

PROCEEDINGS

of the

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

*California State
Federation
of Labor*



Held at

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

September 17 to 21, 1934



CONVENTION CITIES



Following is a list of the time and places of the regular conventions of the California State Federation of Labor:

1st—1901, San Francisco	18th—1917, Sacramento
2nd—1902, Vallejo	19th—1918, San Diego
3rd—1903, Los Angeles	20th—1919, Bakersfield
4th—1904, Fresno	21st—1920, Fresno
5th—1905, Sacramento	22nd—1921, San Jose
6th—1906, Oakland	23rd—1922, Long Beach
7th—1907, Stockton	24th—1923, Stockton
8th—1908, Vallejo	25th—1924, Santa Barbara
9th—1908, San Jose	26th—1925, San Diego
10th—1909, San Rafael	27th—1926, Oakland
11th—1910, Los Angeles	28th—1927, San Bernardino
12th—1911, Bakersfield	29th—1928, Sacramento
13th—1912, San Diego	30th—1929, Long Beach
14th—1913, Fresno	31st—1930, Marysville
15th—1914, Stockton	32nd—1931, Santa Barbara
16th—1915, Santa Rosa	33rd—1932, Modesto
17th—1916, Eureka	34th—1933, Monterey
35th—1934, Pasadena	

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LABOR PAPERS

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Union Labor Journal, P. O. Bin 1140, Bakersfield.

Tri-County Labor News, Fresno.

Labor News, 1231 Locust Avenue, Long Beach

Citizen, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Farmer-Labor News, Box 682, Modesto.

Contra Costa County Labor Journal, 5823 Occidental
Street, Oakland.

East Bay Labor Journal, 562 11th Street, Oakland.

Union Labor Bulletin, Labor Temple, Sacramento.

Labor Leader, San Diego.

Labor Clarion, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco.

The Musical News, 230 Jones Street, San Francisco.

Organized Labor, 1122 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Seamen's Journal, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.

Union Gazette, Labor Temple, San Jose.

The Harbor Worker, 228 West 7th Street, San Pedro.

The Santa Barbaran, 706 E. Haley St., Santa Barbara.

Sonoma County Labor Journal, Santa Rosa.

Stockton Labor Journal, 632 E. Main Street, Stockton.

Labor Journal, 316 Virginia Street, Vallejo.

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District No. 2—(Los Angeles and Adjacent Counties)

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District No. 3—(Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties)

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CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF PRESIDENTS SECRETARIES AND DELEGATES TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

MEN WHO SERVED AS PRESIDENT

1901	C. D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
1902-1903	John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
1904-1905	Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
1906	G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
1906	Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
1907-1908	George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1908	A. M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
1909-1911	Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
1912-1915	Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
1916-1921	Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
1922-1924	Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1924-1925	Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
1926-1927	John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1928-1929	William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.
1930-1934	A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1935-	Edward Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees No. 518, San Francisco.

MEN WHO SERVED AS SECRETARY

1901-1902	Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
1903	George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
1904	George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco.
1905	F. J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1906-1907	J. H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
1908-1909	George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
1909-	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

1904	San Francisco—John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
1907	Norfolk, Va.—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1908	Denver, Colo.—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345, Vallejo.
1910	St. Louis, Mo.—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.
1911	Atlanta, Ga.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
1912	Rochester, N. Y.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
1913	Seattle, Wash.—Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.
1914	Philadelphia, Pa.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1915	San Francisco—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
1916	Baltimore, Md.—Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 168, San Francisco.
1917	Buffalo, N. Y.—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
1919	Atlantic City, N. J.—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1920	Montreal, Canada—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
1921	Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1922	Cincinnati, O.—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1923	Portland, Ore.—Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1924	El Paso, Texas—R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.
1925	Atlantic City, N. J.—John J. Murphy, P. O. Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.
1926	Detroit, Mich.—Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
1927	Los Angeles, Calif.—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 40, San Francisco.
1928	New Orleans, La.—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1929	Toronto, Canada—Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.
1930	Boston, Mass.—Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.
1931	Vancouver, B. C.—Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1933	Washington, D. C.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1934	San Francisco—A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.

WHAT THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR SEEKS TO DO

It has been fully demonstrated by experience that unity of action and organization among working people are imperative and essential in order to combat the ever growing encroachment of organized and consolidated capital, and as there are many questions affecting the interests of the organized workers which cannot be dealt with in special or separate trade or labor unions, and as that end can best be attained by a central labor organization through which all branches of labor may prove allies to any particular one that may be oppressed, and all may form a brotherhood for aggressive or defensive action; therefore, all labor unions in California should affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

The labor movement of California is expressed in the State Federation of Labor, and all local movements should be in touch with state designs and demands. Unions, like individuals, achieve greatest results in coöperation.

A link in the chain of communication, fellowship and solidarity is welded by such connections; its seal certifies the genuineness of purpose, attests the worth, entitles to respectful hearing, and commands recognition from all the people of the state.

A larger field is thus within the reach of all, prompt and concerted action can be secured, unity is extended and its power increased, obnoxious legislation retarded or abolished. Labor weapons can be used more effectively and general interest furthered.

To tell the story in short paragraphs:

The State Federation of Labor endeavors to unite all classes of wage-workers under one head, through their several organizations, to the end:

1. That class, race, creed, political and trade prejudices may be abolished.
2. That support, moral and financial, may be given to each other.

It secures in cases of boycotts, strikes, lockouts, attentive hearing before all affiliated bodies, and it renders financial aid to the extent of its ability.

It is not a moneyed institution. It allows each organization to control its own funds; to establish and expend its own benefits without let or hindrance.

It aims to allow—in the light of experience—the utmost liberty to each organization in the conduct of its own affairs consistent with the generally understood principles of labor.

It establishes inter-communication, creates agitation, and is in direct and constant correspondence with a corps of representative organizers throughout the country.

It watches the interests of the workers in the State Legislature; it endorses or protests in the name of labor, and has secured vast relief from burdensome laws.

It compiles and distributes an accurate and comprehensive report on the work of

the State Legislature, together with the labor record of the legislators.

It assembles once a year all classes of wage earners, in convention, to exchange ideas and methods, to cultivate mutual interest, to secure united action, to speak for labor, to announce the burdens, aims and hopes of the workers in California.

It asks—yea, demands—the coöperation of all wage-workers who believe in the principle of unity, and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, lack of employment, and all that these imply.

The State Federation of Labor contends:

1. That no particular trade can long maintain wages above the common level.
2. That to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized.
3. That lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the organized skilled.
4. That general organizations of skilled and unskilled can only be accomplished by united action. Therefore, Federation.
5. That no one particular locality can long maintain high wages above that of others.
6. That to maintain high wages all localities must be organized.

ACHIEVEMENTS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION
OF LABOR

Positive Results

The Workmens Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.

The Women's Eight-Hour Law.

Better Child Labor Laws.

State Industrial Recovery Legislation—patterned on the Federal NRA.

An Old Age Pension System.

Labor Camp Sanitation and Better Housing Laws.

Better Sanitary Conditions in Foundries, Bakeries and Other Workshops.

The Initiative, Referendum and the Recall.

Establishment of Free Public Employment Agencies and Effective Regulation of Private Employment Agencies; also prohibiting the collection of fees for procuring employment for persons on any public work.

Outlawing the "Yellow-Dog" Contract by defining the public policy of the State in relation to agreements between employers and employees and declaring provisions in contracts of employment whereby either party undertakes not to join, become or remain a member of a labor union or of any organization of employers or undertakes in such event to withdraw from the contract of employment, to be against public policy and void.

Preference for Citizens on Public Works.

Prevailing Rate of Wages on All Public Works.

Compelling Truthful Advertising during Strikes and Lockouts.

Legal Protection for the Union Label.

The Semi-Monthly Pay Day.

Collection of Unpaid Wages without Cost.

The Absent Voters Law.

Safety Laws to Protect Those Employed in Hazardous Industries.

Greater Educational Opportunities for the Workers; University Extension, Vocational Education, Part Time Schools, Free Textbooks.

The Effective Exclusion of Oriental Labor, Including Filipinos.

Negative Performances

All proposals to establish compulsory arbitration have been defeated.

The appointment of non-citizens as deputy sheriffs, deputy constables or deputy marshals has been prohibited by law.

The ancient "property" qualifications for jurors has been abolished.

The law under which "the entire time of a domestic servant" belonged "to the master" has been repealed.

Attacks on Labor Laws, too numerous to mention, have failed because the State Federation of Labor is always on guard duty.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

to the

35TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Los Angeles, September 1, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In submitting this annual report I am happy to be able to report that the labor movement of our State has materially added to its membership and made important strides in the recognition of their unions, the subject of collective bargaining, the betterment of working conditions, and the maintenance of established conditions.

This being election year, let me again repeat the important duty which the officers and members must fulfill before and on election day. The officers of this Federation have for many years past carefully compiled records of those who have served in the Legislature on all labor measures introduced. It is needless to remind you that you should be familiar with the actions of your legislators. Many are now seeking re-election. Their campaign promises are that they know the needs of the worker, the need of relief for the unemployed, etc. Evidently they know that the workers have votes; hence this appeal. However, let me recall that the big interests, with their strong lobby, will again make some of these men forget promises made during the campaign. There are certain men who should not be returned to office; the record of the State Federation of Labor speaks of their actions. Our slogan still is: "Elect your friends; defeat your enemies."

Unemployment Insurance

Few subjects have provoked so much discussion as that of unemployment, and no economic problem has been left more completely unsolved. Labor has ever been to the forefront in its demand for the eradication of this social evil. This has been a subject discussed in every union hall during the past twenty years, and numerous plans to eliminate it have been offered by the labor movement.

The California State Federation of Labor was one of the first to introduce legislation for the enactment of an Unemployment Insurance. In 1931 this Federation introduced such a bill, which died in committee. In 1932 the Governor appointed a commission to investigate the unemployment situation in the State of California and, among its recommendations was an Unemployment Insurance plan. The following year, 1933, a bill was presented on this important social insurance; this bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 45 to 27, but later died in the Senate Committee on Unemployment.

Since that time, due to an educational campaign, the subject of Unemployment Insurance is better understood, and the need is apparent to those who did not previously consider it. It is interesting to note the number of candidates who now pledge themselves to work for such an insurance plan, especially since President Franklin Roosevelt has expressed himself favoring Unemployment Insurance.

After the preliminary struggles in the last two sessions of the Legislature, we must see that there are sufficient legislators at the next session for an early enactment of this partial solution of enforced idleness.

I sincerely trust that all can now understand the need to send people to Sacramento who unhesitatingly favor this important social insurance, and not those who are merely using this means to be elected.

The Immediate Unemployment Problem

The unemployment problem in California shows very little improvement. This is due to the fact that thousands have come to the West in the hope of securing employment. It is a known fact that certain eastern communities have assisted transients to come to the Pacific Coast. This has aggravated our problem in taking care of those in dire need.

Local communities have exerted their limit in efforts to provide employment for idle citizens. Through the efforts of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, certain worth-while projects, such as storm drains, sewers, roads, repairing of school buildings, playgrounds, parks, etc., have furnished much needed employment. The Federal Government has furnished the labor, and the local government tools, materials and equipment.

As these jobs are nearing completion we in California will be faced again with a most serious problem during the unsettled weather conditions through the winter months. It will require the combined efforts to make it possible for many of the unemployed to secure jobs. The fact that our local governments are not able to continue to furnish material on many needed jobs, it will be incumbent upon those of the labor movement, who are vitally interested in these unemployed, to take such steps to have the Federal Government furnish material, as well as labor, to give people jobs on public work projects that will be of benefit to all our citizens.

It should be remembered that by supplying California with work, it is necessary that we purchase many articles such as steel, copper, machinery, etc., from eastern States, thus we are aiding other States as well. We, on the other hand, secure very little business from the East in supply material for public work improvements. Therefore, a strenuous effort must be made to have the Federal Government furnish additional relief to aid us during this terrible crisis.

Health Insurance

The question of Health Insurance is not a new one. It is a subject that has been discussed on many occasions and, from some angles, has met with strenuous opposition. That it has proven a success is demonstrated by the fact that several nations have such a plan in effect.

Your President has been meeting with a committee chosen by the Council of Social Agencies of the Los Angeles Community Chest. This group is representative of people from all walks of life, and their study is for the purpose of presenting a plan to the Legislature.

Organized labor is vitally interested in the question of securing sufficient and adequate protection for the highest health standards. A number of our unions have established, at various times, certain provisions for medical and hospital care of one form or another. The lack of success has been due to the fact that the problem is one for a community and not a small group.

That this matter needs the attention of the labor movement is quite apparent. There are many phases that are of great concern, and it is important that the various legislative committees of Central Councils and local unions conduct a study so that they will be conversant with this subject.

During the past few months innumerable plans have been advocated, and much attention is being directed to Old Age Pension. While many have merit, it behooves organized labor to watch all to see that these plans are for the benefit of the worker and all semblance of exploitation is eliminated.

The Gasoline Tax

Since the enactment of the Gasoline Tax several attempts have been made to divert moneys collected from taxes on gasoline for purposes other than the building of roads in violation of the promise to the gasoline taxpayers that such taxes never would be used for any other purpose than the construction and maintenance of highways and similar public works. Secretary Scharrenberg has been watchful and well aware of such attempts and has exerted his best efforts to prevent same.

It is agreed by all that California has a wonderful system of highways and much credit is due to those responsible; however, we have many important streets in all cities and towns that are in a deplorable condition on account of lack of funds to make necessary repairs. It is equally essential to see that streets that feed these important highways are kept at their best, and it is my recommendation that we go on record in favor of allocating a greater portion of this gas tax to the cities where this tax is collected so that streets can be properly repaired and maintained, so they will be on a par with our highways.

This will give employment where badly needed, instead of sending such men out into undeveloped country, forcing them to live in camps, and denied the associations of their families by building new highways.

We recognize the need to have our highways at their best, but to neglect much used streets, bridges, tunnels, etc., for highways to sparsely populated sections, is false economy. Let the people who pay this tax have the benefit of it by improving the streets that are essential to the community welfare.

The National Recovery Act

The NRA was enacted by Congress with the initiative and force of President Roosevelt behind it to establish equality of rights and opportunities for all—A NEW DEAL—a fair and square deal for employers, wage earners, and the people as a whole.

In reviewing past events, we find that Section 7-A of NRA has not yet proven sufficient, for it has been widely evaded by employers.

Regional labor boards throughout the country have been overwhelmed by the number of grievances placed before them for adjustment. Such complaints have been filed more rapidly than they could be disposed of. They constitute the massed evidence that many employers, not negligently or unknowingly, but deliberately, have determined to ignore and violate the labor provisions of NRA and of approved code. Workers have been

compelled to use strike measures in order to force employers to concede the exercise of a right guaranteed them by this law.

Certain employer groups have been organized for the purpose of fostering and developing an anti-union, anti-collective bargaining campaign. These associations have within their active membership much of the personnel of the code authorities. Such employer organizations have spread propaganda that collective bargaining may have been necessary to protect wage earners' welfare prior to the NRA but, under codes, collective bargaining is no longer necessary.

There are many facts which the public should be fully acquainted with. Our local unions and central councils should have committees to deal with this subject and see that these violations are given wide publicity. Should the labor policy of the employers be successful, it will mean that the intent and purposes of the NRA will be destroyed. I sincerely trust that this convention will take definite action to urge the proper governmental agencies to compel the employer to live up to the law just as labor has done.

Outside Influences

The American Federation of Labor is an American institution. It stands for American ideals and an American standard of living. To this end it has worked diligently to bring about, in an orderly and lawful manner, such changes as would benefit the majority of the people of this country. For years we urged the restriction of immigration and constantly protested the admittance of cheap labor from other continents, as we could see by the constant influx of such immigrants that our ideals could not be attained.

During the past few months certain interests, newspapers, politicians, and self-aggrandizement seekers have been attempting to foster the idea that our movement had as officers and members those who are aliens or are interested in the overthrow of our form of government.

The labor movement of this country does not need to apologize for its actions. We have been keenly alert, resisting the attempts of those who are not in accord with us to destroy it. We have combated those who fought us in the open and those who desired to "bore from within" and have withstood these onslaughts.

The American Federation of Labor has expressed itself repeatedly on Communism. This has been done in conventions, labor councils, and local unions. The Communist has no place in the American Federation of Labor and, wherever such individuals have been found, we have dealt with them by expulsion from our membership.

During these trying times there are many who desire to create the impression that our movement is in accord with the Communistic principles. Labor has long ago learned that where men and women organize to better conditions for workers they immediately become undesirable. There are certain individuals, as well as groups and organizations, that are being formed to combat Communism. I am somewhat apprehensive of some of these groups, as I am led to believe that these organizations may also be used to thwart the efforts of the American Federation of Labor.

May I urge our members to be constantly alert to prevent such groups from discrediting or in any way interfering with the purposes for which we are organized.

Labor stands ready to combat Communism, and labor will always clean its own house in its own way. However, let me repeat what has often been said that there are reds among the employing interests, and they are doing as much, if not more, to destroy the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

During the past year I had many invitations to appear before organizations not connected with labor to tell of the aims and achievements of the California State Federation of Labor. Whether the information thus given has been of value to the labor movement, time will tell. It did endeavor to enlighten them as to just how we viewed the economic situation, and, I believe, gave at least a better understanding of our aims and aspirations.

During the depression many local unions have been forced to drop their affiliation with the California State Federation of Labor. Despite this fact the Federation has continued to carry on. It has made the necessary arrangement whereby the Labor Laws of the State of California would be in the hands of those who desire to know what this legislation is. To do so we are distributing a Year Book, which not only gives the labor laws, but the roster of all Central Councils and local unions in this State.

Few California trade unionists can fully appreciate the invaluable service constantly rendered by the California State Federation of Labor, the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. In the broad field of legislation, in educational work in stimulating organizing and labor promotion activity in many directions, the Federation is on the job three hundred and sixty-five days each year at a total cost to the individual member of one cent per month. Other State-wide organizations in California carry on meritorious work, but the State Federation of Labor is the peer in producing results at a minimum cost. Therefore I urgently request each delegate to urge upon his sister unions in his vicinity to be an active party in carrying on the work of this Federation.

In closing, I desire to express my sincere appreciation to the members of the Executive Council, and the various representatives of local unions, for their considerations and courtesies extended. Everyone has done his part to make my duties a pleasure, and I feel that I have been able to accomplish much through their coöperation. The ideals of the labor movement will be attained by continued united effort, which is best expressed:

"It is not the guns or armament,
Or the money they can pay.
It's the close coöperation
That makes them win the day.
It is not the individual,
Or the army as a whole,
But the everlasting teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul."

Sincerely and fraternally,
A. W. HOCH.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1

San Diego, Calif., August 31, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

During the past year the labor movement in District No. 1 has made some slight gains. With the coming of the NRA new unions were formed in all lines of business, also most of the old locals gained new members.

Among the new unions formed are the Lumber Workers, Dairy Workers, Salesmen-Drivers, Farm Laborers' Union, Optical Technicians and Assistants, Cleaners and Dyers and Brewery Workers.

The Laundry Workers, Roofers and Bookbinders are among unions reorganizing about 100 per cent strong. In Imperial Valley several new unions have been or are being organized, some are the agricultural workers of the American Federation of Labor, General Laborers, Retail Clerks and a strong local of Culinary Workers.

On January 12, the Imperial Valley Central Labor Council was formed with the following unions as charter members: Local 656, I. A. T. S. E.; Typographical Union No. 707, Journeymen Barbers No. 733, Carpenters and Joiners No. 1070, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 202 and Vegetable Packers' Association No. 18211.

Early in the year the two breweries, the A. B. C. and the Balboa, which had been built under unfair conditions, reached an agreement with the Building Trades and are now fair.

The members of the Projectionists' Union, although not regaining all of their pay cuts, have been able to retain all working conditions and man power and at present are 100 per cent in this district.

The Butchers still have a very militant organization and are carrying on a strong fight against the McMarr, Safeway and Pay and Take It chain stores.

About the middle of June the labor and business organizations of San Diego were victorious in their fight for the establishment of a local independent NRA enforcement office. Brother O. C. Heitman, President of the Central Labor Council, has been appointed as local complaint and enforcement agent by Washington, D. C.

The unemployment in District No. 1 still continues to hold the grave attention of unionists. Of the unemployed, 20,000 (average during the past year) approximately 5,000 were on CWA work and now they are back on charity relief. The total now on charity relief totals 15,000 with the other 5,000 living on borrowed money or credit, most retail stores are laying off workers, no industries here have increased wages or shortened hours during the past few months.

The theater managers prevented ushers and other house employees from unionizing, produce dealers have discharged active unionists and the street railway company is opposing organization and has formed a "company union."

The fish canneries are reopening and are employing about 1,000 seasonal workers during this summer.

The breweries and liquor dealers, including the cabarets, have been hiring some help recently.

The San Diego *Labor Leader*, the voice of the organized workers in San Diego, is still under the very able management of Editor "Al" Rogers.

Wishing the executive officers and delegates continued success, I remain,

Fraternally,
E. F. NELSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2

Long Beach, August 30, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Although I have only recently been elected Vice-President of the Federation, I will attempt to give you a brief report on the activities of Labor in the southern part of this district during the past year.

At the time of the last convention there were several new organizations being formed, and in most instances they have continued to gain in membership throughout the year. Practically every line of endeavor in this community has an active local union.

There has been very little work in the building industry. However, all of the Building Trades organizations have maintained militant unions. The Building Trades Council is very active with 100 per cent affiliation.

The International Longshoremen's organization and other organizations involved in the long strike are to be complimented on the very effective method in which the strike was conducted. It was an example to this community that will not be forgotten for years to come by those who would deny the workers the right to organize. The labor movement in this district assisted the members on strike in every way possible. The method in which the strike was conducted has resulted in a much stronger labor organization in the community, especially in San Pedro. In my opinion, the City of San Pedro is more strongly organized than any other city in the State.

The International Oil Workers' organization and other International Unions, whose members work in the oil industry, have been very successful in organizing the unorganized workers of this district. The oil workers have one of the largest local unions in the district.

The International Unions have been conducting conferences with the oil operators of the State and it is very hopeful that a satisfactory agreement covering wages and working conditions will be reached with all of the operating companies.

Several employers of this district have attempted to form company unions or company associations, and in most instances the attempts have met with little or no success.

The employees of the Standard Oil Company have formed an employees' association and it is the general belief that this association was sponsored by the company. Organized Labor, of course, will not cooperate with such an organization, and if the company persists, members of Labor should refuse to purchase the products manufactured under such conditions.

The labor movement in this district is extremely happy over the recent election of City Councilmen, wherein the editor of the *Labor News*, Carl Fletcher, was elected as a member of the City Council, and later chosen mayor of the city of Long Beach. It is the belief that the Council as a whole will be very friendly to the working people. Brother Fletcher is a very staunch trade unionist and will without a doubt be very successful in his new position. He will continue to be editor of the paper along with his duties as mayor.

The Central Labor Councils of this district are functioning in splendid shape with practically 100 per cent affiliation, and are in a position to assist the local unions more now than for some time in the past.

The movement in Orange County has made remarkable progress during the past year. The carpenters report a larger membership than for several years past with most of their members working.

The workers as a whole in this locality, are very much interested in the coming election, with the view in mind that those elected to public office will have some understanding of the problems of the working people and sympathetic with humanitarian legislation, so badly needed in this State.

Unemployment remains to be the greatest factor of disturbance in our community, although it is some better than a year ago.

Fraternally,
J. C. COULTER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 3

Santa Barbara, August 31, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The report of District No. 3, when compared with those of the last two years, shows a slight improvement.

San Luis Obispo, by reason of its railroad shops located in that area, has for those connected with that industry and occupation, a margin of greater employment but far below what was expected. Scarcity of building construction has depleted the ranks of the building trades which reacted to a great extent in the retaining of unions in that district.

Ventura County has shown a marked improvement. Its Central Labor Council has been faithful and consistent and is doing great work which should reflect by its increased membership in local unions in the future.

Santa Maria deserves the honors for activity in the Third District due to the progressive ideas of its County Supervisor, who has cooperated with and assisted the Central Labor Council in every possible way, with the knowledge and belief that a successful labor movement means a successful community.

County Employees and Vegetable Packers are among the newly organized. All building trades are increasing their membership. It is also expected that a branch local of Culinary Workers will be in operation very soon, applications already being received for membership.

Santa Barbara building trades at present have only 30 per cent employed, but I am pleased to report that no marked decrease in membership has been shown. Special credit should be given to Bakers and Confectionery Workers, who have a 100 per cent organization. Santa Barbara Central Labor Council is still active in city and county problems. The Council was also instrumental in formation of a municipal band as a CWA project for musicians, which later became nation-wide; also had its own representative on the Local Compliance Board and at present has representation on the County Wage Board, also on the NRA Adjustment Board.

Its Committee on Vocational Guidance and job placement for protection and training of young men and women leaving school has received State recognition. Splendid work has been done by the Women's Labor Sewing League, wives of members of various locals, who have given their time and effort in helping the victims of unemployment by making hundreds of garments for those who are in need.

I regret to report that Sister Bee Tumber, Secretary-Business Representative of the Culinary Alliance No. 498, has by reason of sickness been confined at a local hospital for the last four weeks. We earnestly hope for her recovery and to be again active in the field. She has been sadly missed both for her guidance and cooperation.

Through my observations and discussion in all parts of the Third District with officers and members of the various locals I can report that whole-hearted support will be given and confidence continued to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his recovery program. That it is essential that hours of labor be reduced until all have the opportunity of employment. That purchasing power must be increased to meet present costs of living. That lack of enforcement of the National Recovery Act will be detrimental to the nation. That an extensive program of child labor prevention, unemployment insurance, old age pensions and relief must be enacted in all Federal and State laws as a constructive economical, sane and progressive policy. That the present rules and regulations governing employment under the SERA are inadequate and tend to disrupt whatever morale those deserving and in need of employment were able to retain, and will have a serious reflection in the future of the younger generation.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES MATTHAMS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4

Fresno, August 28, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

It is with much pleasure that I submit a report more optimistic than that of last year. Conditions in the San Joaquin Valley have been steadily improving for the past six months and show promise of still further improvement; the members in the building trades are almost all working and unemployment in the miscellaneous trades is decreasing. The membership is increasing in many of the locals and there has been some increase in wages.

The Fresno Central Labor Council has been very active during the past year and through their efforts several new unions have been chartered, among which are the Creamery Workers, Dry Cleaners, Street Railway Employees and Fruit Packing House Workers. The Packing House Workers' local has a membership of about 1,600 and expect to have over 2,000 inside of sixty days. Organization meetings have been and are being held for workers in all branches of industry and more interest is being shown in the trade union movement than ever before.

Bonds have been voted for a new Civic Auditorium, a Hall of Records and a storm sewer system; all this work should start late this fall and assure employment and union wages to a large number of workers. We are hoping that the Central Valley Water Project will follow this work and bring a further increase in employment. About sixteen million dollars would be spent on this project in the immediate vicinity of Fresno. All the old wineries and distilleries in the Fresno area have reopened; the repairing and reconditioning made work for many of the building tradesmen.

We have had no serious labor troubles during the past year.

Tulare and Hanford are still off the labor map. Visalia has a few locals and an effort was made to establish a Central Labor Council but without success.

As an aftermath of the cotton pickers' strike in the valley, vicious anti-picketing ordinances were passed by Kings, Tulare and Madera counties, which go so far as to deny the right of assemblage. If these ordinances stand they will make organization work in these towns more difficult than before.

Conditions in the oil fields are somewhat improved. A new Oil Workers' Union has been chartered at Avenal and the old local at Coalinga came to life and have increased their membership considerably.

I have been unable to visit either Taft or Bakersfield and can make no report on conditions in either of these towns.

Fraternally submitted,

W. P. GRAHAM.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5

Modesto, August 29, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Since the last convention things have changed considerably in this district. Shortly before and after the Monterey Convention several new locals were organized with a great deal of enthusiasm, all believing that under the National Recovery Act Labor had come into its own. However, things did not turn out so well. The reason as your representative saw it was the lack of enforcement of the act.

I am sorry to report that little has been done in Merced since the last report. It seems that the smaller the community the least the interest has been shown on the part of those organized, and those who have been prevailed upon to organize.

Modesto has not done as well as I would like to have seen it. I must assume my share of the responsibility.

Stockton has done better than any other part of the district with more organizations, more membership and better enforcement of the National Recovery Act.

Stockton has had so much enthusiasm over their organizing activity that they have decided to bid for the 1935 convention.

Work has been very slack throughout the district, except for the brief period of the CWA.

In conclusion, I deeply regret that circumstances have prevented me from doing my full duty during this term of office, and I want to convey this message to you that I have appreciated the honor of serving as Vice-President of this great Federation.

Fraternally submitted,

C. C. NUNNALLY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6

San Jose, August 30, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

During the past year Building Trades and Central Labor bodies and local unions have actively carried out an extensive membership drive which has given very satisfactory results, thus harvesting a general increase estimated at from 20 to 100 per cent. This campaign is being continued with considerable enthusiasm, and it is hoped that within another year the percentage of those electing to remain unorganized will be reduced to insignificant figures.

