But we do have an obligation to see that our people are registered and then get out and vote. If we do that, then the candidates of our choice here today can say with pride: 'I was assisted ably, and the assistance was valuable, by the California Labor League for Political Education and by the trade union movement of California.' If we do that, then when the November elections are over and the results are counted, we can see where we

are. Maybe the next time we meet I won't be able to say that our people don't vote because they are not registered. Possibly in view of the present unsettled conditions—I am using, I think, a very gentle term; I could use the words of the Chamber of Commerce: 'a period of economic uncertainty'—in view of those circumstances, then, I believe a little effort on our part will produce the results we need. Then we can hold our heads up as effective and efficient political organizations and a good trade union movement."

### **Adjournment**

There being no further business, the 1958 pre-primary convention of the California Labor League for Political Education was adjourned at 4:10 p.m. on April 14, 1958.

Fraternally submitted,  
C. J. HAGGERTY,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

# Roll of Delegates

*This comprises the completed roll of delegates to the 1958 Pre-Primary Convention of the California Labor League for Political Education.*

## LOCAL UNIONS, COUNCILS, and LEAGUES

### ALHAMBRA

Electrical Utility Wkrs.  
No. 47 (500)  
John M. Kelly

### BAKERSFIELD

Bldg. & Const. Trades  
Council (1)  
H. D. Lackey  
Butchers No. 193 (220)  
Harold Hodson  
Central Labor Council, Kern  
County (1)  
Charles Hohlbein  
Electrical Wkrs. No. 428 (141)  
Ivan Beavan  
Hotel & Restaurant Empls.  
No. 550 (1493)  
Floyd J. White  
Kern County Committee on  
Political Education (1)  
Irving E. Hammell  
Typographical No. 439 (91)  
Irving E. Hammell

### BERKELEY

Teachers No. 1078 (33)  
John Hutchinson

### BURBANK

Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders  
No. 694 (996)  
Ira L. Osborn  
Federated Fire Fighters  
of Calif. (1)  
A. E. Albertoni

### EL CENTRO

Truck Drivers, Warehousemen  
No. 898 (218)  
Paul D. Jones

### EUREKA

Central Labor Council (1)  
Albin J. Gruhn  
Hodcarriers & Laborers  
No. 181 (342)  
Albin J. Gruhn  
Redwood Dist. Council of  
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs. (1)  
Claude A. Heinig

### FRESNO

Committee on Political  
Education (1)  
W. T. O'Rear  
Cooks, Pastry Cooks No. 230  
(331)  
Leo Vuchinich  
Creamery Empls. & Drivers  
No. 517 (1151)  
Ted C. Wills  
Culinary, Bartenders & Hotel  
Service Empls. No. 62 (1054)  
George Rollis  
Hodcarriers and Laborers  
No. 294 (600)  
Joe H. Dixon

### GLENDALE

Carpenters No. 563 (1230)  
Woody Siedenglantz  
Painters No. 713 (711)  
W. L. Sward

### HAYWARD

Cannery Whsemen, F.P. Drivers  
No. 768 (776)  
Manuel R. Castro

Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders  
No. 823 (1896)  
Leroy V. Woods  
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 53  
(187)  
Eugene M. Bird

### HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen  
No. 44 (2000)  
B. C. "Cappy" DuVal  
Painters No. 5 (853)  
Max Klapperman  
M. P. Cinetechnicians No. 789  
(527)  
Walter G. Byrne  
M. P. Crafts Service No. 727  
(150)  
Albert K. Erickson  
M. P. Screen Cartoonists No.  
839 (68)  
George Flaherty  
M. P. Set Painters No. 729 (200)  
Ralph W. Peckham  
M. P. Studio Projectionists  
No. 165 (312)  
Don V. Kloepfel  
Scenic Artists No. 816 (59)  
Dillard Clayton Thomason  
Screen Actors Guild (4166)  
Pat Somerset  
Studio Electricians No. 40 (325)  
Charles L. Thomas  
Studio Transp. Drivers No. 399  
(1000)  
C. W. Chapman

### HUNTINGTON PARK

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 145  
(126)  
Wyatt R. Lazenby

### LONG BEACH

Bartenders No. 686 (911)  
M. R. Callahan  
Calif. State Council of Culinary  
Wkrs., Bartenders, etc. (1)  
Frankie Behan  
Cement Masons No. 791 (309)  
Bryan P. Deavers  
Central Labor Council (1)  
M. R. Callahan  
Chemical Workers No. 1 (465)  
Ralph E. Palmer  
Culinary Alliance  
No. 681 (5044)  
James T. Stevens  
Gen. Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs  
No. 692 (250)  
Elmer Joseph Perkins  
Painters No. 256 (927)  
Wayne J. Hull  
Retail Clerks No. 324 (449)  
Orrin W. Lutterbeck

### LOS ANGELES

Bakery Drivers No. 276 (1086)  
Charles A. Bolton  
Barbers No. 295 (200)  
Frank LeCain  
Bartenders No. 284 (1749)  
Herman Leavitt  
Beer Drivers No. 203 (250)  
Edward W. Riley  
Bill Posters No. 32 (100)  
C. J. (Curt) Hyans  
Boilermakers No. 92 (1000)  
Lucky Johnson

Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
(1)

J. J. Christian  
Bookbinders & Bindery Women  
No. 63 (125)  
Walter Stansberry  
Calif. State Assn. of Electrical  
Workers (1)  
John G. Bell  
Calif. State Council of Barbers  
& Beauticians (1)  
M. C. Isaksen  
Carpenters No. 25 (1665)  
C. T. Lehmann  
Chemical Workers No. 11 (556)  
Delmus E. Stutts  
Cooks No. 468 (1666)  
Paul E. Greenwood  
Council of Federated Municipal  
Crafts (1)  
B. A. Mitchell  
Dairy Empls., Plant & Clerical  
No. 93 (1538)  
Mark S. Whiting  
Dining Car Employees No. 582  
(325)  
William E. Pollard  
District Council of Brick &  
Clay Workers No. 11 (1)  
Richard M. Pinkney  
District Council of Carpenters  
of L. A. County (1)  
Nick Cordil  
District Council of Chemical  
Workers No. 5 (1)  
D. E. Stutts  
District Council of Painters  
No. 36 (1)  
James H. Blackburn  
Electrical Workers No. 11 (2000)  
Webb Green  
Food, Drug, Bev. Whsemen &  
Clerical Wkrs. No. 595 (1000)  
Gay Lillefloren  
Freight Handlers, Clerks  
No. 357 (333)  
Bernard W. Volkoff  
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125  
(259)  
W. W. Chisholm  
Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 300  
(1666)  
Ray Waters  
Hotel Service Empls. No. 765  
(1000)  
Charles J. McCarthy  
Ice Drivers No. 942 (100)  
Irvin N. Gustafson  
Joint Council of Teamsters  
No. 42 (1)  
Lew W. Parrish  
Joint Ex. Board of Bakers &  
Confectionery Wkrs. (1)  
Vernon Allen  
Joint Ex. Board of Culinary  
Wkrs. (1)  
John L. Cooper  
Joint Ex. Conference of So.  
Calif. Electrical Wkrs. (1)  
M. J. Collins  
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 55  
(100)  
Isidor Stenzor  
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 58  
(100)  
Abe Tankenson  
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 96  
(100)  
Fannie Borax  
Ladies Garment Wkrs. No. 451  
(100)  
Sam Schwartz

Ladies Garment & Accessories  
Wkrs. No. 482 (100)  
Samuel Otto  
Ladies Garment & Undergarment  
Wkrs. No. 496 (100)  
Sigmund Arywitz  
Lathers No. 42 (210)  
C. J. Haggerty  
L. A. Central Labor Council (1)  
Thomas Ranford  
L. A. City Employees No. 119  
(27)  
Jno. Gardner  
Lumber & Sawmill Wkrs.  
No. 2288 (3791)  
C. L. Renfrow  
Machinists "M" No. 311 (200)  
S. G. Goodman  
Mailers No. 9 (412)  
Wm. J. Bassett  
Millwrights No. 1607 (141)  
Gordan L. Troutman  
Miscellaneous Empls. No. 440  
(2840)  
Harvey Lundschen  
Misc. Foremen & P.W. Supts.  
No. 413 (105)  
S. A. Parker  
M. P. Projectionists No. 150  
(622)  
George J. Schaffer  
Municipal Truck Drivers  
No. 403 (199)  
John T. Gardner  
New Furn. & Appliance  
Drivers No. 196 (777)  
Thomas L. Young  
Operating Engineers No. 12  
(6111)  
J. J. Twombly  
Painters No. 116 (947)  
Fred Friedman  
Painters No. 1348 (223)  
Joseph Mortkoff  
Printing Spec. & Paper Conv.  
No. 388 (91)  
Don McCaughan  
Pulp, Sulphite & P. M. Wkrs.  
No. 550 (114)  
Alfonso Montano  
Retail Clerks No. 770  
(10,000)  
Joseph T. DeSilva  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108  
(3916)  
Eugene R. Edwards  
So. Calif. District Council of  
Laborers (1)  
Otto Emerson  
So. Calif. Dist. Council of  
Lathers (1)  
Ronald Benner  
Sportswear & Cotton Garment  
Wkrs. No. 266 (500)  
John Ulene  
Steel, Paper House, Chemical  
Drivers No. 578 (200)  
Burrel Davis  
United AFL Voters League (1)  
Thelma Thomas  
Van, Furn. & Storage Drivers  
No. 389 (604)  
Charles F. Naccarato  
Waiters No. 17 (854)  
Charles Stirner  
Waitresses No. 639 (4609)  
Mae Stoneman  
Wholesale Dairy & Ice Cream  
Drivers No. 306 (416)  
Ferd L. Bergrud  
Wholesale Delivery Drivers &  
Salesmen No. 848 (2996)  
Thomas L. Pitts

**MARTINEZ**  
Carpenters No. 2046 (300)  
Archie Mooney  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Hugh Caudel  
Construction Laborers No. 324  
(1000)  
Ronald D. Wright  
Contra Costa Bldg. & Const.  
Trades Council (1)  
Howard Reed

**MAYWOOD**  
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146  
(45)  
Clifford Valenciana  
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148  
(200)  
Buster Davis

**MODESTO**  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
(1)  
R. L. Cloward  
Cannery Whsemen & F. P.  
Drivers, etc. No. 748 (400)  
H. C. Torreano  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Don L. Meyers  
Chauffeurs & Teamsters  
No. 386 (2408)  
Wendel J. Kiser  
Plasterers & Cement Masons  
No. 429 (74)  
C. Al. Green  
Plumbers & Steamfitters No.  
437 (200)  
R. L. Cloward

**MONTEREY**  
Central Labor Council, Monterey  
Peninsula (1)  
Leslie L. Jenkins  
Hod Carriers & Com. Laborers  
No. 690 (200)  
George E. Jenkins  
Hotel & Restaurant Empl. &  
Bartenders No. 483 (922)  
Louis Gold

**NAPA**  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Lyle L. Pennell  
Plasterers & Cement Masons  
No. 766 (24)  
Walter S. Martin

**OAKLAND**  
Alameda Co. Council on  
Political Education (1)  
Frank Robello  
Allied Printing Trades Council,  
East Bay Cities (1)  
C. Roy Heinrichs  
Auto & Ship Painters No. 1176  
(355)  
Leslie K. Moore  
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432  
(834)  
Les Benham  
Bartenders No. 52 (1271)  
James F. Murphy  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
(1)  
J. L. Childers  
Butchers No. 120 (750)  
S. E. Thornton  
Carpenters No. 36 (2008)  
Wayne Hultgren  
Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile  
Wkrs. No. 1290 (408)  
Charles J. Garoni  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Robert S. Ash  
Chauffeurs No. 923 (502)  
James L. Gray  
Cleaning & Dye House Wkrs.  
No. 3009 (1338)  
Russell Crowell  
Commercial Telegraphers No.  
208 (100)  
Wayne Gardner  
Const. & Laborers No. 304  
(2666)  
Paul L. Jones  
Cooks No. 228 (1333)  
P. L. Sander  
Culinary Workers No. 31 (3705)  
Fran Kaczmarek  
Dining Car Cooks & Waiters  
No. 456 (275)  
T. W. Anderson  
Dist. Council of Chemical  
Wkrs. No. 2 (1)  
J. A. Thomas

District Council of Painters  
No. 16 (1)  
Richard Groulx  
Electrical Workers No. B-595  
(1250)  
J. R. Johnston  
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141  
(500)  
Gratalee Reese  
Lathers No. 88 (150)  
W. Ward  
Millmen No. 550 (800)  
Anthony L. Ramos  
Office Employees No. 29 (166)  
Leah Newberry  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216  
(500)  
Joseph F. Pruss  
Sheet Metal Wkrs. No. 355  
(200)  
Vernon C. Hall  
Shipyard & Marine Shop  
Laborers No. 886 (700)  
A. F. Bartholomew  
Sleeping Car Porters (250)  
C. L. Dellums  
Typographical No. 36 (544)  
John W. Austin

**ORANGE**  
Sales Drivers, Food Processors  
& Whsemen No. 952 (557)  
Pete Kurbatoff

**OROVILLE**  
Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.  
No. 654 (386)  
Edward A. Doyle  
Central Labor Council (1)  
E. A. Doyle

**PASADENA**  
Hotel-Restaurant Empls. &  
Bartenders No. 531 (1369)  
Hilton Porter  
Meat Cutters No. 439 (1800)  
Lee Johnson

**PETALUMA** ....  
Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.  
No. 271 (216)  
Earl P. Byars

**PITTSBURG**  
Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.  
No. 822 (672)  
Chuck Alleman

**POMONA**  
Barbers No. 702 (106)  
Premo M. Valle  
Central Labor Council (1)  
H. C. Evetts  
General Teamsters No. 871 (291)  
Clarence O. Brown  
Painters & Decorators No. 979  
(645)  
H. C. Evetts

**REDDING**  
Culinary Workers No. 470 (859)  
Otto Quickstrom  
Five Counties Comm. on  
Political Education (1)  
Robert Giesick

**REDWOOD CITY**  
Cement Mill Workers No. 760  
(127)  
Anthony R. Valenzuela

**RICHMOND**  
Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.  
No. 595 (1700)  
Bernice A. Cooper  
Carpenters No. 642 (1000)  
George A. Stoddard  
Contra Costa Committee on  
Political Education (1)  
Herb Shoup  
Painters No. 560 (392)  
Don Montgomery

Retail Clerks No. 1179 (2320)  
Esther Luther

### RIVERSIDE

Central Labor Council (1)  
Burnell W. Phillips  
Dist. Co. No. 3 Cement, Lime  
& Gypsum Wkrs. (1)  
W. Ed Root  
Electrical Wkrs. No. 440 (207)  
George Mulkey  
Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 1154  
(1426)  
James L. Smith

### ROSEVILLE

Central Labor Council, Placer,  
Nevada & El Dorado  
Counties (1)  
Ralph Reynolds

### SACRAMENTO

Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council  
(1)  
James T. Harvey  
Calif. State Fed. of Teachers (1)  
Henry L. Clarke  
Cannery Wkrs. & Whsemen  
No. 857 (4176)  
Mike Elorduy  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Harry Finks  
Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 150  
(1000)  
Albert A. Marty  
Jt. Council of Teamsters No. 38  
(1)  
M. S. Vidaver  
Miscellaneous Empls. No. 393  
(879)  
Ralph P. Gross  
No. Calif. Exec. Conf. Electrical  
Workers (1)  
George O'Brien  
Painters No. 487 (343)  
Walter Morris  
Theatre Employees No. B-66  
(91)  
Harry Finks

### SALINAS

Hotel, Restaurant Empl. &  
Bartenders No. 355 (312)  
Alfred J. Clark

### SAN BERNARDINO

Central Labor Council (1)  
Lloyd F. Dayton  
Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 467  
(550)  
Owsley Robbins  
Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders  
No. 535 (1615)  
Louis J. Rees  
Electrical Workers No. 477 (327)  
John M. Carney  
Hod Carriers & Laborers  
No. 783 (1808)  
Augustine Acuna  
Office Employees No. 83 (60)  
Burnell W. Phillips  
Plumbers & Steamfitters  
No. 364 (400)  
Dale Thorn