The members of our organizations in the building industry have been confronted with a most serious unemployment situation. Residential work has been at a standstill, and there has been very little commercial or industrial construction. The major portion of what little there has been has been done by members of our organization.

The work on the CCC camps and the CWA last winter aided materially in tiding our people over what would have probably been the worst winter in our history in so far as employment is concerned. The cooperation and assistance rendered our officials in connection with the CCC and CWA was greatly appreciated by our entire membership. The SERA program which is in effect at the present time is far from satisfactory, particularly owing to the fact that for the purpose of maintaining an existence, a man has to practically declare himself an object of charity. We trust the great influence of this convention will be used toward inducing the Federal Government to establish some kind of re-employment program rather than a relief set-up.

Santa Clara County has received two major grants from the Administration, one for the construction of the Civic Auditorium in the city of San Jose to cost in the vicinity of

\$400,000, and a water conservation program calling for the expenditure of approximately two and one-half million dollars.

I am pleased to state that the Surety Building and Loan Association, which was formed for the protection of members of our organization during the American Plan trouble, has made an enviable record during the depression, and has been one of the few building and loan associations in this county which has been able and willing to take care of the needs and requirements of its depositors in addition to promptly paying all interest to its depositors and showing a reasonable profit to the organization holding stock in same.

The fruit and vegetable industry, constituting the major industry in this district, has gradually improved. The shortage of crops has caused a fabulous increase in the price of dry fruits. However, it has not satisfactorily contributed in the reduction of unemployment. Wages of fruit pickers and cannery workers have been increased, yet they are still lower than the wages paid in 1930.

The Building Trades and Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, "the two in one body," amalgamated in July, 1933, has greatly progressed. At the present it is composed of fifty-five progressive local unions, several of them having been organized during the past twelve months. This Council is manned by enthusiastic and ambitious delegates, and possesses a staff of officers whose qualifications of progressiveness and efficiency are commendable and responsible for the progress continuously registered since the date of amalgamation.

The following unions were formed during the past year and are making progress: Cleaners and Dyers, Local 18301; Brewery Workers, Branch 2; Dairy and Creamery Workers, Local 406; Dried Fruit Packers, Local 18693; International Fire Fighters' Association, Local 374; Retail Clerks, Local 428; Sign and Pictorial Painters, Local 484, and the Tailors, Local 108. The Clerks' Union, newly reorganized, has in very short time raised its membership nearly to the 300 mark. This local within the next six months will undoubtedly succeed in doubling its membership.

The printing crafts are being attacked by the "unfair shops" of their trade, and I have found that many of these unfair shops are not telling the truth about the NRA label, and that their assertions are confusing to the friends of organized labor. Hardly a day passes that some person does not complain of the unfair practice of the so-called NRA printers. We must at all times demand and work for the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on all printing.

The Central Labor Council of Monterey County, instituted on June 1, 1933, has succeeded in holding its local unions together (except one), and this denotes the existence of a healthy spirit for organization and coöperation within.

As usual I have dedicated a considerable part of my time for union label propaganda. In fact, the number of patrons demanding union-made goods, clothing and other apparel bearing the Union Label has greatly increased. The merchants have voluntarily acknowledged this to be a fact, and also that they are gradually buying more union-made clothing and apparel and gradually discarding those bearing no label. The importance of a large Clerks' Union means continuous and progressive advancement in the market of union-made goods, to the success of which, I hope, the organized workers will sincerely coöperate. I may say that the Women's Auxiliary and the Women's Label League have greatly coöperated on the Union Label campaign. These ladies are deeply and sincerely interested in the boosting of the label, and the principles of organized labor.

On May 7 I visited Santa Cruz, and my first thought was to call a meeting of the officers of the four affiliated local unions there, to endeavor to bring in within our folds the other six unaffiliated local unions. The representatives of the affiliated locals: the Butchers, the Musicians, Sheet Metal Workers, and the Typographicals, attended, and promised their support to my proposal. The idea to institute a Central Labor Council in Santa Cruz was favored.

I strongly urge that an organizer be sent to Santa Cruz and Watsonville to endeavor to reorganize the labor movement in Santa Cruz County. Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and San Mateo counties also need the attention of an organizer as soon as he can be obtained.

Our labor paper, the *Union Gazette*, has largely coöperated and contributed in the activities and success of the labor movement in this district, and deserves the appreciation of organized labor, in the name of which I am giving them due credit. I may add that its reporter, Mr. Tosh, loses no opportunity to assist and coöperate with all local unions and councils in this district. In fact, Mr. Tosh calls on every secretary weekly and collects articles and news for publication.

In conclusion, I wish to express with pleasure the fact that I have enjoyed my terms of office, and that I have appreciated the honor of serving organized labor as Vice-President of this Federation.

Fraternally submitted,

ROS MANNINA.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

Vallejo, August 19, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

As Vice-President of District No. 8, I hereby submit my first annual report. During the past year this district as a whole has enjoyed fairly good conditions. Sonoma and Marin counties have had more of our people employed this last year than for several years past. This was due to the CWA and PWA.

Napa County: This part of the district has benefited by the new Government Causeway at Mare Island Navy Yard. Many members of the building trades have been employed on this job. Conditions are good and many of the locals are taking in new members.

Vallejo and Solano County: All of the building trades have been on the uptrend the past year. Many of them have increased their membership. The Asbestos Workers have taken in a number of new members, due to the new U. S. S. "San Francisco." The Teamsters' local has more than doubled the membership, due to the new causeway and the American Canyon Road jobs. Painters report a good year and 100 per cent in membership. This was due to the CWA jobs in Vallejo and Solano County. The Musicians have enjoyed a good year with new members and all of them working.

The Metal Trades, with most of the members employed at Mare Island, have just about held their own, due to lay-offs and furloughs and the curtailment of ship building at the Navy Yard, but the next few months should see an increase in employment at Mare Island as new ships will be well under way and new contracts let.

At this time the Vallejo Central Council has a labor injunction suit on its hands in the Solano County Superior Court and things look bright for another victory for Labor.

There seems to be a lot of unemployment in California at this time, as there are many people looking for jobs (State and national) and I strongly urge our members and families to exert themselves more than ever and vote Labor's friends into these jobs.
ELECT OUR FRIENDS.

As Vice-President of this district, I have tried to represent Labor the best I could, but owing to financial conditions I have not been able to visit all of this district as I should like to have done.

In conclusion, I have enjoyed very much my first term as Vice-President and I thank the California State Federation of Labor for this honor.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES F. DALEY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

San Francisco, September 1, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The immediate outlook for the component unions of this district is very encouraging. Many of our unions have increased their membership, in many instances 100 per cent.

The theatrical crafts have succeeded in regaining lost ground. The Chauffeurs' controversy during the year was adjusted satisfactorily, resulting in complete organization of this district. For the first time in many years the Market Street Railway Company has been organized following a short strike, though still in arbitration as to details. The Allied Printing Trades are on the upgrade following severe unemployment. Our miscellaneous trades report progress. Our one bad spot, however, is the United Garment Workers. Little progress has been made by them during the year, due in a great measure to lack of patronage by Organized Labor. We recommend special mention by the convention to the end that the Garment Workers may receive some assistance.

With very few exceptions all of Organized Labor around the bay cities joined the recent protest movement in support of the Maritime Workers. The Industrial Association of San Francisco, composed of big interests, had made the issue not one between the Maritime Workers and their employers, but created a condition which threatened all of organized labor, with the result that it became impossible for our people to continue work. After three and a half days the general committee of the Labor Council requested all protesting unions to return to work. The request was immediately complied with, the only discriminations being among the Culinary Workers. However, they are hopeful of adjustment. Labor believes the protest movement a huge success, a successful demonstration of the solidarity of Labor. Many lessons were learned that will prove of untold value in the future. At this writing reports indicate that after thirteen years of worse than slavery, the Maritime Workers have again attained union recognition for the purpose of collective bargaining.

San Francisco feels proud of the opportunity of receiving the delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention, which convenes in our city October 1. Preparations are now being made for the comfort of the delegates and their ladies.

For the first time since 1925, organized labor of San Francisco celebrated Labor Day with a monster parade. We estimated that some sixty thousand marchers were in line, accompanied by forty bands and many beautiful floats.

May we take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to the delegates to the convention for the privilege of having served you. We fully appreciate the honor and confidence placed in us at the Monterey convention.

Fraternally,

JAMES E. HOPKINS,
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA,
B. F. DODGE,
JOSEPH D. McMANUS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10

Sacramento, August 31, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

As Vice-President of the Tenth District, I hereby present my annual report.

The miscellaneous local unions have done exceptionally well in holding their wage scales in practically all instances and have shortened hours and increased wages in others.

Butchers' Local Union No. 498 have done very well with their membership. They have also increased their wages.

Laundry Workers' Local Union No. 75 have increased their membership and have also maintained their wage scale.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Local No. 85 have increased their membership and received an increase in wages with a decrease in hours.

Culinary Workers' Local No. 561 have increased their membership by approximately 200 members and have installed about thirty-two new union cards in this district.

Engineers' Local Union No. 210 have organized a new local known as Engineers No. 210-B, which has taken in the dredgersmen and has increased their membership considerably.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Local No. 150 have had no change in wage scales, but have increased their membership and agreements are now pending on several wage scales for a shortening of hours with an increase in wages.

Reporting on the activities of the Sacramento County Building Trades Council, I will say that one of the most important functions handled during this period in which the welfare of the worker was involved was the CWA program. This program afforded a great deal of employment for the mechanics and laborers of the building trades and in a general way full cooperation was received from those in charge.

An outstanding example of this work was the painting, inside and out, of the State Capitol building, nearly all of which was done by members of organized labor. Several smaller projects were also included in our local program and the members of organized labor received much needed relief from this activity.

The only criticism that can be made is that the program was not wide enough in scope to care for the entire number of unemployed. In fact it reached approximately one-third of those registered for employment. In comparison with this program the newly instituted SERA falls far below the CWA as it concerns the building activity and the help given to members of organized labor. This new program deals solely on a basis of indigence and the bona fide union worker who has not yet reached a condition of pauperism is denied an opportunity to participate in the work done under this set-up.

In Sacramento three good-sized buildings are under course of construction at the State Fair grounds and are being handled by SERA and the employment under this program on the job is very unsatisfactory. The inefficiency of SERA as applied to building projects has been proven in this particular case as it has become necessary for the State of California to hire some forty carpenters and other mechanics in order to finish this work in time for the opening of the State Fair. Surely if the SERA program was applied in a manner so as to help the unemployed it should not be hard under present conditions to find more than sufficient mechanics to man a dozen jobs of this nature. But due to the restrictions placed by SERA regulations it is obvious that building projects should not be attempted as a part of this program.

The Building Trades Council was represented on the wage board appointed to set the scale of wages for CWA and SERA by their business agent, M. B. Kunz.

PWA work has been an important factor in the building activity and many of our members have received employment on a large school being built in this vicinity as well as other buildings and highway projects being done with PWA funds in Sacramento County.

The most optimistic hope of this district for future employment is the M Street Bridge that has just been started and promises to give employment to many of our local workers.

Every effort has been made during the past year to bring about the six-hour day recognized in this county. At present the plasterers, lathers, hod carriers and bricklayers are working on a six-hour basis and the other crafts feel very optimistic that at an early date they also will enjoy this condition.

The Sacramento *Union Labor Bulletin* is coming along better at the present time than in the past few years. A referendum vote was taken by the Labor Council wherein the local unions must subscribe 100 per cent to the paper. This enables the paper to hold its own and prospects look very favorable for the future of the official mouthpiece of our movement.

I am truly appreciative of the honor reposed in me by the members of the California State Federation of Labor when I was privileged to serve as Vice-President during the last year.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE W. STOKEL.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF WORKERS' EDUCATION

Berkeley, September 5, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.—
Greetings:

With the inception of the National Recovery Act, workers' education has taken on a new life that it had never known before and which in many respects surpasses the most ardent hopes of its advocates.

The "New Deal for Labor" implies a new education for labor. If civilization—as has been noted—is a race between education and catastrophe, then obviously for labor there is only one choice. That is the adoption of an adult workers' education program that is taken from and coördinates closely with the economic and industrial problems that face labor in a machine age.

The Federal Emergency Relief Program for adult education includes provisions for workers' education. Coöperation of local labor bodies is urgently requested by the Director in the promotion of these classes which will be given in all parts of the state under the supervision of local school boards. Labor's chief interest here is to see to it that the classes put over to labor groups should be of the same general nature as those provided and approved by the Workers' Education Bureau of America, which is the A. F. of L.'s own spokesman in matters of workers' education. This can be done by the appointment of local education committees to coöperate and direct the demand for these classes. Labor should ask for classes in Present Day Economic Problems. The Newer Economics, History of Labor, and Labor's Place in the New Deal, as well as many others of like nature.

The outstanding achievements of the past year are as follows: A series of Labor Institutes conducted in various cities of the state. The purpose of the Institutes was to present in coöperation with labor and the public a critical analysis of the NRA and what it meant for labor. These institutes were well attended and the programs were of a high order. The following general conclusions from these institutes stood out clearly. (1) The Recovery Program means a publicly controlled industry. It urges the necessity of labor's responsibility in the program. It foreshadows a planned economy in which labor shall participate in proportion to the strength of its organization. (2) Fourteen classes have been organized. Nearly all of these treated of the part that labor sustains to the New Deal. Ten of these classes were given to specific labor locals at their meeting halls which appears to be a good plan to follow.

One of the many problems of workers' education is an effort to close the gap or general lag that separates the average run of current thinking from actual modern changes. Education in a changing world can become effective only when it can shed and discard the dead stocks of ideas that were one time suited to other times and older ways of life. The above is the first task. The second, and even more important, is to develop new standards of thinking that come out of very recent social changes. It is this last phase of a new workers' education that makes it so alluring at the present time. The social economic changes are now here. The Recovery Program calls for a recovery program for labor. Every code that has been signed and every decision that has been made confirms this necessity.

During the past year, the work of the Director of Workers' Education has been extended to include the states of Oregon and Washington, which makes the writer Regional Director of the Pacific Coast for the Workers' Education Bureau.

Respectfully submitted, J. L. KERCHEN,

Regional Director, Workers' Education for Workers' Education Bureau.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON WORKERS' SUMMER SCHOOL

Beginning July 9 and ending August 4, 1934, there was conducted the regular summer school for industrial workers at Occidental College, Los Angeles. This school was sponsored and promoted by the State Federation of Labor, Extension Division of the University of California, the State Department of Education and other groups.

The attendance this year numbered some ninety students, thirty-five of whom were Federal students sent by the Federal Emergency Education Program. These Federal students received special training in teaching to qualify them for teaching in the field of workers' education.

The general run of the students in attendance was a live, eager, and energetic group. In fact, the issues of the longshoremen's strike frequently made the labor atmosphere too intense for calm study.

There were offered courses in English, Labor Economics, Labor Problems, Labor History and Dramatics.

An important part of the sessions were the weekly panel discussions of labor problems. During the sessions, many notable labor representatives appeared on our programs, including John Dalton and J. W. Buzzell of Los Angeles. Paul Scharrenberg, who was to be one of the instructors during the last week, was detained by the exigencies of the strike.

Respectfully submitted, J. L. KERCHEN.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, Calif., September 10, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In accord with established custom, the Secretary-Treasurer's report contains, in addition to a detailed statement on the Federation's finances, a statistical review of the Federation's membership, a report on the "We Don't Patronize List," and such other subjects as are not already covered in the report of the President or Vice-Presidents.

During the year the Executive Council and the various sub-committees, but especially the Legislative Committee, have held many meetings and circular letters outlining the progress of the Federation's work have been supplied to affiliated unions and to the labor press.

VACANCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Vice-President Dick L'Estrange, of District No. 2, resigned prior to the last meeting of the Executive Council and the vacancy thus created was filled by the election of J. C. Coulter, a member of Oil Workers' Union No. 128 of Long Beach.

The resignation of Vice-President George Durand, of District No. 7, was received subsequent to the last meeting of the Executive Council and no one has been selected for the unexpired term.

THE FEDERATION'S EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Joint Committee on Workers' Education, composed of representatives of the California State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California, has continued to function during the year. This Joint Committee meets the requirements of the National Workers' Education Bureau, which has specified that the majority of such a committee shall be composed of bona fide labor representatives. The annual report of J. L. Kerchen, Director of Workers' Education, gives details of the Joint Committee's work.

Western Summer School for Industrial Workers.—Through the efforts of J. L. Kerchen, Director of Education for the State Federation of Labor, satisfactory arrangements were again made to conduct a Summer School for Workers at Occidental College, near Los Angeles, for four weeks beginning Monday, July 9, and ending Saturday, August 4. Occidental College proffered free of all charge the use of the campus library and ground facilities, including the swimming pool. Through the use of fraternity houses, it was made possible to attend the four weeks' session at a very reasonable rate. Instructors generously donated their services to the program and a number of worth while lectures were delivered by Los Angeles trade-unionists.

Labor Day at the University of California.—The arrangements initiated at the University of California ten years ago for the suitable observance of Labor Day have been continued. Since 1924, Labor Day has been celebrated by holding literary exercises on the university campus at Berkeley under the auspices of the California State Federation of Labor. Following are the California trade-unionists who have delivered Labor Day addresses to the students of our State University: 1924, Daniel C. Murphy; 1925, James W. Mullen; 1926, Henry Boyen; 1927, Andrew Furuseth; 1930, Charles M. Feider; 1931, Harvey C. Fremming; 1929 and 1932, Paul Scharrenberg; 1933, Joseph M. Casey; 1928 and 1934, Will J. French.

Radio Broadcasting.—Beginning with the first Tuesday in 1933, and every Tuesday thereafter, to and including July 31, 1934, the California State Federation of Labor was privileged to broadcast a fifteen-minute labor message over Station KQW. During the year this station changed ownership and the new manager introduced new policies. When the waterfront strike was in a critical stage it became necessary to reply to some of the unjustifiable attacks upon the strikers. The new management of KQW then began to apologize for our talks before they were made and also insisted that complete copies of the talks must be submitted. Under the circumstances, we discontinued our broadcasting over KQW. Negotiations have been carried on for the use of another station with a greater range than KQW, but, to date, there have been no definite conclusions.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list as revised by the Monterey convention and with the changes developed during the year.

Wearing Apparel: Co-Op Manufacturing Company (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros. of San Francisco.

Food: All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Inter-State Baking Company, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; Meyers Baking Company, San Bernardino; Wilson Confectionery, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Palo Alto, Oakland and San Francisco; the San Francisco Cracker Company or North American Biscuit Company; Foster's Bakeries.

Hotels and Restaurants: Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Foster's Lunches.

Newspapers and Periodicals: Riverside Evening Press, the Grizzly Bear, Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Mentor, The Sun Company of San Bernardino, California, including all its subsidiaries, viz., San Bernardino Daily Sun, San Bernardino Evening Telegram, Sun Printing and Publishing House, Inland Engraving and Colortype Company, Sun Advertising Service, Sun Engraving Company, Sun Investment Company and Acme Color Print Company.

FILIPINO EXCLUSION AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

Largely through the efforts of organized labor, and only after years of bitter agitation, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act on May 6, 1882. This act was limited to a ten-year period, but Congress has since extended and indefinitely continued that first exclusion law.

The Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, added virtually all other Asiatics to the excluded classes by geographical definition of a barred zone. However, Japan and the Philippines were not included in the barred zone.

Japanese were partially excluded by the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement of 1907. They were excluded by law when Congress inserted in the General Immigration Act of 1924 a clause providing that "no alien ineligible to citizenship shall be admitted to the United States."

Thus all Asiatics were excluded except the Filipinos. More than five years have passed since Congressman Welch, at the request of the California State Federation of Labor, introduced a Filipino exclusion bill, the first ever presented to Congress, to exclude them from this country. Mr. Welch has consistently and persistently followed it up ever since. Success came during the year when Congress passed the Philippine Independence Bill. Section 8 of the bill provides for their complete exclusion from continental United States, except for a quota of fifty annually. Filipino exclusion became effective when the Legislature of the Philippines concurred in the Philippine Independence Bill—exactly thirty-six years from the day Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila Bay to offer battle to the Spanish fleet.

With respect to Filipino immigration to Hawaii, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Department of the Interior are authorized by the terms of the bill to issue such rules and regulations for the admission of Filipino laborers to the Hawaiian Territory only as in their judgment the needs of the industries in the Territory may require.

We, of the California labor movement, have reason to be proud of our long deferred victory to "keep out" all Asiatics. With Filipino exclusion it is an accomplished fact.

Unwelcome immigration from across the Pacific has at last come to an end and we can devote more of our attention to other pressing problems.

CALIFORNIA'S LABOR CODE

During the year the California Code Commission has been engaged in preparing a Labor Code, *i. e.*, the consolidation and revision of all existing California law relating to the subject of labor, for presentation to and approval by the 1935 session of the California Legislature.

Mimeographed copies of the preliminary draft have been received and have had the attention of the Executive Council. The Commission announces that printed copies of the draft will be available in the near future. Your Executive Council keenly appreciates the grave responsibility of watching the preparation of a Labor Code and urges continued careful attention to that important subject.

ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCES

Beginning with Imperial County, virtually all agricultural counties in California have enacted anti-picketing ordinances. The Executive Council carefully watched this hysterical trend toward the suppression of all peaceful picketing and urged local unions and Labor Councils to protest. Our protests were of little avail because in every instance we were informed that the ordinance was aimed only at "reds" and "communists."

Years of experience, however, have taught the organized workers how easy it is to class any man or organization that strikes for better pay and working conditions and union recognition as "red." And conservative organized labor knows that the picket line is essential to any strike.

No amount of sophistry will convince labor that these ordinances are aimed only at "reds." On the contrary, labor knows full well that these ordinances are passed for its coercion at a time when the labor market is overflowing. The outstanding weakness in the arguments of those who promote anti-picketing ordinances lies in three facts:

1. These anti-labor ordinances were passed without consultation with representatives of organized labor.
2. There are sufficient laws to empower the peace officers to protect life and property without the need of any further laws, if the peace officers do their sworn duty fairly and impartially.
3. No attempt has been made with the coöperation of labor and employer, to set up county arbitration boards to meet and settle wage and employment conditions as emergencies arise.

After due consideration your Executive Council recommends that the California State Federation of Labor sponsor legislation limiting the power of city and county Boards of Supervisors with respect to anti-picketing ordinances.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

As the delegate of the California State Federation of Labor to the Fifty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, your secretary, as per direction of our Monterey Convention, introduced several resolutions. A summary of these resolutions and the action, thereon, follows:

Resolution No. 41.—Urging all National and International Unions to devote special attention and assistance to their affiliated locals in Stockton. Adopted.

Resolution No. 42.—Urging that the principles set forth in Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act be incorporated and enacted into a permanent Industrial Labor Act. Referred to Executive Council "for such action as in the judgment of the Council may be in the best interest of the workers involved."

Resolution No. 43.—For the immediate enactment of a Filipino Exclusion Law. Unanimously adopted.

Resolution No. 110.—Reiterating our firm belief in the innocence of Mooney and Billings and demanding their unconditional pardon. In lieu of this resolution the convention adopted the Committee's recommendation: "reaffirming all declarations of previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor with reference to the Mooney and Billings case and the continuance of efforts for their unconditional pardon or early release."

Jurisdiction Dispute.—In accord with the substitute for Proposition No. 14, adopted at the Monterey convention, a resolution was drafted and introduced relative to the then pending jurisdictional dispute between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada. Upon urgent request of President Elliott of the Theatrical Stage Employees, in whose behalf the resolution had been introduced, the resolution was withdrawn.

THE MOONEY-BILLINGS CASE

Early in the year the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles denied an application for parole filed by Warren K. Billings. As is well known, the Governor cannot issue a pardon in this case without the favorable recommendation of the State Supreme Court.

On May 7, attorneys for Mooney filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court for Northern California, at San Francisco, charging violation of the "due process of law" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution on the grounds of Mooney having been acquitted May 24, 1933, on one indictment which covered the identical material of the indictment on which he was convicted February 8, 1917, and that such conviction was the direct result of a pre-meditated and deliberate frame-up conspiracy on the part of the prosecuting and police officials by concealing and suppressing evidence material to justice and defense. The application was denied and, according to circular letters issued by Mooney, is to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

No supplementary financial statement has been received at the Federation's office since the so-called "Tom Mooney Molder's Defense Committee" issued an audited report of its "financial operations" for the period of September 1, 1928, to December 31, 1932. The receipts of this period were \$81,385.25. For the same period the disbursements exceeded receipts by \$69.20.

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Local Unions Affiliated	Labor Councils Affiliated	Total Affiliations	Total Membership
October 1, 1909.....	151	11	162	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244	12	256	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362	12	374	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429	15	444	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502	15	517	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512	18	530	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498	18	516	66,500
October 1, 1916.....	481	21	502	68,000
October 1, 1917.....	498	21	519	71,500
October 1, 1918.....	486	21	507	78,000
October 1, 1919.....	515	24	539	94,900
October 1, 1920.....	549	27	576	104,200
October 1, 1921.....	568	27	595	100,100
October 1, 1922.....	664	27	691	91,000
September 1, 1923.....	626	25	651	87,500
September 1, 1924.....	633	25	658	92,000
September 1, 1925.....	607	25	652	95,400
September 1, 1926.....	662	27	689	96,600
September 1, 1927.....	648	28	676	95,200
September 1, 1928.....	647	30	677	96,100
September 1, 1929.....	623	32	655	99,000
September 1, 1930.....	627	32	659	100,200
September 1, 1931.....	648	34	682	99,400
September 1, 1932.....	628	32	660	91,200
September 1, 1933.....	564	28	592	82,100
September 1, 1934.....	580	32	612	91,900*

* **Explanatory Note:** The recorded membership is based on the per capita tax paid to this Federation. Local unions pay per capita tax only on members in good standing. Due to unemployment conditions, the average number of members in bad standing is still exceptionally high. Again, it is regrettable, but true, that a few local unions do not even pay per capita tax on the full membership in good standing. It should also be noted that a number of local unions are not affiliated with this Federation, although the constitution of the American Federation of Labor makes such affiliation a duty! In any estimation of the total trade-union membership in California the foregoing facts should be duly considered.

Conservatively speaking, it is believed that recent additions to the American Federation of Labor membership in California have raised the total to more than 135,000. If we add the membership of the four Railroad Brotherhoods, not in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, the actual total California trade-union membership should be considerably in excess of 150,000.

Report of Membership, 1933-1934

Labor Councils in good standing, September 1, 1933.....	28
Local unions in good standing, September 1, 1933.....	564
	<hr/>
	592
Local unions affiliated during the year.....	53
Local unions reinstated during the year.....	3
Local Councils affiliated during the year.....	4
	<hr/>
	60
	<hr/>
	652
Amalgamated with other unions.....	2
Charters surrendered.....	3
Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.....	35
	<hr/>
	40
	<hr/>
Organizations in good standing, September 1, 1934.....	612
Approximate membership of newly affiliated unions plus increase in membership of unions already affiliated.....	13,800
Approximate decrease in membership of affiliated unions plus loss of membership in unions listed as suspended, etc.....	4,000
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Net increase in membership.....	9,800

New Affiliations

<p>AVENAL Oil Workers No. 218.</p> <p>COALINGA Oil Workers No. 2.</p> <p>CONCORD Operating Engineers No. 512.</p> <p>EL CENTRO Imperial Valley Central Labor Union.</p> <p>FONTANA Federal Labor Union No. 19257.</p> <p>FRESNO Creamery Workers No. 18647. Packing House Employees No. 19653.</p> <p>GLENDALE Culinary Workers No. 324.</p> <p>JACKSON Mother Lode Miners No. 48.</p> <p>KEELER N. S. P. Employees No. 19080.</p> <p>LOS ANGELES Carpenters No. 1568. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 18252. Fire Fighters No. 372. Abattoir Workers No. 244. Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 278. Marking Device Employees No. 18870. Painters No. 202. Paper Makers No. 208. Poultry Workers No. 223. Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 997. Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 48. Dump Truck and Building Material Teamsters No. 420.</p> <p>McCLOUD Sawmill and Timber Workers No. 18305.</p> <p>MODESTO Operating Engineers No. 511.</p> <p>OAKLAND Bartenders No. 52. Cannery Workers No. 18893. Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 39. Theatrical Janitors No. 121.</p>	<p>PASADENA Painters No. 92. Plumbers No. 280. Union Label League No. 178.</p> <p>REDLANDS Federal Labor Union No. 19060.</p> <p>ROSEVILLE Railway Carmen of America No. 231. Central Labor Union.</p> <p>SALINAS Culinary Workers No. 467.</p> <p>SAN FRANCISCO Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073. Cloakmakers No. 8. Hotel Employees No. 235. International Longshoremen No. 38-79. Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90. Sheep Shearers No. 1. Window Cleaners No. 44.</p> <p>SAN JOSE Cement Laborers No. 270. Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 18301. Clerks, Retail No. 428. Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 804. Lathers No. 144. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 484.</p> <p>SAN PEDRO International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-82.</p> <p>SANTA BARBARA Milk Wagon Drivers.</p> <p>SANTA MONICA Central Labor Council</p> <p>STOCKTON Operating Engineers No. 508.</p> <p>VENTURA Central Labor Union.</p> <p>WATSONVILLE Culinary Alliance No. 345. Fruitworkers No. 19012.</p> <p>WEED Sawmill and Timber Workers No. 18821.</p> <p>WHITE HORSE Loggers, Timber and Sawmill Workers No. 18275.</p>
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Amalgamated with Other Unions

Carpenters No. 1568 with Carpenters No. 946 of Los Angeles.
Electrical Workers No. 250 with Electrical Workers No. 332 of San Jose.

Charters Surrendered

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 122, Long Beach.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 322, Napa.
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers No. 400, Santa Barbara.

Reinstatements

Machinists No. 1422 of Los Angeles.
 Butchers No. 505 of Marysville.
 Painters No. 949 of San Pedro.

Suspended for Non-payment of Per Capita Tax

Hod Carriers No. 220, Bakersfield.
 Lathers No. 300, Bakersfield.
 Musicians No. 210, Fresno.
 Stage Employees No. 158, Fresno.
 Barbers No. 606, Glendale.
 Electrical Workers No. 691, Glendale.
 Carpenters No. 1358, La Jolla.
 Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.
 Painters No. 235, Los Angeles.
 Building and Common Laborers No. 696, Los Angeles.
 Carpenters No. 1976, Los Angeles.
 Directors (Assistant) No. 18096, Los Angeles.
 Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles.
 Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 755, Los Angeles.
 Sound Technicians No. 695, Los Angeles.
 Stage Employees No. 564, Modesto.
 Machinists No. 284, Oakland.
 Painters No. 127, Oakland.
 Carpenters No. 1752, Pomona.
 Electrical Workers No. 440, Riverside.
 Lathers No. 122, Salinas.
 Carpenters No. 944, San Bernardino.
 Millwrights No. 766, San Francisco.
 Varnishers and Polishers No. 134, San Francisco.
 Wood Carvers and Modelers No. 1, San Francisco.
 Carpenters No. 688, Santa Ana.
 Musicians No. 308, Santa Barbara.
 Lathers No. 474, Santa Maria.
 Carpenters No. 751, Santa Rosa.
 Hod Carriers No. 139, Santa Rosa.
 Laundry Workers No. 124, Taft.
 Culinary Workers No. 708, Ventura.
 Hod Carriers No. 341, Visalia.
 Welders No. 338, Watts.
 Typographical No. 830, Woodland.

MEASURES ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

In addition to the various constitutional amendments, referred to the people by the the last Legislature, several Initiatives have qualified for the November ballot. The Executive Council has analyzed these measures and makes the following recommendations:

(On measures omitted there are no recommendations.)

Number on Ballot	Title on Ballot	Recommendation of Executive Council
1.	Veterans' Welfare Bond Act.....	Yes
2.	Intoxicating Liquors. Initiative.....	No
3.	Selection of Judges. Initiative.....	No
8.	Constitutional Convention. A. C. R. 17.....	Yes
10.	Claims and Budgets. S. C. A. 21.....	No
11.	Making State Board of Education Elective. Initiative.....	Yes
13.	Local Option. Initiative	No
14.	Superior Court Judges. A. C. A. 98.....	No
15.	Superior Court—Judicial Election Districts. A. C. A. 73.....	Yes
16.	Municipal Courts. A. C. A. 35.....	Yes
21.	Eminent Domain. S. C. A. 48.....	Yes

CONCLUSION

The past year has been one of the most eventful in the history of the California labor movement. The magnificent solidarity shown in the waterfront strike and the fine demonstration of labor discipline and labor unity during the short general strike at San Francisco have been truly inspiring. Our membership records indicate that the unions throughout California are in the midst of a regular revival movement. The spirit of inquiry is in evidence everywhere. There is more active interest in trade-union affairs, in tactics, in policy, than has ever been known. Our Labor Day celebrations from San Diego to Eureka were record breakers in attendance and in spontaneous enthusiasm.

Particularly gratifying has been the fact that timber and saw-mill workers, packing house employees and various types of farm laborers have been organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. This has been accomplished despite the poisonous propaganda and disruptive activities of the Communists who are attempting to organize dual unions under various deceptive names and who agree upon one thing only, i. e., that the American Federation of Labor must be discredited and destroyed.

During the year the California labor movement had an opportunity to show its affection and appreciation to a loyal friend and champion. The nomination of Senator Hiram W. Johnson by all the major political parties is an unprecedented but well deserved tribute to a man whose long record of public service has been one hundred per cent for the plain people of California. And we all rejoice in the great public homage given to our own Senator at the recent primary election.

Within the last few months some of the prominent citizens of our country, unchanged and unreformed in their economic and political views, have suddenly become concerned about the loss of American liberties. Through nation-wide broadcasts they declare that the regimentation of the population is cramping the style of rugged individualism and destroying human liberty! These lamentations are pitiful to behold but it is obvious that their greatest grief is over the loss of liberty to exploit—of liberty to employ children in their sweatshops, of liberty to hire men and women at starvation wages, of liberty to sell unsound stocks to unsuspecting buyers, of liberty to appropriate and exploit natural resources and charge excessive prices for public utility service. And so on and so forth!

As these lines are written, millions of workers are unemployed because the machine has rendered them superfluous as wealth producers. With the purchasing power of the masses thus enormously restricted, the products of the machine are piled up, unsold and unsalable, in shops and warehouses, and so-called depression hovers over the earth like a devastating plague, inflicting more damage than a world war.

The trade-union remedy is to reestablish purchasing power "by raising wages and shortening hours in proportion to increasing production."

This remedy is too simple, so the world fails to respond except here and there under the pressure of organized labor.

There is endless talk about the causes of depression. A whole library of heavyweight works has been written on the subject. Remedial measures of many kinds are passed by our law-makers.

And all the time it is perfectly clear that the one measure which would cure the trouble is not being taken. So long as the purchasing power of the masses of the people remains at its present low level the depression will continue.

The workers must be paid enough to enable them to buy the goods they produce. The purchasing power of the people must be made to equal their productive capacity.

The world knows well, but is not willing to admit, that the power to buy should balance the power to produce, and that until it does confusion and calamity will afflict the nations.

It is the glorious mission of our labor movement to teach the people how to save themselves. We must reject and fight to the bitter end the theory that there will always be a high percentage of available labor for which no profitable use can be found. We must insist that in our own rich and resourceful land there is no law, no reason or principle under which a single willing and able worker must necessarily be unemployed.

Respectfully,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures from September 1, 1933, to August 31, 1934, on which date the books of the office were closed for the fiscal year.

Receipts

Affiliation Fee	\$ 56.00
Per Capita Tax	9,847.53
Miscellaneous	1,320.16
	\$11,223.69

Disbursements

Monterey Convention	1,172.13
Executive Council	339.15
Office Expense	571.24
Postage and Mailing	407.07
Printing	567.19
Rent	684.00
Salaries	6,240.00
Legislative Work	249.25
Miscellaneous Expense	346.42
A. F. of L. Delegate	400.00
Furniture and Fixtures (Typewriter)	87.18
	\$11,063.63

Recapitulation

Cash Balance, September 1, 1933.....	\$ 6,939.73
Receipts for Twelve Months.....	11,223.69
Total	\$18,163.42
Total Disbursements	11,063.63
Cash Balance, September 7, 1934.....	\$ 7,099.79
Invested in Liberty Bond, Bond of City and County of San Francisco, and Bond of City and County of Los Angeles (\$1,000) par value each.....	3,000.00
Total	\$10,099.79

RECEIPTS IN DETAIL

Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee

<p style="text-align: center;">ALAMEDA</p> <p>Carpenters No. 194.....\$ 7.50</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANAHEIM</p> <p>Carpenters No. 2203..... 7.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AVENAL</p> <p>Oil Workers No. 218..... 9.76</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BAKERSFIELD</p> <p>Bakers No. 146..... 7.00</p> <p>Barbers No. 317..... 6.02</p> <p>Butchers No. 193..... 6.00</p> <p>Carpenters No. 743..... 6.15</p> <p>Cooks and Waiters No. 550..... 14.30</p> <p>Electrical Workers No. 428..... 10.00</p> <p>Labor Council..... 12.00</p> <p>Laundry Workers No. 175..... 4.50</p> <p>Oil Workers No. 19..... 16.28</p> <p>Painters No. 314..... 6.00</p> <p>Printing Pressmen No. 264..... 6.00</p> <p>Stage Employees No. 215..... 1.50</p> <p>Typographical No. 439..... 6.00</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BERKELEY</p> <p>Carpenters No. 1158..... 7.50</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHICO</p> <p>Barbers No. 354..... 7.50</p> <p>Typographical No. 667..... 7.50</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COALINGA</p> <p>Oil Workers No. 2..... 8.57</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONCORD</p> <p>Operating Engineers No. 512..... 4.77</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EL CENTRO</p> <p>Barbers No. 733..... 6.00</p> <p>Imperial Valley Central Labor Council..... 8.00</p> <p>Stage Employees No. 656..... 7.50</p> <p>Typographical No. 707..... 9.00</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EUREKA</p> <p>Carpenters No. 1040..... 3.00</p> <p>Cooks and Waiters No. 220..... 5.51</p>
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Federated Trades Council.....	13.00	Moving Picture Machine Operators	
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	6.00	No. 521.....	4.00
Machinists No. 540.....	3.00	Oil Workers No. 128.....	82.80
Musicians No. 333.....	4.22	Painters No. 256.....	7.85
Painters No. 1034.....	7.50	Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	6.00
Stage Employees No. 430.....	6.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 203.....	4.50
Typographical No. 207.....	6.00	Tailors No. 255.....	6.00
		Typographical No. 650.....	12.43
FONTANA			
Federal Labor Union No. 19257....	1.50	LOS ANGELES	
FRESNO			
Bakers No. 43.....	11.10	Abbatoir Workers No. 244.....	6.00
Barbers No. 333.....	7.08	Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	6.00
Butchers No. 126.....	17.69	Bakers No. 37.....	19.50
Carpenters No. 701.....	10.50	Bakers No. 453.....	9.00
Creamery Workers No. 18647.....	4.77	Barbers No. 295.....	66.00
Culinary Workers No. 62.....	23.04	Beverage Dispensers No. 284.....	9.18
Electrical Workers No. 169.....	4.50	Bill Posters and Billers No. 32.....	9.60
Glass Workers No. 132.....	5.00	Boilermakers No. 92.....	11.25
Iron Workers No. 155.....	6.00	Bookbinders No. 63.....	9.00
Labor Council.....	10.00	Bricklayers No. 2.....	18.00
Lathers No. 83.....	6.00	Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28	7.50
Laundry Drivers No. 419.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 25.....	60.74
Letter Carriers No. 231.....	6.25	Carpenters (Studio) No. 946.....	187.57
Machinists No. 653.....	7.82	Carpenters No. 1568.....	2.90
Millmen No. 1496.....	8.30	Cement Finishers No. 627.....	6.00
Moving Picture Machine Operators		Central Labor Council.....	13.00
No. 599.....	6.00	Amalgamated Clothing Workers	
Operating Engineers No. 336.....	7.20	No. 278.....	13.80
Packing House Workers No. 19653	8.54	Cooks No. 468.....	28.93
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	6.00	Costumers (Motion Picture) No.	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	8.00	18067.....	5.50
Sign Painters No. 966.....	6.00	Dining Car Employees No. 582....	10.20
Stereotypers No. 104.....	6.00	Draftsmen, Technical Engineers,	
Teamsters No. 431.....	38.95	Architects No. 48.....	7.67
Typographical No. 144.....	13.06	Electrical Workers No. 18.....	52.00
FULLERTON			
Barbers No. 766.....	9.00	Electricians (Studio) No. 40.....	99.50
GLENDALE			
Carpenters No. 563.....	6.00	Electrical Workers No. 83.....	6.00
Culinary Workers No. 324.....	1.50	Electrotypers No. 137.....	8.50
Typographical No. 871.....	6.00	Elevator Constructors No. 18.....	11.23
GRASS VALLEY			
Miners No. 90.....	6.00	Engineers (Operating) No. 72.....	13.77
HANFORD			
Musicians No. 462.....	6.50	Firemen (Stationary) No. 220.....	6.30
JACKSON			
Mother Lode Miners No. 48.....	8.42	Garment Cutters No. 36.....	6.00
KEELER			
National Soda Products Employees'		Garment Workers No. 94.....	6.00
Association No. 19080.....	5.18	Garment Workers No. 125.....	48.92
LIVERMORE			
Tunnel Workers No. 45.....	4.50	Glass Workers (Flint) No. 141....	9.00
LONG BEACH			
Bakers No. 31.....	6.00	Iron Workers (Reinforced) No. 416	5.30
Bricklayers No. 13.....	6.00	Iron Workers No. 433.....	4.50
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Lathers No. 42.....	12.39
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No.		Machinists No. 311.....	48.00
18252.....	1.75	Machinists No. 1422.....	11.21
Culinary Alliance No. 681.....	6.00	Mailers No. 9.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 711.....	9.60	Marking Device Employees No.	
Firefighters No. 372.....	11.03	18870.....	.66
Garment Workers No. 56.....	10.37	Meat Cutters No. 421.....	22.80
Machinists No. 1235.....	9.00	Metal Polishers No. 67.....	6.00
		Molders No. 374.....	4.50
		Musicians No. 47.....	240.00
		Office Employees No. 15251.....	6.00
		Painters No. 202.....	17.00
		Painters (Moving Picture) No. 644	49.79
		Painters (Sign) No. 831.....	24.95
		Paper Makers No. 208.....	10.30
		Pattern Makers' Association.....	10.20
		Photo Engravers No. 32.....	12.00
		Photographers No. 659.....	13.63
		Pilots (Motion Picture).....	8.50
		Plumbers No. 78.....	24.00
		Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	70.00
		Poultry Workers No. 223.....	2.00
		Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	20.90

Pressmen (Web) No. 18.....	21.00	Garment Workers No. 137.....	9.07
Projectionists (Moving Picture) No. 150.....	49.86	Musicians No. 541.....	6.00
Railway Mail Association.....	38.29	Painters No. 262.....	6.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	8.47	NEWARK	
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.....	8.79	Stove Mounters No. 61.....	10.00
Stage Employees No. 33.....	36.75	OAKLAND	
Stereotypers No. 58.....	12.29	Bakers No. 119.....	21.60
Street Railway Employees No. 997	7.00	Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432.....	48.00
Switchmen No. 43.....	9.65	Barbers No. 134.....	26.00
Technicians (Film) No. 683.....	8.76	Bartenders No. 52.....	8.20
Technicians (Studio) No. 37.....	95.03	Boot & Shoe Workers No. 324.....	6.00
Transportation Drivers (Studio) No. 399.....	48.13	Bricklayers No. 8.....	7.20
Truck Drivers No. 208.....	8.68	Bridgemen No. 378.....	9.50
Truck Drivers (Dump and Building Material) No. 420.....	18.07	Butchers No. 120.....	4.00
Typographical No. 174.....	60.00	Cannery Workers No. 18893.....	8.50
Utility Employees (Studio) No. 724	27.64	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Waiters No. 17.....	16.00	Clerks (Retail) No. 47.....	7.62
Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No. 639.....	10.74	Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No. 31.....	43.80
Wardrobe Attendants (Theatrical)	6.00	Cooks & Waiters (Dining Car) No. 456.....	3.00
MARYSVILLE			
Barbers No. 720.....	6.00	Draftsmen, Tech. Engrs. & Archi- tects No. 39.....	4.50
Butchers No. 505.....	1.50	Electrical Workers No. 50.....	6.00
Carpenters No. 1570.....	6.00	Engineers (Stationary) No. 507.....	26.00
Central Labor Council.....	13.00	Firemen No. 55.....	8.80
Culinary Alliance No. 715.....	5.00	Gardeners No. 17847.....	6.50
Laundry Workers No. 247.....	1.50	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	23.65
Painters No. 146.....	6.00	Janitors (Theatrical) No. 121.....	7.00
Stage Employees No. 216.....	11.50	Machinists No. 1117.....	7.00
Typographical No. 223.....	8.00	Mailers No. 63.....	7.50
McCLOUD			
Sawmill, Timber Workers No. 18305	2.37	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	48.00
MENLO PARK			
Carpenters No. 828.....	6.00	Moving Picture Projectionists No. 169.....	8.40
MERCED			
Carpenters No. 1202.....	7.50	Plumbers No. 444.....	15.00
Typographical No. 865.....	6.00	Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	18.00
MILL VALLEY			
Carpenters No. 1710.....	6.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.....	12.00
MODESTO			
Butchers No. 108.....	7.96	Stage Employees No. 107.....	4.80
Carpenters No. 1235.....	5.00	Steam Fitters & Helpers No. 342..	6.40
Central Labor Union.....	9.00	Street Carmen No. 192.....	79.78
Culinary Workers No. 542.....	2.00	Teamsters No. 70.....	120.00
Electrical Workers No. 684.....	6.00	Typographical No. 36.....	46.66
Letter Carriers No. 1291.....	6.00	OROVILLE	
Operating Engineers No. 511.....	3.00	Boilermakers No. 690.....	4.50
Plasterers No. 429.....	6.00	Railway Carmen No. 679.....	8.00
Post Office Clerks No. 635.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 1240.....	4.50
Teamsters No. 386.....	7.50	PALO ALTO	
Typographical No. 689.....	5.00	Barbers No. 914.....	8.00
MONTEREY			
Barbers No. 896.....	4.50	Carpenters No. 668.....	5.50
Carpenters No. 1323.....	6.18	Plumbers No. 454.....	1.50
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Typographical No. 521.....	6.00
Culinary Alliance No. 317.....	2.00	PASADENA	
Typographical No. 759.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 769.....	6.00
MOUNTAIN VIEW			
Carpenters No. 1280.....	6.00	Central Labor Union.....	9.00
NAPA			
Carpenters No. 2114.....	6.00	Electrical Workers No. 418.....	15.72
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Meat Cutters No. 491.....	3.90
PITTSBURG			
Barbers No. 917.....	6.00	Painters No. 92.....	3.00
PETALUMA			
Barbers No. 419.....	6.00	Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 280..	3.40
Carpenters No. 981.....	7.00	Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	5.50
Typographical No. 600.....	6.00	Typographical No. 583.....	12.90
PITTSBURG			
Barbers No. 917.....	6.00	Union Label League No. 178.....	8.80

REDLANDS			
Federal Labor Union No. 19060....	3.50		
RICHMOND			
Central Trades Labor Council.....	18.00		
Electrical Workers No. 302.....	6.00		
Firemen No. 188.....	6.00		
Laundry Workers No. 23.....	7.00		
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 560.....	5.00		
Musicians No. 424.....	5.53		
Typographical No. 738.....	6.00		
RIVERSIDE			
Barbers No. 171.....	6.00		
ROSEVILLE			
Carpenters No. 1147.....	5.50		
Carmen (Railway) No. 231.....	31.73		
Central Labor Union.....	4.00		
SACRAMENTO			
Bakers No. 85.....	16.05		
Barbers No. 112.....	12.94		
Blacksmiths No. 174.....	6.00		
Bookbinders No. 35.....	9.60		
Bricklayers No. 9.....	6.00		
Butchers No. 498.....	25.68		
Carpenters No. 586.....	22.92		
Culinary Workers.....	33.83		
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	8.50		
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	9.06		
Engineers, Technical & Draftsmen No. 47.....	2.00		
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00		
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	24.00		
Letter Carriers No. 133.....	13.55		
Machinists No. 33.....	17.00		
Molders No. 199.....	6.00		
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 252.....	6.00		
Musicians No. 12.....	18.41		
Painters No. 487.....	30.00		
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447..	10.50		
Post Office Clerks No. 66.....	13.31		
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	7.75		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162.....	6.00		
Stage Employees No. 50.....	10.50		
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 86.....	6.00		
Street Carmen No. 256.....	6.00		
Tailors No. 107.....	8.00		
Teachers No. 31.....	16.08		
Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Helpers No. 150.....	33.00		
Teamsters, Material No. 803.....	6.56		
Typographical No. 46.....	24.44		
SALINAS			
Barbers No. 827.....	8.50		
Central Labor Union.....	21.00		
Culinary Workers No. 467.....	5.00		
Vegetable Packers No. 18211.....	28.00		
SAN BERNARDINO			
Central Labor Council.....	10.00		
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 577.....	6.00		
Stage Employees No. 614.....	7.00		
Typographical No. 84.....	4.00		
SAN DIEGO			
Barbers No. 256.....	12.58		
Brigemen No. 229.....	9.00		
Butchers No. 229.....	9.86		
Carpenters No. 1296.....	20.92		
Carpenters No. 1571.....	6.00		
Cooks, Waitresses & Helpers No. 402.....	16.30		
Electrical Workers No. 465.....	12.00		
Federated Trades & Labor Council	15.00		
Fire Fighters No. 145.....	27.88		
Letter Carriers No. 70.....	13.74		
Machinists No. 389.....	10.11		
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297.....	4.50		
Musicians No. 325.....	70.43		
Plumbers No. 230.....	6.60		
Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	8.13		
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	8.68		
Railway & Steamship Clerks No. 247.....	6.00		
Stage Employees No. 122.....	6.00		
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 82.....	6.00		
Typographical No. 221.....	24.00		
Waiters & Beverage Dispensers No. 500.....	13.94		
SAN DIMAS			
Teachers No. 210.....	6.00		
SAN FRANCISCO			
Alaska Fishermen.....	180.00		
Automobile & Car Painters No. 1073.....	3.00		
Auto Mechanics No. 1305.....	36.00		
Bakers No. 24.....	60.00		
Bakers Auxiliary No. 24-119-125.....	24.00		
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125.....	6.00		
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.....	60.00		
Barbers No. 148.....	60.00		
Bill Posters & Billers No. 44.....	6.75		
Bookbinders & Binderywomen No. 31-125.....	54.00		
Bottlers No. 293.....	60.00		
Brewery Drivers No. 227.....	48.60		
Brewery Workmen No. 7.....	60.50		
Bridge Structural Iron Workers No. 377.....	9.00		
Butchers No. 115.....	88.50		
Butchers No. 508.....	30.91		
Carpenters No. 22.....	44.33		
Carpenters No. 483.....	38.15		
Carpenters No. 2164.....	6.50		
Carpet Workers No. 1.....	11.85		
Chauffeurs No. 265.....	123.12		
Cigar Makers No. 228.....	6.00		
Clerks, Grocery No. 648.....	12.00		
Cloakmakers No. 8.....	8.50		
Cooks No. 44.....	152.50		
Coopers No. 65.....	17.19		
Draftsmen No. 11.....	9.60		
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	12.00		
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	39.00		
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	15.15		
Engineers No. 45.....	21.61		
Engineers No. 59.....	18.00		
Engineers (Operating) No. 64.....	43.11		
Ferryboatmen.....	105.00		
Garment Cutters No. 45.....	8.00		
Garment Workers No. 131.....	60.00		
Granite Cutters Association.....	4.50		
Hatters No. 23.....	6.00		
Hotel Employees No. 235.....	1.70		
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	12.98		
Janitors No. 9.....	34.30		

Labor Council	15.00	Letter Carriers No. 193.....	10.30
Laborers (United) No. 261.....	20.25	Machinists No. 504.....	7.56
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256..	60.00	Millmen No. 262.....	12.63
Laundry Workers No. 26.....	294.00	Moving Picture Machine Operators	
Letter Carriers No. 214.....	97.50	No. 431	6.00
Lithographers No. 17.....	6.00	Musicians No. 153.....	14.00
Longshoremen No. 38-79.....	21.00	Painters No. 507.....	10.65
Machinists No. 68.....	60.00	Plasterers No. 224.....	6.00
Mailers No. 18.....	10.81	Plumbers No. 393.....	6.31
Marine Cooks & Stewards Ass'n....	36.00	Post Office Clerks No. 373.....	4.59
Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertend-		Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	8.00
ers & Wipers	31.00	Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 484..	2.50
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40....	35.84	Stage Employees No. 134.....	6.00
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89....	12.00	Steam & Operating Engineers	
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90....	5.50	No. 171	2.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	89.38	Street Carmen No. 265.....	6.00
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110..	83.81	Teamsters No. 287.....	22.00
Molders No. 164.....	39.00	Typographical No. 231.....	10.95
Musicians No. 6.....	155.00		
Moving Picture Projectionists		SAN LEANDRO	
No. 162	24.00	Musicians No. 510.....	6.96
Pattern Makers Association.....	18.00		
Photo Engravers No. 8.....	12.00	SAN LUIS OBISPO	
Pile Drivers No. 34.....	49.25	Barbers No. 767.....	6.00
Plasterers (Ornamental) No. 460....	6.00	Typographical No. 576.....	7.50
Plumbers No. 442.....	9.00		
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	87.46	SAN MATEO	
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	61.08	Butchers No. 516.....	16.98
Pressmen (Web) No. 4.....	18.00	Carpenters No. 162.....	9.70
Railway Mail Association.....	30.82	Electrical Workers No. 617.....	9.85
Sail Makers No. 11775.....	6.00	Hod Carriers No. 97.....	6.00
Sailors' Union of the Pacific.....	120.00	Printing Pressmen No. 315.....	6.00
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	19.29	Stage Employees No. 409.....	9.00
Sheep Shearers No. 1.....	7.68	Typographical No. 624.....	6.50
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	12.86		
Shipfitters & Helpers No. 9.....	6.00	SAN PEDRO	
Shipwrights, Joiners & Boat Build-		Barbers No. 881.....	2.00
ers No. 1149.....	8.99	Carpenters No. 1140.....	7.48
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19....	7.94	Central Labor Council.....	26.00
Stage Employees No. 16.....	13.92	Culinary Alliance No. 154.....	7.70
Steamfitters No. 509.....	6.00	Longshoremen No. 38-82.....	68.00
Stereo & Electrotypers No. 29.....	15.00	Painters No. 949.....	2.50
Stove Mounters No. 62.....	5.50	Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	9.34
Street Railway Employees No. 518..	108.00	Typographical No. 862.....	7.50
Teachers No. 61.....	22.97		
Teamsters No. 85.....	300.00	SAN RAFAEL	
Teamsters (Material) No. 216.....	15.00	Barbers No. 582.....	6.00
Trackmen No. 687.....	6.04	Carpenters No. 35.....	7.65
Typographical No. 21.....	127.01	Electrical Workers No. 614.....	7.50
Waiters No. 30.....	217.34		
Waitresses No. 48.....	69.89	SANTA ANA	
Water Workers No. 401.....	6.00	Barbers No. 549.....	1.50
Window Cleaners No. 44.....	3.50	Stage Employees No. 504.....	4.50
		Typographical No. 579.....	7.50
		SANTA BARBARA	
SAN JOSE		Barbers No. 832.....	1.00
Barbers No. 252.....	18.00	Building and Common Laborers No.	
Butchers No. 506.....	33.73	591	11.89
Carpenters No. 316.....	19.31	Carpenters No. 1062.....	18.49
Cement Laborers No. 370.....	2.94	Central Labor Council.....	6.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Chauffeurs, Teamsters & Helpers	
Cleaners, Dyers & Pressers No.		No. 204	1.50
18301	1.88	Culinary Alliance No. 498.....	12.31
Clerks (Retail) No. 428.....	4.27	Hod Carriers No. 195.....	6.00
Cooks & Waiters No. 180.....	8.70	Letter Carriers No. 290.....	6.00
Dairy & Creamery Employees		Meat Cutters No. 556.....	8.88
No. 304	4.00	Milk Wagon Drivers.....	3.00
Electrical Workers No. 332.....	6.00	Painters No. 715.....	13.26
Hoisting & Portable Engineers		Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 114..	6.00
No. 842	9.00	Post Office Clerks No. 264.....	6.00
Lathers No. 144.....	1.50	Sheet Metal Workers No. 364.....	6.00
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	18.01	Stage Employees No. 442.....	6.00
		Typographical No. 394.....	7.50