### SAN DIEGO

Bakers No. 315 (500)  
Vernon E. Allen  
Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council  
(1)  
W. J. DeBrunner  
Butchers No. 229 (1800)  
Max J. Osslo  
Central Labor Council (1)  
John W. Quimby  
Culinary Alliance & Hotel  
Service Empls. No. 402 (3018)  
Dudley Wright  
Dist. Council of Carpenters (1)  
Armon L. Henderson  
Electrical Workers No. 465 (550)  
W. S. Wadsworth

Labor League for Political  
Education (1)  
John W. Quimby  
M. P. Projectionists No. 297 (81)  
Ernest Miller  
Sales Drivers, Helpers & Dairy  
Employees No. 683 (1000)  
Fred M. Walkden  
Teamsters, Chauffeurs,  
Whsemen No. 542 (1780)  
Jack Rafn  
Waiters & Bartenders No. 500  
(1038)  
Charles J. Hardy

### SAN FRANCISCO

Bartenders No. 41 (2863)  
Arthur F. Dougherty  
Bay Counties Dist. Council of  
Carpenters (1)  
C. R. Bartalini  
Bill Posters & Billers No. 44 (72)  
Loyal H. Gilmour  
Bookbinders No. 31-125 (450)  
Wm. S. Hogan  
Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council  
(1)  
A. F. Mailloux  
Butchers No. 115 (2500)  
Alfred J. Lombardi  
Calif. State Council of  
Carpenters (1)  
E. T. Aronson  
Calif. State Council of Retail  
Clerks (1)  
Larry Vail  
Calif. State Theatrical  
Federation (1)  
Pat Somerset  
Carpenters No. 483 (964)  
Alfred Figone  
Central Labor Council (1)  
George W. Johns  
Chauffeurs No. 265 (2210)  
Henry J. Neylon  
Cloakmakers No. 8 (300)  
Jack Laub  
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34  
(100)  
James W. Cross  
Const. & Gen. Laborers No. 261  
(481)  
Sam Capriolo  
Cooks, Pastry Cooks No. 44  
(3333)  
William Kilpatrick  
Dental Technicians No. 99 (66)  
Lew C. G. Blix  
Dist. Council of Painters No. 8  
(1)  
Roland W. Young  
Dressmakers No. 101 (300)  
Jennie Matyas  
Electrical Workers No. 6 (1000)  
Charles J. Foehn  
Elevator Constructors No. 8  
(150)  
Frank J. Murphy  
Elevator Operators & Starters  
No. 117 (192)  
Philip J. Deredi  
Fire Fighters No. 798 (666)  
Robert F. Callahan  
Garment Cutters No. 45 (65)  
Andy Ahern  
Jt. Council of Teamsters No. 7  
(1)  
Joseph J. Diviny  
Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213  
(100)  
Ralph King  
Local Jt. Ex. Board, Culinary  
Workers, Bartenders &  
H. W. (1)  
Anthony Anselmo  
Machinists No. 1305 (1297)  
Fred L. Martin  
Millmen No. 42 (912)  
C. D. Johnson  
Miscell. Employees  
No. 110 (1666)  
Helen Wheeler  
M. P. Operators No. 162 (175)  
Edward H. Ponn

Newspaper & Periodical Drivers  
No. 921 (602)  
Jack Goldberger  
No. Calif. Dist. Council of  
Laborers (1)  
Charles Robinson  
Office Employees No. 3 (516)  
Phyllis Mitchell  
Operating Engineers No. 3  
(3500)  
Harry Metz  
Operating Engineers No. 39  
(1500)  
Robert Moran  
Pile Drivers No. 34 (600)  
J. D. Osborn  
Professional Embalmers No.  
9049 (99)  
Wm. J. Williams  
Roofers No. 40 (255)  
Thomas R. Moore  
Shipfitters No. 9 (100)  
Mario Grossetti  
Sign & Pictorial Painters  
No. 510 (219)  
Richard H. Wendelt  
State Bldg. & Const. Trades  
Council (1)  
Bryan P. Deavers  
Teamsters No. 85 (5,000)  
Thomas O'Donnell  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants  
No. 784 (81)  
William P. Sutherland  
Tri-State Council of Calif.,  
Ariz., & Nevada (Sheet  
Metal Wkrs.) (1)  
W. L. Fillippini  
Union Labor Party (1)  
John L. Hogg  
Waiters & Dairy Lunchmen  
No. 30 (3611)  
Joe Wilder  
Watchmakers No. 101 (91)  
George F. Allen  
Western Conf. of Spec. Unions  
(1)  
John L. Donovan

### SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252 (170)  
Anthony Agrillo  
Bartenders No. 577 (524)  
Herschell Morgan  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
(1)  
Otto E. Sargent  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Herschell Morgan  
Chemical Workers No. 294 (200)  
August W. Koenig  
Dist. Council of Painters No. 33  
(1)  
Charles R. Downey  
Hotel, Restaurant & Hotel  
Service Empls. No. 180 (3241)  
Louis Bosco  
Labor League for Political  
Education, Santa Clara  
County (1)  
Charles Downey  
Painters No. 507 (799)  
Charles Downey  
Retail Clerks No. 428 (333)  
James P. McLoughlin

### SAN LUIS OBISPO

Central Labor Council (1)  
R. A. Walters

### SAN MATEO

Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.  
No. 340 (2250)  
Thomas A. Small  
Butchers No. 516 (678)  
Edwin F. Michelsen  
Carpenters No. 162 (1080)  
Alex Hokamp  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Thomas A. Small  
Constr. & General Laborers  
No. 389 (1203)  
Glen Hopper  
Electrical Workers No. 617 (100)  
W. H. Diederichsen

Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 467 (375)  
Sam Abruscato  
San Mateo Labor League for  
Political Education (1)  
Floyd Murphy

**SAN PEDRO**  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Cecil O. Johnson  
Lumber & Sawmill Workers  
No. 1407 (500)  
Nick Cordil  
Pile Drivers No. 2375 (500)  
Cecil O. Johnson  
Retail Clerks No. 905 (666)  
Ben N. Scott  
Waitresses No. 512 (709)  
Mary J. Olson

**SAN RAFAEL**  
Bartenders & Culinary Wkrs.  
No. 126 (940)  
Elsie Jensen  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
(1)  
George Goodfellow  
Calif. State Council of Lathers  
(1)  
Dave Randall  
Golden Gate Dist. Council of  
Lathers (1)  
Wm. Ward

**SANTA ANA**  
Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council  
of Orange Co. (1)  
Thomas W. Mathew  
Central Labor Council (1)  
William J. Fountain  
Orange Co. Labor League for  
Political Education (1)  
Clyde A. Bratcher  
Painters No. 686 (916)  
William W. Seaquist  
Typographical No. 579 (105)  
Frank C. Owen

**SANTA BARBARA**  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Warren Underwood  
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 186  
(500)  
George F. Bronner  
Culinary Alliance & Bartenders  
No. 498 (1764)  
Al Whorley  
Meat Cutters No. 556 (422)  
Warren M. Underwood

Sheet Metal Wkrs. No. 273 (144)  
W. L. Fillippini

**SANTA CRUZ**  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Thomas H. Deane  
Const. & Gen. Laborers No. 283  
(228)  
Paul Burnett  
Painters No. 1026 (63)  
Frank Van Gordon

**SANTA MARIA**  
Culinary All. & Bartenders  
No. 703 (727)  
Joseph Marciel  
Food Packers, Processors &  
Whsemen No. 865 (773)  
Richard D. Valerga

**SANTA MONICA**  
Carpenters No. 1400 (953)  
Robert J. O'Hare  
Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders  
No. 814 (833)  
John W. Meritt

**SANTA ROSA**  
Butchers No. 364 (587)  
Jack Laumann  
Central Labor Council Sonoma  
County (1)  
Jack Laumann  
Committee on Political  
Education, Sonoma County  
(1)  
Glen Clark  
Retail Clerks No. 1532 (100)  
George L. Deck

**STOCKTON**  
Bartenders No. 47 (433)  
Angelo Trucco  
Central Labor Council, San  
Joaquin (1)  
Henry Hansen  
Culinary Workers No. 572 (1306)  
Dave Mitchell  
Labor League for Political  
Education of San Joaquin  
Co. (1)  
Emmet Hughes  
Papermakers No. 320 (149)  
Virgil Shriver

**VALLEJO**  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
(1)  
Lowell Nelson

Carpenters No. 180 (700)  
Wm. Leshe  
Central Labor Council (1)  
James Black  
Culinary Wkrs. & Bartenders  
No. 560 (675)  
Loretta Coss  
Labor League for Political  
Education, Solano Co. (1)  
Loretta Coss  
Shipwrights, Joiners & Boat  
Builders No. 1068 (62)  
James H. Sullivan  
Typographical No. 389 (90)  
Joseph H. Black

**VENTURA**  
Hod Carriers & Laborers  
No. 585 (935)  
Oliver E. Lee  
Tri-Counties Labor League for  
Political Education (1)  
George F. Bronner

**VISALIA**  
Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council  
(1)  
John R. Hill  
Central Labor Council, Tulare &  
Kings Counties (1)  
John H. McLaughlin  
Teamsters, Whsemen, Cannery  
Wkrs. No. 94 (847)  
Robert L. Morrell

**VISTA**  
Carpenters No. 2078 (750)  
Ed Means

**WATSONVILLE**  
Brick & Clay Wkrs. No. 998  
(117)  
Calvin Larson  
Bldg. & Const. Trades Council  
(1)  
J. Paul Burnett  
Carpenters No. 771 (170)  
Michael P. Dowdall  
Central Labor Council (1)  
Michael P. Dowdall

**WHITTIER**  
L. A. County Fire Fighters  
No. 1014 (108)  
Fred C. Smith

# REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER C. J. HAGGERTY

San Francisco, California  
March 31, 1958

To the 1958 Pre-Primary Convention of the  
California Labor League for Political  
Education—Greetings:

A general election and numerous local and special elections have taken place since the California Labor League for Political Education last met in pre-general election convention in September of 1956. The CLLPE played an active role in all these elections. It has kept its membership informed of political developments in the state and in the nation. When announcement of certain candidacies in the 1958 elections were made last fall—far earlier than usual—the CLLPE immediately made its position clear on the most controversial of the issues and the candidates. These matters are the subject of this report.

In this same period, however, one issue has become dominant. Starting right after the 1956 election with the enactment of a city ordinance, and progressing throughout the state during the following year with the consideration or enactment of similar ordinances in a few cities and several counties, it reached potential statewide stature in January of this year with the launching of a signature-getting campaign to place a "right to work" initiative measure on the ballot in the November general election.

The compelling nature of this "right to work" proposal, stemming from the wide publicity and support given it by its backers, has forced the early taking of positions on it by candidates, political parties and other political groups. It is no longer possible, therefore, to dissociate the "right to work" issue from the CLLPE's activities, its endorsements of candidates, or its coming campaigns on their behalf.

For this reason, your secretary's report to this convention will not only describe the political work and accomplishments of the CLLPE during the last year and a half, but will conclude with a summary of developments in the "right to work" field.

## I

### 1956 GENERAL ELECTION

Immediately after the CLLPE's pre-general election convention, held in San Francisco on September 14, 1956, the League's vigorous campaign to elect its endorsed candidates was put in motion

throughout the state. The convention had unanimously endorsed Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver for President and Vice President of the United States, respectively, reaffirmed the endorsement of candidates who had qualified in the June primary for a place on the November ballot, and made a number of new endorsements.

### CLLPE Campaign

The CLLPE endorsement pamphlets, listing all candidates endorsed for state and federal office, as well as the State Federation of Labor's positions on the 19 state ballot propositions, which had been adopted at the Federation's August convention, were off the press shortly after the pre-general election convention, and received a wide distribution by our affiliated unions, councils and local leagues throughout the state. Special endorsement pamphlets were prepared for eight districts in the state. In addition to the endorsements for Adlai Stevenson, Estes Kefauver, and U. S. Senatorial candidate Richard Richards, and the ballot proposition recommendations, these special pamphlets featured local congressional, State Senator and State Assembly candidates in San Francisco, Alameda County, San Mateo County, Solano and Contra Costa Counties, the Central San Joaquin Valley area, Sacramento Valley area, Los Angeles County, and San Diego County. A general slate pamphlet was shipped to unions in other areas.

In addition to this pamphlet, the CLLPE issued a 12-page analysis of U. S. Senator Thomas Kuchel's 14-year legislative career in the California State Assembly and Senate and in the U. S. Senate, containing his full voting record for and against labor during these years. This also was widely distributed.

Throughout the campaign, the CLLPE Newsletter and the Federation's Weekly News Letter kept our membership informed on the progress of the campaigns and issues.

Especially noteworthy was the leadership, direction and coordination furnished, not only in California but throughout the nation, by the national Committee On Political Education (COPE).

### Results of Election

Although we failed to elect the candidates we had endorsed for top federal offices, 62 per cent of our endorsed candi-

dates won election to Congress and the state legislature. Our victories may be summarized as follows:

(1) Thirteen of 26 CLLPE-endorsed candidates were elected to Congress.

(2) Twelve of 17 endorsed candidates were elected to the State Senate.

(3) Forty-seven of 73 endorsed candidates were elected to the State Assembly.

Federation recommendations were upheld in 11 of 13 state ballot propositions. In six we had made no recommendation.

The following candidates endorsed by the CLLPE were elected:

(\* indicates election at June primary)

#### United States Congress

##### District—

- 2 \*Clair Engle (D).
- 3 John E. Moss (D).
- 5 \*John F. Shelley (D).
- 8 George P. Miller (D).
- 11 John J. McFall (D).
- 12 B. F. Sisk (D).
- 14 Harlan Hagen (D).
- 17 Cecil R. King (D).
- 19 Chet Holifield (D).
- 23 Clyde Doyle (D).
- 26 James Roosevelt (D).
- 27 \*Harry R. Sheppard (D).
- 29 D. S. Saund (D).

##### State Senate

- 1 \*Stanley Arnold (D).
- 3 \*Carl L. Christensen (D).
- 5 \*Edwin J. Regan (D).
- 7 \*Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (D).
- 11 Nathan F. Coombs (R).
- 15 \*Luther E. Gibson (D).
- 17 George Miller, Jr. (D).
- 25 \*Fred S. Farr (D).
- 27 \*Robert I. Montgomery (D).
- 31 John J. Hollister (D).
- 33 \*James J. McBride (D).
- 39 John W. Beard (D).

##### State Assembly

- 2 \*Pauline L. Davis (D).
- 3 \*Lloyd W. Lowrey (D).
- 5 \*Samuel R. Geddes (D).
- 7 Richard H. McCollister (R).
- 8 \*Thomas J. MacBride (D).
- 9 Roy J. Nielsen (R).
- 10 Donald D. Doyle (R).
- 11 \*S. C. Masterson (D).
- 12 William Biddick, Jr. (D).
- 13 \*Carlos Bee (D).
- 14 Robert W. Crown (D).
- 15 L. H. Lincoln (R).
- 17 \*William Byron Rumford (D).
- 19 Charles W. Meyers (D).
- 21 \*Caspar W. Weinberger (R).

##### District—

- 23 \*John A. O'Connell (D).
- 24 Edward M. Gaffney (D).
- 27 \*Glenn E. Coolidge (R).
- 30 \*Ralph M. Brown (D).
- 31 Gordon H. Winton, Jr. (D).
- 32 \*Wallace D. Henderson (D).
- 33 Charles B. Garrigus (D).
- 34 \*Alan G. Pattee (R).
- 35 Myron H. Frew (D).
- 37 \*Rex M. Cunningham (D).
- 38 \*Dorothy M. Donahoe (D).
- 40 Edward E. Elliott (D).
- 41 Allen Miller (D).
- 45 Thomas J. Doyle (D).
- 51 William A. Munnell (D).
- 52 Frank G. Bonelli (D).
- 55 Vernon Kilpatrick (D).
- 59 Thomas M. Rees (D).
- 61 Lester A. McMillan (D).
- 62 \*Augustus F. Hawkins (D).
- 63 Don A. Allen, Sr. (D).
- 65 Jesse M. Unruh (D).
- 66 \*Charles H. Wilson (D).
- 67 Clayton A. Dills (D).
- 68 Vincent Thomas (D).
- 69 Carley V. Porter (D).
- 72 Eugene G. Nisbet (D).
- 73 Jack A. Beaver (R).
- 75 Richard T. Hanna (D).
- 76 Leverette D. House (D).
- 77 Sheridan N. Hegland (D).
- 78 Frank Luckel (R).

#### Ballot Propositions

##### No.—

- 1 \$500 Million State Veterans' Bond Issue.  
Recommendation: Yes.  
Vote: Yes.
- 2 \$100 Million State School Bond Issue.  
Recommendation: Yes.  
Vote: Yes.
- 3 \$200 Million State Construction Bond Issue.  
Recommendation: Yes.  
Vote: Yes.
- 4 Oil and Gas Conservation.  
Recommendation: No.  
Vote: No.
- 5 Food in Bars Repealer.  
Recommendation: Yes.  
Vote: Yes.
- 6 Property Tax Exemption for Church Parking Lots.  
Recommendation: Yes.  
Vote: Yes.
- 7 Change Name of State Assembly.  
Recommendation: No.  
Vote: No.
- 8 Legislative Budget Sessions.  
Recommendation: None.  
Vote: Yes.

- 9 Borough Form of County Government.  
Recommendation: None.  
Vote: No.
- 10 Architects and Engineers.  
Recommendation: Yes.  
Vote: No.
- 11 Framing County Charters.  
Recommendation: None.  
Vote: Yes.
- 12 State Indebtedness.  
Recommendation: No.  
Vote: Yes.
- 13 Repeal Alien Land Law.  
Recommendation: Yes.  
Vote: Yes.
- 14 Legislative Employees.  
Recommendation: None.  
Vote: Yes.
- 15 Public Water Supplies: Mutual  
Water Companies.  
Recommendation: None.  
Vote: Yes.
- 16 Civil and Criminal Appeals.  
Recommendation: Yes.  
Vote: Yes.
- 17 Constitutional Provisions Relating to  
Judiciary.  
Recommendation: None.  
Vote: Yes.
- 18 Inferior Court Judges.  
Recommendation: No.  
Vote: No.
- 19 State Boundaries.  
Recommendation: Yes.  
Vote: Yes.

## II

### LOCAL AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS, 1957

Labor's hard-hitting campaigning and active participation in the statewide general election in November, 1956, were carried over into the following year. LLPE-backed candidates were successful in many local elections during the spring, and although our candidates failed to win in the four special elections held during the latter part of the year to fill vacancies that had occurred in the state legislature, they severely cut the Republican margin in traditionally Republican districts, and the candidates in three of the districts would have quite possibly defeated their opponents had a single candidate been agreed upon by their party in each case.

#### Local Elections

**Richmond:** Two labor officials topped the Richmond City Council primary elections in Contra Costa County. John J. Sheridan, business representative of Teamsters No. 315, Martinez, led the ticket. Gay

G. Vargas, secretary of Musicians No. 424, Richmond, ran second. Sheridan is an incumbent councilman and Vargas is a former councilman.

**Sunnyvale:** Incumbent Walter Jones, president of the Santa Clara County AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, ran first in the city council election in Sunnyvale.

**Fresno:** C. Cal Evans, labor-endorsed candidate for mayor in Fresno's city elections, overwhelmed incumbent Gordon Dunn. Labor-backed candidates also won races for finance commissioners and the city school board.

**Berkeley:** Labor-endorsed candidates broke precedent in Berkeley by picking up a city council and a board of education seat.

**Petaluma:** Everett A. Matzen, secretary-treasurer of Butchers No. 364, who was one of nine candidates seeking five city council seats in Petaluma, led all candidates at the polls.

**Los Angeles:** Two labor-backed candidates won seats on the Los Angeles city board of education which had been previously held by the conservative opposition.

#### Special Elections

**45th Assembly District:** Republican Don Anderson scored an upset victory over divided Democrats in the 45th Assembly District of Los Angeles in a special election on August 6, 1957, when he piled up a 1200-odd vote edge over the nearest of six Democratic opponents to win the Assembly seat formerly held by Democrat Thomas J. Doyle, who had passed away on May 3.

Although the six Democratic candidates amassed a total of 11,764 votes to 5,882 for Anderson, the Republican got 1,243 more than his nearest rival. James A. Evans (D), unanimously recommended by the United AFL Voters' League of Los Angeles as well as by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, and endorsed by the CLLPE, ran third with 4,296 votes.

What happened here is clear: Democrats outnumbered Republicans in the 45th district by better than three to one; only 38 per cent of the district's approximately 49,000 registered voters cast ballots in the August 6 special election; and finally, although the total Democratic votes were precisely double the number of votes received by the successful candidate, they were divided six ways.

**64th Assembly District:** In a special election held on November 19, 1957, to fill



the vacancy in the 64th Assembly District created by the resignation of Patrick D. McGee (R) following his election to the Los Angeles City Council, a Knowland-Chandler "right to work" candidate, Lou Cusanovich (R) carried the district by a mere 1,206 votes. In 1956, McGee's margin of victory was 14,565.

Multiple candidates again complicated this election. The CLLPE-endorsed candidate, Paul Roest (D), led three Democrats against Cusanovich and another Republican. The combined vote of the Republican candidates was only 295 more than that of the Democrats. A bare 33 per cent of the registered voters turned out for this special election.

**36th Senatorial District:** State Senator James E. Cunningham (R., San Bernardino) having been appointed to a judgeship, a special election to fill the vacancy thus created in the 36th Senatorial District was held on November 26. CLLPE-endorsed Stanford Shaw (D) and another Democratic candidate were beaten by Raymond H. Gregory (R) in a close race.

Votes for the two Democrats totaled some 37,000; for Gregory, approximately 20,000. At the 1956 primary, however, Cunningham took both nominations with a total of 44,139 votes to 18,575 for his nearest opponent.

**18th Assembly District:** To fill the vacancy resulting from the appointment to the Superior Court of Thomas W. Caldecott (R., Berkeley), representing the 18th Assembly District, a special election was held on December 10. The Republican candidate, Don Mulford, prevailed over the CLLPE-endorsed candidate, Winton McKibben, by only 179 votes. The 18th district has been a Republican stronghold for the past seventeen years, and in 1956 Caldecott was elected by a majority of nearly 8,000.

### III

## CLLPE ACTIVITIES, 1957-58

### Knowland Candidacy

Early in 1957 Senator William F. Knowland announced that he would not run for reelection to the U. S. Senate in 1958; he refused either to reveal his plans for the future, or to confirm or deny any of the political guesses and rumors his announcement had evoked. Methodically following a pre-arranged program, he next announced, during the summer, his advocacy and full support of a "right to work" law. Then, at the beginning of No-

vember, came his third official announcement: he would be a candidate for governor of California in 1958.

The bitterness and confusion of the political crisis that followed will not be soon forgotten. Governor Goodwin Knight was ruthlessly forced to withdraw as a candidate for reelection, the Republican Party in California suffered shock and dismay, and statewide realignments took place.

Your secretary is pleased to report that the CLLPE did not share in this confusion. Instead, it immediately took a stand that was, in essence, a reaffirmation of the principles that have guided its operations from the beginning.

As soon as the Knowland candidacy was announced, your secretary issued the following statement:

We note with regret that Mr. Knowland has formally entered the 1958 gubernatorial campaign on the basis of a negative and destructive program.

He pledges himself to a regime of industrial chaos and confusion. He pledges himself to punitive and extremist action against the working people of California. As a violent partisan, he spurns patience and maturity.

It is apparent that Mr. Knowland does not know his own state. He has spent too much time out of California and not enough in it.

Only a man ignorant of the state's magnificent industrial progress would now promise to destroy responsible labor-management relations developed through decades of mutual patience and understanding.

Only a man without administrative experience in government would loan himself to the narrow, provocative pronouncements which have identified his most recent political ambition.

Mr. Knowland has absolutely no background in working *with* people. He has demonstrated a certain facility for partisan political action on the floor of the U. S. Senate. But he is not qualified to serve as governor of all the people—of labor and management alike.

It would be fatal to California's hopes of economic and industrial expansion to give the authority of governorship to a man whose primary platform is the destruction of the labor movement embracing more than 1,500,000 of his fellow citizens.

The times call for constructive leadership in California. The people of the state cannot afford the intolerance of Mr. Knowland.

A few days later, on November 9, 1957, the following statement on the California political crisis was issued by the executive council of the CLLPE, in session in San Francisco:

Labor in California has by its record demonstrated that it has consistently followed the non-partisan political traditions so long ago established by Samuel Gompers and the founders of our movement.

Through the years we have endorsed candidates not on the basis of party label, but rather on the basis of service and devotion to the public good.

By reason of that non-partisan concept, the California Labor League for Political Education endorsed Governor Goodwin Knight in 1954.

In keeping with his publicly announced determination to comply with his commitments, he actively fostered a progressive legislative program for the good of the people of California and just as positively fought against regressive legislation aimed at hamstringing and destroying labor unions.

Because of his progressive record in Sacramento, a powerful minority in the state Republican Party marked Governor Knight for liquidation.

In collusion with the national leadership of their party, this millionaire clique accomplished with cold-blooded brutality and sinister dispatch the liquidation of Governor Knight as a candidate for reelection.

Precluding any possibility of choice by the members of the party at a free primary, this minority bloc has converted the Republican Party of California into the anti-labor party of the state.

Under the direction of Senator Knowland, the Republican Party has now become an open campaign vehicle for the destruction of organized labor.

We strongly condemn this display of political tyranny, and we trust that rank and file Republicans will repudiate the arrogant anti-social manipulations of the Knowland-Chandler machine.

We of labor hold a continuing confidence in the integrity and independence of the electorate.

The treachery of recent days has sickened the people of the state. But they need not despair. The Knowland-Chandler machine will not escape judgment. Their dictatorship must inevitably fall in the elections of 1958.

## January Political Conference

At its November 9 meeting, the CLLPE executive council discussed at some length the increased political education activity demanded by the issues already raised for the 1958 elections. It was decided that a two-day general political conference would be called for January 17 and 18, 1958, in Los Angeles, for the purpose of bringing together representatives of all CLLPE-affiliated bodies to survey the entire situation and seek solutions to the practical problems facing organized labor in the primary election.

On the first morning of this conference, the "right to work" issue was reviewed from the standpoint of state, central council and local union organization. The afternoon session was devoted to a survey of voter registration, with special emphasis on state and county registration laws, model registration programs, and present plans sponsored by central labor councils and local unions.

All of the second day was given over to a review, analysis and discussion of so-called "marginal" congressional, state senate and state assembly districts, which are held to be in doubt because of either registration statistics or recent voting trends. The review featured the use of statistical slides thrown on a large screen, showing pertinent data in registration and voting habits.

## 1958 Pre-Primary Convention

The date, April 14, for the holding of the CLLPE's 1958 pre-primary convention was set by the executive council at its November 9 meeting, and April 12 and 13 for the council to act upon local league recommendations of candidates for the state legislature and to interview candidates for statewide offices. The place of meeting was subsequently chosen by your secretary as California Hall in San Francisco, and the convention call and credential blanks were issued on February 19.

Several weeks prior to the convention your secretary sent to all the local leagues lists of suggested issues on which to interrogate candidates for state and federal legislative office, in order to assist the leagues in arriving at recommendations for CLLPE endorsement.

## Voter Registration

The need to have our union members qualified to vote at all times in all elections, statewide and local, has received greater and greater emphasis in recent years. Not only have voter registration and voting on election day been stressed by labor's leaders at all levels, but events themselves have made it only too clear that often our gains can be advanced, defended against attack, or lost entirely, at the ballot box.

Last summer, with the successful results before us of labor's interest and activity in the local elections that were held in the spring, and with special elections coming up in the fall, it was evident that this interest should be maintained. To this end, and as a step toward the establishment of a year-around registration program by our unions, as well as to help our members to form the habit of registering and voting in elections, your secretary communicated with all our affiliates, warning that registration for 1957 elections would close at midnight of September 12, and urging local unions and central councils to set up registration committees.

The Federation's 1957 convention referred **Resolution No. 148**—"Establish Local Registration Committees," to the CLLPE's executive council. This resolution recommended the adoption of a detailed program for voter registration of union members and their families. When it came before the executive council, the council reaffirmed its intention to implement in every possible way the registration and political education campaigns of all our local unions, councils and leagues.

The quickened tempo of political events during the fall of 1957, and the nearly certain knowledge that an attempt was going to be made to qualify a "right to work" measure for the 1958 ballot, placed voter registration high on the agenda of the January political conference.

Your secretary was able to report to the conference that central bodies throughout the state had already accomplished a great deal in promoting local registration campaigns, and submitted for their consideration and assistance, five suggested plans for voter registration.

Subsequently, in anticipation of the April 10 deadline for registration for the June 3, 1958 primary election, and because spot checks of registration campaigns underway throughout the state had indicated that only 50 percent of labor union mem-

bers were registered to vote in the primary, the five plans for registration were printed in a leaflet entitled "Five Ways to Victory" and mailed to all organizations affiliated with the Federation. Your secretary asked local affiliates to cooperate with central labor council registration activity wherever and whenever such programs were established, and urged that registration efforts be maintained at the same pace after April 10, 1958 in order that the union membership might be as fully registered as possible for the November general election. This call was repeated with even greater urgency in March.

## Tax Relief Initiative

At a special "right to work" strategy meeting held in San Francisco on January 25, 1958, under the auspices of the California State Federation of Labor, endorsement was made of a newly proposed state ballot initiative calling for tax relief for low and middle income groups. The measure to slash the state sales tax and reduce the state personal income tax is sponsored by the Citizens Committee for Tax Equality. The proposal would (1) cut the state sales tax from three to two percent; (2) reduce the state personal income tax on single persons earning less than \$8,000 and married couples earning less than \$15,500; (3) increase the state income tax on the wealthy, boosting the tax rate to a maximum of 46 percent on taxable incomes over \$50,000.

Federation endorsement was based on the fact that the proposed initiative is in complete accord with labor's historic position calling for taxation based on the ability to pay, and because tax relief for low and middle income groups is essential during this period of rising living costs and growing unemployment. To implement the endorsement, your secretary supplied central labor and building trades councils with petition forms for distribution among their affiliated local unions, and urged that full cooperation be given the sponsoring committee in its efforts to obtain the 322,429 signatures of registered voters required by June 26 to place the issue on the November ballot.

A month after the circulation of the petition began it was evident that it was being met everywhere with enthusiasm, with more than 150,000 signatures having already been obtained through the combined efforts of professional and volunteer petition circulators. According to experts, no previous initiative has met with such response from the public.

## IV NATIONAL COPE ACTIVITIES

### Program for 1957-58

The 1956 election was no sooner over than the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education released a call for continued political activity. There are no off-years in politics, it asserted, and pointed out that in years when there is no presidential race, no congressional race, there are elections to choose governors and other state officers, judges, and members of state legislatures, as well as state and local superintendents of public instruction and city and county officials—all of whom are of the utmost importance to labor.

COPE therefore urged political committees and leagues throughout the nation to get back, with the same vigor as prior to November 6, 1956, to (1) the voter registration campaign, (2) political education, (3) the dollar drive for contributions to national COPE so as to be sure of ample funds for the big 1958 elections, and (4) get-out-the-vote programs in all coming state and local elections. Special emphasis was also placed at this time on the consideration and discussion of vitally needed reapportionment of congressional and state legislature districts, with a view toward the possible initiation of reapportionment campaigns in the future.

### Area Conference, 1957

The 1957 COPE area conference for the states of California and Nevada was held in Los Angeles on May 18, 1957, and was attended by some 500 delegates. The program for 1957 and a discussion of the probabilities and problems of the 1958 campaigns were presented to the conference by COPE's national director James L. McDevitt, assistant director William McSorley, Jr., deputy director Alexander Barkan, and Mrs. Margaret Thornburg, co-director of the Women's Activities Department.

Immediate and long-run tasks to be accomplished by labor through its political organizations were stressed by the several speakers. McDevitt pointed out that the country was now being prepared as carefully for anti-labor legislation as it was in the period immediately following World War II, when big business agitation set the stage for the Taft-Hartley law in 1947.