SANTA CRUZ			
Butchers No. 266.....	6.00	Shipwrights No. 1068.....	10.00
Musicians No. 346.....	6.00	Stage Employees No. 241.....	6.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.....	6.00	Steam & Operating Engineers	
Typographical No. 589.....	6.00	No. 731.....	9.00
		Teamsters No. 490.....	9.00
		Typographical No. 389.....	6.00
SANTA MARIA			
Carpenters No. 2477.....	4.50	VAN NUYS	
Central Labor Council.....	18.00	Barbers No. 837.....	6.50
SANTA MONICA			
Central Labor Council.....	4.00	VENTURA	
Electrical Workers No. 1154.....	6.50	Barbers No. 850.....	3.00
		Carpenters No. 2463.....	8.00
SANTA ROSA		Central Labor Union.....	5.00
Barbers No. 159.....	7.50	Oil Workers No. 120.....	7.20
Butchers No. 364.....	5.50	Painters No. 955.....	4.50
Central Labor Council.....	12.00		
Lathers No. 243.....	6.00	VISALIA	
Moving Picture Machine Operators		Barbers No. 856.....	6.00
No. 420.....	3.00	Laundry Workers No. 234.....	6.00
Musicians No. 292.....	14.05	Stage Employees No. 605.....	6.00
Painters No. 364.....	6.00		
Typographical No. 577.....	6.00	WATSONVILLE	
		Barbers No. 749.....	6.00
STOCKTON		Carpenters No. 771.....	4.50
Bakers No. 120.....	4.00	Central Labor Union.....	12.00
Barbers No. 312.....	3.89	Culinary Alliance No. 345.....	7.50
Butchers No. 127.....	9.60	Fruit Workers No. 19012.....	4.50
Carpenters No. 266.....	8.07	Painters No. 750.....	6.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Stage Employees No. 611.....	6.00
Culinary Workers No. 572.....	14.60	Typographical No. 543.....	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 207.....	6.00		
Moving Picture Projectionists		WEED	
No. 428.....	6.00	Sawmill & Timber Workers	
Musicians No. 189.....	13.50	No. 18821.....	6.30
Operating Engineers No. 508.....	4.00		
Plumbers No. 492.....	4.50	WHITE HORSE	
Post Office Clerks No. 320.....	6.00	Loggers, Sawmill & Timber Workers	
Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	7.50	No. 18275.....	1.84
Stereotypers No. 145.....	6.00		
Street Carmen No. 276.....	7.00	WHITTIER	
Typographical No. 56.....	4.80	Typographical No. 899.....	6.00
TAFT		MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	
Barbers No. 869.....	8.00	Interest on San Francisco School	
Carpenters No. 1774.....	7.50	Bond.....	\$ 50.00
Central Labor Union.....	12.00	Interest on Los Angeles School	
Culinary Alliance.....	5.55	Bond.....	50.00
Electrical Workers No. 343.....	9.00	Interest on Fourth Liberty Loan	
Typographical No. 811.....	6.60	Bond.....	42.50
		Interest on Bank Deposits.....	108.76
TULARE		Pro-rata payment for maintenance	
Carpenters No. 1578.....	6.50	of Joint Legislative Headquar-	
		ters at Sacramento — Locomo-	
VALLEJO		tive Firemen.....	30.50
Barbers No. 335.....	7.33	State Compensation Insurance	
Boilermakers No. 148.....	8.25	Fund, refund.....	8.62
Carpenters No. 180.....	7.56	Commonwealth Club of Califor-	
Clerks (Retail) No. 373.....	13.94	nia, refund on telegram.....	1.26
Consolidated Labor Councils.....	12.00	Tax Relief Campaign Committee	3.00
Culinary Workers No. 560.....	13.91	J. E. Houston, on account Year	
Electrical Workers No. 180.....	7.71	Book.....	1,000.00
Laundry Workers No. 113.....	7.56	Esto Broughton, refund on sub-	
Machinists No. 252.....	24.00	scription.....	2.60
Musicians No. 367.....	3.00	Sailors' Union of Pacific, account	
Painters No. 376.....	7.50	typewriter.....	20.00
Plumbers No. 343.....	6.00	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., re-	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221.....	5.00	fund.....	2.48
		Wm. H. Neblett, express charges	.44
			\$1,320.16

DISBURSEMENTS IN DETAIL

Monterey Convention	Salaries
Southern Pacific Company, two round trip tickets to Monterey..\$ 9.80	Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer .....\$4,200.00
C. C. Hopkins, Assistant Secretary 50.00	Isabelle Morrison, Stenographer.. 2,040.00
A. P. Wyman, Sergeant-at-Arms 10.00	<u>\$6,240.00</u>
Isabelle Morrison, Convention expense 40.00	Printing
Monterey Peninsula Herald, daily proceedings, cards, ballots, etc. 139.90	James H. Barry Company, minutes Executive Council meetings, proposition blanks, circular letters, etc..... 149.65
Paul Scharrenberg, Convention expenses, telephone, telegraph, expressage, etc. 68.60	Donaldson Printing Co., letterheads, billheads, circular letters, by-laws, envelopes, convention calls and credentials, etc..... 389.88
James H. Barry Company 1200 copies proceedings, 2000 legislative reports, 500 officers' reports, mailing, postage and expressage 853.83	Walter N. Brunt Press,, receipt books 27.66
<u>\$1,172.13</u>	<u>\$ 567.19</u>
Executive Council	A. F. of L. Convention
A. W. Hoch\$ 63.50	Expense of Delegate Paul Scharrenberg to Washington, D.C., Convention\$ 400.00
Dick L'Estrange 28.25	
Geo. J. Hobart 99.80	Furniture and Fixtures
J. Matthams 46.20	Royal Typewriter Co., Royal typewriter 87.18
W. P. Graham 18.60	
C. C. Nunnally..... 14.44	Miscellaneous Expense
Ros Mannina 25.48	National Surety Corp., premium on Surety Bond to October 3, 1935\$ 37.50
Chas. F. Daley..... 9.40	A. F. of L. Per Capita Tax and Supplies 15.00
George W. Stokel..... 13.48	Bank of America, Rent of Safe Deposit Box 5.50
Anthony L. Noriega..... 10.00	State Compensation Insurance Fund, premium 30.00
B. F. Dodge..... 10.00	Commonwealth Club, dues..... 12.00
<u>\$ 339.15</u>	Mechanics Institute, dues..... 6.00
Office Expense	National Women's Trade Union League, dues 5.00
Pac. Telephone & Telegraph Co...\$ 188.93	California Conference Social Work, dues 2.00
Postal Telegraph Cable Co..... 150.21	American Association for Labor Legislation, dues 5.00
H. S. Crocker Co..... 54.28	Workers' Education Bureau, dues 10.00
Star Towel Supply Co..... 15.75	Hub Florist, Floral piece for Gus Becker 20.50
Alhambra Water Co..... 14.34	E. G. Hall, Federations of Labor reports 2.00
Dever Garrity & Keys..... 28.68	W. K. Billings, subscription, Time Magazine 8.00
Bancroft Whitney Co..... 67.55	Aetna Insurance Co., Fire Insurance premium 3.45
Carbon Paper & Ribbons..... 19.48	Paul Scharrenberg, expense travel in California 96.40
Overholts' Letter Shop..... 13.75	Edward Rosenberg, expense organizing 22.70
Russell I. Wolden, taxes..... 5.57	Books for reference library and subscriptions to daily papers and periodicals 61.75
Miscellaneous 12.70	Federal Tax on Checks..... 3.62
<u>\$ 571.24</u>	<u>\$ 346.42</u>
Legislative Expense	
Southern Pacific Scrip Book..... 81.00	
Stenographic Services 160.00	
Paul Scharrenberg, expense trip to Sacramento 8.25	
<u>\$ 249.25</u>	
Postage and Mailing	
Postage stamps purchased by Secretary-Treasurer\$ 395.00	
Addressograph Company, revising mailing list 12.07	
<u>\$ 407.07</u>	
Rent	
Crocker Estate Company, rent of offices September 1, 1933 to August 31, 1934.....\$ 684.00	

RECEIPTS BY DISTRICTS

Revenue from Per Capita Tax and Affiliation Fee for the Fiscal Year ended August 31, 1934.

District No. 1		District No. 6	
El Centro.....	\$ 30.50	Menlo Park	\$ 6.00
San Diego.....	307.67	Monterey	30.68
	<hr/>	Mountain View	6.00
	\$ 338.17	Palo Alto	21.00
		Salinas	62.50
District No. 2—Northern Section		San Jose	274.83
Fontana	\$ 1.50	San Mateo	64.03
Glendale	13.50	Santa Cruz	24.00
Los Angeles	1,902.34	Watsonville	52.50
Pasadena	68.22		<hr/>
Redlands	3.50		\$ 541.54
Riverside	6.00		
San Bernardino	27.00	District No. 7	
San Dimas	6.00	Alameda	\$ 7.50
Van Nuys	6.50	Berkeley	7.50
Whittier	6.00	Concord	4.77
	<hr/>	Livermore	4.50
	\$2,040.56	Newark	10.00
		Oakland	661.41
District No. 2—Southern Section		Pittsburg	6.00
Anaheim	\$ 7.00	Richmond	53.53
Fullerton	9.00	San Leandro	6.96
Long Beach	195.33		<hr/>
San Pedro	130.52		\$ 762.17
Santa Ana	13.50		
Santa Monica	10.50	District No. 8	
	<hr/>	Mill Valley	\$ 6.00
	\$ 365.85	Napa	39.07
		Petaluma	19.00
District No. 3		San Rafael	21.15
San Luis Obispo.....	\$ 13.50	Santa Rosa	60.05
Santa Barbara	119.83	Vallejo	163.76
Santa Maria	22.50		<hr/>
Ventura	27.70		\$ 309.03
	<hr/>		
	\$ 183.53	District No. 9	
		San Francisco	\$4,090.98
District No. 4			<hr/>
Avenal	\$ 9.76		\$4,090.98
Bakersfield	101.75	District No. 10	
Coalinga	8.57	Chico	\$ 15.00
Fresno	233.80	Eureka	54.23
Hanford	6.50	Grass Valley	6.00
Keeler	5.18	Jackson	8.42
Taft	48.65	Marysville	58.50
Tulare	6.50	McCloud	2.37
Visalia	18.00	Oroville	17.00
	<hr/>	Roseville	41.23
	\$ 438.71	Sacramento	427.68
		Weed	6.30
District No. 5		White Horse	1.84
Merced	\$ 13.50		<hr/>
Modesto	63.46		\$ 638.57
Stockton	117.46		
	<hr/>	Grand Total	\$9,903.53
	\$ 194.42		

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

San Francisco, September 7, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee, appointed by President Hoch to audit the accounts of the State Federation for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1934, beg to report that we have examined the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer and find them correct as per detailed report submitted to the convention.

On the date of the audit there was on deposit with the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association of San Francisco the sum of \$3,236.67; with the Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, the sum of \$2,376.02; with the Crocker First National Bank, the sum of \$1,332.10; and in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, \$150.

The Federation owns a \$1,000 registered Liberty Bond of the Fourth Series. Also one \$1,000 five per cent school bond of the City and County of San Francisco, maturing in 1956, and one \$1,000 five per cent school bond of the City of Los Angeles, maturing in 1959.

The Secretary is under bond with the National Surety Corporation to the amount of \$5,000, the premium on said bond being paid in advance to October 2, 1935.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. HOPKINS,
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA,
JOSEPH D. McMANUS,

PROCEEDINGS

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY

Monday, September 17, 1934

The Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:15 o'clock a. m. by Don F. Cameron, General Chairman of the local committee.

Selections by orchestra through the courtesy of Musicians' Mutual Protective Association, Local No. 47.

Singing of "America" by all present.

Invocation by Rev. Ormund A. Schulz, pastor Pasadena Neighborhood Church and fraternal delegate from the Pastors' Union to the Pasadena Central Labor Union.

Address of welcome by E. O. Nay, Chairman Board of City Directors, City of Pasadena.

Vocal selections by Charles Cordray and Crawford Butler.

Greetings from A. I. Stewart, Vice-Chairman Board of City Directors, City of Pasadena.

Accordion solo by Billy Langstaff, 12-year-old honorary member of Electrical Workers' Local No. 418.

Introduction of Mrs. Louise R. Hoocker, J. A. Garrow, E. E. Mecham and other members of local committees.

Presentation of key to the city by City Manager C. W. Koiner.

Greetings from Charles H. Kelley, Chief of Police, City of Pasadena.

Greetings from Eugene Biscailluz, Sheriff of Los Angeles County.

Greetings from Mayor Carl Fletcher of Long Beach, who also is editor of the Labor News of that city and delegate to the convention, representing Painters' Local No. 256, Long Beach.

Greetings from Captain A. L. Benedict, U. S. Army, NRA representative in Pasadena.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Upton Sinclair of Pasadena, Democratic nominee for Governor. He addressed the convention for approximately twenty minutes, at the conclusion of which he said he understood that Labor endorsed no candidate unless the candidate so requested, hence he asked that his candidacy be endorsed.

The Chairman called President A. W. Hoch to the chair. After reviewing briefly the progress of the Federation during the past year, and thanking the various local committees for their excellent work, he declared the convention in readiness for business.

Jefferson D. Hunnicutt, holder of the oldest union card in Pasadena Carpenters' Union and director of Pasadena Labor Temple, presented to President Hoch a gavel that is a work of art. After thanking the donor for the beautiful gift, the President announced the appointment of the following Committee on Credentials:

L. P. Byrnes, Typographical No. 583, Pasadena.

George Timberlake, Moving Picture Painters No. 644, Los Angeles.

Frank Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED

Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg announced receipt of the following telegrams, conveying greetings:

From Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Washington, D. C.

From Mayor Frank L. Shaw, Los Angeles.

From James C. Shanessy, General President Barbers' International Union of America, Indianapolis.

From Joseph M. Casey, Organizer American Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

From Bob Hesketh, International Secretary Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, Cincinnati.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Pasadena, September 17, 1934.

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Credentials, have examined all credentials received and submit herewith the names of delegates entitled to seats in the convention, with the number of votes allotted to each in accordance with Section 6, Article I, of the Constitution:

ANAHEIM—

Carpenters No. 2203 (50):
Wm. H. Apperle, 25.
R. C. Ewing, 25.

AVENAL—

Oil Workers No. 218 (81):
Ephraim A. Arnold, 41.
Leslie Blackwood, 40.

BAKERSFIELD—

Barbers No. 317:
J. P. McCain, 50.
Kern County Labor Council:
E. B. Daniel, 1.
Oil Workers No. 19:
E. B. Daniel, 168.

EL CENTRO—

Central Labor Council:
Sid Fancher, 1.
Ernest Miller, 1.
Typographical No. 707:
Sid Fancher, 50.

FRESNO—

Barbers No. 335:
M. E. Bruce, 59.
Culinary Workers No. 62:
W. P. Graham, 192.
Moving Picture Operators No. 599:
John C. Beck, 50.
Typographical No. 144 (109):
Harry T. Gravitt, 55.
E. H. Tanner, 54.

GLENDALE—

Carpenters No. 563 (50):
C. S. Dunning, 25.
W. H. Armstrong, 25.
Culinary Workers No. 324 (42):
Andrew Duncan, 21.
R. E. Manning, 21.

LONG BEACH—

Central Labor Council:
J. C. Coulter, 1.
H. J. Skelly, 1.
Culinary Alliance (50):
Bertha Graham, 25.
H. J. McGovern, 25.
Electrical Workers No. 711:
J. W. Dunn, 80.
Fire Fighters No. 372 (92):
Martin Harrison, 46.
Fred H. Head, 46.
Garment Workers No. 56:
Lena Armfield, 87.
Machinists No. 1235:
C. E. Edmunds, 75.
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 521:
G. A. Lahlum, 50.
Oil Workers No. 128 (626):
J. C. Coulter, 209.
Harry M. Landers, 209.
Harvey C. Fremming, 208.
Painters No. 256 (65):
Carl Fletcher, 33.
Ray Gelston, 32.
Typographical No. 650:
Harold R. West, 104.

LOS ANGELES—

Asbestos Workers No. 5 (50):
Victor B. Wicks, 25.
W. R. Michener, 25.
Bakers No. 37:
James J. Doherty, 163.
Bakers No. 453 (75):
Chas. D. Shields, 38.
Sam Holtzman, 37.
Bartenders No. 284 (143):
A. B. Hassell, 48.
Jack Slocum, 48.
N. P. Mathews, 47.
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32 (80):
C. J. Hynes, 40.
C. C. Garnett, 40.

Boilermakers and Welders No. 92:
Frank S. Dunn, 75.
Bookbinders No. 63 (75):
Wm. E. Steineck, 38.
Jerome J. Leahy, 37.
Bricklayers No. 2 (150):
Wm. R. Roberts, 75.
J. V. McGinnis, 75.
Carpenters No. 25 (506):
A. R. Gifford, 102.
E. J. Newton, 101.
E. E. Lampton, 101.
George A. Wright, 101.
C. T. Lehman, 101.
Carpenters No. 946 (1426):
Otto R. Rehwald, 238.
R. F. Buchanan, 238.
C. R. Van Winkle, 238.
James F. Kearns, 238.
John C. Blair, 237.
Eugene McGary, 237.
Chauffeurs, No. 64:
George D. Baker, 14.
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5 (73):
E. A. Moses, 37.
Ilot Johnson, 36.
Clothing Workers (Amalgamated) No. 278 (115):
Sam Gelman, 58.
Edward Hammer, 57.
Cooks No. 468 (329):
Harry H. Sachs, 165.
John M. Sargent, 164.
Coopers No. 152:
Steven Jacobs, 23.
Electrical Workers No. 18 (400):
F. W. Bartholomew, 200.
H. M. Williams, 200.
Elevator Constructors No. 18 (94):
Wm. Harris, 47.
Wm. Hubbard, 47.
Technical Engineers No. 48 (64):
J. M. Midgley, 32.
W. H. Ivey, 32.
Stationary Firemen No. 220 (53):
Irwin F. Landenberger, 27.
Harry Moore, 26.
Garment Workers No. 94:
John Mistry, 50.
Garment Workers No. 125 (408):
Pauline Sadler, 102.
Anne Peterson, 102.
Della Smith, 102.
Daisy A. Houck, 102.
Glass Workers (Flint) No. 141 (60):
Ralph Brown, 30.
J. M. Price, 30.
Iron Workers No. 433 (65):
F. B. Johnson, 33.
H. S. Plough, 32.
Iron Workers (Reinforced) No. 416:
Jas. E. Daigle, 57.
Machinists No. 311 (400):
A. W. Hoch, 134.
Sam. Crawford, 133.
H. B. McMurray, 133.
Meat Cutters No. 421 (190):
John Bruer, 95.
Fred N. Hansen, 95.
Metal Polishers No. 67:
J. A. Tuche, 50.
Musicians No. 47:
J. W. Gillette, 2000.
Office Employees No. 15251 (50):
Lester Boyd, 25.
Keitha M. Hoch, 25.
Painters No. 202 (100):
Robert A. Harrington, 50.
Henry M. Munn, 50.
Painters (Moving Picture) No. 644:
George Timberlake, 415.
Paper Hangers No. 1063 (25):
C. C. Showen, 13.
Al Holst, 12.
Pattern Makers' Association:
J. W. Buzzell, 85.
Plumbers No. 78 (200):
Patrick B. Hardin, 67.
George Driesbach, 67.
H. F. Lechner, 66.
Post Office Clerks No. 64 (583):
Joseph Hoenig, 195.
S. W. Butterfield, 194.
Sidney J. Holland, 194.

Web Pressmen No. 18 (175):
 C. L. Roberts, 88.
 F. L. Pfister, 87.

Printing Pressmen No. 78 (174):
 Don C. Waterman, 58.
 Edgar O'Toole, 58.
 Chas. S. Hall, 58.

Projectionists (Moving Picture) No. 150:
 M. J. Sands, 416.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:
 Leonard T. Graham, 71.

Stage Employees No. 33 (306):
 Edward J. Nagle, 77.
 John J. Riley, 77.
 Edward H. Neff, 76.
 Steve B. Newman, 76.

Street Railway Employees No. 997:
 J. J. Morgan, 58.

Stereotypers No. 58 (102):
 C. C. Liles, 51.
 Hugh R. Maguire, 51.

Studio Technicians No. 37:
 Lew C. C. Blix, 417.

Truck Drivers No. 208 (66):
 W. R. Newbury, 33.
 Irving Rosen, 33.

Bldg. Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 420
 (151):
 Burt B. Currihan, 76.
 John E. Kennard, 75.

Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399:
 Joseph P. Tuohy, 401.

Typographical No. 174 (500):
 Ray McDonald, 84.
 Alfred Edwards, 84.
 E. W. Ralston, 83.
 M. M. Wilson, 83.
 John F. Dalton, 83.
 Harvey E. Garman, 83.

Studio Utility Employees No. 724:
 L. C. Helm, 226.

Waiters No. 17 (233):
 Fred Foster, 78.
 Chas. Pettis, 78.
 Roy A. Baker, 77.

Waitresses No. 639 (118):
 Hannah Nnnelly, 40.
 Mae Stoneman, 39.
 Mary Boyd, 39.

MARYSVILLE—

Barbers No. 720 (50):
 A. J. Anderson, 25.
 C. E. Rynearson, 25.

Central Labor Council:
 M. F. Delpero, 1.

Moving Picture Operators No. 216:
 L. B. Smith, 50.

MODESTO—

Central Labor Council:
 K. M. Webb, 1.
 Floyd Allen, 1.

Cooks and Waiters No. 542:
 Floyd Allen, 50.

Letter Carriers No. 1291 (50):
 H. Geery, 25.
 D. D. Jones, 25.

Operating Engineers No. 511:
 K. M. Webb, 29.

Typographical No. 689:
 C. C. Nunnally, 50.

NAPA—

Central Labor Council:
 Truman Enlow, 1.

Garment Workers No. 137 (76):
 Elma F. Belvail, 38.
 Clara Hester, 38.

OAKLAND—

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432:
 James Shea, 400.

Central Labor Council:
 Charles Real, 1.

Clerks (Retail) No. 47:
 James P. Griffin, 64.

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (400):
 C. B. Malstrom, 100.
 Geo. A. Hunt, 100.
 J. Cummings, 100.
 C. E. Davis, 100.

Moving Picture Projectionists No. 169 (70):
 Al Daul, 35.
 Cleve Beck, 35.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 216:
 J. Earl Cook, 100.

Stage Employees No. 107 (53):
 William Daul, 27.
 Frank C. Casey, 26.

Teamsters No. 70 (1000):
 James H. Marshall, 334.
 Jack H. Carter, 333.
 Ray Hopkins, 333.

PALO ALTO—

Barbers No. 914:
 Al W. Cross, 67.

PASADENA—

Carpenters No. 769 (50):
 Carl Gast, 25.
 J. M. Bigelow, 25.

Central Labor Union:
 Archie W. Soper, 1.
 Beulah Atkinson, 1.

Electrical Workers No. 418 (131):
 E. E. Mecham, 66.
 Don F. Cameron, 65.

Meat Cutters No. 491 (58):
 Geo. LaClair, 29.
 James A. Garrow, 29.

Painters No. 92 (25):
 J. C. Denges, 13.
 C. A. Sampson, 12.

Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 280 (28):
 B. B. Sheffield, 14.
 Rex Davis, 14.

Printing Pressmen No. 155:
 J. T. Jenkins, 50.

Typographical No. 583 (108):
 Carl B. Jensen, 36.
 H. E. Young, 36.
 L. P. Byrnes, 36.

Women's Union Label League (50):
 Louise M. Hooker, 25.
 Ella M. Cleeland, 25.

PITTSBURG—

Barbers No. 917:
 J. L. Von Tellrop, 50.

REDLANDS—

Federal Labor Union No. 19060:
 Stewart Pettingill, 29.

RICHMOND—

Moving Picture Operators No. 560:
 W. E. Horton, 50.

SACRAMENTO—

Bakers No. 85:
 Glenn A. Warren, 134.

Barbers No. 112:
 T. A. Gilmore, 108.

Bookbinders No. 35:
 Robert L. Ennis, 80.

Carpenters No. 586:
 W. W. Lawler, 150.

Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers No. 150:
 Geo. W. Stokel, 300.

Culinary Workers No. 561:
 J. E. Wellington, 282.

Federated Trades Council:
 Robert L. Ennis, 1.

Motion Picture Operators No. 252:
 A. M. Davis, 50.

Musicians No. 12:
 E. R. Drake, 153.

Printing Pressmen No. 60:
 Frank M. Sullivan, 65.

Typographical No. 46:
 Ralph N. Titus, 204.

SAN BERNARDINO—

Moving Picture Operators No. 577:
 Harry E. Reynolds, 50.

Stage Employees No. 614:
 J. E. Cline, 50.

SAN DIEGO—

Federated Trades Council:
Edward H. Dowell, 1.
E. F. Nelson, 1.
Musicians No. 325:
John L. Donnelly, 397.
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297:
Edward H. Dowell, 50.
Stage Employees No. 122:
E. F. Nelson, 50.
Typographical No. 221:
Jack Wright, 200.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Alaska Fishermen:
Andrew Vigen, 1500.
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (500):
Geo. G. Kidwell, 250.
John F. Shelley, 250.
Barbers No. 148 (500):
Walter W. Pierce, 167.
Jos. H. Honey, 167.
Jos. V. Ducoing, 166.
Beer Drivers No. 227 (405):
John S. Horn, 203.
Martin Christen, 202.
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44 (75):
B. A. Brundage, 38.
Lea Phillips, 37.
Bottlers No. 293 (500):
William H. Ahern, 167.
Paul G. Pfahler, 167.
Joseph Boller, 166.
Brewers No. 7:
Henry Jenichen, 458.
Building Service Employees No. 9:
Charles Hardy, 286.
Butchers No. 115:
Joseph Y. Henderson, 750.
Carmen's Union No. 518 (900):
Joseph Blanchard, 450.
John J. Sherry, 450.
Chauffeurs No. 265 (1026):
J. Calhoun, 171.
A. Costa, 171.
F. J. Gregg, 171.
J. McManus, 171.
D. Schwartz, 171.
J. J. Sutton, 171.
Grocery Clerks No. 648 (100):
Tina Dierssen, 50.
W. G. Desepte, 50.
Cooks No. 44:
B. F. Dodge, 1271.
Technical Engineers No. 11:
A. (Barney) Frankel, 78.
Ferryboatmen's Union (750):
C. W. Deal, 375.
E. J. Stillings, 375.
Garment Workers No. 131 (500):
Nellie Casey, 250.
Catherine Barrett, 250.
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (108):
Louis Brunner, 54.
V. Hummel, 54.
Labor Council:
Edward D. Vandeleur, 1.
John F. Coughlan, 1.
United Laborers No. 261:
Joseph Marshall, 169.
Laundry Drivers No. 256 (500):
John E. Razzini, 167.
Eugene W. Cooper, 167.
Fred J. Meyer, 166.
Laundry Workers No. 26 (2100):
Chas. Keegan, 350.
M. A. Petersen, 350.
Anna J. Brown, 350.
Earl Allard, 350.
Laurence Palacios, 350.
Margie Lydon, 350.
Letter Carriers No. 214:
John C. Daly, 750.
Marine Cooks and Stewards:
Joseph O'Connor, 300.
Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders & Wipers:
John T. McGovern, 258.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 (299):
George M. Fouratt, 150.
Gilbert H. Brokaw, 149.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89:
John G. Moreno, 100.

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (729):
Wm. J. Casey, 122.
Ernie Steele, 122.
Frank Starrett, 122.
Jimmie Higgins, 121.
Carl Rehboch, 121.
Steve Gilligan, 121.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110:
Arthur Watson, 654.
Molders No. 164 (325):
Frank Brown, 163.
A. T. Wynn, 162.
Musicians No. 6 (1125):
Walter A. Weber, 375.
Arthur S. Morey, 375.
Jerome J. Richards, 375.
Office Employees No. 13188:
Isabelle Morrison, 100.
Operating Engineers No. 59:
R. R. Corrie, 150.
Pattern Makers' Association:
C. W. Gillis, 150.
Pile Drivers No. 34 (434):
Don Cameron, 217.
C. J. Quinn, 217.
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (729):
I. E. Mizel, 365.
G. Pistone, 364.
Printing Pressmen No. 24 (509):
J. H. De La Rosa, 255.
Robert S. Reynolds, 254.
Web Pressmen No. 4 (150):
Daniel C. Murphy, 75.
L. M. McEvoy, 75.
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 162:
Anthony L. Noriega, 200.
Railway Mail Association:
Albert C. Meyer, 257.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific (1000):
George Larsen, 500.
Paul Scharrenberg, 500.
Sheep Shearers' Union No. 1:
A. A. Evans, 64.
Stage Employees No. 16:
Ben Williams, 116.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 45 (180):
J. H. LaForce, 90.
Henry Huntsman, 90.
Teachers No. 61:
J. L. Kerchen, 191.
Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers No. 85 (2500):
Thomas Leonard, 417.
James E. Hopkins, 417.
Joseph J. Diviny, 417.
Daniel Dennehy, 417.
Allan Cameron, 416.
Peter Williams, 416.
Waiters No. 30 (1953):
Louis Francoeur, 977.
Hugo Ernst, 976.

SAN JOSE—

Barbers No. 252:
Ros Mannina, 150.
Carpenters No. 316:
Bert P. Ward, 161.
Building Trades Central Labor Council:
Lola Chantler, 1.
Laundry Workers No. 33:
Lola Chantler, 115.
Moving Picture Operators No. 431 (50):
C. H. Tillson, 25.
E. L. Walker, 25.

SAN MATEO—

Stage Employees No. 409:
Henry A. Krebs, 50.
Typographical No. 624 (54):
Allen T. Hill, 27.
Edwin L. Warner, 27.