The need for stepped-up political education was reiterated over and over again. Labor is getting anti-labor laws, McDevitt

charged, because only about 40 per cent of trade unionists are eligible to vote—an increase, to be sure, over the past years' percentages, but still far from adequate. To obtain the passage of good laws for labor and prevent the enactment of anti-labor legislation, it is necessary to retire numerous anti-labor congressmen, and this certainly cannot be done unless far more than 40 per cent of the labor movement's membership are registered to vote, and do vote on election day along with their families and as many of their friends, neighbors and fellow workers as they are able to influence.

To this end, the voting records of anti-labor candidates must be placed in the hands of trade unionists, and to this end also, our registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns must be waged energetically.

### COPE Materials

COPE has done a particularly good job of keeping American labor informed of political and economic developments during the past year, as well as of COPE decisions, policies and activities. *Political Memo from COPE* appears weekly, *COPE Report* (for international journals) is a monthly publication, and *Notes from COPE* is issued at intervals. All are worthy of careful reading by our membership.

The *Political Memo* has regularly listed the local unions who have received Honor Awards for 100 percent contributions to the voluntary dollar drive, and Citations for Meritorious Service in the voter registration campaign. Especially valuable have been reports of successful new methods in the conduct of various political activities.

Additional materials issued by COPE are numerous. Outstanding and of particular interest to our membership at this time is the film entitled "You Can Win Elections," released by COPE last year and available to all unions and councils. Narrated by Melvyn Douglas, it tells the story of a young voter who decides to take part in an election campaign. He learns and puts into practice four important political requirements: (1) checking registration lists; (2) identifying the vote on his side and persuading those who can be persuaded; (3) getting his people to the polls and (4) watching the count.

The film can be purchased for \$65 from the AFL-CIO Department of Education in Washington, D. C. In your secretary's opinion this is excellent political education material, and will evoke a warm and

effective response from union members who have an opportunity to see it.

## Registration Campaign

COPE's 1957-58 voter registration campaign rose out of a statement by President George Meany in connection with labor participation in the 1956 election: "Registration should not be merely part of a short-lived, high-pressure political campaign, but should, instead, start the day after election and become an integral part of the normal, everyday work of each international and local union organization. Meeting in January, 1957, the AFL-CIO executive council resolved: "We declare registration of our members and their families to be a permanent part of our organization's program, to be conducted on a year-round basis by permanent committees within each local union and within each local central body."

The new registration drive, based upon the above declaration, got under way in March 1957, with emphasis on the following: (1) functioning registration committees in local unions and central labor councils, working methodically the year around instead of in a feverish, last-minute, rush; (2) coordination of local union and central body committees in order to avoid overlapping of authority and wasted effort; and (3) central registration committees, usually in local COPE offices, where permanent consolidated card indexes of registered voters are kept, and kept-up-to-date. Local unions supply the central registration committees with names and addresses of all their members, and these are then transferred to file cards, ready to be checked against public registration rolls. The program also includes checking the registration of the eligible voters in each member's family and places special stress on the importance of the women's vote.

Late in October, 1957, COPE announced that "Citations for Meritorious Service" would be awarded to local unions which achieved one hundred percent registration of their membership. These citations are handsome emblems which can be framed and hung on the walls of union headquarters, and are signed individually by President George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler, and National COPE Director James L. McDevitt. In the four or five months since the announcement of these citations, a gratifyingly large number of local unions have been named in COPE's *Political Memo* as having received them.

## Registered Voter Census

A nationwide inventory of registration has been undertaken by COPE. Now known as the "National Census on Registration," it got under way early in November, 1957, with letters from Director McDevitt to each international union of the AFL-CIO, describing the purpose and value of such an inventory and requesting their cooperation. It was suggested that each international write to all of its local organizations asking them to fill out cards with the following information: has the local checked its membership list against the official list of registered voters; date of such a check; number of members in local; number eligible to register; number registered. COPE furnished cards and return envelopes addressed to COPE headquarters.

A favorable response was immediately received from the international unions, and Director McDevitt reported several hundred replies within the first few months after the census was begun. This is the first time in the history of the American labor movement that a national inventory of registration has been taken.

## V

### "RIGHT TO WORK" ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA

#### Background, 1944-1956

"Right to work" is not a new issue in California. In one form or another, organized labor has been combatting it in this state for the last fourteen years.

In 1944, Arkansas, Florida and California were picked as their first targets by the proponents of the open shop. In the first two of these states, the constitutional amendments embodying the measure were adopted. In California, where our State Federation of Labor sparked, organized and led the opposition, the initiative constitutional amendment entitled "Right of Employment" (Proposition 12) was soundly defeated by 589,171 votes.

In the spring of 1946, a second attempt was made by the backers of Proposition 12 to use the initiative process to secure the enactment of the measure by a vote of the electorate. Two petitions were circulated, their real purpose clumsily disguised as "veterans' employment" and "regulation of unions," but both failed to obtain a sufficient number of signatures. Thereafter, the use of the initiative was

abandoned for nearly twelve years, while the open shop advocates made strenuous efforts to force their measure through the legislature.

Beginning with the 1947 general session of the California legislature and continuing through the 1953 session, out-and-out "right to work" or open shop bills were regularly introduced, and just as regularly were either killed or permitted to die in committee, thanks to the alertness of labor's legislative representatives in Sacramento and their soundly reasoned arguments against the proposals. In 1955 an attempt was made on the floor of the Assembly to amend a mild fair employment practices bill into a compulsory open shop measure, but this was easily defeated by a vote of 45 to 15. Many skeleton bills had been introduced at that session which could have been amended into full blown "right to work" bills. These were closely watched by the Federation's representatives, but nothing came of them. Again in the last session, 1957, no "right to work" bills were introduced. One bill, however, whose ultimate purpose was to undermine unions and render them ineffective, while appearing to recognize their right to exist, was strongly supported by "right to work" advocates. They managed to get this bill out of committee, but it was killed on the Senate floor when stricken from the floor by a voice vote.

In the meantime, the "right to work" drives continued in other states, and often were successful. 1947 was the banner year; over half of the eighteen states that now have these laws enacted them in that year.

Recognizing how serious the situation had become, although it was not yet a menace in California, our State Federation of Labor's 1954 convention passed and sent to the AF of L convention for further action **Resolution No. 121**—"Campaign to Repeal 'Right to Work' Legislation and Prevent Further Enactment." This resolution called for a powerful counter-attack by organized labor. It is significant of the temper of the American labor movement at that time that our resolution was joined at the AF of L convention by six others, substantially the same as ours, and became part of the substitute resolution combining the best features of all, which was adopted. The following year, our California convention again spoke out against "right to work," condemning the open shop campaigns of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S.

Chamber of Commerce, and warning against the introduction of such proposals in the California legislature.

Our 1956 convention adopted **Resolution No. 168** — "Combat So-Called 'Right to Work' Bills." Reflecting the worsening situation, this resolution went further than any of its predecessors in assessing the danger and spelling out a program. We declared our opposition to "right to work" legislation, whether it be on the federal, state or local level, and assumed the responsibility of acquainting the people of California with the true nature and purposes of such laws. Every delegate to the convention was pledged to explain the issue to organizations, as well as to the press, in his local community. Central bodies were asked to make this program one of their major activities and to require reports on developments from their delegates.

Immediately after convention adjournment, copies of the resolution went out from the office of the Federation, not only to all central labor councils in the state, but also to any organization which might be expected either to oppose or endorse such legislation, and the Federation prepared itself as much as possible in advance to meet the start of this anti-union campaign. We had not long to wait.

### **"Right to Work" Ordinances, 1956-1958**

#### **Palm Springs**

After a long hard fight, the Culinary Workers and Bartenders' organizing campaign in Palm Springs had at last begun to show real progress in the late summer of 1956. To halt this, the Palm Springs Employers' Association launched a counter-offensive, proposing the enactment by the city council of a "right to work" ordinance. Labor rallied at once, and dozens of union officials and members were present when the city council met toward the end of October, 1956, for a hearing on the proposed ordinance.

President Pitts represented the State Federation at this meeting. In addition, there were numerous citizens and representatives of other groups present to speak against the ordinance. Before many of the opponents of the measure had an opportunity to present their views, however, debate was suddenly cut off by a motion to table the ordinance.

This undemocratic action was strongly protested, even by those who believed

that the tabling motion meant that the issue was dead. The maneuver became plain, however, when at a meeting on November 14, 1956, the city council adopted the ordinance by a vote of six to one, despite the substantial opposition to it, and despite the opinion of the League of California Cities, whose advice had been requested by the city council, that such an ordinance would be "an unconstitutional invasion of the State's legislative domain."

At the December meeting of the State Federation's executive council, detailed reports on this matter were presented by members of the labor-formed Riverside County Ordinance Committee. Following this, the council unanimously adopted a resolution which (1) condemned the "right to work" ordinance as an unwarranted interference by local government in labor-management relations; (2) committed the total resources of the State Federation and its affiliates to the abolition of the ordinance; (3) sponsored a fund-raising campaign to finance labor's legal challenge to the measure. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The City of Palm Springs has adopted a misnamed "right to work" ordinance; and

Whereas, This ordinance is punitive in character, being directed at recent union organizing efforts in the hotel and restaurant industry; and

Whereas, The responsible employers of Palm Springs opposed this ordinance; and

Whereas, The ordinance will disrupt the peaceful relations now prevailing between most employers and unions in the area; and

Whereas, Local government interference with a collective bargaining relationship will mean low wages and inferior working conditions; and

Whereas, The ordinance will inevitably result in decreased consumer purchasing power to the detriment of the business community; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor does condemn the ordinance as an unwarranted interference in labor-management relations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council does hereby pledge the full resources of the California State Federation of

Labor to achieve abolition of this destructive ordinance.

Two suits challenging the ordinance were immediately filed through the Riverside County Ordinance Committee, representing organized labor in the area, one by Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 535, San Bernardino, the other by Electrical Workers No. 440, Riverside, and in February organized labor won a preliminary victory.

Sitting in Indio, Riverside County, Superior Judge Hilton McCabe issued, on January 31, 1957, a ten-page opinion in which he reaffirmed the long held legal position that local communities have no right to enact "right to work" legislation. Pointing out that in California, union or closed shop agreements are lawful, his opinion refused to concede the City of Palm Springs the right to enact a "right to work" law and thereby "attempt to prevent that which the federal and state law says is lawful." The City of Palm Springs was enjoined against enforcing the ordinance. The Palm Springs city council promptly appealed this decision.

During the year that elapsed between Judge McCabe's decision and that of the Appellate Court, the Riverside County Ordinance Committee remained active. At a statewide gathering of labor representatives held in Palm Springs last June, the case was thoroughly discussed, with due emphasis upon its relation to what already appeared to be a statewide ordinance campaign by the "right to work" forces.

The Fourth District Court of Appeals handed down its long-awaited decision on the Palm Springs ordinance case about the middle of January, 1958, upholding Judge McCabe's ruling that the ordinance was unconstitutional. The Palm Springs city council then petitioned the California Supreme Court for a hearing. On March 13, 1958, this court agreed to review the lower court decisions. There the matter rests at this time.

#### **Tehama County**

The "right to work" advocates struck for the second time in the northern part of the state, five months after the passage of the Palm Springs ordinance. On April 22, 1957, by a vote of three to two, the board of supervisors of Tehama County adopted an ordinance outlawing the union shop and restricting the right to strike. This action followed the pattern of Palm Springs in that the ordinance was enacted

to halt the successful organizing campaign of the Five Counties Central Labor Council. Actively supporting the ordinance were a so-called Citizens Committee for Voluntary Unionism and the notorious California Association of Employers. The northern location of this second ordinance also indicated to labor observers the probability that a network of such ordinances might be spread throughout the state, to be followed by an all-out drive for a state "right to work" law. Subsequent events were to prove this surmise correct.

Court action was immediately taken to nullify the Tehama County ordinance. The State Federation pledged all possible legal assistance, and Federation officers—President Pitts and Vice Presidents Harry Finks, Robert Giesick and Lowell Nelson—worked closely with local, state and international labor officials.

On June 2, 1957, Superior Court Judge Curtis E. Wetter held that the county ordinance could not be applied in the city of Red Bluff or in any city within the county, as sought by local employers. Although Judge Wetter's ruling did not touch either the validity of the ordinance on a county basis or its constitutionality, no attempt has been made to date to apply it in county territory or to appeal the decision.

#### **San Benito County**

Two days after the decision was handed down in the Tehama County case, "right to work" appeared in the central part of the state. On June 4, 1957, the San Benito County board of supervisors adopted an identical ordinance, four of the members voting in favor, the fifth abstaining. Spokesmen for organized labor opposed the ordinance at the hearing, while representatives of the local chamber of commerce, the California Farm Bureau Federation and a local employers' association urged its adoption. The State Federation immediately announced that it would enter the legal fight against the measure.

On July 5, only 48 hours after the ordinance had gone into effect, Superior Court Judge Stanley Lawson of Monterey County, sitting in Hollister, refused to grant an injunction under its provisions. In a written opinion issued on July 31, 1957, Judge Lawson declared the ordinance invalid, and made the following important points:

(1) A local statute that conflicts with an Act of Congress is void.

(2) The union shop is permitted by federal legislation except where a state or

territory prohibits it. The expression "state or territorial law" does not include the political subdivision thereof; therefore, "the permission granted to the state (to enact such a law) has not been extended to its political subdivisions."

(3) The State of California has legislated on the subject of union security and in so doing has held the closed shop as well as the union shop lawful.

(4) A county may not pass an ordinance which conflicts with the general laws of the state or the United States; nor may it forbid what the state law allows, or legislate when the state law occupies that field.

These points, as yet unchallenged in any court, appear to form the legal basis for denying the validity of *any* county "right to work" ordinance, and your secretary has therefore set them forth at length. Judge Lawson's decision had little, if any, effect, however, upon the open shop ordinance campaign.

#### **Yuba and Lake Counties**

All during the spring of 1957, the Citizens Committee for Voluntary Unionism and the California Association of Employers had kept pressuring the boards of supervisors of Yuba, Lake and Sutter Counties to enact "right to work" ordinances. Labor observers reported that these anti-labor organizations functioned smoothly and seemed to be part of a centrally directed, well-coordinated effort. Labor union resistance, however, was also well-directed and coordinated. State Federation vice presidents in northern California worked with countywide union committees in a far-reaching and effective educational campaign that reached the majority of the people in the various counties. Purchased newspaper advertising was used, and statements by well-known and responsible local citizens were released for publication. Voters were circularized by mail with material exposing the pitfalls of "right to work" philosophy as set forth in the proposed ordinances.

The results were gratifying. People who had known little or nothing of the labor movement before our campaign began not only attended the hearings, but spoke convincingly on labor's side against the ordinances.

At a preliminary hearing on July 1, 1957, the Yuba County board of supervisors voted to postpone action on the ordinance. A week later, on July 8, the board of supervisors of Lake County voted to take the ordinance under advisement.



To date, no further action has been taken in either of these counties.

### **Sutter County**

The Sutter County board of supervisors also held a preliminary hearing on the ordinance on July 1, 1957, and, like Yuba County, voted to postpone action. The issue was revived again in October, however, and on November 4, 1957, by a vote of three to two, a "right to work" ordinance was adopted. The Sutter County ordinance is a duplicate of Tehama County's.

### **Carmel**

In August, the fight for the open shop broke out on the coast, in Carmel, an artists-resort center in Monterey County. Petitions were circulated for signatures on Carmel streets by advocates of a city ordinance which would ban the union shop. Again, union organizational work that had begun to bear fruit preceded the demand for the ordinance. Proponents of the measure claimed that the movement grew out of a seven-weeks-old strike by the Monterey Culinary Workers.

Petitions bearing a total of some 1200 signatures were presented to the city council on September 3, 1957, and a hearing was set for October 9. At the meeting held on that date, the city attorney of Carmel pointed out the similarity of the ordinance to the Palm Springs ordinance, then still awaiting a ruling on its constitutionality by the District Court of Appeals, and urged the council to set the matter aside pending a decision by that court. Action on the ordinance was therefore postponed indefinitely.

As soon as the Appeals Court decision reaffirming the unconstitutionality of the Palm Springs ordinance was announced in January, 1958, the open shop advocates, now known as the Carmel Committee to Guarantee the Right to Work, initiated a high-pressure campaign for signatures to a petition that would place the ordinance on the ballot in Carmel's coming municipal election. This move was successful. The city council granted the petition, and the issue will be decided by the voters on April 8.

The bitterness of the anti-union fight in Carmel rivals that in Palm Springs. Half of the candidates for election to the city council have managed to remain, publicly at least, neutral, but the other three have been identified with the "right to work" movement, although all claim the best in-

terests of Carmel as their principal reason for running for office.

### **Trinity County**

The day after the Carmel city council received the original petition for a "right to work" ordinance, the lightning struck in the far northern part of the state. By a vote of four to one, with no previous public discussion of the measure, the board of supervisors of Trinity County passed an ordinance banning the union shop. This action had been preceded by a whirlwind campaign by employer groups in the area, and was apparently aimed at the Retail Clerks, who were engaged in a dispute with several Trinity County grocery firms.

The ordinance, nearly identical to that already ruled unconstitutional in San Benito County and as without effect in incorporated areas in Tehama County, went into effect on September 18. The following day Judge C. A. Paulsen denied an employers' request for a temporary restraining order to halt picketing, and set October 4, 1957, for hearing arguments on the constitutionality of the ordinance. The judge's decision, upholding the constitutionality of the Trinity County ordinance, was handed down on October 15. This was the first favorable decision to be won by the "right to work" forces.

Immediately following the Paulsen ruling, appeal action to the higher courts was initiated by the State Federation of Labor. No decision has as yet been issued.

### **Yolo County**

Sponsored by the Yolo County Farm Bureau, a "right to work" ordinance was urged upon the Yolo County board of supervisors on September 10, 1957, but the blitz that had been successful the preceding week in Trinity County failed here. Action was postponed and a hearing on the ordinance set for October 1. Representatives of unions in the area attended the hearing and ably opposed the arguments of the Farm Bureau. The ordinance was decisively defeated by a vote of four to one.

### **El Centro**

The city of El Centro in Imperial County was the next target, but here the attempt to push through a "right to work" ordinance was something of a fiasco. The author of the measure was a member of the El Centro city council, but when that body met on October 30, 1957, the date

set to receive the proposal, he failed to put in an appearance.

State Federation President Thomas L. Pitts had been invited to the meeting by El Centro's mayor to speak on the question. Finding himself with no proposal at which to direct his attack, he requested and was granted the right to speak at any subsequent session of the council called to consider the actual presentation of an open shop ordinance. To date, such a session has not been called.

### **Contra Costa and Tuolumne Counties**

At this writing, the latest news of the "right to work" ordinance campaign has come from Contra Costa County. Soon after the first of the year, in response to an inquiry from Tuolumne County officials as to whether Contra Costa had adopted or planned to adopt a ban on the union shop, the Contra Costa supervisors made it clear that they do not intend to enact a "right to work" ordinance. "Let sleeping dogs lie" seems to describe the official attitude in this county.

### **Summary**

It seems fairly clear that the year-long "right to work" ordinance campaign, when viewed together with related and simultaneous developments, has succeeded in fulfilling its main purpose—to focus constant attention throughout the state on the "right to work" issue, in preparation for the introduction onto the scene in January, 1958, of the "right to work" initiative constitutional amendment.

The maneuver has, of course, worked both ways, as was inevitable in a state like California, where organized labor is strong and experienced. We were alerted at once to what was in the offing, and have had a full year in which to mobilize our forces and finances, coordinate our efforts, and put our statewide educational program into effect. We hope that the "right to work" initiative will fail to qualify. If it succeeds in getting on the November ballot, we will be ready to fight for its defeat.

On the narrower ordinance issue, two developments of great consequence—whether or not the state initiative goes before the voters—are awaited: the results of the vote on the Carmel ordinance on April 8, and the decision of the State Supreme Court in the Palm Springs ordinance case.

## **Federation Role In Ordinances Fight**

At its meeting toward the end of June, 1957, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor analyzed the "right to work" ordinance situation, fully aware of its larger long-term implications, but concentrating on meeting its immediate threat to the local labor movements throughout the state. The conclusions reached in this discussion were thereupon embodied in the following statement of policy:

### **Statement on "Right to Work" Local Ordinances**

The carefully scheduled development of local "right to work" ordinances in numerous California communities makes essential a united program of labor resistance.

We would call the attention of all Californians to the fact that "right to work" agitators are spreading the doctrines of class hatred and class conflict in town after town. They are talking and preaching civil war. They are turning labor and management against one another in ways which can only leave ugly scars of hatred and bitterness. In seeking to destroy the labor movement, they are also destroying the economic and social stability of this great state.

They are destructionists in the most violent sense of the term. They will not stop until they stand over a prostrate union movement, until they have imposed the compulsory open shop in every city and county in California.

These enemies of industrial peace are powerful. They have erected a vast machine of intrigue and wealth. We of the labor movement must match their efficiency with the tools of democratic unionism.

In recognition of this crisis, the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor herewith announces the following policies of labor action:

(1) All legal actions should be centralized through the State Federation office under the supervision of the chief counsel of the California State Federation of Labor. Litigation now pending on county "right to work" ordinances will affect the working conditions of Californians for decades to come. It is imperative that we have order in the legal sphere for it is here that the constitutional future of "right to work" programs is being determined.

(2) All appeals for defense funds in fighting "right to work" campaigns at the local level should be cleared through the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor. As the "right to work" network spreads through our California counties, more and more of our local councils and unions will require money to combat the anti-labor machinery. Conflicting appeals for financial aid will only breed confusion.

(3) All organizational and educational assistance at the command of the California State Federation of Labor will be given local unions and councils in their attempts to defeat or nullify "right to work" ordinances at the local community level. The secretary-treasurer of the State Federation will direct this program.

The secretary-treasurer was also authorized at this meeting to transfer whatever funds were necessary from the Federation's organizing fund to establish a special "right to work" defense fund, if contributions from affiliates were not sufficient to get the program underway, and to prepare and issue educational materials to be used by local unions and councils in answering the attacks upon labor. (Later, on November 9, 1957, the CLLPE executive council authorized the transfer of CLLPE moneys to this special fund to aid in carrying out the program.)

### **Convention Action**

"Right to work" was one of the two or three dominant themes of the State Federation's annual convention held in September, 1957, being referred to by many of the speakers, as well as being the subject of a statement of policy and two resolutions that were adopted by the convention, all of them, in essence, extensions and reaffirmations of the basic policy laid down by the Federation's executive council in June.

### **Federation Publications**

Even before the convention met, a speakers' manual has been completed and mailed to all the central labor and building trades councils. This manual, entitled "Workers' Rights on Trial in California," contains a summary of facts, basic arguments, and samples of speeches as tools for an effective educational and speaking program, giving special attention to economic, moral and legal arguments involved in the "right to work" question, and providing a brief background of the national and California labor movements. By December, more than a thou-

sand copies of this handbook had been distributed to unions and educational institutions.

In October, "What About the 'Right to Work' Fraud?", a pamphlet geared to the arguments of the city and county anti-labor forces and, in a general way, to possible statewide action through an initiative measure, was issued by the Federation. To date, nearly a million and a half copies of this pamphlet have been sent to local unions and councils for further distribution.

### **Local Council Action**

All central labor councils had been urged in July by the executive council to establish committees to combat attempts to enact "right to work" ordinances within their jurisdictions and to undertake educational programs on the subject. Many, but not really enough, unions responded quickly, forming rank and file committees to plan, program, and work actively against open shop agitation, and to reach, in this way, not only their members, but their members' families, friends of the labor movement, and the public at large. A few far-sighted councils and local LLPE's set up speakers' training programs in connection with their anti-"right to work" activities, readying labor spokesmen for effective appearances before unions, church groups, service clubs, schools and civic bodies. A growing number held public meetings and rallies as well as educational conferences throughout the winter. Reports of progress were requested by your secretary at the end of the year, and although replies are still being received at this writing, it appears that many councils, while slow in starting, are now making good headway.

### **Labor Press Conference**

When the Federation's eighth annual labor press conference was held on November 17-18, 1957, an entire afternoon session was devoted exclusively to the "right to work" question, although at that time "right to work" in California had not, as will be seen, advanced beyond the ordinance stage and campaign utterances by a few political candidates. Edward M. Weston, president of the merged Washington State Federation of Labor, reviewed the techniques and procedures used by the Washington labor movement in defeating a "right to work" initiative by better than two to one in 1956—a victory for labor which, it is hoped, will be duplicated in the 1958 election, for the anti-labor forces in Washington have come

up with another "right to work" initiative. Your secretary is pleased to report that the role assigned to the California labor press in the campaign against "right to work" has been ably performed.

## **"Right to Work" Enters Politics**

By midyear 1957, it was evident that "right to work" was being cleverly manipulated so as to become a statewide question in the election year of 1958. Its sudden emergence last summer as a red-hot political issue was due to Senator Knowland. During July and August there were preliminary indications that "right to work" held a high place in his regard. In a radio and television interview in August, he compared it to the right to vote, and even to the right to worship God according to one's own conscience. Then, in an address on September 1 before a businessman's session in Sacramento honoring the State Chamber of Commerce and the 1957 State Fair, Knowland openly announced his position by calling for a "compulsory open shop system."

In the ensuing two weeks, which culminated with the opening of the California State Federation of Labor's annual convention, political leaders and outstanding candidates for office in 1958 felt obliged to speak out on the subject, three of them using the Federation's convention rostrum for the purpose. Without exception, all opposed any "right to work" measure: Governor Goodwin Knight, Republican, then candidate for re-election; Attorney General Edmund G. Brown, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Congressman Clair Engle, Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate. During the convention week, U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, Republican, announced his opposition to "right to work", and Vice President Richard Nixon let it be known that he was opposed to the issue going on the ballot in California. A week later Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, Republican and a candidate for the U. S. Senate, declared that he favored the union shop and would vote against "right to work" proposals. Several candidates for state legislative offices also took sides at this time on "right to work," but in the main, the lesser politicians have cautiously remained silent. An unofficial statewide Democratic organization voted unanimously to fight the measure in 1958, while its Republican counterpart tried unhappily to duck the issue, debated, delayed, and finally came up with an evasive

and confusing position in a futile attempt to please everyone.

The extent to which "right to work" will dominate the 1958 election depends, of course, upon whether the proposed initiative constitutional amendment presently being circulated succeeds in qualifying for the ballot by June 26.

## **"Right to Work" Initiative**

In the second week of January, 1958, a self-styled Citizens Committee for Democracy in Labor Unions submitted a "right to work" initiative petition to the Attorney General's office in Sacramento for titling. Immediately thereafter, your secretary issued the following statement to the press:

### **Statement on the Initiative Attempt to Outlaw the Union Shop**

Those of us in labor and management who have witnessed the constant and encouraging growth of intelligent industrial relations in California cannot but regret this action to turn unions and employers against one another in bitter and hateful combat.

This attempt to destroy the democratic processes of free collective bargaining in an hour of international crisis has been done in imitation of the dictator nations which first moved against the contractual liberties of labor and management.

What these agitators are saying is this: "Even though a majority of you workers and your employers want the union shop, even though you and your employers have freely agreed to it—we forbid such an agreement."

In simple terms, this means Big Government will rule management and labor.

This endeavor to stamp out democracy in industrial relations is not the program of any responsible segment of the business or industrial world. When the same issue was last on the state ballot in 1944, business and industrial leaders joined with labor and church groups in defeating the proposal by more than a half-million votes.

For the past decade and a half a small group of agitators and malcontents have sought to have this pet project written into law by the state legislature. Having been consistently and overwhelmingly repudiated by the lawmakers, they have now turned to a public campaign of fraud and misrepresentation.

We ask all citizens interested in fair play and the future prosperity of California to ignore the petitions which would place this union-wrecking proposals on the November ballot.

To sign such a petition will not only jeopardize union health and welfare pension programs now protecting more than a million men, women and children in California, but will also drive a grave and dangerous blow at every retailer, merchant and manufacturer in the state whose financial hopes rest on the purchasing power of the wage earner public.

Further, the security of America requires industrial peace in the present world crisis. It is unthinkable that any true American would plunge labor and management into industrial warfare at a time when the survival of the nation demands stability on the production front.

In rapid succession, your secretary then (1) summoned twelve labor attorneys from throughout the state to a legal session on January 11 in the State Federation's headquarters in San Francisco; (2) called an emergency meeting of the Federation's executive council for the evening of January 17 in Los Angeles; and (3) called a strategy meeting of representatives of all central labor and building trades councils for January 25 in San Francisco. These were followed by (4) an appeal to all local unions and councils for a \$1.00 per member contribution to the "right to work" defense fund created by the Federation in June, 1957, and (5) a meeting with the Attorney General's staff on the question of a properly worded title and description of the "right to work" initiative petition, in accordance with state law which provides that both proponents and opponents of any initiative should be consulted in regard to its title and definition of the issue involved.

In the midst of this, the Federation's previously scheduled political conference was held in Los Angeles on January 17-18. The "right to work" threat placed added emphasis upon the need for intensive voter registration programs in all localities, and increased political education activity throughout the state.

### **Strategy Meeting**

By January 25, when central labor and building trades council representatives held their strategy meeting, the "right to work" initiative constitutional amendment had been titled by the Attorney General,

"Employer-Employee Relations," and signature-getters were at work.

The meeting adopted the following resolution on the proposed initiative:

Whereas, An initiative constitutional amendment has been submitted to the Attorney General of California and titled by him for circulation in the state to qualify for the November general election ballot; and

Whereas, Under the guise of benefiting the workingman, the sponsors of the initiative, as detailed in the analysis submitted to this body today, seek the weakening and destruction of labor unions and the process of collective bargaining, which historically have been the only vehicles for the betterment of the conditions of life of the workingman; and

Whereas, The initiative's end result would be not only destructive of the trade union movement, but more important, would destroy the peaceful institutions of labor-management relations developed over many years in California; and

Whereas, Such labor-management peace is absolutely necessary to California in attracting new industry to the state in our never-ending struggle to absorb our rapidly growing labor force and maintain a high level of employment; and

Whereas, It is unthinkable that true Americans would propose such disruptive legislation during the present period of international crisis and tension; and

Whereas, The real sponsors paying the large sums of money to propagandize and qualify the initiative are hiding behind a "front" organization calling itself the "Citizens Committee for Democracy in Labor Unions," which itself is a "front" for another "front" calling itself the "Citizens Committee for Voluntary Unionism," both of which are located in the "hotbeds of reaction" in the southern part of the state; and

Whereas, The real promoters of the vicious initiative are the Knowlands and the Chandlers and the few intellectually bankrupt big business organizations which are the willing stooges of the eastern imperialist big business interests who want to stir up disruption in the state in order to stop California's industrial growth, and who want California to remain a "colony" of the would-be eastern industrial dictators; and

Whereas, As in a colony, they want to depress wages and the standard of living to hold back the competition of western industry which only now is beginning to make itself felt; and

Whereas, The working people of the state deplore the vast waste of money which will be expended to promote an initiative with such a harmful and destructive purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, That this assembly of central labor and building trades councils in the state of California hereby cast its lot on the side of industrial peace and the continued and necessary growth of California's economy against the destructive and disruptive efforts of the imperialist agitators and their stooges and front organizations; and be further

Resolved, That each and every council representative return to his area of the state and develop with the cooperation of union locals in his area a detailed program for the education of union members and the public generally as to the vicious crime being perpetrated against the state of California so that the initiative petition shall not qualify for the ballot, and thereby prevent the expenditure of money that would be wasted in connection with such a destructive measure, should it qualify for the ballot; and be it finally

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor take immediate and full responsibility for effective coordination and implementation of this vital effort to help prevent the contemplated crime from actually being committed against the citizens and state of California, and that the Federation employ all of its resources towards this end.

In addition to other action described elsewhere in this report, delegates to this meeting voted to urge all local unions within their respective central labor and building trades jurisdictions to contribute at least \$1.00 per member to the State Federation's "right to work" defense fund.

Your secretary proposed to the delegates and subsequently sent to the various central labor bodies the following suggested steps for central council action in carrying out "right to work" strategy:

(1) Establish a general anti-"right to work" policy committee.

(2) The policy committee should establish at least the following subcommittees:

(a) Voter registration committee for

direction of local registration program.

(b) Speakers' committee for union and general public talks.

(c) Education committee for distribution of literature to unions, school, civic and church groups.