SAN PEDRO—

Central Labor Council:
A. M. Gruber, 1.
Cecil O. Johnson, 1.
Painters No. 949 (21):
A. M. Gruber, 11.
James B. Fraser, 10.

SANTA ANA—

Stage Employees No. 504:
George B. Vest, 50.

SANTA BARBARA—

Central Labor Council:
James Matthams, 1.
Meat Cutters No. 556:
J. H. Brock, 62.
Plumbers No. 114:
C. E. Sovine, 50.
Stage Employees No. 442:
George Dalton, 50.
Typographical No. 394:
Claude C. Hopkins, 50.

SANTA ROSA—

Stage Employees No. 420:
Raymond M. Cayla, 50.

STOCKTON—

Bakers No. 120:
A. B. Lightner, 50.
Carpenters No. 266:
R. P. Robinson, 67.
Central Labor Council:
Ralph E. Mercer, 1.
Chas. J. Crook, 1.
Operating Engineers No. 508:
Thos. E. Young, 33.
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 428 (50):
Chas. E. Bailey, 25.
Jesse W. Southwick, 25.
Typographical No. 56:
Charles C. Schroeder, 60.

TAFT—

Barbers No. 869:
Chas. C. Conners, 50.
Central Labor Union:
Chas. C. Conners, 1.
Anna Mathias, 1.
Culinary Alliance No. 771:
Anna Mathias, 57.

VALLEJO—

Barbers No. 335:
J. Marshall, 61.
Boilermakers No. 148:
Charles F. Daley, 69.
Central Labor Council:
Charles F. Daley, 1.
Stage Employees No. 241:
M. N. Dale, 50.

VENTURA—

Carpenters No. 2463 (50):
C. J. Hooper, 25.
N. E. Miller, 25.
Central Labor Union:
B. B. Jenkins, 1.
Oil Workers No. 120 (60):
James Pratten, 30.
George Gonsman, 30.

WATSONVILLE—

Stage Employees No. 611:
Arto Reina, 50.

Respectfully submitted,

L. P. BYRNES, Chairman,
GEO. TIMBERLAKE,
FRANK SULLIVAN,

Committee on Credentials.

On motion of the Chairman of the Committee, the report was received and the delegates seated.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

President Hoch announced the appointment of committees as follows:

Rules and Order of Business—J. W. Buzzell Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles; Anna Mathias, Central Labor Council, Taft; A. M. Gruber, Central Labor Union, San Pedro; Peter Williams, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; B. B. Sheffield, Plumbers No. 280, Pasadena.

Reports of Officers—Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; H. M. Williams, Electrical Workers No. 18, Los Angeles; John T. McGovern, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers, San Francisco; E. B. Daniel, Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield; Don Cameron, Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco.

Resolutions—Edward Vandeleur, Labor Council, San Francisco; J. A. Matthams, Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara; James Shea, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432, Oakland; Ros Mannina, Barbers No. 252, San Jose; A. R. Gifford, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.

Legislation—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; Cleve Beck, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 169, Oakland; George G. Kidwell, Bakery Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

Grievances—Robert L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Charles Real, Central Labor Council, Oakland; Otto R. Rehwald, Studio Carpenters No. 946, Los Angeles; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen, San Francisco; B. B. Jenkins, Central Labor Union, Ventura.

Labels and Boycotts—Nellie Casey, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; M. N. Dale, Stage Employees No. 241, Vallejo; Ralph E. Mercer, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; J. E. Wellington, Culinary Workers No. 561, Sacramento.

Label Investigation—John C. Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco; Archie W. Soper, Central Labor Union, Pasadena; John L. Donnelly, Musicians No. 325, San Diego; John S. Horn, Beer Drivers No. 227, San Francisco; Charles D. Shields, Bakers No. 453, Los Angeles.

Thanks—Joseph Hoenig, Post Office Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles; John G. Moreno, Bar Pilots No. 89, San Francisco; Elma F. Belvail, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa; Joseph Blanchard, Carmen No. 518, San Francisco; C. J. Hyans, Bill Posters No. 32, Los Angeles.

Assistant Secretary—Francis Drake, Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174.

On roll call, each delegate present was given an official badge.

The Secretary distributed the Reports of Officers.

The representative of the Culinary Alliance announced that popular prices prevailed in the dining room of the Hotel Green, and spoke of the excellent service.

On motion of Delegate Harvey E. Garman of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, the convention adjourned at 12:20 p. m. to 9:30 a. m. Tuesday.

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY

Tuesday, September 18, 1934—Morning Session

President Hoch called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

The President announced the appointment of Delegate James A. Garrow of Pasadena Meat Cutters No. 491 as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following supplemental report, which, on motion of Delegate Timberlake of the committee, was approved and the delegates seated:

FRESNO—

Labor Council:
J. E. Lee, 1.

LOS ANGELES—

Central Labor Council:
Harry Sherman, 1.
Mae Stoneman, 1.
Cement Finishers No. 627 (50):
Andrew J. Ore, 25.
R. J. Simmons, 25.
Electrical Workers No. 40 (829):
Harold Foss, 415.
Charles E. Dwyer, 414.
Lathers No. 42 (103):
C. J. Haggerty, 52.
Earle T. Clyde, 51.
Machinists No. 1422 (93):
C. B. Smith, 47.
W. O. Peters, 46.
Mailers No. 9:
Elmo Mathiesen, 100.

Photographers No. 659 (135):
Len Powers, 70.
Ernest Depew, 65.

SAN BERNARDINO—

Typographical No. 84:
A. J. Young, 50.

SAN DIEGO—

Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers No. 402:
Irene Botts, 177.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Electrical Workers No. 6:
James McKnight, 200.

SAN PEDRO—

Pile Drivers No. 2375 (78):
T. F. Murphy, 39.
R. W. Robinson, 39.

STOCKTON—

Stereotypers No. 145:
Chas. J. Crook, 50.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

The following report was made by Chairman Buzzell of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business:

Pasadena, California, September 18, 1934.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, California State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Rules submits the following:

1. The sessions of this Convention shall be from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., and no night sessions unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

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

3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate while 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 question of order is decided, after which, if he is in order, he 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 motion 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 shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

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

12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the second legislative day at 5 p. m., except by unanimous consent of the delegates present. The committee shall report on all resolutions submitted.

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

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

15. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the Chair.

16. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BUZZELL, Chairman;
ANNA MATHIAS,
A. M. GRUBER,
PETER WILLIAMS,
B. B. SHEFFIELD.

On motion of Chairman Buzzell of the committee the report was received and approved.

The committee was discharged with thanks.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED

Secretary Scharrenberg read telegrams inviting the California State Federation of Labor to hold its 1935 Convention in the cities from which the messages were sent, as follows:

Santa Cruz—From Roy H. Hammond, Mayor.

Stockton—From R. D. Wilson, Secretary San Joaquin County Central Labor Council.

Stockton—From H. S. Boughton, Secretary-Manager San Joaquin County Building Trades Council.

Stockton—From W. B. Hogan, City Manager.

Stockton—From Stockton Convention Bureau.

Sacramento—From C. W. Deterding, County Executive, County of Sacramento.

Sacramento—From Thomas P. Scollan, Mayor.

Sacramento—From James S. Dean, City Manager.

Sacramento—From M. B. Kunz, Secretary Sacramento County Building Trades Council.

Sacramento—From Harold J. McCurry, President, and Roy Clair, Manager, Convention Bureau.

PROMINENT TRADE UNIONISTS ADDRESS CONVENTION

Upon invitation of President Hoch, the following well known trade unionists addressed the Convention:

Hugo Ernst of San Francisco, Vice-President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' International Alliance.

Miss Anne Peterson of Los Angeles Garment Workers' Union No. 125, Los Angeles. In reply to a question, Miss Peterson said the Hirsch Uniform Company manufactures strictly union-made uniforms.

James C. Coulter of Long Beach, Vice-President International Oil Workers; Vice-President California State Federation of Labor, Second District, and President Long Beach Central Labor Council.

James L. Kelly of International Falls, Minn., Vice-President International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

Don Cameron of San Francisco, representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

W. G. Desepte of San Francisco, International President Retail Clerks, and of the San Francisco Union Label Promotion League.
 Harry Sherman of Los Angeles, President Central Labor Council of that city.
 Edward D. Vandeleur of San Francisco, President San Francisco Labor Council.
 President Hoch thanked each speaker.

TELEGRAM OF SYMPATHY

Delegates representing the Culinary Crafts called the attention of the Convention to the fact that Miss Bee Tumber, who has attended many conventions of the State Federation as a delegate from culinary locals, at the present time is ill in a hospital at Santa Barbara.

By unanimous vote the Secretary was directed to send a telegram to Miss Tumber conveying the sympathy of the Convention and its wish for her speedy recovery.

JURISDICTIONAL MATTER

The Secretary read a communication from Delegates Irwin F. Landenberger and Harry Moore of the Los Angeles Local of the International Brotherhood of Firemen, Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Laborers, relative to jurisdiction.

By unanimous vote the matter was referred to the State Federation's delegate to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in San Francisco next month.

Various committee chairmen made announcements.

At 12 o'clock noon, on motion of Delegate Harvey E. Garman of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, the Convention adjourned to 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Prior to adjournment the Secretary called attention to the fact that, in accordance with Rule 12, it was necessary to submit all resolutions not later than 5 p. m. today, except by unanimous consent of the delegates present.

The following resolutions were submitted within the time limit:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Photo-Engravers of San Francisco Union No. 8.

Whereas, The purpose and intent of the National Recovery Act and subsequently the Photo-Engravers Code is to maintain standard wage levels, additional employment and the elimination of unfair trade practices; and

Whereas, The Recovery Act and the Code further approve the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their choosing; shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of their employers, and that no employee, because of his affiliation with a labor organization of his own choosing shall be subject to dismissal, coercion or restraint for assisting others in self-organization, or because of demanding the scale of wages adopted through bona fide collective bargaining by representatives of his own choosing; and

Whereas, If investigation discloses that engraving plants are taking a decided stand by opposing organized labor, discriminating against a labor union and against those who would join a labor union, opposed to paying the standard wage levels created by collective bargaining, and creating undue hardship by unfair competitive trade practices, against those employers who are willing and trying to rehabilitate the industry through Fair Trade practices, improving the standards of labor by recognizing the spirit and intent of the Recovery Act and Code; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that we approve the placing of such firms on the "We Do Not Patronize" List of the State Federation of Labor that do not operate with the true spirit and interest of the National Recovery Act or the Photo-Engravers' Code.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 2—Presented by Technical Engineers', Architects' and Draftsmen's Union No. 48 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, By virtue of the State of California Prevailing Wage Law, Chapter 397, Statutes of 1931, it is the purpose to, et cetera; and

Whereas, Certain crafts of unskilled and skilled labor are enumerated in schedule of pay and hours of work and the overtime rate of pay; and

Whereas, There are certain other crafts of equal and greater skill performing work on public works projects receiving a lesser rate of pay and working a greater number of hours per calendar week than that required by the said schedule; and

Whereas, If this condition is permitted to exist it will have a tendency to aid and abet in cutting on certain items of work enabling the bidder to secure the project by unfair means; and

Whereas, This is an unfair condition and not in pursuance of the intentions of the law; be it therefore

Resolved, that all bids and contracts for the construction of public works projects shall contain certain provisions to the effect that the rate of wage for all technical engineers, regardless of the specialized branch of engineering, architects, designers, checkers, draftsmen, surveyors and their assistants directly engaged on the job site or off the job site in such construction shall not be less than the prevailing rate of pay for work of similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the State of California in which such construction takes place; be it further

Resolved, That when the construction takes place where there are no means of determining the rate of wage, the rate shall not be less than that paid by the State of California in its departments for similar work; be it further

Resolved, That the hours of employment of these crafts shall be the same as provided for in the law for the crafts enumerated in the schedule and that the overtime shall be the same as provided for in the law; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention petition the California State Legislature to amend The California Prevailing Wage Law to include this group of workers and their desires as enumerated in this Resolution.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 3—Presented by Robt. L. Ennis and Frank M. Sullivan of Federated Trades Council and Printing Pressmen, Sacramento.

Whereas, The State Department of Education budget for the State publication of textbooks has been drastically cut by past legislatures; and

Whereas, There is now a serious condition confronting the children in the public schools, in that there is a great shortage of elementary textbooks; and

Whereas, Because of this lack of funds, the pupils of the elementary grades are compelled to use the same textbook over an extended period of years, these textbooks being used by many different children and in dilapidated condition during the successive school terms; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that we hereby place ourselves on record as opposing any attempt to curtail the budget to be submitted by the Department of Education to the next Legislature, and request all labor and civic organizations in the name of the welfare of the children in the schools of the State of California to endorse and support this action; further

Resolved, That we lend full assistance to the California State Board of Education to the end that a sufficient number of textbooks be furnished to the public schools of the State, and include this resolution in the legislative program at the next session of the Legislature.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Chas. C. Conners of Central Labor Union, Taft. Whereas, Radio broadcasting has been proven a very valuable means of advertisement; and

Whereas, Many people of the State of California live in outlying districts away from the reach of labor newspapers, and therefore have no means of hearing the labor side of any issue, however as most of these people have radios, and because of their isolated position, use them to quite a considerable extent; and

Whereas, Many labor people, union men and women, and those not unionized, will not, for some unknown reason, take the time to read about conditions and events concerning their own interests; but own a radio, and will listen to a speech delivered by a good speaker; therefore be it

Resolved, That this California State Labor Convention, herein assembled, does hereby agree to buy fifteen minutes, or more time, each week, for the following year, over a state-wide radio company station, for the purpose of broadcasting such labor news and propaganda as might be of value to the labor movement of California; and be it further

Resolved, That funds be set aside for this purpose from the General Funds of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by James J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., located at 1818 West 62nd Street, Los Angeles, California, manufacturers of "Royal Brands" of breads, have been operating said bakery as a union plant, signed to our union agreement; and

Whereas, The Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., has broken every phase of our agreement and has further refused to negotiate in any manner with Bakers' Union Local No. 37 of Los Angeles; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Pasadena, California, place the Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., in Southern California on the "We Don't Patronize" list and all affiliated locals and Central Bodies be notified of their unfair attitude.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Central Labor Council, San Bernardino.

Whereas, As the economic life of the workers becomes disorganized, the struggle of individual economic groups of laboring people becomes intensified. The misery of the workers becomes greater by unemployment, lowering of wages, breaking down of social laws and living standards. This social crisis expresses itself in this country by forming different political parties or different political opinions among our organizations of working people. There is waste of our political strength by our lack of unity among ourselves in the struggle for political influence and power. Therefore, in order to establish a unity of political purpose and united political action; be it

Resolved, That a state-wide Non-Partisan Political Committee be formed of delegates from the State Federation of Labor, from the State Standard Railway Labor Organizations, and from the city and county Non-Partisan Political Committees who are sponsored by city and county American Federation of Labor Central Bodies. That a practical statement of principle and by-laws be created for the assembling of a state-wide committee some time previous to State and National elections to decide on the candidates to be recommended to the organized workers, their friends and sympathizers for their political action.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by W. G. Desepte of Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, San Francisco.

Whereas, Organized Labor of California has gained many new members in various trades and callings that previously did not have an opportunity or desire to organize; and Whereas, There are yet many persons unorganized that should be encouraged and fostered to do so; and

Whereas, While the Retail Clerks International Protective Association has locals in some of the cities and towns in California—there are yet many cities and towns without a local of the R. C. I. P. A.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held this 17th day of September, in the city of Pasadena, California, approve the request of Local No. 648 of the R. C. I. P. A. of San Francisco, California, that the delegates to this convention encourage and foster the organization of a Retail Clerks' Local Union in their respective cities and towns by the demand of the Union Store Card and the Monthly Union Button of the R. C. I. P. A.; and be it further

Resolved, That if there is any desire on the part of the clerks to organize, that the President or Secretary of the Local Labor Council communicate with the undersigned delegate whose address is, Labor Temple, San Francisco.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by E. E. Mecham of Electrical Workers' Union No. 418, Pasadena.

Whereas, Section 5 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 provides for the organization of Federal Savings and Loan Associations; and

Whereas, Such associations are created to provide local mutual thrift institutions in which people may invest their funds, and to provide for the financing of home; and

Whereas, It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for shares not to exceed 75 per cent of the total investments in such associations; and

Whereas, Home construction directly benefits all members of the building trades and indirectly benefits members of all other trades; and

Whereas, Local investors must take the first step in order to secure such funds from the government; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby urges the coöperation of its members in making investments in, and extending all possible help to these associations in order to further national recovery; further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be given the press.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 9—Presented by Chas. C. Schroeder of Typographical Union No. 56, Stockton.

Whereas, The protection of the health of our workers is essential to the public welfare; and

Whereas, In the absence of proper legislation certain required standards under which labor is being performed is not now observed; and

Whereas, There is existent at the present time in printing plants and other industrial establishments inadequate lighting to provide for the proper protection of the health of our workers; and

Whereas, there are now determined scientific standards and scientific means whereby adequate lighting tests can be made; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention in Pasadena, California, go on record favoring such legislation as will call for the setting up of specific standards for lighting in printing establishments and other industrial plants and calling for specific tests at regular intervals, seeing to the installing

of proper lighting facilities so as to provide more efficient workmanship and to protect the health standards of our workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative representatives and officials of the State Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to press for the passage of such legislation as noted above.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by Chas. C. Schroeder of Typographical Union No. 56, Stockton.

Whereas, At present the California State Compensation Law exempts from the provision of such law, newsboys and newscarriers; and

Whereas, Such exemption is absolutely unfair, since it relieves the employers of responsibility for these employees; and

Whereas, Due to the low earnings of newsboys and carriers they are unable to support themselves or their dependents in case they have an accident or an injury; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention assembled in Pasadena, California, goes on record as being in favor of such legislation as will amend the present compensation laws, to include newsboys and newscarriers under the provision of said compensation law; and be it further

Resolved, That every effort be made by the officials of the State Federation of Labor to obtain the passage of such legislation.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by Jack Sutton of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, San Francisco.

Whereas, The organized labor movement in general is of the opinion that the right to labor and earn a living is one of the inalienable rights of men; and

Whereas, The Motor Vehicle Act of the State of California imposes a tax on chauffeurs for the privilege of working and earning a living by working for an employer, and we believe that such a tax in principle is wrong and should be abolished; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that this convention go on record as opposed to the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act of this State imposing a license fee on chauffeurs, and herewith directs its legislative representatives at Sacramento to support and work for such an amendment to said Motor Vehicle Act, as will repeal the present chauffeurs' licensing fee.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by Anna Mathias of Culinary Alliance No. 771, Taft.

Whereas, The Culinary Alliance Local No. 771 of Taft, California, did do everything within its power to induce Mr. Charles Fox, proprietor of the Fox Hotel, to place a Culinary Alliance Union House Card in the restaurant of the Fox Hotel, without success, and lived up to its Constitution and By-Laws in every way before and after, sending a grievance complaint to the Taft Central Labor Union; and

Whereas, The Taft Central Labor Union did receive a Grievance Complaint from the Culinary Alliance Local No. 771, against the Fox Hotel of Taft, California, on April 23rd, 1934; and that after action on said complaint according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Taft Central Labor Union, Mr. Fox, proprietor of the said Fox Hotel, did still refuse to put in a Culinary Alliance House Card in the said hotel. The Taft Central Labor Union on April 26th, 1934, was forced to place the said hotel on the "We Don't Patronize" list; and

Whereas, Mr. Chas. Fox, proprietor of the Fox Hotel, has shown no inclination or desire to place a Union House Card in the said hotel since being placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list, but appears to be more determined than ever to operate a non-union house; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Pasadena, California, September 17th, 1934, does hereby place the Fox Hotel in Taft, California, on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by Machinists Union No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor was founded on the principle of organizing wage earners in their respective trades and industries for their economic rights without restriction as to race, nationality, religion or political beliefs; and

Whereas, In a letter dated May 27, 1931, William Green defined the position of the American Federation of Labor in his answer to the Minneapolis Building Trades Council on the question of discrimination, as follows: "In joining an organization of labor, no one can be required to surrender his religious belief or his political affiliations. As a member of an organization of labor he is just as free to follow his own trend of mind religiously or politically as is every other citizen of our country"; and

Whereas, The Executive Council launches this red-baiting drive against members of the American Federation of Labor who fight loyally in the interests of the workers for

the improvement of our economic conditions and for clean, honest unions operated for and by the rank and file while at the same time it takes no steps to drive out of the union the corrupt, graft-ridden elements, who have fastened their hold over the life of our unions and operate them for their own personal benefit as private business enterprises; and

Whereas, The Communist party is recognized as a legal party and is officially on the ballot in forty-three states; be it therefore

Resolved, That the International Association of Machinists, Local No. 68, go on record as establishing the principle of the right of every member to belong to a political party of his own choice without discrimination or expulsion; and be it further

Resolved, That the red-baiting order of the Executive Council which constitutes a complete reversal of these rights be immediately withdrawn; and be it further

Resolved, That all International unions *stand instructed* to amend their constitutions to the effect that they guarantee the right and freedom of choice of every member to belong to any religious organization, or political party without endangering his rights and privileges as a member of the union.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco.

Whereas, The life of the laboring people is dominated by monopoly capital where industry is highly concentrated and where many different crafts are employed; and

Whereas, Employers are rapidly joining and building such rabid anti-labor organizations as the Industrial Association and especially since the NRA, various trade associations are being built up in order to take greater advantage of the wage earners; and

Whereas, Organized as we are into craft organizations makes it a hard, tedious process to mobilize additional support to win the hard-fought battles we are forced into, as witness the Pacific Coast Waterfront Strike; and

Whereas, John L. Lewis has found it opportune to state, "The time has come when the employees in mass industries must be permitted and encouraged to organize themselves into industrial unions. This is the only form of organization that will meet their requirements"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we go on record in favor of industrial unionism to be achieved through the organization of the membership into industrial unions through the merging of craft unions in each industry; and be it further

Resolved, That said industrial unionism be based on a militant program in order to achieve immediate betterment of the conditions of the American workers; and be it further

Resolved, That we send this recommendation as herein embodied to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 15—Presented by Chas. C. Conners of Central Labor Council, Taft.—Withdrawn.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by Harry Sherman and Mae Stoneman of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, For many years the organized labor movement in the various states, including California, have attempted to secure the adoption of anti-blacklisting legislation designed to prevent blacklisting of workers by employers because of union activities; and

Whereas, Legislation of that sort has already been adopted by the State of California, but yet does not seem to be sufficient to curb this vicious practice on the part of employers and employers' associations; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in this convention, that its Legislative Committee be directed and authorized to attempt to secure the passage of an amendment to the present blacklisting laws of the State, making it possible to force organized employers' associations to submit their records to the Labor Commissioner of the State at any time that, in the judgment of said Commissioner, there seems to be evidence that such employers' association carries a blacklist of workers in the industry in which said employers' association might represent.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 17—Presented by Harry Sherman and Mae Stoneman of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is, in the State of California, a system of free employment offices under the supervision of the State and operating under a law passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor of the State; and

Whereas, The several instances where a strike has existed, these free State employment offices have been used by the employers' associations for the purpose of recruiting strikebreakers, professional guards, and others of a similar character; and

Whereas, There is evidence that this recruiting has been done through such free employment offices even before the strikes started; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of the organized labor movement that public funds should not be used for that purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that this matter be referred to the Legislative Committee of the Federation with instruction to prepare and introduce in

the next session of the Legislature an amendment or law which creates State Free Employment offices, through which such free employment offices would be prohibited from recruiting or furnishing strikebreakers, guards, or others to be used in a strike under any circumstances.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Factory Sanitation Act of California provides that in factories where the work done creates dust, gases and fumes, that the employer must install adequate dust conveyors and a blow-pipe system to carry away either dust or gases; and

Whereas, The present provisions of this Act in that regard provides that the regulations shall apply to factories employing five or more employees; and

Whereas, This enables many small shops to evade the law, in some cases because the numbers of men employed in each shop are few thereby enabling the whole industry to escape the law; therefore be it

Resolved, By this convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the Legislative Committee be directed to attempt to have this law amended in the next session of the Legislature so that dust conveyors and blow-pipe system regulations will apply to factories employing one person or more.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor holds its annual conventions in various cities in the State of California, often coming to some of the smaller cities; and

Whereas, There is a general understanding that there is a local civic pride on the part of the local labor movement of the convention city to properly entertain the delegates to the convention; and

Whereas, There is a growing custom on the part of the labor movement in each convention city to attempt to raise funds by the publication of souvenirs, programs, running shows, etc., and making public solicitation of business therefore; and

Whereas, The work often falls into the hands of promoters who enter the promotion of such programs or shows on a "one time" basis, and do not care how much they may abuse or injure the standing or prestige of the labor movement, and often represent themselves to be a portion of the California State Federation of Labor, and otherwise sailing under false colors; therefore be it

Resolved, By this convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that it prohibit the local convention committee of any convention city-elect in the future, from using the name of the California State Federation of Labor in the public solicitation of any funds, the sale of tickets, or the sale of advertising space in souvenir programs, etc., or from invading the territory of the labor movement in any other city in the soliciting of such funds, sale of tickets, sale of advertising space, etc., without the consent of such invaded city; be it further

Resolved, That in the future, the officers of this federation be directed to suggest to the local labor movement in any convention city-elect that if programs, books or souvenirs are to be published to raise funds, that it be done in the local labor paper in that community, rather than through a promoter; be it further

Resolved, That this subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for the purpose of drafting a report to be submitted at the next convention of this Federation, said report to include the necessary changes in the Constitution of this Federation, which would carry out the purpose of this resolution, and at the same time explicitly give to the Executive Council of the Federation the power to, between conventions, move the convention from the convention city-elect to some other city in California for infractions of this rule.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is a portion of the law, commonly known as the Workman's Compensation Act, under which injured workers must establish proof of their average weekly earnings for a long period prior to their injury in order to establish the rate they should be paid in compensation because of an injury; and

Whereas, Periods of unemployment where no wages were earned during such previous period reduces the average weekly earnings over a period of a year, and consequently reduces the compensation to be paid, often to the decided detriment of the injured person; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the convention of the California State Federation of Labor that its Legislative Committee be instructed to introduce at the next session of the Legislature a proposed amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act which will provide that the rate of compensation shall be based upon the rate of wages received by the injured person on the job upon which he was working at the time of his injury, regardless of

how long he might have been employed or how much his earnings might have been during the previous year.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Since the conclusion of the World War, the Veterans of the United States Army, Navy and Marines who took part in that conflict have formed a national organization known as the American Legion; and

Whereas, At the time of its inception a bond of friendship was made between the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor, development of which has shown that the aims of both in many respects are alike; and

Whereas, This tie of friendship between the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion has been increased by the exchange of courtesies and the seating of fraternal delegates one by the other at their national conventions; and

Whereas, In the preamble of the Constitution of the American Legion there is a declaration that the Legion itself shall maintain a neutral attitude upon industrial matters, which has been accepted in good faith by the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, This calls to mind a circumstance that occurred during the administration of the late President Grover Cleveland, in which a similar organization, the G. A. R., composed of Union veterans of the Civil War, were used extensively for the purpose of breaking strikes and herding scabs, and otherwise acting on the side of the employers; and

Whereas, In a recent maritime strike in San Francisco, the Commander and other officers of the American Legion, Department of California, were responsible for starting a publicity campaign that in the judgment of many members of organized labor and of the American Legion, had for its purpose the beginning of laying the foundation of a program to turn over to the employers the organized veterans of this country as they were in 1893; and

Whereas, This appears to be a breach of faith on the part of the then Commander and other officers of the Department of California of the American Legion that may disrupt the friendly relationships that have existed between these two organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, that this entire subject matter be referred to the Executive Council of this Federation for the purpose of entering into an exhaustive investigation of the actions of the just retired Commander and other officers of the Department of California, American Legion, with special regard to the publication of certain advertisements in San Francisco papers relative to the maritime strike recently concluded there, to determine, first, whether or not there is a conspiracy upon the part of certain officials and members of the American Legion to betray the pact of friendship between that organization and the organized labor movement, and to bring in a report of their findings to the next convention of this Federation; be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from this convention to the American Federation of Labor Convention in San Francisco, be instructed to introduce a similar resolution in that convention substituting the name "Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor" for "Executive Council of this Federation" when and where used.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 22—Presented by C. J. Haggerty of Lathers Union No. 42 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Veterans' Home and Farm Purchase Program of the State of California has been in effect for thirteen years, resulting in the purchase and construction of eleven thousand eight hundred and forty homes, at a cost of \$56,000,000; and

Whereas, Said program has proved its economic soundness, has not cost the taxpayers of this State one cent, and has accumulated ample reserves to guarantee that it never will; and

Whereas, Over 20,000 applications from qualified veterans now on file cannot be acted upon by reason of the exhaustion of funds; and

Whereas, Proposition No. 1 on the ballot next November will be the question of issuing \$30,000,000 of State Bonds to permit action upon said applications and the continuance of this program; and

Whereas, The further extension of State credit to continue this program will provide immediate unemployment relief and will create business for the building industry; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body endorses Proposition No. 1, on the November ballot, a self-liquidating bond issue for \$30,000,000, and urges the electorate of the State of California to vote "Yes" on said proposition so as to create employment, stimulate business and provide better homes for American families without cost to taxpayers.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 23—Presented by J. E. Tuche of Metal Polishers' Union No. 67 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, At the present time there is a law on the statute books of the State of California known as Factory Sanitation Act which includes regulation of dust conveyors and blowers system; and

Whereas, This law was enacted for the purpose of creating sanitary and healthful conditions for men employed in the metal polishing industry and other trades; and

Whereas, We find the enforcement of this law being neglected to the extent of becoming a serious menace to the health of our members; and

Whereas, Some shops have practically no blowers of any kind and others have blowers which are practically useless and as nothing is being done to remedy these conditions or enforce this law; and

Whereas, We are told that due to the scarcity of funds in the factory inspectors' department he is unable to employ additional inspectors to enforce this law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention and the officers thereof go on record to assist the Metal Polishers' Union in having these conditions remedied; and be it further

Resolved, That when the finances of the Factory Inspectors' Department warrant him in employing inspectors that said inspector shall be a member of the Metal Polishers' Union who, due to his experience in this line of work, would be in a position to see that this law is properly enforced.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 24—Presented by E. E. Lampton of Carpenters' Union No. 25 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The next Legislature will have before it a bill that will give the State Department of Public Works exclusive charge of all roads which lie outside cities and make it financially responsible for the maintenance and development of those city streets which are connecting links of present state highways, thus eliminating poor stretches of pavements through various cities, jobs, gaps, dead ends; and

Whereas, The consolidation of a highway unit in the five supervisorial districts in each of the fifty-eight counties under one State head will unify our present system by centralizing purchase orders; eliminating the unnecessary duplication of road building machinery; allowing its use in more than one county; effecting annual tax savings in excess of \$13,000,000.00, which sum would be available for widening purposes with a minimum of expense for engineering, grading and machinery using, thus creating an enormous amount of work for the relief of our unemployed; and

Whereas, Opposition to this plan comes chiefly from those who would be shorn of political patronage and influence which is represented by the amount of highway funds they have been accustomed to expend, and a few of the various local highway employers who fear that a close scrutiny of their "positions" would not warrant their continuance on the payroll; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor subscribes to this plan of tax reduction, consolidation, and unification, and hereby instructs its Legislative Representatives to study this bill, work for the elimination of any section objectionable to labor and to do all in his power to assist in its final passage.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 25—Presented by E. E. Lampton of Carpenters' Union No. 25 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Motor vehicles are now subject to State sales as well as personal property taxes for local purposes; and

Whereas, In addition, motor vehicles are subject to registration fees and a special gasoline tax, which after deducting operating expense of the Department of Motor Vehicles the entire remainder is used for the specific purpose of construction, maintenance and repair of highways; and

Whereas, Many efforts have been made for using part of the gasoline tax fund for general State purposes, which plan, if carried to a successful conclusion, will reduce the employment of labor as well as curtailing the purchase of materials necessary to the construction and maintenance of our highways; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor that we again go on record against any diversion of this particular fund and protest its use for any purpose other than that for which it was originally levied.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by A. A. Evans of Sheep Shearers' Union No. 1 of San Francisco.