(d) Publicity committee for local press, radio and TV coverage.

(e) Citizens' committee for development of local citizens' committees, enlisting support of church, fraternal, business, civic and similar bodies to work against the measure.

(f) Get-out-the-vote committee for precinct checking and car pooling on election day.

### Publications

Shortly after the strategy meeting, the Federation prepared and sent to all local unions and councils a placard for posting on headquarters bulletin boards, headed "Don't Sign THIS Petition," and containing the title and description of the "right to work" initiative as it appears on petitions in the hands of signature-getters. This was followed by a section-by-section legal analysis of the proposed measure, stating in clear, unequivocal language exactly what each section means, and how, if it were adopted, it would affect unions and union members.

A third publication, a pamphlet entitled, "A Moral Look at 'Right to Work' Laws," was also released at this time. This publication contained an indictment of "right to work" in statements by three prominent California religious leaders: Reverend Andrew Juvinal, pastor of the First Methodist Church in Napa; Most Reverend Charles F. Buddy, Catholic Bishop of San Diego; and Rabbi Max Nussbaum of Temple Israel in Hollywood. All three condemned the "right to work" slogan as fraudulent, and denounced proposals to outlaw the union shop as immoral, a return to jungle competition and industrial strife, and a blow at social protections built up over the years. Copies were sent to all central labor bodies, with a request by your secretary that the councils mail a copy to each clergyman within their geographical jurisdictions. The Federation has honored all requests for copies for bulk distribution to church and synagogue congregations.

Two valuable contributions to our educational materials have been made by the AFL-CIO's Department of Education.

One, the "right to work" kit, may be ordered from the national headquarters in Washington, D. C. Originally prepared for college debaters and widely distributed last year to various educational and civic groups, these kits have been immensely useful. Each kit contains a copy of the pamphlet, "Facts vs. Propaganda," issued by the AFL-CIO, the pamphlet, "Three Moral Studies," which presents Protestant, Catholic and Jewish views, and leaflets highlighting statements of AFL-CIO President George Meany, and various public figures. The other educational contribution is the anti-"right to work" film, "Injustice on Trial." Sixteen copies of this film are available for showing by unions and councils through our State Federation headquarters.

By means of the Federation and CLLPE newsletters and releases to the labor press, the membership has been kept informed of every development relating to the "right to work" fight, especially in California, but also in its national aspect, for the issue is appearing in a score of states this year, with major battles shaping up, in addition to California, in Delaware, Idaho,

Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio and Washington. Support of our position from outside the labor movement has also been reported to readers of the labor press, from the NAACP, the Catholic press, industry and industrialists, large and small, political organizations, farm groups, and others too numerous to mention.

Nor does space permit a listing of the many excellent, effective, and always well attended anti-"right to work" public meetings that have been held throughout the state under the auspices of organized labor. The response of the California local unions and councils to the need for widespread education on this measure has been unusually vigorous.

If the high standard of political activity set by so many of our organizations over the past several months is maintained and communicated to our entire membership, the aims of organized labor in California will be achieved at the polls in both of the 1958 elections.

Fraternally submitted,

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

# REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

San Francisco, California  
March 12, 1958

California Labor League for Political Education  
995 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

We have audited the cash receipts and disbursements of California Labor League for Political Education for the period March 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records, and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Cash receipts as recorded, and evidenced by duplicate receipts on file, were found to have been deposited regularly in the bank. Disbursements were evidenced by paid cancelled checks on file which we compared with the cash book entries as to payees and amounts, and scrutinized as to signatures and endorsements. Disbursements were either supported by voucher or approved for payment by Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer.

The commercial bank account maintained with Bank of America N.T. & S.A., Humboldt Branch, San Francisco, was reconciled with the bank's statements on file for the period under review. The balance on deposit as at February 28, 1958, as shown on Exhibit A attached, was confirmed by correspondence with the depository.

An analysis of the balances on deposit in savings accounts with banks, and balances on deposit with Savings and Loan Associations for the period under review follows:

	ADDITIONS			Balances Feb. 28, 1958
	Balances March 1, 1957	Transfers From Commercial Bank Account	Interest Earned	
<b>BANKS:</b>				
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.	\$ 50,703.00		\$ 1,532.48	\$ 52,235.48
Crocker-Anglo Nat'l. Bank..	50,778.50		1,534.77	52,313.27
The Hibernia Bank.....	35,703.50		1,079.12	36,782.62
	<u>\$137,185.00</u>		<u>\$ 4,146.37</u>	<u>\$141,331.37</u>
<b>SAVINGS &amp; LOAN ASSNS.:</b>				
Argonaut Savings and Loan Association.....		\$ 9,000.00	\$ 271.80	\$ 9,271.80
Bay View Federal Savings and Loan Association .....		9,000.00	260.34	9,260.34
Home Federal Savings and Loan Association .....		8,000.00	160.00	8,160.00
Home Mutual Savings and Loan Association .....		8,000.00	160.00	8,160.00
Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association .....		9,000.00	180.00	9,180.00
		<u>\$ 43,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,032.14</u>	<u>\$ 44,032.14</u>
	<u>\$137,185.00</u>	<u>\$ 43,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,178.51</u>	<u>\$185,363.51</u>

The above balances were traced to passbooks on file and confirmed by correspondence with the depositories as of February 28, 1958.

The segregation of disbursements contained in this report has been compiled from information furnished by employees of the League.

Surety bonds in effect at February 28, 1958, consisted of the following:

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer.....	\$10,000.00
Chas. A. Hines, Bookkeeper-Cashier .....	5,000.00



In our opinion, the accompanying Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements correctly states the cash transactions of the California Labor League for Political Education for the period March 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958.

We attach the following:

<b>Exhibit A</b>	<b>Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements</b>	<b>Period March 1, 1957 To February 28, 1958</b>
<b>Schedule 1</b>	<b>Detail of Contributions to California Labor League for Political Education</b>	<b>Period March 1, 1957 To February 28, 1958</b>
<b>Schedule 2</b>	<b>Detail of Disbursements</b>	<b>Period March 1, 1957 To February 28, 1958</b>

Very truly yours,

Skinner & Hammond  
Certified Public Accountants

### Exhibit A

#### CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements		Period March 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958		
	Total	Per Capita Receipts	Voluntary Contributions	
<b>Receipts:</b>				
Contributions to California Labor League for Political Education—Schedule 1.....	\$121,869.76	\$111,313.98		\$10,555.78
Interest on savings accounts .....	5,178.51	5,178.51		
	<u>\$127,048.27</u>	<u>\$116,492.49</u>		<u>\$10,555.78</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>				
Campaign contributions:				
From Per Capita Receipts .....	\$ 2,750.00	\$ 2,750.00		\$
From Voluntary Contributions .....	300.00			300.00
Executive Board Meeting—expenses .....	4,059.26	4,059.26		
Publicity expenses .....	873.20	873.20		
Office salaries .....	6,206.58	6,206.58		
Printing .....	3,743.18	3,743.18		
Postage and mailing .....	830.00	830.00		
Telephone and telegraph .....	215.43	215.43		
Taxes .....	130.82	130.82		
Miscellaneous expenses .....	58,434.70	58,434.70		
	<u>\$ 77,543.17</u>	<u>\$ 77,243.17</u>		<u>\$ 300.00</u>
<b>Excess of Cash Receipts Over Cash Disbursements for the period March 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958 .....</b>	<b>\$ 49,505.10</b>	<b>\$ 39,249.32</b>		<b>\$10,255.78</b>

#### SUMMARY OF CHANGE IN FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1, 1957 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1958

<b>Balance on Deposit, February 28, 1957 .....</b>	<b>\$168,118.90</b>	<b>\$156,084.29</b>	<b>\$12,034.61</b>
<b>Excess of Cash Receipts over Cash Disbursements for the period March 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958—per above .....</b>	<b>49,505.10</b>	<b>39,249.32</b>	<b>10,255.78</b>
	<u>\$217,624.00</u>	<u>\$195,333.61</u>	<u>\$22,290.39</u>

Less: Decrease in reserve for social security and withholding taxes .....	42.58	42.58	
<b>Balance on Deposit at February 28, 1958.....</b>	<b>\$217,581.42</b>	<b>\$195,291.03</b>	<b>\$22,290.39</b>
<b>Detail of Balance on Deposit at February 28, 1958:</b>			
Bank of America N.T. & S.A., Humboldt Branch—commercial account .....	\$ 32,217.91	\$ 9,927.52	\$22,290.39
Balances on deposit in savings accounts with Banks .....	141,331.37	141,331.37	
Balances on deposit with Savings and Loan Associations .....	44,032.14	44,032.14	
	<u>\$217,581.42</u>	<u>\$195,291.03</u>	<u>\$22,290.39</u>

### Schedule 1

## DETAIL OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION, MARCH 1, 1957 TO FEB. 28, 1958

<b>ALHAMBRA</b>		<b>BARSTOW</b>	
Electrical Workers No. 47.....\$	180.00	Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 730.....\$	9.72
<b>ANTIOCH</b>		<b>BERKELEY</b>	
Paper Makers No. 330.....\$	18.00	Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 526.....\$	31.98
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 249 .....	36.00	Teachers No. 1078 .....	12.03
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 713 .....	36.00		
	<u>\$ 90.00</u>		<u>\$ 44.01</u>
<b>AZUSA</b>		<b>BEVERLY HILLS</b>	
Chemical Workers No. 112.....\$	12.63	Typographical No. 973 .....	7.38
<b>BAKERSFIELD</b>		<b>BURBANK</b>	
Barbers No. 317 .....	\$ 50.31	Culinary Workers and Bartend- ers No. 694 .....	\$ 358.81
Bricklayers No. 3 .....	26.10	Plasterers No. 739.....	209.97
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	18.00		
Butchers No. 193 .....	79.50		<u>\$ 568.78</u>
Carpenters and Joiners No. 743	312.60	<b>CHESTER</b>	
Central Labor Council .....	12.00	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3074 .....	\$ 117.21
Electrical Workers No. 428 .....	51.00		
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 220 .....	147.00	<b>CHICO</b>	
Hotel and Restaurant Employ- ees No. 550 .....	537.60	Plasterers and Cement Masons No. 836.....\$	5.70
Labor League for Political Education of Kern, Inyo and Mono Counties .....	30.00	Typographical No. 667 .....	10.80
Lathers No. 300 .....	20.88		
Operative Plasterers No. 191.....	96.09		<u>\$ 16.50</u>
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 460.....	122.28	<b>CHULA VISTA</b>	
Typographical No. 439 .....	32.94	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 761 .....	\$ 9.51
	<u>\$ 1,536.30</u>		

CORONA		
Carpenters No. 2048 .....	\$	34.17
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 254.....		13.65
	\$	47.82

CROCKETT		
Sugar Refinery Employees No 20037 .....	\$	432.24

CUPERTINO		
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 100.....	\$	52.77

DIAMOND SPRINGS		
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2760 .....	\$	51.87

EL CAJON		
Carpenters & Joiners No. 2398.....	\$	202.09

EL CENTRO		
Barbers No. 733 .....	\$	8.25
Construction and General Laborers No. 1119 .....		87.30
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656 .....		13.68
Truck Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers No. 898.....		79.00
	\$	188.23

EL CERRITO		
Operative Potters No. 165.....	\$	66.09

EL MONTE		
Painters No. 254 .....	\$	19.86

EUREKA		
Bakers No. 195.....	\$	17.88
Bartenders No. 318 .....		62.88
Building and Construction Trades Council of Humboldt County .....		12.00
Central Labor Council .....		12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....		160.62
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 181 .....		123.57
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 327 .....		39.60
Labor League for Political Education of Humboldt Co... ..		24.00
Lathers No. 450 .....		1.98
Laundry Workers No. 156.....		13.68
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2592.....		181.41
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2868 .....		15.00
Municipal Employees No. 54.....		7.11

Redwood District Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Work- ers .....		12.00
Retail Clerks No. 541 .....		102.72
Teamsters, Warehousemen and Auto Truck Drivers No. 684..		299.10

\$ 1,085.55

FORTUNA	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 960	\$ 8.76

FRESNO	
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	\$ 12.00
Building Service Employees No. 110 .....	48.54
Butchers No. 126 .....	180.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Committee on Political Edu- cation of Fresno .....	12.00
Cooks No. 230 .....	119.70
Creamery Employees and Drivers No. 517 .....	414.84
Culinary and Hotel Service Workers No. 62 .....	379.80
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	54.00
Federated Fire Fighters of California .....	12.00
Federated Fire Fighters of California No. 753 .....	72.60
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 294 .....	216.00
Iron Workers No. 155.....	48.00
Lathers No. 83 .....	13.74
Motion Picture Operators No. 599 .....	13.77
Motor Coach Operators No. 1027	23.67
Office Employees No. 69.....	15.37
Painters and Decorators No. 294	153.57
Plasterers and Cement Finish- ers No. 188 .....	68.61
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246 .....	152.25
Retail Food Clerks No. 1288.....	261.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252....	54.84
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 104 .....	6.15
Typographical No. 144 .....	39.60
	\$ 2,384.05

FULLERTON	
Barbers No. 766 .....	\$ 12.00
Flat Glass Workers No. 20928..	24.69
	\$ 36.69

GLENDALE	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 563	\$ 442.86
Painters No. 713 .....	256.14
Plumbers No. 761 .....	417.66

Printing Pressmen No. 107.....	11.16
Typographical No. 871 .....	18.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,145.82

<b>GREENVILLE</b>	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2647 .....	\$ 88.62

<b>HANFORD</b>	
Carpenters No. 1043 .....	\$ 46.65

<b>HAYWARD</b>	
Cannery Warehousemen, Food Processors and Drivers and Helpers No. 768 .....	\$ 279.36
Culinary Workers and Bar- tenders No. 823 .....	682.89
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 53.....	67.77
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,030.02

<b>HOLLYWOOD</b>	
Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44 .....	\$ 720.00
Hollywood Painters No. 5 .....	307.35
Motion Picture Cinetechnicians No. 789.....	189.90
Motion Picture Costumers No. 705 .....	33.00
Motion Picture Screen Car- toonists No. 839 .....	24.78
Motion Picture Set Painters No. 729.....	72.00
Motion Picture Studio First Aid Employees No. 767.....	23.70
Motion Picture Studio La- borers No. 727 .....	54.00
Motion Picture Studio Projec- tionists No. 165 .....	112.86
Studio Electricians No. 40.....	117.00
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399 .....	360.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,014.59

<b>HUNTINGTON PARK</b>	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100....\$	27.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 145....	45.57
Painters No. 95 .....	175.89
	<hr/>
	\$ 248.46

<b>INDIVIDUAL — VOLUNTARY</b>	
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	
Lathers No. 252, San Bernar- dino .....	\$ 36.00
National Ladies Garment Workers .....	1,000.00
Laborers No. 507, Long Beach....	22.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,058.00

<b>JACKSON</b>	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2927 .....	\$ 130.83

<b>LANCASTER</b>	
Lathers No. 539 .....	\$ 24.00

<b>LOMPOC</b>	
Chemical Workers No. 146 .....	\$ 132.80

<b>LONG BEACH</b>	
Automotive Employees and Laundry Drivers No. 88.....\$	18.00
Bakers No. 31 .....	206.91
Barbers No. 622 .....	38.16
Bartenders No. 686 .....	328.38
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Cement Finishers No. 791.....	111.51
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 1.....	167.91
Culinary Alliance No. 681.....	1,816.20
General Truck Drivers No. 692..	90.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 507.....	564.00
Joint Executive Board of Cul- inary Workers .....	12.00
Lathers No. 172 .....	73.50
Musicians Protective Associa- tion No. 353 .....	36.00
Painters No. 256 .....	334.28
Plasterers No. 343 .....	124.08
Retail Clerks No. 324 .....	162.00
State Council Culinary Work- ers, Bartenders .....	12.00
Stereotypers No. 161 .....	9.42
Typographical No. 650 .....	65.28
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 59.....	53.10
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,246.73

<b>LOS ANGELES</b>	
Asbestos Workers No. 5.....\$	108.00
Bakers No. 37 .....	979.92
Bakers No. 453 .....	99.00
Bakery Drivers No. 276 .....	391.11
Barbers No. 295 .....	72.00
Bartenders No. 284 .....	630.00
Beer Drivers No. 203.....	90.00
Bill Posters No. 32 .....	36.00
Boilermakers No. 92 .....	360.00
Bookbinders No. 63 .....	45.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420.....	720.00
California State Association of Electrical Workers .....	12.00
California State Council of Barbers and Beauticians .....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 25 ..	599.64