Whereas, For several years past the California Wool Growers' Association, and individual members of that association, have pursued the policy of employing non-union sheep shearers to shear their sheep, which has resulted in reducing the amounts paid for shearing sheep in the State of California to a point where sheep shearers cannot earn a living wage; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular Convention assembled, that should the California Wool Growers' Association and individual members of that association, fail or refuse to recognize the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America, No. 1, and fail or refuse to pay the union scale for shearing sheep as fixed by that union, or refuse to employ union sheep shearers or union contractors exclusively for the shearing of sheep in the State of California;

That in such event, the California State Federation of Labor and all of its affiliated local unions, will, beginning on February 1, 1935, and continuing thereafter, put into effect a holiday on the consumption of lamb and mutton until such time as the California Wool Growers' Association and individual members thereof, shall comply with and recognize the demands of the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America, No. 1, and that during the term of such holiday no member of organized labor in California, or his family, shall purchase or consume any lamb or mutton.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by Keitha M. Hoch and Lester Boyd, of Office Employees' Union No. 15251 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The private business colleges and clerical trade schools of California are engaged commercially, as private institutions for private profit, in the business of training individuals in any and all branches of clerical work; and

Whereas, Many of the students and graduates of said private business colleges and clerical trade schools are placed in business positions in direct competition with experienced adult wage earners, through the aid and assistance of said schools, some of which maintain private employment agencies in conjunction therewith; and

Whereas, An "apprentice" minimum rate for women is established by the State of California; and

Whereas, It is the common and admitted practice of many of said private business colleges and clerical trade schools, through advertising in newspapers and other publications, and through direct mail advertising, etc., to place many of their students and graduates in such business positions at wages less than the established minimum wage rate, in many instances for no compensation whatsoever, i. e., "for the experience"; and

Whereas, It is the belief of Stenographers', Typewriters', Bookkeepers' and Assistants' Local No. 15251 of Los Angeles (including all types of office employees), that this practice is unjust, inhuman, and inimical to the interests of all office employees; that it inevitably undermines the present wage rates of experienced office employees, as well as the future wage rates of the students and graduates of such schools, who will find that they must either accept these low wages or be replaced by still other students and graduates of such schools; that this entire condition tends to lower the efficiency standards of all office employees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Pasadena, California, September 17, 1934, that it investigate this situation, and use its good offices in disseminating publicity against this practice, and educate the parents of school children, and the public generally, that this is an unfair and pernicious practice which will adversely affect the wage standard for office employees, and that these students are, in effect, bidding for jobs against experienced adult wage earners and heads of families; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the California State Federation of Labor that, this situation warrants legislative action, and that a measure be sponsored in the 1935 session of the California Legislature to carry out the purposes and intent of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That a minimum wage rate be established for "apprentices" employed on part-time basis, such part-time minimum wage rate to be at least 20 per cent in excess of the established full time minimum wage rate.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 28—Presented by Keitha M. Hoch and Lester Boyd of Office Employees' Union No. 15251 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The private employment agencies of California, owned and controlled by private individuals for private profit, are engaged in the business of finding employment for various types of workers; and

Whereas, For their services such private employment agencies charge the employment applicants fees ranging from 10 per cent to 100 per cent of the first month's salary or wages; and

Whereas, The majority of such employment applicants who are forced to deal with such private employment agencies are, owing to present economic conditions, in debt if and when positions are found for them, and unable to pay more than a fair and equitable fee for the services of such private employment agencies; and

Whereas, It is the belief of Stenographers', Typewriters', Bookkeepers' and Assistants' Local No. 15251 of Los Angeles that in many instances the fees charged by these private employment agencies are excessive, unjust and unfair, and that such agencies would be amply able to realize a fair profit from their services if they were limited to maximum fees as follows: 5 per cent of the first month's salary or wages where \$100 or less;

10 per cent of the first month's salary or wages where \$150 or less; and 15 per cent of the first month's salary or wages where over \$150; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the California State Federation of Labor that this situation warrants legislative action, and that a measure be sponsored in the 1935 session of the California Legislature to carry out the purposes and intents of this resolution.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by J. H. de la Rosa of Printing Pressmen Union No. 24 of San Francisco, and others.

Whereas, A constitutional amendment is to be submitted to the electors at the General Election in November, providing for the election of the State Board of Education (now appointed) by districts; and

Whereas, Since 1909 all State, county and city boards of education have been appointed, and all records show that they have worked for the best interests of the public schools and at no time have they ever been criticized in their work nor has ever a suggestion for a change been recommended; and

Whereas, Under the election plan, it would be an easy matter for the book trust to get in possession of the Board of Education by financing the election of friendly members, as due to the fact that board members receive no salary, citizens would be reluctant to make a campaign which would result in the old order of politics governing the schools that was wiped out years ago; and

Whereas, The adoption of this amendment would further increase unemployment by wrecking the school book division of the California State Printing Office, and further add to the cost of the taxpayers in the purchase of book trust school books; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Federation of Labor, now assembled, go on record as being against the adoption of this amendment and recommends that the delegates call the attention of their respective unions to vote "NO" on this amendment.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by Federated Trades Council of San Diego.

Whereas, The State Highway Patrol has been used illegally to prevent workers from holding meetings, for the purpose of discussing their labor and other problems and has been permitted to otherwise act in violation of the law creating such State Highway Patrol; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention to go on record as opposing the use of the California State Highway Patrol for any purpose whatsoever than the patrolling of the state highways; and be it further

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor to oppose most vigorously any attempt to establish a State Constabulary.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Motion Picture Operators' No. 162 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It is essential that labor be protected in the political affairs of the State of California; and

Whereas, The various political parties will convene in the very near future to formulate their platform to submit to the voters; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor, draw up, submit and demand the adoption of a suitable plank in each body's platform protecting the rights of organized labor.

Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Motion Picture Operators' No. 162 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The pupils in the public schools of the State of California are competing against professional and skilled musicians who in the majority are taxpayers and pay for the up-keep of the schools; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor shall instruct its Legislative Committee to prepare and submit a bill providing that students enrolled in the public schools of the State of California who receive education as professional or skilled artisans as part or as a whole of their instruction, shall not be permitted to follow said profession or skilled employment in competition with citizen taxpayers who pursue this type of employment for their livelihood.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 33—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Motion Picture Operators' No. 162 of San Francisco.

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor stands committed to the policy of revision of the present system of representation in the State Legislature and that we favor a more equitable representation in the State Senate.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 34.—Presented by Lee Phillips and B. A. Brundage of Bill Posters' No. 44 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The state law regulating and licensing the business of outdoor advertising, Chapter 341, Statute of 1933, Page 938, constitutes special and discriminatory legislation of an unjust and biased character against the business of outdoor advertising affecting injuriously the interest of small employers and workers engaged in this business and also the rights of the inhabitants of certain sections of the State in the manner following, to wit:

First: It imposes a State tax of considerable moment upon the business, which is unfair by reason of being exacted upon only a part of the outdoor advertising business in this State, namely, that which is conducted in the unincorporated territory of each county, that is the sparsely settled portions, and exempting from the tax and the provisions of the law all incorporated territory, that is incorporated and chartered cities, which are allowed to regulate the business in any manner each of them may desire. The tax levied by the State on the business conducted in the parts of the State subject to this tax is in the form of an operating license of \$50.00 a year and a permit fee of 25 cents for each sign or card, and \$1.00 for each advertising structure placed in such unincorporated territory; the effect of this tax is to express in a large measure outdoor advertising in certain sections of the State, and to prevent small employers and independent workers from earning a living at the business. The tax and regulatory provisions of the law being prohibitive and disproportionate to the amount of possible business in such unincorporated territory.

Second: Being a police measure, the State of California assumes to regulate the business exclusively in certain territory, but leaves the field free to the local governments in other territory, thereby introducing widely differing regulations in the business all over the State, favoring the cities at the expense of the rural communities, the consequences of which state of affairs establishes throughout the State a condition of deplorable discrimination and uncertainty in the conduct of a legitimate form of advertising.

Third: By thus discriminating against outdoor advertising in certain sections of the State and the State Legislature exercises a sort of economic and intellectual censorship over the inhabitants of such sections, interfering with the communication and dissemination of intelligence, and using its police powers for the benefit of city and metropolitan newspapers, who are engaged in constant efforts to discourage all other forms of dissemination of commercial and business information and knowledge, a form of governmental control contrary to all just and American principles of fair dealing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the California State Federation of Labor goes on record in favor of the repeal of said Chapter 341, Statutes of 1933, and directs its Legislative Committee and its legislative representative at the coming session of the State Legislature to propose and bring about such repeal of this special and discriminatory legislation. Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 35.—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Motion Picture Operators No. 162 of San Francisco.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare and have submitted to the State Legislature at its next regular session a bill providing that there shall be at all times a qualified projectionist in control of each moving picture projection machine in operation in any hall, theater or other place of exhibition, while such projection machine is in operation.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 36.—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups.

Menace to Civil Service Laws

Whereas, The Post Office Department has allowed Civil Service eligible lists to elapse, and postmasters in offices requiring temporary help to cover emergency cases are recruiting help from those not on any qualified Civil Service eligible list; and

Whereas, This practice constitutes a serious menace which tends to break down the protection afforded Government employees under the Civil Service laws of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor assembled in Thirty-fifth Annual Convention at Pasadena, request the President of the United States, the Postmaster General, and the Civil Service Committees in both houses of Congress to immediately instruct postmasters to call for the necessary examinations so that qualified Civil Service employees be given the work opportunities now given those with no Civil Service standing.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 37.—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups.

Postal Substitutes Automatic Promotion

Whereas, Substitute employees in the post office are required to serve long periods of time as substitutes, during which time they are required to qualify in all branches of the department in which they serve; and

Whereas, During the long period of substitute service, substitutes are not granted the benefits of favorable conditions, such as advancement of salaries, half holiday on Saturdays, sick leave, Sundays, holidays and vacations with pay; and

Whereas, A substitute who performs on equal number of hours of service per year as a regular clerk or carrier (2120) is paid only the sum of \$1309.10 for the year; and

Whereas, The policy of the Post Office Department in holding large numbers of substitutes for long periods of time on the substitute lists produces the effect of saving approximately \$686 per year, per clerk or carrier, thereby breaking down the standard of employment which had been won by hard labor and long endeavor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-fifth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Pasadena, favor the enactment of legislation to provide for the yearly advancement of the salaries of substitutes at the rate of \$100 per year for each year of 2120 hours of service performed, also that vacation and sick leave with pay for substitutes be prorated and granted according to the actual hours of work performed each year, on the same basis as vacation and sick leave is granted to regular clerks and carriers.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups.

Taxation of Credit Unions

Whereas, Credit unions are organized among groups of working people for the purpose of encouraging thrift among their members and providing a ready means of credit in time of need, thereby protecting said members from the usurious rates of the money lender; and

Whereas, Efforts have been made in certain quarters to tax the limited income of credit unions, such tax being a levy on the earnings of the meager savings of working people; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention of the California State Federation of Labor goes on record as being opposed to all taxation of credit unions whether such taxation be local, State, or national.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 39—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups.

Establishing Motorized Railway Post Offices

Whereas, The discontinuance of train service has curtailed the distribution of mails in the Railway Mail Service, thereby causing loss of employment for regular and substitute Railway Postal Clerks and an impaired distribution of mails; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Pasadena, California, September, 1934, go on record as favoring the enactment of H. R. 1545, which would authorize the establishment of railway post office service on motor vehicle routes.

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Charles F. Daley of Central Labor Council of Vallejo.

To Use the Productive Capacity of Navy Yards and Arsenals

Whereas, The present productive capacity of the United States Navy Yards and Arsenals are not used to the greatest advantage, due to lack of work; and

Whereas, The Naval vessels, Ordnance work and military equipment are manufactured in private yards and establishments while the facilities of the Government plants are allowed to remain idle; and

Whereas, The taxpayers are entitled to a more productive use of expensive machinery installed; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled, do approve and recommend to the American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco that legislation be introduced in the Congress of the United States providing: That no Naval vessels, Ordnance work or military equipment be manufactured in private establishments until the present capacity of Government plants shall have been fully utilized.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by W. J. Casey of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 of San Francisco.

Whereas, It is of importance to the general welfare of the State that pure and consumable milk and dairy products be provided at all times; and

Whereas, In some cases the present method of handling milk by stores is insanitary and does not notify the ultimate consumer of the age or condition of the milk or dairy product; and

Whereas, There now exist certain practices which are detrimental, as outlined above; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention assembled in Pasadena, California, goes on record as being in favor of legislation which will (1) provide for the dating of all milk sold by stores on all retail containers, in a conspicuous and noticeable place; (2) provide for double caps on retail milk containers handled by stores; (3) provide for all milk or dairy products which may contain dyes or other foreign matter such content shall be noted on the product or the retail container of such product; and be it further

Resolved, That the officials and legislative representatives of the State Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to draw up such legislation, and press for its passage, which will carry out the ends designated in this resolution.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by W. J. Casey of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 of San Francisco.

Whereas, There are existent in this State practices whereby retail stores deliver milk and other dairy products without proper refrigeration of the delivery conveyances; and

Whereas, Such a condition results in deterioration of the milk and dairy products delivered; and

Whereas, Such a system of delivery results in insanitary conditions and the possible spread of communicable diseases; and

Whereas, Such a condition, in order to protect the health and welfare of our citizens, must be eradicated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Pasadena, California, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, goes on record as favoring such legislation which will prohibit and/or regulate the delivery of milk or dairy products by retail stores or other parties which is not done in accordance with the best practices in the industry, providing for adequate refrigeration and sanitation in the process of delivering milk or dairy products; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative representatives of the State Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to press for the passage of such legislation as will carry out the effects of this resolution at the next session of the State Legislature.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 43—Presented by Edgar O'Toole and Charles S. Hall of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 78 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Graphic Arts Code of Fair Competition was approved by the President of the United States and became effective on February 26, 1934; and

Whereas, The said Code was drafted and negotiated by the United Typothetae of America, an employers' organization, which organization has been designated as the Official Code Authority, with exclusive power to administer and enforce the said Code, including making all interpretations as to the meaning of the various sections, including the portions affecting labor, and the said interpretations being made without the advice or consent of the employees; and

Whereas, Various portions of the labor provisions of the Code have been interpreted to the direct injury of the wage earners, and if allowed to stand as interpreted will result in breaking down working conditions in the industry that have for nearly half a century been accepted by both employers and employees as fair and equitable; and

Whereas, Among the interpretations and provisions particularly detrimental to the employees are the following:

Power to interpret the Code being placed exclusively in the hands of the employers without consulting the employees.

The interpretation that makes it possible for six eight-hour days in one week, to be worked without any penalty for exceeding the forty-hour week, the said interpretation being based on the 520 hours in thirteen weeks provision of the Code. The result of this interpretation being that many employers, who have been operating under the President's forty-hour agreement, have returned to a forty-four or forty-eight-hour week, and by so doing have nullified the idea of increasing employment.

The provision, as interpreted, making it possible for an employer to divide the day's work of the employee into several different classifications, each under a different wage scale, resulting in the employee having no stability in his earnings, and with a weekly wage that is wholly subject to the whim of his employer.

The fact that the provision in the Code providing for the establishment of Labor Boards, with equal representation, to settle labor questions, has not been observed, and no Labor Boards have been established, leaving control of all labor questions in the hands of Code Authorities, who are employers.

The provision in the Code making it necessary that all complaints must be filed by employers, and the adjusting of all complaints being placed solely in the hands of employers, without labor representation.

The provision in the Code providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the "complement of men" angle, to protect the worker from being exploited by the

“stretch out idea,” or being forced to operate more than a reasonable number of machines. This commission has not been appointed, and many employers are taking advantage of the opportunity to force men to operate more than the number of machines that were operated before the advent of the Code, and that was considered fair or wise, thereby creating unfair competition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, protests these portions of the Code, and the interpretations made by the Code Authority, and we demand that the interpretations be reviewed, and that the Code be amended to give the employee the protection intended under the Code; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the Federation, with instructions to contact the necessary officials in an effort to secure for the workers in the Graphic Arts Industry protection from exploitation.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by C. J. Haggerty of Lathers' Union No. 42 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The purpose of the various codes adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act are being defeated through lack of enforcement due to the fact that Federal Court calendars are flooded with cases and months pass before a violator is brought to prosecution; and

Whereas, This condition is causing much confusion in the State of California particularly and Code violators, realizing the above fact, are taking full advantage of it and are continuing to violate by subterfuge and various underhanded methods; and

Whereas, It is the firm opinion of the sponsors of this resolution that this condition would be speedily corrected if the State law enforcement bodies were authorized to prosecute National Recovery Administration violators which would bring this type of chiseling employers quickly before the bar of justice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record to sponsor an enabling act before the next session of the State Legislature authorizing the State law enforcement bodies to prosecute violators of the National Industrial Recovery Act in this State.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 45—Presented by Charles W. Real of Teamsters' Union No. 70 of Oakland.

Whereas, The owners and operators of large fleets of trucks operating on the highways of the State of California have in recent years permitted such rolling equipment to be operated without the necessary maintenance of the essential mechanisms, particularly in the case of brakes; and

Whereas, Such operation constitutes a serious menace to the truck drivers employed to operate these vehicles, as well as to the general traveling public; and

Whereas, The termination of such practices is absolutely essential, both to the welfare of labor employed and to the citizens of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-fifth Annual Convention assembled in Pasadena, California, hereby goes on record in support of legislation governing the proper maintenance of such trucking equipment to provide for the thorough inspection of all vital mechanisms of trucks operating on the State highways at regular intervals, and to provide for the operators and owners of large fleets of trucks to pay the necessary expense for the maintenance and operation of State officials to inspect their vehicles at regular intervals; and be it further

Resolved, That the officials and legislative representatives be instructed to prepare such legislation as outlined above and press for passage by the State Legislature of such legislation.

Proposition No. 46—Presented by Charles W. Real of Teamsters' Union No. 70 of Oakland.

Whereas, Drivers, chauffeurs, and operators of trucks on the highways of the State of California are subject to great nervous, mental and physical strain and suffer great exhaustion of spirit in the performance of their work, which requires constant attention and quick and accurate action in the many emergencies and unexpected hazards frequently facing them during each trip; and

Whereas, Such physical exhaustion and nervous strain are especially present in the work of trucking on highways where there is used an additional unit of trailers, further increasing the strain and hazards in this line of work and endangering the lives of others using the highways of the State; and

Whereas, Legislation for the relief of such work and the reducing of such dangers is required to put such employment on a fair, reasonable and humanitarian basis and to protect the automobile traveling public of the State of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Pasadena, California, that we go on record as favoring the enactment of legislation to limit the day's work of truck drivers on highways to eight hours within ten consecutive hours in any twenty-four hour period, and to prohibit the use of second units of trailers hauling in excess of one ton freight; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to have such legislation drawn as will accomplish this purpose, and that they be further instructed and authorized to do their utmost to secure the passage of this legislation.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 47—Presented by E. H. Dowell of Federated Trades Council of San Diego.

Whereas, The present State Bar Act is undemocratic and promotes class distinction by depriving the working class and their offspring who are unable to attend full-time colleges and universities and must gain their knowledge and education in night schools, law offices, etc., from reaping the benefits of self-education; and

Whereas, The State Bar has failed to perform the functions for which it was instituted and its power has fallen into the hands of a clique who have used it in a manner detrimental to the citizens of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Bar Act of the State of California be repealed or amended to permit any citizen over twenty-one years of age, of good character, who has completed four years of study and who has a high school education or its equivalent, to take the State Bar examination and be admitted to practice if he attains a grade of 65 per cent or better; and no favoritism shall be shown on account of method used to obtain the knowledge of law necessary to pass the examination.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 48—Presented by E. H. Dowell of Federated Trades Council of San Diego.

Whereas, The State Aid to the Needy Aged (the so-called California Old-Age Pension) Bill permits of all too many infractions and evasions of the intent of the makers of the Bill; and

Whereas, Many helpless old people, whom the bill was intended to protect, have been subjected to almost unbelievable humiliation and in many instances reduced to worse than slow starvation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorse, and instruct its legislative committee to work for, the following amendments to the Act:

Amend Section 1, E, to read: "Is not at the date of making application for aid an inmate of any prison, jail, insane asylum or any other form of correctional or reform institution." Thereby extending the right of application to those who may at present be inmates of county institutions for the needy.

Amend Section 3 to read: "The amount of aid to which any such person shall be entitled shall be fixed with due regard to the conditions existing in each case, but in no case shall it be an amount which, when added to the income of the applicant from all other sources, including income from property as computed under the terms of this Act be less than \$25 per month payable as herein provided."

Amend Section 20, by striking out the word "knowingly."

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 49—Presented by Carpenters' Delegation by Otto Rehwald and others of Unions Nos. 946, 25 and 769 of Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Hughes-Mitchell Processing Company with local offices located at 1465 Griffith Avenue and headquarters in Chicago, which firm is now constructing a chemical plant located in Torrance, California, for the purpose of making various chemical products to be distributed by large concerns such as Sears Roebuck Company and other agents; and

Whereas, This company refuses to recognize union labor or pay the union wage scale to mechanics in this district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers and incoming Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor proceed to get adjustments with this concern at the earliest possible date, and failing to get said adjustment, be instructed to place this firm on the unfair list through the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor when it convenes in annual convention in 1934; and, further, that a boycott be placed on all products manufactured and handled by this concern.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 50—Presented by Otto Rehwald for Carpenters' delegation, Unions Nos. 946, 25, 769, of Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Whereas, At the last session of Congress an act was passed entitled the "National Industrial Recovery Act," for the purpose of creating a public works program to spread employment and increase wages, thereby increasing purchasing power, which, in turn, if carried out as outlined by the supporters and makers of this Act, would build up and strengthen the whole economic structure of the United States; and

Whereas, The above entitled Act was so worded as to provide for designated agencies to be set up by the Federal Government for the registration of all labor, both skilled and unskilled; and

Whereas, Because a further clause was written into said Act pertaining to union labor, wherein representatives of the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor submitted evidence that 80 per cent of the class of work contemplated under said Act had been done in the past by contractors who have contractual relations with union labor; therefore, it is very necessary to provide for the protection of union mechanics as well as union employers, wherein the following clause was drawn up and made a part of said Act. (This clause as published in Bulletin No. 2 was agreed upon by the international representatives of the labor unions and involved M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department, and Secretary of the Interior, Harold I. Ickes, appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the interpretations of the said Act), the two pertinent sections of which agreement read as follows:

"II—Be it further resolved, that in the event that the prevailing hourly rate prescribed under collective agreements or understandings between organized labor and employers on April 30, 1933, shall be above the minimum set for any district within that zone; that agreed wage rate shall be the rate to be paid for employees on construction projects financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"III—Highly skilled or organized labor shall not be required to register for work at such local employment agencies, but shall be secured in the customary ways through recognized trade union locals. In the event such highly skilled or organized labor is not secured by such locals within forty-eight hours after request is filed with them, then such workers shall be obtained through local employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service."

Whereas, In the State of California said re-employment offices were designated and set up by the United States Government and had just commenced to function properly during the last sixty-day period, when undue pressure was brought about by certain people supposed to be representing the general contractors and influenced and governed by the chambers of commerce and the merchants and manufacturers' associations, whose attitude toward union labor organizations is well known—(to disrupt the entire set-up in so far as union labor is concerned); and

Whereas, The above mentioned influence has caused a change to be made which is detrimental to the highly skilled men of the carpenter and kindred building trades crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that contractors have been released from under this Act to secure all foremen, subforemen and keymen from the designated agencies, which is being abused by unscrupulous contractors; and, furthermore, all foremen and keymen have been permitted to use tools at the rate of journeymen's pay, and in many instances contractors have been allowed to use tools themselves. These instances and others not mentioned are examples of the subterfuges and illegitimate practices being allowed to creep into the building program under the PWA administration, to nullify the intent of the Act. (Copy of proof of the above contentions are hereto attached.) Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its annual convention assembled, in Pasadena, the week of September 17, 1934, does hereby go on record as bitterly protesting this procedure, and instructs its officers to immediately take up with the proper authorities in Washington to have these violations stopped at the earliest possible date; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, together with such proofs as can be submitted, be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department conventions in San Francisco, California, in September and October, 1934, requesting our international representatives and the officers of the American Federation of Labor to use their best efforts to have these violations corrected.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 51—Presented by J. F. Kearns for Carpenters' delegation of Unions Nos. 946, 25, of Los Angeles.

Whereas, There has been obtained from the Los Angeles office of the National Re-employment Service, 1123 South Hill Street (W. J. Willis, director), an excerpt from a bulletin, purportedly issued from Washington, D. C., by the Public Works Administration, entitled "P. W. A. 12427, Manual of Instructions—State Engineers and Field Inspectors," which excerpt is purportedly taken from page No. 44, last paragraph, and reads: "If the applicant so desires, an additional condition may be added to the terms of paragraph 3 (a), Revised Bulletin No. 2, to the effect that the preponderance of labor to be employed must be employed from the political subdivision in which the project is located, and the remainder from the county, provided such labor is available and qualified. Therefore, if there is a non-union community which is constructing the project, and it desires to employ a preponderance of its own residents, it may require the contractor to do so, regardless of any agreements between the contractor and labor organizations. Residents of the county in which the town is situated may not then be supplied as workers until the number permitted the town are employed. If the contractor, because of his union agreements, cannot comply with this, he is not a qualified contractor"; and

Whereas, The subject matter of this paragraph, if allowed to prevail and become a permanent rule of the PWA, will have a grievous effect upon the employment of union members of the various crafts involved by disqualifying their employers to bid on and construct such public works projects as may be built in the aforementioned districts; and

Whereas, If this paragraph is allowed to apply, it will have a depressing effect upon any and all organizing campaigns waged; and

Whereas, The application of this paragraph would be in direct violation of Section 7-a of the NIRA, which clearly allows employees to organize and bargain collectively with their employers, besides discriminating against those employers who wish to abide by the said laws by maintaining contractual relationship with their employers by disqualifying these employers from bidding on or constructing such public works projects which may be constructed in such districts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, protests the application of this or similar rules upon any and all public works projects as discriminatory against union labor members, against employers who maintain contractual relations with union organizations, and is contrary to the intent and purpose of the National Recovery Act; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Public Works Administration at Washington, D. C.; the two senators and all the members of Congress from the State of California; O. C. Carr, State Engineer Inspector for Public Works Administrations of California, and that the delegate of the California State Federation of Labor to the American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to introduce this resolution in said convention and in the Building Trades Department convention.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 52—Presented by Otto Rehwald for Carpenters' delegation of Union Nos. 946, 25, 769, of Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Whereas, On August 1, 1931, the State Legislature of the State of California passed a law known as the "Prevailing Wage Act," governing all work of a public nature done by the State of California and its political subdivisions, such as counties, cities, schools, etc., where work was performed and paid for out of funds collected from taxes, assessments, bond issues, etc.; and

Whereas, Since the passage of the law, the City of Pasadena and other cities, chartered as freeholder cities by the State of California, have attacked this law and secured rulings by the Supreme Court that such cities were not governed by the prevailing wage law; and

Whereas, Further rulings have been made that the prevailing wage law does not have jurisdiction over contracts let by the State or its political subdivisions pertaining to mill and trim jobs affecting a large part of the building trades mechanics who work in shops or mills (doing the highest class of work that mechanics are called upon to do at a ridiculously low wage; and in many cases less than one-half of the wage paid mechanics of the same trade on public construction jobs), which, in many cases, has created an incentive for unscrupulous contractors and mill-owners to do the greater part of the work in the mills or off of the site of the construction project, in order to beat the wages down and thereby take for their profits moneys that rightfully belong to the building trades mechanics; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor and affiliated unions exert every possible means to plan a program for the purpose of amending said prevailing wage law when the next State Legislature convenes in Sacramento, to correct the two evils herein referred to;

And further, that the incoming Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor be empowered to engage such legal help as necessary to properly draw up such amendments to be sent to all affiliated local unions so that they may familiarize themselves with such proposed changes and contact representatives of their district to have same enacted into law.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 53—Presented by E. H. Dowell, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; Irene Botts of Culinary Workers' Union No. 402, San Diego.

Whereas, The life of the nation is dependent upon the care of the mothers of America; and

Whereas, Under existing laws expectant mothers are denied admission to County Hospitals in some parts of California owing to residence restrictions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representatives to use every effort to secure such amendments to existing laws as may be necessary to provide for the admission of expectant mothers unable to pay for needed care into any County Hospital in the State of California without regard to length of residence within the State or county.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 53A—Presented by A. T. Wynn of Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco.

Whereas, As Brother Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings are still held in prison for crimes that the general labor movement and many others believe in their innocence, and as the acting Governor has taken no action on their appeal for a pardon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in their Thirty-fifth Convention, reiterate our firm belief in the innocence of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and demand of the acting Governor of the State of California their unconditional pardon.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by C. J. Quinn of Piledrivers' Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, Certain insurance companies who handle industrial accident insurance have been curtailing the amount to the injured member by rating him on his last year's income, and if the man has not worked he will receive the minimum amount, that not being fair to the injured member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, herein convened in the City of Pasadena, do instruct its incoming Executive Board to use all means at their disposal to correct that compensation evil.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 55—Presented by R. E. Mercer of Central Labor Council of Stockton, and William R. Roberts of Bricklayer's Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A constitutional amendment will be submitted to the voters of the State on November 6, 1934, to incorporate the basic principles of civil service into the State Constitution; and

Whereas, The present civil service laws are inadequate and this change will assure to the people that only qualified and experienced persons shall be appointed to positions in the State service, thereby eliminating the evils of political patronage, and at the same time guaranteeing to every qualified person an equal opportunity of entering the public service without regard to influence; and, further, this amendment will not only be without additional cost of taxation or administration, but will promote the public advantage, serve to stabilize employment conditions within the State service, and, directly but favorably affect the well-being and employment conditions of many of our members; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that, desiring to improve the quality and efficiency of State service, we do hereby endorse Proposition No. 7 on the November ballot, the proposed Civil Service amendment to the State Constitution, and request all members to vote in favor of this constructive change.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 56—Presented by Charles C. Schroder of Typographical Union No. 56, Stockton.

Whereas, Martinez Typographical Union No. 597, a subordinate union of the International Typographical Union, did on February 10, 1934, make application to and received from the International Typographical Union (its parent body), permission to extend its jurisdiction over eastern Contra Costa County, California, in which section lies the City of Pittsburg, for the purpose of unionizing the printers in said City of Pittsburg, thereby bringing about better working conditions and wages, and generally assisting the labor movement of California in effecting its coveted ends, to-wit: The complete unionization of all competent workmen; and

Whereas, All the composing room employees of the Pittsburg Daily Independent are members of Martinez Typographical Union; and

Whereas, The management of the Pittsburg Daily Independent, whose publisher is acting Postmaster H. A. McBride, has rejected all proposals of Martinez Typographical Union, and has refused to meet further or to negotiate with the union representative in collective bargaining; and

Whereas, A member of this union has filed a complaint against the Pittsburg Daily Independent with the Daily Newspaper Code Authority, charging violation of the forty-hour week provision of the Code, and violation of the overtime provisions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Martinez Typographical Union considers the appointment of acting Postmaster H. A. McBride inimical to the interests of organized labor and the purpose of the national industrial recovery program, and seeks the removal of the said H. A. McBride from the position of acting postmaster; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, and the Postmaster General, to the senators and representatives in Congress from California; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the 1934 convention of the State Federation of Labor in Pasadena, with request that same be adopted by said State Federation of Labor, and its protest be filed with the proper authorities in Washington, D. C.; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all Typographical Unions in California, to the California Conference of Typographical Unions, and such other bodies as may seem fit, with a request that they be adopted and forwarded to the proper officials in Washington, D. C., to the end that employers who refuse to deal justly with their employees in accordance with the various Printing Trades Codes, shall not be recipients of the bounty of our Federal Government through appointment to any office.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Proposition No. 57—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Association, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The San Francisco labor movement was engaged in a general strike of seventy-seven hours' duration; and

Whereas, Said strike was conducted under the leadership of the San Francisco Labor Council, and all statements in the press to the effect that the strike was dominated by the Communists were deliberate falsehoods; and

Whereas, Said strike was a wonderful success in proving to the world the solidarity of labor in California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we congratulate the San Francisco labor movement and the Strategy Committee of Seven of the San Francisco Labor Council for the successful conduct of this demonstration of workers' solidarity, and pledge to the I. L. A. and the maritime unions our continued support in their endeavor to get full recognition for their unions and decent working conditions.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 58—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, It is a fundamental principle of our system of government, whether city, State or Federal, that impartiality in the preservation of order and law enforcement in all matters vitally affecting employers and employees shall always be observed; and

Whereas, During the recent waterfront strike in San Francisco, this fundamental principle was violated by the acting Governor, Frank F. Merriam, of the State of California, by calling State troops to patrol the waterfront of San Francisco, which troops virtually assumed the function of protecting strikebreakers and discriminating against strikers and strike sympathizers. Such instance of discrimination by said troops as compelling union truck drivers and other trade unionists to remove from their persons, buttons, cards and other evidence of their affiliation with the trade union movement; and

Whereas, A further violation of this fundamental principle was clearly shown when the said troops were moved off of the waterfront and up into the city proper; and

Whereas, The acting Governor of the State of California, Frank F. Merriam, took no steps to correct such movement of troops contrary to the principles of our government, thereby breaking both the letter and spirit of the principles of neutrality; and

Whereas, Such action on the part of the acting Governor cannot be tolerated by a freedom-loving people; be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Pasadena, California, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, goes on record as emphatically condemning the acting Governor of the State, Frank F. Merriam, for his actions relative to the calling out of the State troops during the waterfront strike in San Francisco as being an un-American action, and contrary to all of the principles for which our form of government stands; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this convention and sent to the press.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 59—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, There now exists in the State of California employment agencies for teachers; and

Whereas, These agencies require teachers applying for jobs to pay fees for such jobs; and

Whereas, Such requirement for persons who have chosen to follow the teaching profession is unfair, since they are all employed by the State, and should, therefore, be hired directly by the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Pasadena, California, goes on record as favoring such legislation as will prohibit all private teachers' employment agencies, and favors the setting up of an employment agency under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education, to be operated as a non-profit and non-fee charging employment agency; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and legislative representatives of the State Federation of Labor be instructed and authorized to draw up such legislation and press for its passage as will carry out the purposes and intents outlined above.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Proposition No. 60—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484, San Francisco.

Whereas, It is particularly essential in the coming gubernatorial election to follow the principles long ago adopted by organized labor of rewarding your friends; and

Whereas, One of the main candidates for the governorship of the State of California has a legislative record which is unfavorable to organized labor; and

Whereas, The Democratic candidate, Upton Sinclair, has a lifelong record of meritorious service to organized labor and in the United States and the world over; and

Whereas, The candidate, Upton Sinclair, has demonstrated himself to be in full accord with all the policies set forth by the national administration; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Pasadena, California, hereby goes on record as endorsing the candidacy of Upton Sinclair for the governorship of the State of California and urging all labor and friends of labor to elect this candidate to the office; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the convention, copies to be sent to the press, and to the candidate, Upton Sinclair.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 61—Presented by Edward Vandeleur and John Coughlan, Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The question of picketing in cases of strikes, lockouts and boycotts remains confused and without unified and satisfactory legal control, either judicial or administrative, by reason of judicial precedents seeking to maintain the antiquated legal doctrine that "there is no such thing as peaceful picketing," and through the enactment of arbitrary local ordinances by counties and cities under local police power, having for their purpose to suppress all publicity and intelligence of the existence of local labor troubles, and employing for that purpose the device of prohibiting the wearing or display of all banners or signs, the making of any noise or verbal appeal, and the loitering in front of or in the vicinity of the place of work or business of the unfair employer involved in the labor dispute; and

Whereas, Peaceful picketing has been declared lawful under the equity power by the United States Supreme Court, under the legislative power by the Congress, and under the police power by many states and political subdivisions throughout the land; and such peaceful picketing, in conformity with the best equity and legal practice expressed formally in Section 4 of Chapter 90 of the Act of Congress, signed by the President, March 23, 1932, is made and declared to be legal, in the following words: "Whether singly or in concert, the doing of acts

"(e) Giving publicity to the existence of, or the facts involved in, any labor dispute, whether by advertising, speaking, patrolling or by any other method not involving fraud or violence." And

Whereas, The present lack of modern State legislation works untold harm and injustice in the industrial life of this State, and enables selfish and grasping industrial managers and employers to take undue advantages of labor and deny to labor the constitutional rights guaranteed to all free citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the legislative representatives of the various labor bodies of this State, including the California State Federation of Labor as the leader of those who may be in attendance upon the 1935 session of the California Legislature, be and are hereby urged and requested to secure the enactment of a State-wide measure defining and regulating peaceful picketing, in conformity with an enlightened State policy and the rights of labor under the Constitution.

Referred to Officers' Reports Committee.

Proposition No. 62—Presented by Edward Vandeleur and John Coughlan, Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a general reduction of hours of labor in all industries as the only practical and permanent solution of the problem of unemployment; and

Whereas, The National Recovery Program has made a signal and successful beginning in this direction by prescribing in the majority of codes established under the National Industrial Recovery Act a working week of forty hours; and

Whereas, The power in this manner to effectively regulate the hours of labor, on the part of the Congress and the Federal Government, is restricted to trades and occupations engaged in interstate commerce, or affected by such commerce, and all other trades and occupations are subject to regulation by their respective states in regards to the regulation of hours of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all labor organizations in California affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and all progressive civic organizations and citizens, devoted to the cause of common humanity, be and are hereby urged to unite and coöperate on the economic and political field of this State and nation, for the purpose of establishing the uniform standard and observance of the six-hour day and thirty-hour working week in all trades and occupations, and that this policy be pursued in such manner as to cause a minimum of friction between the interests involved, that is, by legislative enactment or in uniform codes; and be it further

Resolved, That legislation for the establishment of a California Industrial Recovery Act be revived and perfected to keep California industries in step and harmony with national legislation, in order that no undue discrimination and harmful competition, based on differences in standard working hours between California and other industrial states, may result.

Referred to Legislative Committee.

Proposition No. 63—Presented by Seamen's and Oil Workers' Delegations.

Whereas, The Standard Oil Company of California has for years been notorious for its sponsorship of company unionism; and

Whereas, The Standard Oil Company of California, before the termination of the recent waterfront strike, agreed with forty-one other steamship companies to abide by the result of an election, held under Government auspices, to determine who shall represent the seamen for the purpose of collective bargaining; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding said commitment, submitted in writing to the President's National Longshormen's Board, the Standard Oil Company of California, through its officers ashore and afloat has, before the completion of said balloting, fostered, aided and encouraged the organization of a company union among the personnel of the tankers operated by said Standard Oil Company of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-fifth Annual Convention assembled, that we file our most emphatic protest, the breach of faith and violation of a solemn agreement subscribed to by the Standard Oil Company of California as a basis of settling the recent Pacific Coast seamen's strike; further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby authorized to take whatever action may be deemed advisable to acquaint the general public with the unfair tactics of the Standard Oil Company of California, and if necessary, to obtain redress to place the products of said company on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the State Federation of Labor; further

Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby authorized to take similar action with respect to any other oil company that resorts to the tactics outlined herein.

Referred to Labels and Boycotts Committee.

Proposition No. 64—Presented by J. H. Henderson, Butchers' Union No. 115, San Francisco.

Whereas, There has, in recent years, been a sharp increase in the ownership and management of the processing and distribution of foodstuffs by Orientals; and

Whereas, Labor under Oriental proprietorship and management are employed for lower wages and work under less favorable conditions than does American labor; and

Whereas, This condition is a threat to the standard of wages and working conditions built up, after long years of struggle by organized labor; and

Whereas, The prevalence of this condition is most marked in the ownership of meat processing and distributing agencies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, go on record as deploring the existence of the conditions outlined above and authorize and instruct its legislative representatives to draw up such legislation and seek its passage, that will remove, remedy and control the situation outlined herein above.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 65—Presented by J. J. Morgan, Carmen's Union No. 997, Los Angeles.—Withdrawn.

Proposition No. 66—Presented by J. J. Morgan, Carmen's Union No. 997, Los Angeles.—Withdrawn.

Proposition No. 67—Presented by J. J. Sherry and Joseph Blanchard, Carmen's Union No. 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, The use of one-man street cars and busses of large seating capacity used for metropolitan transportation is contrary to public safety; and

Whereas, This development in mass transportation has resulted in throwing large numbers of men out of work, and is therefore contrary to the present national efforts to place men in gainful employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the legislative representatives of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Pasadena, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, be instructed and authorized to draw up such legislation and make every effort to secure its

passage, as will (a) prohibit the operation of all one-man street cars, and (b) prohibit the one-man operation of all busses used in metropolitan transportation having a seating capacity in excess of twenty-one (21) passengers.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 68—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Union, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present industrial conditions of the United States, which are the result of a maladjustment of industry itself and has caused the disemployment of more than 15,000,000 workers, has in addition been the means of driving down of labor by employers; and

Whereas, The use of the strike is, in the final analysis, the only effective weapon for labor; and

Whereas, The textile industry, as a whole, is one of the worst in American enterprises, so far as labor is concerned; and

Whereas, The Textile Workers' International Union is now engaged in a nationwide strike against the rotten labor conditions in that industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that the effort of the Textile Workers' International Union to protect the thousands of men and women employed in that industry be approved; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention endorse the strike now being conducted by that international union and pledge full support of the labor movement of this State, to aid in winning that struggle; and be it further

Resolved, That announcement of this action be immediately given to the press and that the Secretary of this convention wire the Textile Workers' International Union to that effect.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 69—Presented by Local No. 220, Firemen and Oilers, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers are attempting to organize their craft in the City of Los Angeles and vicinity; and

Whereas, Such organization work is being seriously retarded by a lack of understanding as to the jurisdiction of the firemen and engineers over certain jobs brought about by misrepresentation of the jurisdictions by the two parties concerned; and

Whereas, We feel this situation detrimental to the cause of labor in general and the interested parties in particular; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor of the State of California, in convention assembled, petition the American Federation of Labor convention to draw jurisdictional lines between the two crafts in question. It is a matter that has been hanging fire for several years, and we feel that unless this matter is disposed of amicably it will work incalculable harm to the crafts in question. Already the condition has manifested itself in the hesitancy of men to affiliate themselves with organizations where the jurisdiction is clouded.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Proposition No. 70—Presented by J. C. Blair and others of Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The United States Government loaned the State of California \$68,000,000 to construct a bridge between San Francisco and Oakland, California, with the understanding that California men would be employed in the construction of this bridge; and

Whereas, The Columbia Steel Company and the American Bridge Company, the contractors holding the contract for the erection of the superstructure of this bridge, are openly discriminating against California workmen by refusing to employ California men, and contrary to fair practice are circulating eastern states, importing non-union men from Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gary, Ind., and other non-union centers to work on this California project; be it

Resolved, That the officials of this Federation be instructed by this convention to immediately get in touch with the California Toll Bridge authority, the Governor of California, the California State Labor Commissioner, and California welfare organizations, and insist that this discrimination be immediately stopped and only California residents be employed on this construction, as was intended when the loan was made to California.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Proposition No. 71—Presented by Seamen's delegation.

Whereas, There has been recently concluded a maritime and longshore strike on the Pacific Coast, which extended over a period of some two and one-half months; and

Whereas, During this period aid was received from organized labor and some friends of organized labor; and

Whereas, The International Seamen's Union desires to express its appreciation to these friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Seamen's Union hereby thanks the International Teamsters and other labor organizations for their coöperation in the maritime strike struggle; and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the International Seamen's Union desires to express, as its sincere belief, that without the coöperation and aid given by these organizations the strike could not have terminated as successfully as it did; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolution be spread upon the minutes of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Pasadena, California, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 72—Presented by Ferryboatmen and Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco.

Whereas, In the very near future, there will be completed the construction of the bridges on San Francisco Bay; and

Whereas, The construction of these bridges will throw out of employment men who have spent their lives in learning the trade relating to operating the ferry boats on San Francisco Bay; and

Whereas, These men will find it difficult to obtain any new employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Pasadena, California, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, go on record as urging legislation which will give those workers on this transportation system, who are out of employment as a result of the construction of the bay bridges, preference of any employment that may result with operating the bridges, for which they are qualified; and, be it further

Resolved, That the legislative representatives of the State Federation be authorized and instructed to take such action and/or draw up such legislation and seek its passage, which will carry out the sense of this resolution.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 73—Presented by Ferryboatmen and Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is being constructed on the San Francisco Bay several bridges; and

Whereas, The construction of these bridges are nearly completed, with the result that many men who have been employed on the transportation system operating on the bay may be thrown out of work; and

Whereas, These employees have little chance, if any, of obtaining employment in other fields of industry; and therefore require at least some protection for a period of transition from one industry to another; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Pasadena, California, go on record as seeking the passage of, and approving such legislation as will provide some form of dismissal wage and some other satisfactory system which will aid those employees who will be thrown out of employment as a result of the construction of the bay bridges, in adjusting themselves; and, be it further

Resolved, That all efforts be made to take such action and/or draft such legislation which will result in carrying out the above resolution.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

Proposition No. 74—Presented by Seamen's delegation.

Whereas, The recent fire on the Ward liner "Morro Castle," with its accompanying needless loss of life, has again demonstrated that safety of life at sea is to a very large degree dependent upon an efficient and sufficient crew; and

Whereas, The laws of the United States provide a percentage of the deck crew be composed of experienced able seamen; and

Whereas, These laws are not uniformly observed for lack of regular enforcement by the Steamboat Inspection Service; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-fifth Annual Convention assembled, that we strongly urge better enforcement of all laws pertaining to safety of life at sea; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce, to the United States Senators from California, and to the California Representatives in the House of Representatives.

Referred to Resolution Committee.

Proposition No. 75—Presented by Edward Vandeleur, Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, In the interest of public welfare, it is essential that some consideration be given to the aged; and

Whereas, With the increase in unemployment and the general policies of employers of hiring young workers, and thereby throwing out of employment men of old age; and

Whereas, These citizens of our country should be cared for by an old-age pension system; and

Whereas, The National Administration has made the old-age pension a part of its program; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at its Thirty-fifth Annual Convention, at Pasadena, California, be instructed to take whatever action that may be deemed necessary at the coming American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco, to seek approval by that convention of old-age pensions, and that every effort be made at the next State Legislature to have a joint resolution approved petitioning the National Congress to pass an old-age pensions act; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be given the widest publicity by the officers of the State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Legislation Committee.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY

Wednesday, September 19, 1934—Morning Session

President Hoch called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

The Committee on Credentials recommended the seating of the following delegates, which, on motion, was concurred in:

LOS ANGELES—

Operating Engineers No. 72 (215):
Albert E. Scott, 108.
Frank R. Roper, 107.
Electrical Workers No. 83:
Fred D. Ferguson, 50.

TORRANCE —

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 7 (21):
H. J. O'Neill, 11.
C. C. Petersen, 10.

SAN JOSE—

Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:
Walter G. Mathewson, 13.

SAN FRANCISCO—

Longshoremen No. 38-79 (1000):
John D. Shoemaker, 334.
Charles Connors, 334.
Harry R. Bridges, 333.

SANTA BARBARA—

Carpenters No. 1062:
James Matthams, 154.
Letter Carriers No. 290:
Melvin McCullough, 50.

SAN PEDRO—

Longshoremen No. 38-82 (558):
Frank Davis, 279.
Edward Kosin, 279.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED

Secretary Scharrenberg read telegrams inviting the California State Federation of Labor to hold its 1935 convention in the cities from which the messages were sent:

Santa Cruz—From F. A. Gibson, President Chamber of Commerce.

Stockton—From Merchants' Association.

Stockton—From Port Commission.

Stockton—From C. C. Williams, Recording Secretary Carpenters' Local No. 266.

Stockton—From Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Sacramento—From J. L. R. Marsh, Secretary Federated Trades.

From A. P. Giannini, San Francisco, Chairman Board of Directors, Bank of America, extending greetings to California State Federation of Labor.

From John A. O'Connell, Secretary San Francisco Labor Council, sending fraternal greetings of that body.

From Textile Workers' Local Union No. 1923, Eureka, Calif., stating it is the only textile union in California called out on strike, and asking that all delegates be notified. Solicits support and wishes convention success.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Socialist Party of California, signed by Marjorie Kipp, Secretary, and Samuel S. White, Chairman Labor Committee, sending greetings.

Delegate Harry H. Sachs of Los Angeles Cooks No. 68 asked unanimous consent to introduce two resolutions, the time limit for submitting propositions having expired at 5 o'clock p. m. Tuesday.

There being an objection, President Hoch suggested that the delegate communicate with the incoming Executive Council relative to the matters, and said that body will take such action as it can under the laws of the Federation.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

Chairman Ennis of the Committee on Grievances reported as follows:

Proposition No. 69—Presented by Firemen and Oilers No. 220, Los Angeles. The committee recommends concurrence.

Delegate Frank S. Dunn of Los Angeles Boilermakers and Welders No. 92 moved to amend that each organization referred to in the proposition be told as to its jurisdiction on work of the boilermakers, and that the American Federation of Labor be requested to define their rights, and that a decision thereon be rendered.

Recommendation as amended adopted.

Proposition No. 13—Presented by Machinists' Union No. 68, San Francisco.

The committee recommends non-concurrence.

Delegate Hugo Ernst of San Francisco Hotel and Restaurant Employees opposed the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate John F. Dalton of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 favored the recommendation of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted with two dissenting votes.

Proposition No. 70—Presented by J. C. Blair and others of Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 56—Presented by Charles C. Schroder, Typographical Union No. 56, Stockton.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT L. ENNIS, Chairman;
CHARLES REAL,
OTTO R. REHWALD,
C. W. DEAL,
B. B. JENKINS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman Dalton reported as follows:

Proposition No. 17—Presented by Harry Sherman and Mae Stoneman of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 18—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 20—Presented by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends Proposition No. 20 be referred to the incoming Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 30—Presented by Federated Trades Council of San Diego.

The committee recommends Proposition No. 30 be referred to the incoming Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 33—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Motion Picture Operators No. 162 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 11—Presented by Jack Sutton of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 28—Presented by Keitha M. Hoch and Lester Boyd of Office Employees No. 15251, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends Proposition No. 28 be referred to the incoming Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 16—Presented by Harry Sherman and Mae Stoneman of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends Proposition No. 16 be referred to the Executive Council. An amendment to adopt was carried.

Proposition No. 2—Presented by Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union No. 48 of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 3—Presented by Robert L. Ennis and Frank M. Sullivan of Federated Trades Council and Printing Pressmen, Sacramento.

The committee inserted the words: "of the California State Federation of Labor," immediately following the word program, in the last paragraph of the resolution.

The committee recommends adoption as amended. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 9—Presented by Charles C. Schroder of Typographical Union No. 56, Stockton.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 10—Presented by Charles C. Schroder of Typographical Union No. 56, Stockton.

The committee added a whereas as follows:

"Whereas, Children of immature years are permitted to sell and distribute newspapers in the State of California; therefore, be it," etc.

The committee recommends adoption as amended. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 32—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Motion Picture Operators No. 162 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 27—Presented by Keitha M. Hoch and Lester Boyd of Office Employees No. 15251 of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends reference to the incoming Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

PRESENTATION OF GIFT TO DELEGATE GARMAN

President Hoch called to the platform Delegate Harvey E. Garman of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, and on behalf of Machinists' Auxiliary No. 85, Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 62, Union Label League No. 36, and Benefit League No. 1, presented him with a large bouquet of choice flowers, and also a purse and card case, in appreciation of his tireless work in behalf of those organizations, and also in honor of his seventy-second birthday, which will be on September 26.

Mr. Garman acknowledged the gifts in a feeling manner, saying he has been a member of the International Typographical Union continuously since February, 1888, and that throughout all this time he has been of the firm belief that the labor movement has been greatly aided by women's trade union organizations.

At the conclusion of his remarks every person attending the convention rose in honor of the veteran trade unionist.

Mr. Lindley Bynum, on behalf of the Huntington Library at San Marino, near Pasadena, invited the delegates to the convention and visitors to visit that institution.

Mrs. Hoocker, of the Pasadena committee, announced that the official photograph of the delegates would be taken in front of the auditorium immediately following the adjournment of the morning session.

President Hoch declared the convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

Afternoon Session

President Hoch called the convention to order at 2 o'clock.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

The chair declared nominations of officers the next order of business.

E. H. Dowell, of the Federated Trades Council, in a flowery speech, nominated Edward D. Vandeleur, San Francisco Labor Council, for President. No further nominations being made, the chair declared nominations closed.

Nominations for Vice-Presidents were made as follows:

First District—E. F. Nelson, San Diego Stage Employees, was nominated by Walter Weber, San Francisco Musicians.

Second District—H. M. Williams, Electrical Workers No. 18, Los Angeles, was nominated by John S. Horn, Beer Wagon Drivers.

J. C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach, was nominated by Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

Third District—James Matthams, Carpenters No. 1062, Santa Barbara, was nominated by C. C. Hopkins, Typographical Union, Santa Barbara.

Fourth District—J. E. Lee, Fresno Teamsters, was nominated by J. E. Hopkins, San Francisco Teamsters.

Fifth District—C. C. Nunnally, Typographical No. 689, Modesto, was nominated by George W. Stokel, Teamsters No. 150, Sacramento.

Sixth District—Ros. Mannina, San Jose Barbers, was nominated by Lola Chantler, Laundry Workers, San Jose.

Seventh District—Charles Real, Oakland Teamsters, was nominated by Dan C. Murphy, Web Pressmen, San Francisco.

Eighth District—C. F. Daley, Boilermakers, Vallejo, was nominated by J. Marshall, Barbers No. 335, Vallejo.

Ninth District—Joseph McManus, San Francisco Chauffeurs, was nominated by Arthur Watson, Miscellaneous Employees, San Francisco.

James E. Hopkins, San Francisco Teamsters, was nominated by A. T. Wynn, San Francisco Molders.

B. F. Dodge, San Francisco Cooks, was nominated by Hugo Ernst, San Francisco Waiters.

Anthony L. Noriega, San Francisco Motion Picture Projectionists, was nominated by J. S. Morey, San Francisco Musicians.

C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen No. 648, San Francisco, was nominated by Dan C. Murphy, San Francisco Web Pressmen.

Earl Allard, San Francisco Laundry Workers, was nominated by Charles Keegan, San Francisco Laundry Workers.