Cement Masons No. 627.....	416.91	Ladies Garment Workers	
Chemical Workers No. 11.....	200.70	No. 482 .....	36.00
Chemical Workers No. 350.....	20.64	Ladies Garment Workers	
Commercial Telegraphers		No. 496 .....	36.00
No. 48 .....	45.00	Ladies Garment Workers	
Cooks No. 468 .....	600.00	No. 497 .....	18.00
Council of Federated Munic- ipal Crafts .....	12.00	Ladies Garment Workers	
Dairy Employees Plant and		No. 512 .....	36.00
Clerical No. 93 .....	554.37	Lathers No. 42 .....	76.05
Dining Car Employees No. 582..	117.00	Lathers No. 42-A .....	378.99
District Council of Carpenters ..	12.00	Line Drivers No. 224 .....	180.00
District Council of Chemical		Linoleum, Carpet and Soft Tile	
Workers No. 5 .....	12.00	Workers No. 1247 .....	55.64
District Council of Painters		L. A. Allied Printing Trades	
No. 36 .....	260.00	Council .....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 11.....	720.00	L. A. Central Labor Council ....	12.00
Electrotypers No. 137 .....	25.20	L. A. City Employees No. 119....	10.00
Food, Drug and Beverage		L. A. County Probation Officers	
Warehousemen and Clerical		No. 685.....	85.80
Employees No. 595 .....	360.00	L. A. Guards No. 790 .....	31.08
Food Processors and Packers		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
Warehousemen and Clerical		No. 2288 .....	1,364.94
Employees No. 547 .....	36.00	District Council of Machinists	
Freight Drivers No. 208 .....	160.00	No. 94.....	12.00
Freight Handlers, Clerks, etc.		Machinists "M" 311 .....	72.00
No. 357 .....	120.00	Mailers No. 9 .....	148.65
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125....	93.60	Meat Cutters No. 421 .....	660.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129....	18.72	Meat and Provision Drivers	
Hardwood Floor Workers		No. 626.....	187.20
No. 2144 .....	348.81	Metal Polishers No. 67 .....	36.00
Hod Carriers and Common		Metal Trades Council of South- ern California .....	12.00
Laborers No. 300 .....	600.00	Miscellaneous Employees	
Hotel Service Employees		No. 440 .....	1,022.85
No. 765 .....	360.00	Miscellaneous Foremen and	
House, Building and General		Superintendents of Public	
Movers No. 923 .....	73.80	Works No. 413 .....	37.95
Ice Drivers and Cold Storage		Molders and Foundry Workers	
Warehousemen No. 942 .....	36.00	No. 374 .....	36.00
Iron Workers (Shopmen)		Motion Picture Projectionists	
No. 509 .....	24.00	No. 150 .....	224.04
Joint Council of Teamsters		Municipal Truck Drivers	
No. 42 .....	12.00	No. 403 .....	71.74
Joint Executive Board of		New Furniture and Appliance	
Culinary Workers .....	12.00	Drivers No. 196 .....	280.00
Joint Executive Conference of		Operating Engineers No. 12.....	2,200.00
Southern California Electri- cal Workers .....	12.00	Package and General Utility	
Laborers No. 696 .....	74.82	Drivers No. 396 .....	120.00
Ladies Garment Workers		Painters No. 116 .....	341.04
No. 55 .....	36.00	Painters No. 434 .....	116.09
Ladies Garment Workers		Painters No. 1348 .....	81.00
No. 58 .....	36.00	Paper Handlers No. 3 .....	40.62
Ladies Garment Workers		Paper Makers No. 356 .....	46.80
No. 84 .....	36.00	Photo Engravers No. 32 .....	212.40
Ladies Garment Workers		Printing Specialists and Paper	
No. 96 .....	36.00	Converters No. 388 .....	33.00
Ladies Garment Workers		Public Service Carpenters	
No. 97 .....	36.00	No. 2231 .....	22.26
Ladies Garment Workers		Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill	
No. 445 .....	36.00	Workers No. 266 .....	78.00
Ladies Garment Workers		Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill	
No. 451 .....	36.00	Workers No. 303 .....	28.44

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 307 .....	195.00	Construction and General La- borers No. 920 .....	18.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 550 .....	41.29		\$ 31.50
Railroad Signalmen No. 100.....	23.28		
Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416 .....	252.00	MANTECA	
Retail Milk Drivers and Sales- men No. 441 .....	476.66	Beet Sugar Operators No. 20733 \$	52.65
Roofers No. 36 .....	378.66	MARTINEZ	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108....	1,410.00	Allied Hospital Employees No. 251.....	\$ 80.70
Shinglers No. 1125 .....	207.60	Carpenters No. 2046 .....	108.00
Sign, Scene, Pictorial Painters No. 831 .....	60.00	Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Southern California Conference of Allied Printing Trades Council .....	12.00	Construction and General Laborers No. 324 .....	360.00
Southern California District Council of Laborers .....	12.00	Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Southern California District Council of Lathers .....	12.00	General Truck Drivers No. 315..	753.93
Southern California Pipe Trades, District 16 .....	12.00	Typographical No. 597.....	28.74
Sportswear and Cotton Gar- ment Workers No. 266 .....	180.00		\$ 1,355.37
Sprinkler Fitters No. 709 .....	120.00	MARYSVILLE	
Stage Employees No. 33 .....	99.00	Building and Construction Trades Council .....	\$ 12.00
Steel Paper House and Chem- ical Drivers No. 578 .....	72.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1570	125.13
Stereotypers No. 58 .....	72.00	Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees No. 1277 .....	360.00	Hod Carriers and General La- borers No. 121 .....	120.75
Switchmen No. 43 .....	12.00	Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 505 .....	12.69
Teamsters Automotive Work- ers No. 495 .....	108.00		\$ 282.57
Terrazzo Setters No. 117 .....	36.00	MAYWOOD	
United A. F. of L. Voters League .....	12.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146...\$	16.50
United Association of Steam- fitters No. 250 .....	90.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148....	72.00
Van, Storage and Furniture Drivers No. 389 .....	217.50		\$ 88.50
Waiters No. 17 .....	307.50	MERCED	
Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848 .....	1,078.77	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1202 .....	\$ 65.31
Wholesale Salesmen, Dairy and Frozen Foods No. 306 .....	150.00	Construction and General La- borers No. 995 .....	138.59
Women's Union Label League No. 36 .....	12.00	Plasterers and Cement Fin- ishers No. 672 .....	2.13
	\$ 24,228.08	Typographical No. 865 .....	24.00
			\$ 230.03
LOYALTON		MODESTO	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2695 .....	\$ 74.31	Building and Construction Trades Council .....	\$ 12.00
MADERA		Cannery Warehousemen, Food Processors and Drivers No. 748 .....	144.00
Carpenters No. 2189 .....	\$ 13.50	Central Labor Council .....	12.00
		Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 386 .....	867.00
		Chemical Workers No. 190.....	67.05

Electrical Workers No. 684.....	85.59
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers No. 1130..	168.72
Office Employees No. 208.....	12.30
Plasterers and Cement Fin- ishers No. 429 .....	26.82
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 437 .....	72.00
Typographical No. 689 .....	18.00

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\$ 1,485.48

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#### MONTEREY

Building and Construction Trades Council .....	\$ 12.00
Central Labor Council .....	8.00
Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific .....	162.45
Hod Carriers and Common La- borers No. 690 .....	72.00
Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders No. 483 .....	332.10
Plasterers and Cement Fin- ishers No. 337 .....	13.76

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\$ 600.31

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#### NAPA

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 753 .....	\$ 133.71
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	6.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Packing House Employees and Warehousemen No. 668 .....	32.67
Plasterers and Cement Fin- ishers No. 766 .....	8.42
United Garment Workers No. 197.....	137.94

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\$ 330.74

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#### NEWARK

Chemical Workers No. 62 .....	\$ 69.42
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#### NORTH FORK

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2762 .....	\$ 63.93
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#### OAKLAND

Alameda County A. F. of L. League for Political Action....	\$ 12.00
Alameda County School Em- ployees No. 257 .....	74.10
Allied Printing Trades Council	12.00
Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176	128.25
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432	300.54
Bartenders No. 52 .....	457.62
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	33.00
Butchers No. 120 .....	270.00

Carpenters No. 36 .....	723.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1473 .....	202.26
Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers No. 1290 .....	147.00
Cement Masons No. 594.....	150.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chauffeurs No. 823 .....	181.05
Cleaning and Dye House Work- ers No. 23 .....	482.16

Commercial Telegraphers No. 208 .....	36.00
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Construction and General La- borers No. 304 .....	960.00
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Cooks, Pastry Cooks No. 228 ...	660.00
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Culinary Workers No. 31 .....	1,334.13
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Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456 .....	99.00
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District Council of Painters No. 16 .....	6.00
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Electrical Workers No. 595 .....	450.00
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Floor Layers No. 1861 .....	36.00
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Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2.....	36.00
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Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137....	27.03
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Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141....	180.00
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Glass Bottle Blowers Associa- tion No. 155 .....	91.50
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Ironworkers (Shopmen) No. 491 .....	72.00
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Lathers No. 88 .....	54.00
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Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	216.00
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Millmen No. 550 .....	288.00
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Motion Picture Machine Oper- ators No. 169 .....	31.32
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Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96 .....	77.37
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Office Employees No. 29 .....	60.00
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Painters No. 127 .....	42.73
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Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 255 .....	30.15
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Railway Carmen No. 735 .....	30.21
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Retail Food Clerks No. 870.....	36.00
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Sheet Metal Workers No. 216....	180.00
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Sheet Metal Workers No. 355....	72.00
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Shipyard and Marine Shop La- borers No. 886 .....	252.00
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Sleeping Car Porters .....	90.00
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Teachers No. 771 .....	40.62
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Theatrical Employees, B-82.....	36.00
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Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107 .....	13.05
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Typographical No. 36 .....	196.20
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\$ 8,918.29

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#### ONTARIO

City Employees No. 472.....	\$ 12.00
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#### ORANGE

Sales, Drivers, Food Processors and Warehousemen No. 952..	\$ 201.00
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## ORO GRANDE

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 192.....	\$ 109.50
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## OROVILLE

Bartenders and Culinary Work- ers No. 654 .....	\$ 139.16
Butchers No. 460 .....	14.32
Central Labor Council .....	12.00

\$ 165.48

## PALM SPRINGS

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1046 .....	\$ 128.46
Lathers No. 454 .....	17.31

\$ 145.77

## PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914 .....	\$ 33.00
Bindery Workers No. 21.....	7.92

\$ 40.92

## PASADENA

Barbers No. 603 .....	\$ 9.00
Bricklayers No. 15 .....	54.66
Carpenters and Joiners No. 769 .....	443.10
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Hotel, Restaurant and Bar- tenders Alliance No. 531.....	493.26
Lathers No. 81 .....	105.33
Meat Cutters No. 439 .....	648.00
Painters No. 92 .....	180.00
Plasterers and Cement Fin- ishers No. 194 .....	175.05
Plumbers No. 280 .....	120.90
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	15.33
San Gabriel Valley LLPE .....	12.00
Typographical No. 583 .....	50.40

\$ 2,319.03

## PETALUMA

Bartenders and Culinary Work- ers No. 271 .....	\$ 78.15
Beauticians 419-A .....	13.50
Typographical No. 600 .....	6.39

\$ 98.04

## PITTSBURG

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 822 .....	\$ 242.05
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 160....	60.30
Paper Makers No. 329 .....	76.32
Plasterers and Cement Fin- ishers No. 825 .....	30.00

\$ 408.67

## POMONA

Barbers No. 702 .....	\$ 38.25
Central Labor Council .....	3.00
Chemical Workers No. 58 .....	60.06
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 111....	51.99
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 232....	12.00
Painters No. 979 .....	232.50
Teamsters, General No. 871.....	105.00

\$ 502.80

## REDDING

Building and Construction Trades Council .....	\$ 10.00
Culinary Workers No. 470 .....	309.74
Five County Committee on Political Education .....	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 92.....	7.50
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2608 .....	258.48
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 739 .....	3.60
Plasterers and Cement Fin- ishers No. 805.....	28.14

\$ 629.46

## REDONDO BEACH

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1478 .....	\$ 503.79
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## REDWOOD CITY

Cement Mill Workers No. 760....	\$ 46.20
Teachers No. 1163 .....	11.64

\$ 57.84

## RENO, NEVADA

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2903 .....	\$ 16.50
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## RESEDA

Carpenters No. 844 .....	\$ 621.31
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## RICHMOND

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595 .....	\$ 612.60
Carpenters and Joiners No. 642 .....	360.00
Contra Costa Committee on Political Education.....	12.00
Fabricated Metal and Enamel- ware Workers No. 18524.....	35.34
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 560 .....	8.28
Painters No. 560 .....	140.70
Retail Clerks No. 1179 .....	835.44
Typographical No. 738 .....	19.50

\$ 2,023.86



## RIVERSIDE

Building and Construction	
Trades Council .....	\$ 12.00
Carpenters No. 235 .....	300.54
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
City Employees No. 395 .....	3.90
County Employees No. 1239 .....	1.00
District Council No. 3 Cement	
Lime and Gypsum Workers .....	12.00
District Council of Painters	
No. 48 .....	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 440 .....	75.00
Hod Carriers and General La-	
borers No. 1184 .....	513.87
Roofers No. 146 .....	18.00
United Cement, Lime and Gyp-	
sum Workers No. 48 .....	133.11
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,087.42

## ROSEVILLE

Central Labor Council of	
Placer, Nevada and El Do-	
rado Counties .....	\$ 24.00

## SACRAMENTO

Beet Sugar Operators No. 20717 \$	50.51
Boilermakers No. 743 .....	7.65
Bookbinders No. 35 .....	33.75
Bricklayers No. 9 .....	91.00
Building and Construction	
Trades Council .....	12.00
California State Federation of	
Teachers .....	12.00
Cannery Workers and Ware-	
housemen No. 857 .....	1,503.66
Carpet, Linoleum and Soft	
Tile Workers No. 1237 .....	43.35
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chauffeurs, Teamsters and	
Helpers No. 150 .....	360.00
District Council of Carpenters..	12.00
Grant Union High (Merged	
with 258) No. 930 .....	2.82
Joint Council of Teamsters	
No. 38 .....	12.00
Miscellaneous Employees	
No. 393 .....	316.62
Motion Picture Projectionists	
No. 252 .....	16.56
Musicians Protective Associa-	
tion No. 12 .....	45.96
Northern California Joint Ex-	
ecutive Conference Electrical	
Workers .....	12.00
Painters No. 487 .....	123.75
Sacramento Board of Educa-	
tion Employees No. 258 .....	113.51
Stage Employees No. 50 .....	10.80
Stereotypers No. 86 .....	4.50
Street, Electric Railway and	
Motor Coach Operators	
No. 256 .....	51.60

## Teamsters and Automotive

Employees No. 165 .....	108.00
Theatre Employees B-66 .....	33.00
Typographical No. 46 .....	112.53
Waiters and Waitresses No. 561	334.51
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,436.08

## SALINAS

Carpenters and Joiners	
No. 925 .....	\$ 72.00
General Teamsters No. 890 .....	390.00
Hotel, Restaurant Employees	
and Bartenders No. 355 .....	112.35
	<hr/>
	\$ 574.35

## SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253 .....	\$ 54.84
Carpenters and Joiners	
No. 944 .....	559.80
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 467..	198.00
Culinary Workers No. 535 .....	617.82
Electrical Workers No. 477 .....	117.75
Hod Carriers and Common	
Laborers No. 783 .....	650.73
Labor League for Political	
Education .....	12.00
Lathers No. 252 .....	68.37
Office Employees No. 83 .....	22.02
Plasterers and Cement Fin-	
ishers No. 73 .....	121.05
Plumbers and Steamfitters	
No. 364 .....	144.00
Printing Pressmen No. 138 .....	18.00
Sales Drivers and Dairy Em-	
ployees No. 166 .....	72.00
Teachers No. 832 .....	5.40
Theatrical Stage Employees	
No. 614 .....	5.04
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,678.82

## SAN DIEGO

Bakers No. 315 .....	\$ 180.00
Building and Construction	
Trades Council .....	12.00
Butchers No. 229 .....	648.00
Carpenters No. 1296 .....	580.56
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Culinary Alliance and Hotel	
Service No. 402 .....	1,086.87
District Council of Carpenters..	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 465 .....	198.00
Fish Cannery Workers .....	252.00
Floorlayers No. 2074 .....	41.64
Hod Carriers No. 89 .....	690.60
Labor League for Political	
Education .....	12.00
Millmen No. 2020 .....	228.84
Motion Picture Projectionists	
No. 297 .....	29.34

Musicians No. 325 .....	42.00	Furniture Workers No. 3141.....	120.06
Office Employees No. 139 .....	23.67	Garage Employees No. 665.....	30.00
Sales Drivers and Helpers No. 683 .....	360.00	Garment Cutters No. 45.....	23.40
Shinglers No. 553 .....	18.84	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 440.....	24.60
Stage Employees No. 122.....	7.29	Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific .....	108.00
Stereotypers No. 82 .....	24.00	Iron Workers No. 377 .....	72.00
Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen No. 542.....	641.37	Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7 .....	12.00
Waiters and Bartenders No. 500 .....	374.19	Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213 .....	36.00
	<hr/>	Local Joint Executive Board	
	\$ 5,475.21	Culinary Workers, Bartenders .....	12.00
		Mailers No. 18 .....	72.00
		Machinists No. 1305 .....	466.95
		Masters, Mates and Pilots (Bar Pilots) No. 89 .....	9.00
		Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	475.59
		Millmen No. 42 .....	328.86
		Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 .....	600.00
		Motion Picture Machine Op- erators No. 162 .....	63.18
		Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 .....	216.93
		Northern California District Council of Laborers .....	12.00
		Office Employees No. 3 .....	186.00
		Operating Engineers No. 3.....	1,260.00
		Operating Engineers No. 39.....	540.00
		Paint and Brush Makers No. 1071 .....	108.00
		Pattern Makers Association .....	58.50
		Pile Drivers No. 34 .....	216.00
		Printing Pressmen No. 24 .....	241.77
		Professional Embalmers No. 9049 .....	35.88
		Roofers No. 40 .....	92.25
		Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350 .....	228.39
		Ship Caulkers No. 554 .....	12.96
		Shipfitters No. 9 .....	36.00
		Sign, Scene and Pictorial Painters No. 510 .....	79.20
		State Building and Construc- tion Trades Council .....	12.00
		Stereotypers No. 29 .....	68.40
		Teachers No. 61 .....	13.00
		Teamsters No. 85 .....	1,800.00
		Theatrical Employees No. B-18..	72.00
		Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16 .....	27.00
		Theatrical Wardrobe Attend- ants No. 784 .....	11.16
		Tri-State Council of California, Arizona and Nevada .....	12.00
		Union Labor Party .....	12.00
		Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30 .....	1,299.96
		Watchmakers No. 101 .....	33.00
		Web Pressmen No. 4 .....	72.00
		Western Conference of Spe- cialty Unions .....	24.00

#### SAN FRANCISCO

Asbestos Workers No. 16.....\$	42.00
Bartenders No. 41 .....	1,030.59
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters .....	12.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44..	26.00
Bookbinders No. 31-125.....	162.00
Bottlers No. 896 .....	540.00
Building Service Employees No. 167 .....	18.00
California Allied Printing Trades Conference .....	13.00
California State Council of Carpenters .....	12.00
California State Council Lum- ber and Saw Mill Workers....	120.00
California State Conference Operating Engineers .....	27.00
California State Council of Retail Clerks .....	12.00
California State Theatrical Federation .....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 483 .....	347.34
Central California District Council Lumber and Saw Mill Workers .....	12.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chauffeurs No. 265 .....	795.66
City and County Employees No. 747 .....	36.00
Cloak Makers No. 8 .....	108.00
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34 .....	36.00
Cooks, Pastrycooks and Assist- ants No. 44 .....	1,200.00
Coppersmiths No. 438 .....	19.50
David Scannel Club Inc. Fire Fighters No. 798 .....	240.00
Dental Technicians No. 99.....	24.00
District Council of Painters No. 8 .....	12.00
District Council of Plasterers and Cement Masons—North- ern California .....	12.00
Dressmakers No. 101 .....	108.00
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	360.00
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	54.00
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117 .....	69.00

Western Federation of Butchers .....	12.00
Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109.....	139.89
	<hr/>
	\$ 14,857.96

#### SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252 .....	\$ 61.20
Bartenders No. 577 .....	188.61
Bookbinders No. 3 .....	27.00
Brick and Clay Workers No. 580 .....	38.25
Building and Construction Trades Council of Santa Clara County .....	12.00
Butchers No. 506 .....	653.79
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 294 .....	72.00
Clay and Tile Products No. 994 .....	13.90
District Council of Painters No. 33 .....	12.00
Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 1621 .....	100.80
Hotel, Restaurant and Hotel Service Employees No. 180....	1,166.82
LLPE—Santa Clara County .....	12.00
Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 431 .....	8.55
Musicians Protective Association No. 153 .....	18.00
Painters No. 507 .....	287.70
Retail Clerks Association No. 428 .....	120.00
Roofers No. 95 .....	50.40
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134 .....	8.58
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,863.60

#### SAN JUAN BAUTISTA

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 148.....	\$ 53.25
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#### SAN LUIS OBISPO

Barbers No. 767 .....	\$ 12.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 639.....	39.00
Firemen and Oilers No. 753.....	6.64
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 403 .....	36.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 105.64

#### SAN MATEO

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340 .....	\$ 810.00
Butchers No. 516 .....	244.65
Carpenters and Joiners No. 162 .....	389.07
Cement Masons No. 583.....	36.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00

Construction and General Laborers No. 389 .....	433.50
Electrical Workers No. 617.....	36.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 97 .....	18.00
LLPE for San Mateo County.....	12.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 467 .....	135.00
Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 409.....	15.09
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,141.31

#### SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591 .....	\$ 84.00
Butchers No. 551 .....	933.69
Central Labor Council .....	3.00
Chemical Workers No. 53.....	20.88
Culinary Alliance No. 754.....	290.07
Lathers No. 366 .....	25.59
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 1407 .....	180.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 18 .....	21.99
Painters No. 949 .....	117.63
Pile Drivers No. 2375 .....	180.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 838 .....	117.00
Retail Clerks No. 905 .....	240.00
Seine and Line Fishermen of the Pacific .....	108.00
Shipyard Laborers No. 802.....	120.00
Waitresses No. 512 .....	255.54
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,697.39

#### SAN QUENTIN

San Quentin Prison Employees No. 416 .....	\$ 11.91
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#### SAN RAFAEL

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 126 .....	\$ 338.43
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
California State Council of Lathers .....	12.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Golden Gate District Council of Lathers .....	24.00
Lathers No. 268 .....	5.13
	<hr/>
	\$ 403.56

#### SANTA ANA

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748..	\$ 65.22
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Central Labor Council .....	24.00
Hod Carriers No. 652.....	829.50
LLPE of Orange County.....	12.00
Painters No. 686 .....	329.97

Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 489 .....	144.00
Roofers No. 36-C .....	44.46
Stage Employees No. 504 .....	12.24
Typographical No. 579 .....	37.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,511.19

#### SANTA BARBARA

Barbers No. 832 .....	\$ 23.43
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1062 .....	240.60
Carpet and Linoleum Layers No. 1689 .....	15.24
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 186 .....	180.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 591 .....	193.26
Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 498 .....	635.37
District Council of Painters No. 52 .....	12.00
Hod Carriers No. 195 .....	19.80
Meat Cutters No. 556 .....	152.25
Painters No. 715 .....	80.82
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114 .....	36.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 273 .....	51.90
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,664.67

#### SANTA CLARA

California Council of Roofers ..	\$ 12.00
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#### SANTA CRUZ

Carpenters and Joiners No. 829 .....	\$ 28.80
Central Labor Council .....	11.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 83 .....	82.50
Painters No. 1026 .....	22.86
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 379 .....	15.96
	<hr/>
	\$ 161.12

#### SANTA MARIA

Barbers No. 941 .....	\$ 9.60
Central Labor Council .....	24.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 703 .....	261.82
Food Packers, Processors and Warehousemen No. 865 .....	278.52
Painters No. 1147 .....	24.09
	<hr/>
	\$ 598.03

#### SANTA MONICA

Barbers No. 573 .....	\$ 49.74
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1400 .....	343.23
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 814 .....	300.00
Painters No. 821 .....	147.57
Typographical No. 875 .....	22.32
	<hr/>
	\$ 862.86

#### SANTA ROSA

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 770 .....	\$ 12.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Butchers No. 364 .....	211.44
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Committee on Political Education of Sonoma County .....	24.00
Electrical Workers No. 551 .....	72.00
Lathers No. 243 .....	6.48
Retail Clerks No. 1532 .....	36.00
Typographical No. 577 .....	18.18
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	\$ 404.10

#### SEAL BEACH

Chemical Workers No. 225 .....	\$ 15.78
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#### SELMA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1004 .....	\$ 49.38
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#### SPRECKELS

Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20616 .....	\$ 148.92
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#### STOCKTON

Bartenders No. 47 .....	\$ 156.09
Brick and Clay Workers No. 874 .....	27.54
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 266 .....	240.00
Cement Finishers No. 814 .....	18.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 439 .....	1,080.00
County Employees No. 183 .....	30.00
Culinary Workers No. 572 .....	470.28
Electrical Workers No. 591 .....	36.00
LLPE For San Joaquin County Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428 .....	9.81
Motor Coach Operators No. 276 .....	1.65
Operative Potters No. 171 .....	20.28
Paper Makers No. 320 .....	54.00
Plasterers No. 222 .....	15.60
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 492 .....	58.62

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 90 .....	5.55
Typographical No. 56 .....	29.70
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,289.12

#### SUSANVILLE

Tri-Counties Central Labor Council .....	\$ 24.00
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#### TAFT

Painters No. 702 .....	\$ 4.50
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#### TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pacific	\$ 900.00
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#### TRACY

Sugar Workers No. 20058.....	\$ 71.49
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#### TULARE

Carpenters No. 1578 .....	\$ 20.29
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#### UKIAH

North Coast County District Council of Carpenters .....	\$ 6.00
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#### VALLEJO

American Federation of Grain Millers No. 71 .....	\$ 14.04
Asbestos Workers No. 70.....	3.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 180 .....	252.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Culinary Workers and Bar- tenders No. 560 .....	243.27
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 326 .....	199.53
Labor League for Political Education of Solano County..	10.00
Operating Engineers No. 731....	72.33
Plasterers No. 631 .....	27.00
Shipwrights, Joiners and Boatbuilders No. 1068.....	22.65
Teachers No. 827 .....	7.59
Teamsters and Chauffeurs No. 490 .....	294.72
Typographical No. 389 .....	32.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,202.53

#### VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837 .....	\$ 79.92
Carpenters No. 1913 .....	848.67

\$ 928.59

#### VENTURA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2463 .....	\$ 172.79
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Hod Carriers No. 585 .....	336.60
Operating Engineers No. 732....	12.00
Painters No. 955 .....	88.56
Tri Counties LLPE .....	12.00
Typographical No. 909 .....	14.46

\$ 636.41

#### VERNON

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 224....	\$ 54.00
Paper Makers No. 336 .....	18.00

\$ 72.00

#### VISALIA

Barbers No. 856 .....	\$ 18.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Carpenters No. 1484 .....	79.13
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 1060 .....	111.00
Motion Picture Operators No. 605 .....	7.92
Teamsters, Warehousemen, etc. No. 94 .....	305.10
Typographical No. 519 .....	11.87

\$ 545.02

#### VISTA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2078 .....	\$ 270.30
Lathers No. 527 .....	6.69
	<hr/>
	\$ 276.99

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Washington, D. C.: Committee on Political Education .....	\$ 9,497.78
Warm Springs: Brick and Clay Workers No. 663.....	\$ 12.78

#### WATSONVILLE

Brick and Clay Workers No. 998 .....	\$ 42.57
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Carpenters No. 771 .....	61.44
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611 .....	18.00
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	\$ 146.01

#### WEIMAR

Weimar Sanitarium Employees No. 745 .....	\$ 36.84
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WESTWOOD		Ship Carpenters No. 1335 .....	108.00
Northern California District			
Council of Lumber and Saw			\$ 198.42
Mill Workers .....	\$ 12.00		
WHITTIER		WOODLAND	
Los Angeles County Fire Pro-		Beet Sugar Operators No.20610 \$	102.96
tection District Employees		Typographical No. 830 .....	6.75
No. 1014 .....	\$ 39.00		\$ 109.71
WILMINGTON		TOTAL .....	\$121,869.76
Chemical Workers No. 40.....	\$ 90.42		

Schedule 2  
**DETAIL OF DISBURSEMENTS**  
**PERIOD MARCH 1, 1957 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1958**

**Campaign Contributions:**

From Per Capita Receipts:

Candidates for State Assembly:

District No. 18 Winton McKibben .....	\$ 500.00	
19 Charles W. Meyers .....	250.00	
36 Stanford C. Shaw .....	1,000.00	
45 Evans for Assembly .....	500.00	
64 Paul Roest .....	500.00	
		\$ 2,750.00

From Voluntary Contributions:

J. F. Sullivan—for tickets to	
Knight for Senator Dinner .....	300.00

**Executive Board Meeting Expenses:**

Allowances of expenses of officers and employees:

Arnold, Jack .....	\$ 50.00
Ash, Robert S. ....	126.90
Christian, J. J. ....	35.00
Dougherty, Arthur F. ....	196.15
Fillippini, Wilbur .....	50.00
Finks, Harry .....	230.00
Gardner, John .....	35.00
Giesick, Robert .....	305.00
Goldberger, Jack .....	230.00
Green, C. A. ....	50.00
Gruhn, Albin J. ....	172.20
Haggerty, C. J. ....	300.00
Henning, John F. ....	100.00
Jones, Paul L. ....	50.00
Lehmann, C. T. ....	35.00
Metz, Harry .....	230.00
Nelson, Lowell .....	239.00
O'Brien, Geo. E. ....	35.00
O'Hare, Robert .....	35.00
Osslo, Max J. ....	50.00
Otto, Walter R. ....	100.00
Petrone, Geraldine .....	100.00
Reed, Howard .....	237.00
Reeves, Paul L. ....	131.20
Small, Thos. A. ....	206.09

Somerset, Pat .....	35.00	
Smith, James L. ....	50.00	
Vial, Donald .....	100.00	
Weisberger, Morris ...	230.00	
		<b>\$ 3,743.54</b>
<b>Other expenses:</b>		
Hotel Statler .....	\$100.00	
Southern Pacific Co. ....	215.72	
		<b>315.72</b>
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>4,059.26</b>
<b>Publicity Expenses:</b>		
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....		<b>\$ 873.20</b>
<b>Office Salaries:</b>		
Henning, John F. ....	\$ 1,565.00	
Tappe, Dorothy .....	4,641.58	
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>6,206.58</b>
<b>Printing:</b>		
Robert O'Hare .....	\$ 250.00	
Garrett Press .....	3,493.18	
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>3,743.18</b>
<b>Postage and Mailing:</b>		
Petty cash—postage machine .....	\$ 600.00	
Harry Finks .....	80.00	
John Fixa, Postmaster .....	150.00	
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>830.00</b>
<b>Telephone and Telegraph:</b>		
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....		<b>215.43</b>
<b>Taxes:</b>		
Department of Employment .....	\$ 11.79	
Director of Internal Revenue .....	119.03	
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>130.82</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Expenses:</b>		
California State Federation of Labor— reimbursement for administrative expenses— period March 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958 .....	\$ 7,200.00	
Skinner & Hammond—audit fees .....	625.00	
Sales Tax Reduction Petition Campaign .....	50,000.00	
Crown Typewriter Co.—typewriter .....	234.70	
Central Labor Council—donation for educational campaign .....	300.00	
Maloney & Maritzen—insurance .....	75.00	
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>58,434.70</b>
<b>Total Disbursements—Exhibit A</b> .....		<b>\$77,543.17</b>

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