Harry R. Bridges, San Francisco Longshoremen, was nominated by John D. Shoemaker, San Francisco Longshoremen.

Tenth District—George W. Stokel, Teamsters, Sacramento, was nominated by R. L. Ennis, Sacramento Federated Trades Council.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg was nominated by John F. Dalton of Los Angeles Typographical Union.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor—President Hoch was nominated by John F. Horn, Beer Drivers, Los Angeles.

Nominations for officers were declared closed.

NOMINATION OF CONVENTION CITY

The chair announced nominations in order for the 1935 convention city.

James Coulter, Long Beach, placed Long Beach in nomination.

Charles Crook, Stockton Stereotypers, placed Stockton in nomination.

Robert L. Ennis, Sacramento Federated Trades Council, nominated Sacramento.

E. H. Dowell, San Diego Federated Trades Council, nominated San Diego.

The chair declared nominations closed.

C. W. Deal, San Francisco Ferryboatmen, declined the nomination for Vice-President in the Ninth District.

Earl Allard, San Francisco Laundry Workers, declined the nomination for Vice-President in the Ninth District.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD

President Hoch announced appointment of the Election Board as follows:
Supervisors—

J. W. Gillette, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles.

Fred J. Meyer, Laundry Drivers No. 256, San Francisco.

Charles C. Schroder, Typographical No. 56, Stockton.

Tally Clerks—

Floyd Allen, Cooks and Waiters No. 542, Modesto.

Frank C. Casey, Stage Employees No. 107, Oakland.

Truman Enlow, Central Labor Council, Napa.

Andrew Vigen, Alaska Fishermen, San Francisco.

Henry M. Munn, Painters No. 202, Los Angeles.

C. E. Edmonds, Machinists No. 1235, Long Beach.

Mae Stoneman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

B. B. Sheffield, Plumbers No. 280, Pasadena.

C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

J. J. Sutton, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.

President Hoch introduced Brother Charles Baker, who represents the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company. Brother Baker spoke interestingly on the progress made by union cigarette manufacturing concerns, and predicted that all major tobacco concerns would be operating under union conditions in the not too distant future. Brother Baker is carrying on a union label campaign on the Pacific Coast. He stated that every employee of his company must carry a union card.

President Hoch thanked the speaker.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman Vandeleur of the committee reported as follows:

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Central Labor Council, San Bernardino.

The committee recommends non-concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 7—Presented by W. G. Desepte of Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 8—Presented by E. E. Mecham of Electrical Workers No. 418, Pasadena.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 14—Presented by Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.

The committee recommends non-concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 21—Presented by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers Association, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 31—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Motion Picture Operators No. 162, San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 36—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 37—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 38—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Charles F. Daley, Central Labor Council, Vallejo, The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 43—Presented by Edgar O'Toole and Charles S. Hall of Printing Pressmen No. 78 of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 44—Presented by C. J. Haggerty of Lathers' Union No. 42 of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 50—Presented by delegation of Carpenters' Unions Nos. 946, 25, 769, Los Angeles and Pasadena.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

A motion to suspend the rules and convene the convention at 9 a. m., Thursday, was amended to convene the convention at 9:30. Motion carried as amended.

President Hoch then declared the convention adjourned till 9:30 a. m., Thursday.

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Thursday, September 20, 1934—Morning Session

President Hoch called the convention to order at 9:30 a. m.

Secretary Scharrenberg read telegrams from:

Pythian Sisters of Stockton, Native Sons of the Golden West of Stockton, Downtown Association of Stockton, Con Frank, Mayor of Stockton; San Joaquin County Fair Association, all inviting the convention to Stockton in 1935.

From Rutherford B. Irones, Mayor of San Diego; Jack Krum, Secretary, I. T. A. S. E., San Diego; John L. Fox, President, San Diego Chamber of Commerce, inviting convention to San Diego in 1935.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

President Hoch called the Election Supervisors to the platform to supervise the election:

Ballots were passed out as Chairman Gillette called the names of the delegates.

Ballots were then deposited.

President Hoch declared balloting closed, and the Election Board retired to canvass the returns.

At this point J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles, made a motion to the effect that Frederick F. Houser be invited to address the convention.

Secretary Scharrenberg offered an amendment to adjourn till 2 p. m. to give delegates an opportunity to visit the Huntington Library, Mr. Houser and a delegate from the Bar Association to be invited to speak at the afternoon session.

Amendment carried.

Afternoon Session

President Hoch called the convention to order at 2 p. m.

Secretary Scharrenberg read the following telegram from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor:

Washington, D. C., September 20, 1934.

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary,
Convention California State Federation of Labor,
Pasadena, Calif.

In transmitting to the officers and delegates in attendance at the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor the fraternal greetings of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, I wish to assure all present of my deep personal interest in your deliberations and in the success of the convention. The record which the California State Federation of Labor has made during all the years since it was first organized conforms to the highest and best traditions of the American Federation of Labor. The service which your great organization has rendered the organized workers of California has been of immeasurable value. No state body chartered by the American Federation of Labor has been more diligent, progressive and successful in the development and execution of its policies. I express the sincere hope that your convention will legislate wisely so that you will consolidate all gains made, hold fast to the economic and industrial improvement you have thus far realized, and through the development of economic solidarity march on toward the realization of additional achievement. My personal and official interest in your work and in the welfare of the working men and women of California is deep, abiding and sincere. Please rely upon the support and coöperation of the American Federation of Labor in the furtherance of your policy and in the performance of your work. May I supplement these expressed sentiments of interest, coöperation and support by extending to the officers, delegates and visitors attending your convention my personal felicitations.

WILLIAM GREEN.

REPORT OF THE ELECTION BOARD

Your Election Supervisors have checked the vote tabulation and find the following vote correct:

For Vice-Presidents, District No. 9:

Harry R. Bridges.....	7,231
B. F. Dodge.....	37,388
James E. Hopkins.....	39,676
Joseph D. McManus.....	39,665
Anthony L. Noriega.....	38,268

For Convention City:

Long Beach	100
Sacramento	13,274
San Diego	14,798
Stockton	14,087

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. GILLETTE,
CHAS. C. SCHRODER,
FRED J. MEYER,
Supervisors of Election.

(See tabulated vote on page 85.)

President Hoch then announced officers elected as follows:

President—Edward D. Vandeleur, San Francisco Carmen No. 518.

Vice-Presidents

First District—E. F. Nelson, San Diego Stage Employees.

Second District—H. M. Williams, Electrical Workers No. 18, Los Angeles; J. C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.

Third District—James Matthams, Carpenters, Santa Barbara.

Fourth District—J. E. Lee, Fresno Teamsters.

Fifth District—C. C. Nunnally, Typographical No. 689, Modesto.

Sixth District—Ros. Mannina, San Jose Barbers.

Seventh District—Charles Real, Oakland Teamsters.

Eighth District—C. F. Daly, Boilermakers, Vallejo.

Ninth District—Joseph McManus, San Francisco Chauffeurs; James E. Hopkins, San Francisco Teamsters; B. F. Dodge, San Francisco Cooks; Anthony L. Noriega, San Francisco Motion Picture Projectionists.

Tenth District—George W. Stokel, Teamsters, Sacramento.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors, San Francisco.

A. F. of L. Delegate—A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles Machinists.

President Hoch ruled that a roll call would be necessary to determine which city would be convention city, inasmuch as a majority vote had not been received by any city. Delegate Dowell, San Diego, appealed from decision of the chair.

Vice-President Nunnally was called to the chair to preside during the appeal.

President Hoch was recognized, and stated that the election had been conducted according to Article 4, Section 3 of the constitution, and felt that his decision was in accord with the intent of the constitution.

Chairman Nunnally called for a vote.

A division was called for, the vote sustaining the President, 85 to 49.

President Hoch resumed the chair, and called upon the Election Supervisors to take charge of the roll call on the convention city. Roll call was taken, committee retired to tabulate vote.

The chair then invited Frederick F. Houser, a former Assemblyman, to the platform.

Mr. Houser spoke on the economic conditions of the country, and placed the blame, in great part, upon the concentration of wealth in the hands of too few people. He favored the 30-hour week, with no decrease in pay, and old age pension. He pledged his support to President Roosevelt's recovery program.

The chair thanked Mr. Houser for his address.

President Hoch invited State Labor Commissioner Joseph Creem to address the Convention.

Brother Creem made a report on the activities of the Labor Commissioner's office for the past year. He admonished labor to report any violations of the woman's 8-hour law, stating that there were altogether too many violations of this law. He told of the utmost difficulty the state office had in getting conviction of violators.

President Hoch thanked Brother Creem for his comprehensive report.

REPORT OF ROLL CALL FOR CONVENTION CITY

Chairman Gillette, of the Election Committee, reported the result of the roll call for convention city as follows:

San Diego	22,746
Stockton	17,675

President Hoch declared San Diego the convention city for 1935.

President Hoch then called to the platform a delegation from the California Bar Association, and introduced Mr. Hubert C. Wykoff, President of the Bar Association, Mr. John H. Riordan, and Mr. A. W. Brouillet, each of whom addressed the convention.

The chair thanked each of them in turn for the message of greeting they had brought from their association.

PRESENTATION OF GIFT TO SECRETARY SCHARRENBERG

At this point Brother Cameron, of the Pasadena Committee, presented, to Secretary Scharrenberg, in the name of the Pasadena Central Labor Council, a beautiful trophy cup in appreciation of his twenty-five years of service as Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

Secretary Scharrenberg thanked the donors for their kindness.

Frank C. MacDonald, of the State Industrial Accident Commission, was invited to address the Convention by President Hoch.

Brother MacDonald extended greetings from the State Building Trades Council, and made an inspiring address on labor conditions in California. He detailed how it is almost impossible to get convictions in labor law violations, blaming this condition in most part on banks and financial institutions. He said California should enact a new California Recovery Act, as a necessary protection to workers of this state. He admonished delegates to work untiringly for the \$24,000,000 unemployment relief bond issue, and advocated legislation to establish the 30-hour week.

President Hoch thanked Brother McDonald for his address.

Delegate Garman moved that a committee be appointed to visit the California Bar Association and extend greetings from this Federation. Motion carried.

President Hoch appointed delegates Edward D. Vandeleur and Walter Matthewson.

REPORT OF LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Chairman Dalton reported as follows:

Proposition No. 24—Presented by E. E. Lampton of Carpenters' Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

The committee submitted amendments to have the last paragraph read as follows:

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor subscribes in principle to this plan of tax reduction, consolidation, and unification, and hereby instructs its Legisla-

tive Representatives to study this bill, work for the elimination of any section which may be objectional to labor and to do all in his power to assist in its final passage."

The committee recommends concurrence as amended. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 25—Presented by E. E. Lampton of Carpenters' Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 41—Presented by W. J. Casey of Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 42—Presented by W. J. Casey of Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 65—Presented by J. J. Morgan of Carmen's Union No. 997, Los Angeles.

Introducer of Proposition No. 65 asked to have it withdrawn, as subject matter is covered in Proposition No. 62. Agreed to by the convention.

Proposition No. 62—Presented by Edward Vandeleur and John Coughlan, Labor Council, San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 67—Presented by J. J. Sherry and Joseph Blanchard of Carmen's Union No. 518, San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence.

Discussion by Delegates Timberlake, Wright and Fount.

Delegate Moses, Los Angeles, moved that the word "seating" preceding the word "capacity" in the last paragraph of the resolution be eliminated. Motion carried.

The committee accepted the amendment. The proposition was adopted as amended.

Proposition No. 66—Presented by J. J. Morgan, Carmen's Union No. 997, Los Angeles.

Sponsor of proposition asked to have same withdrawn. The committee recommended request be granted. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 45—Presented by Charles W. Real of Teamsters' Union No. 70, Oakland.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 46—Presented by Charles W. Real of Teamsters' Union No. 70, Oakland.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 47—Presented by E. H. Dowell of Federated Trades Council of San Diego.

The committee recommends reference to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate Shelley, San Francisco, spoke against the report of the committee, and asked definite action by the convention.

Arthur Watson, San Francisco, spoke on the resolution.

Lew Blix, Los Angeles, spoke in favor of the committee's report.

E. H. Dowell, San Diego, spoke against report of the committee.

Delegate Murphy, of the committee, upheld the report of the committee.

Delegates Francoeur, San Francisco, and Mannina, San Jose, spoke in favor of the committee's report.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Ernst, San Francisco, moved that rules be suspended, and that the convention reconvene at 8:30 to continue business session. Motion seconded.

After considerable debate, standing vote was taken, which resulted: For night session, 72; against night session, 43.

The chair declared that the motion lacked the two-thirds majority and was lost.

President Hoch then declared the convention adjourned till 9:30 a. m. Friday.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

Friday, September 21, 1934—Morning Session

President Hoch called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

REPORT OF LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

Chairman Dalton reported as follows:

Proposition No. 23—Presented by J. E. Tuche of Metal Polishers' Union No. 67 of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 34—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega, of Motion Picture Operators' Union No. 162 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 35—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Motion Picture Operators' Union No. 162 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 48—Presented by E. H. Dowell of Federated Trades Council of San Diego.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 52—Presented by delegation of Carpenters' Unions Nos. 946, 25, 769, of Los Angeles and Pasadena.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 53—Presented by E. H. Dowell, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; Irene Botts of Culinary Workers' Union No. 402 of San Diego.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 54—Presented by C. J. Quinn of Piledrivers' Union No. 34 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 59—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 64—Presented by J. H. Henderson, Butchers' Union No. 115 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 72—Presented by Ferryboatmen and Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 73—Presented by Ferryboatmen and Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 75—Presented by Edward Vandeleur, Labor Council, San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. DALTON, Chairman;
DANIEL C. MURPHY,
CLEVE BECK,
GEORGE G. KIDWELL,
CARL FLETCHER,
Committee on Legislation.

On motion the Report of the Committee on Legislation was adopted as a whole.

Delegate Bridges, San Francisco Longshoremen, asked for unanimous consent to introduce a resolution. The resolution was read, objection was made, and, under the rules, resolution could not be considered.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Chairman Vandeleur, of the committee, read a resolution, and asked for unanimous consent to introduce the same.

The resolution follows:

Resolution Proposed by Committee

Whereas, For a series of National Administrations preceding that of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the United States successively has suffered from a failure to realize the vital place in the Nation's well-being held by the workers of this country, and the fact that no part of the Nation may prosper and succeed unless labor also may maintain its fair share in the prosperity and success, and

Whereas, President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the progressive social, industrial and economic legislation he has sponsored and has proposed for the future has given unmistakable proof of his realization of labor's important integral part in national development and progress, and has expressed a sympathetic understanding of the desirability of carrying this program into immediate effect, and

Whereas, President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his most recent pronouncements, and in the face of frequent attacks by a powerful though short-sighted opposition, has again given proof of possession of the requisite energy and courage to continue his efforts to make such social, industrial and economic legislation effective in the future, therefore be it

Resolved, That this, the 35th Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor, assembled in Pasadena, wholeheartedly, enthusiastically endorses the program as heretofore outlined by the President of the United States, and be it further

Resolved, That this convention expresses implicit confidence and full faith in the personal integrity and courage of our Chief Executive which enables him steadfastly to pursue his program towards consummation, without faltering under an opposition of a strength which would dismay an official of less integrity, and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate of the California State Federation of Labor to the coming American Federation of Labor convention to be held in San Francisco be instructed to present this identical resolution to the American Federation of Labor convention, and that it be incorporated in the minutes of this convention, and copies sent to the President of the United States and to the press.

Motion to adopt resolution as read, carried.

Proposition No. 60—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends proposition be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegates Ernst, McGeary, Francoeur, Kosen, Connors, Dunn, Kidwell, Watson, Dalton and Gillette spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Daniel C. Murphy spoke in favor of the committee's recommendation.

The question came on the adoption of the committee's recommendation. Motion was lost.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

Delegates Dan Murphy, San Francisco Web Pressmen, and James E. Hopkins, San Francisco Teamsters, asked to be recorded as voting No.

Proposition No. 39—Presented by Affiliated Postal Groups.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 51—Presented by delegation of Carpenters' Unions Nos. 946, 25, of Los Angeles.

Committee recommends concurrence. The committee accepted a suggestion that the words "Building Trades Department" be deleted from the Resolve of the proposition.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 57—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Association of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 58—Presented by George G. Kidwell of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 68—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Patternmakers' Union of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence.

Delegate Bridges, San Francisco Longshoremen, moved to amend by adding the following Resolve:

Resolved, That we do our utmost to assist the textile strikers by organizing protests everywhere to have the military and violent opposition withdrawn from the strike areas. That a great financial campaign be immediately started in all locals and in all organiza-

tions that we can reach to raise funds to assist and feed the strikers. We pledge to support our brothers and sisters in the textile strike until all their demands are won.

On motion the amendment was adopted.

The report of the committee was adopted as amended.

Proposition No. 71—Presented by Seamen's delegation.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 74—Presented by Seamen's delegation.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD VANDELEUR, Chairman;
J. A. MATTHAMS,
JAMES SHEA,
ROS MANNINA,
A. R. GIFFORD,

Committee on Resolutions.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

At this point Delegate Bertha Graham, of Long Beach, stated to the Convention she had just received news from Santa Barbara that Miss Bee Tumber, who recently underwent a major operation in that city, was out of danger, and showing improvement.

Delegates Watson and Sherman drew attention of the Convention to the fact that the minutes of Wednesday were in error relative to action on Proposition No. 16, in that the proposition was adopted by the Convention, instead of being referred to the Executive Council as recommended by the committee.

President Hoch declared Convention adjourned until 2:00 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

President Hoch called the Convention to order at 2:00 o'clock.

Delegate Bridges, San Francisco Longshoremen, read a resolution, and asked for unanimous consent for its introduction.

Objection was raised, so resolution could not be introduced under the rules adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Chairman Earl Cook, of the committee, made report as follows:

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

After a careful examination of the reports of the President and various Vice-Presidents and Secretary-Treasurer, your Committee on Officers' Reports submits for your consideration the committee's comment and recommendations:

President's Report—President Hoch's report has most to do with the major problem of unemployment and the inter-related subjects of unemployment insurance and health insurance. These are fully covered in his report, and the committee is thoroughly in accord with his masterful summing up of the subject matter. We heartily concur with his recommendations that we send people to Sacramento who unhesitatingly favor this important social insurance.

With reference to the gasoline tax, President Hoch directs our attention to the many attempts made to divert gas tax money to uses other than those originally intended. The committee concurs with his recommendation concerning the allocating of more of this tax money where it will be of benefit to and affect the greatest number.

The President refers to the National Recovery Act, and his able analysis of the present situation as it relates to Section 7-A, Violations, etc., should receive the serious consideration of all organized labor.

The committee concurs in his recommendation that "This Convention should take definite action to urge the proper Governmental agencies to compel the employer to live up to the law just as labor has done."

On the subject of "Outside Influences" President Hoch's report shows him to be thoroughly familiar with the activities of those agencies which would discredit and disrupt our union organizations; and we heartily concur with his admonition urging our members to be constantly alert to prevent such groups from discrediting or in any way interfering with the purposes for which we are organized.

We heartily concur with his statement that Labor stands ready to combat Communism.

The committee recommends adoption. The report of the committee was adopted.

Vice-Presidents' Reports—In reviewing the very comprehensive reports of the Vice-Presidents of the several districts within the State we note with pleasure the optimistic tone of these reports as to new locals formed and the holding of membership of the established locals in these trying times.

District No. 1—Regardless of the fact this district has had several thousand unemployed men and women, they have made a very creditable showing in chartering of new unions.

District No. 2—It is gratifying to note that while the building trades have had very little work the past year the local unions have maintained their militant organizations. The report shows that both the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have practically 100 per cent affiliation which accounts for the splendid progress made in this district the past year.

District No. 3—We note with concern the small per cent employed in the Building Trades in this district. It is gratifying to note that some improvement is shown over the past two years.

District No. 4—Gives a very encouraging report with members of the building trades almost all working and unemployment in the miscellaneous trades decreasing, with conditions steadily improving.

District No. 5—We note the lack of interest shown in this report by both the organized and unorganized and we suggest that some effort be put forward to remedy this condition. We note with pleasure that Stockton is showing marked improvement.

District No. 6—We look with much satisfaction on the extensive membership drive which shows increases in membership from 20 to 100 per cent. The report shows that the Vice-President of this district has been very active in trying to assist the various councils.

District No. 8—Shows improvement over last year and should soon see a marked increase in employment at Mare Island due to the large ship repairs and new marine construction that are to start at this yard.

District No. 9—We note with pride the wonderful demonstration and Labor Day parade held in San Francisco. We concur in the recommendation of this report that special mention by the Convention to the end that the Garment Workers may receive the proper assistance from Organized Labor.

District No. 10—Reports very favorable result from C. W. A. work in this district. Many locals show an impressive increase in membership. The membership is giving 100 per cent support to Union Labor Bulletins. All districts should take the same action. The committee recommends adoption. The report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report—The Secretary reports the resignation of two Vice-Presidents and your committee feels that they should be given a vote of thanks by the convention for the time and effort they expended in the Federation's behalf.

Your committee feels that members of Organized Labor cannot spend too much time in our summer schools and colleges as Labor is taking a more active part in the administration of our city, county, State and Federal governments so that we may have men and women in Labor that we can put in responsible public offices and that Brother Kerchen should be commended for his activities in the past.

Radio Broadcasting—A study should be made as to how the California State Federation of Labor can secure regular time for broadcasting. This is a subject which requires time and effort to bring about and your committee recommends that Secretary Scharrenberg be commended for his past activities and given authority to use whatever means he can secure to enlarge the scope of Labor talks so the general public may understand Labor's views of the many subjects affecting them and the committee has turned over to the Executive Council data concerning cost of such a program for further study and recommendations.

California Labor Codes—Your committee feels that as there is a wide difference in opinion on this subject, the State Federation should do everything in its power to make them favorable to Labor until we have something better to offer.

Anti-Picketing Ordinances—Your committee feels that every effort possible should be exerted not alone to prevent the passing of anti-picketing ordinances, but to repeal those now in effect and defeat the officials who pass them and urge the labor legislative representatives at the California Legislature to abide by a resolution which this committee gives a favorable report (See Proposition No. 61).

American Federation of Labor Convention—The committee feels that the Secretary as a delegate to the Fifty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor should be commended for the hard work he did to accomplish that which the Federation instructed him to achieve.

Report on Membership—The increases shown in membership are indeed gratifying and clearly demonstrate that the workers see the value of our movement. Efforts should be made by all unions to stimulate organizing drives and the delegates to this convention should make every effort to see that all the unions in their vicinity are affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

Mooney-Billings Case—The committee calls to the attention of the delegates the report regarding Mooney and Billings. We feel that the officers of this Federation need no further instruction regarding this well known case, as the instructions given at previous conventions are ample.

Conclusion of Secretary-Treasurer's Report—Every delegate, in making the report of the convention to his or her union should read the conclusion of our Secretary's report to their local union. We feel that the membership will be greatly encouraged and it will stimulate a new interest in having it in the language of Secretary Scharrenberg.

We feel that California State Federation of Labor should be congratulated on the able and efficient Secretary that now holds that position. The fact that he has served for 25 years continuously is ample proof of the high esteem he is held by the membership and we have no hesitancy in recommending that we heartily concur in all his recommendations.

The committee recommends adoption. The report of the committee was adopted.

MEASURES ON BALLOT

The Convention then considered the measures to appear on the November ballot and voted the following recommendations:

Number on Ballot	Title on Ballot	Recommendation of Executive Council
1.	Veterans' Welfare Bond Act.....	Yes
3.	Selection of Judges. Initiative.....	No
8.	Constitutional Convention. A. C. R. 17.....	Yes
10.	Claims and Budgets. S. C. A. 21.....	No
11.	Making State Board of Education Elective. Initiative.....	Yes
13.	Local Option. Initiative	No
14.	Superior Court Judges. A. C. A. 98.....	No
15.	Superior Court—Judicial Election Districts. A. C. A. 73.....	Yes
16.	Municipal Courts. A. C. A. 35.....	Yes
21.	Eminent Domain. S. C. A. 48.....	Yes
	Twenty-four Million Dollar Bond Act.....	Yes

Your committee has been advised that the Initiative pertaining to "Taxation" as outlined and endorsed by the Monterey Convention in Resolution No. 6, has obtained enough valid signatures to place the measure on the ballot at first general election following the November 6 election of this year.

We therefore recommend that the Convention reiterate its approval of said Initiative. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Chas. C. Connors of Central Labor Union, Taft.

The committee recommends this proposition be referred to the Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 19—Presented by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 29—Presented by J. H. de la Rosa of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 of San Francisco, and others.

The subject matter of this resolution pertaining to **No. 11, Measures on the November Ballot**, having been disposed of by the convention, requires no further action. The committee therefore recommends that it be placed on file.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 53A—Presented by A. T. Wynn of Molders' Union No. 164 of San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 55—Presented by R. E. Mercer of Stockton Central Labor Council, and William R. Roberts of Bricklayers' Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

The recommendation of the committee to concur was rejected by the convention.

Proposition No. 61—Presented by Edward Vandeleur and John Coughlan, Labor Council, San Francisco.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

EARL COOK, Chairman;
H. M. WILLIAMS,
JOHN T. McGOVERN,
E. B. DANIEL,
DON CAMERON,

Committee on Officers' Reports.

On motion the report of the committee as amended was adopted as a whole.

Objection was raised to the introduction of a resolution read by Delegate Depew, Photographers, Los Angeles, and it could not be considered under the rules adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Chairman Nellie Casey of the committee reported as follows:

Proposition No. 1—Presented by Photo-Engravers No. 8 of San Francisco.

The Committee recommends this proposition be referred to the Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 5—Presented by James J. Doherty of Bakers' Union No. 37 of Los Angeles.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 12—Presented by Anna Mathias of Culinary Alliance No. 771 of Taft. The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 26—Presented by A. A. Evans of Sheep Shearers' Union No. 1 of San Francisco.

The Committee recommends proposition be referred to the Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 49—Presented by delegations of Carpenters' Unions Nos. 946, 25, and 769, of Los Angeles and Pasadena.

The committee recommends this proposition be referred to the Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 63—Presented by Seamen's and Oil Workers' Delegations.

The committee recommends concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

The Committee recommends that the following named firms on the hold-over "We Don't Patronize" list be retained and the Secretary add the names of firms placed on the list during this Convention:

Wearing Apparel: Co-op. Manufacturing Co., Oakland (all garments); Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros., San Francisco.

Foods: All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Interstate Baking Company, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; Meyers Baking Company, San Bernardino; Wilson Confectionery, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Palo Alto, Oakland and San Francisco; the San Francisco Cracker Company or North American Biscuit Company; Foster's Bakeries.

Hotels and Restaurants: Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton, and Foster's Lunches.

Newspapers and Periodicals: Riverside Evening Press, The Grizzly Bear, Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Mentor, the Sun Company of San Bernardino, California, including all its subsidiaries. viz., San Bernardino Daily Sun, San Bernardino Evening Telegram, Sun Printing and Publishing House, Inland Engraving and Colortype Company, Sun Advertising Service, Sun Engraving Company, Sun Investment Company and Acme Color Print Company.

Respectfully submitted,

NELLIE CASEY, Chairman;
M. N. DALE,
RALPH E. MERCER,
ANNA J. BROWN,
J. E. WELLINGTON,

Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.
(See revised, up-to-date list on page 84.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABEL INVESTIGATION

We, your Label Investigating Committee, report having investigated credentials submitted to us as follows:

The total number of credentials investigated was 269. Of this number, 240 had the required number of labels, while 29 had less than the required number. Of the latter 25 were men and four were women.

While the number of credentials coming into the hands of the committee was considerably greater than last year, the ratio of labels per delegate was approximately the same.

Unemployment and the inability of some of those living in small communities to secure labeled goods were the reasons given for non-compliance.

The committee desires to congratulate the Convention on its splendid showing and to thank the delegates for their cooperation with the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. DALY, Chairman;
ARCHIE W. SOPHER,
JOHN L. DONNELLY,
JOHN S. HORN,
CHAS. D. SHIELDS,

Committee on Label Investigation.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THANKS

To the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

We, your Committee on Thanks, desire on behalf of the delegates of the Convention to express our deepest appreciation to the local Arrangements Committee for the wonderful entertainment and the many courtesies extended to the delegates and guests of this Convention during their stay in the City of Pasadena.

We wish in particular to thank the following:

E. O. Nay, Chairman, Board of City Directors, and C. W. Koiner, City Manager, City of Pasadena, for their addresses of welcome.

Chief of Police Charles H. Kelly, for his assurance that nothing would mar the pleasure of the delegates of this Convention.

Rev. Ormund A. Schultz, who delivered the invocation and many fine words of hope and encouragement to the delegates.

Musicians' Musical Protective Association Local No. 47, Billy Langstaff, Charles Cordray and Crawford Butler for their entertaining selections.

Pasadena Theatre, Pasadena Arena, Henry E. Huntington Estate, and Community Playhouse for the pleasure and entertainment furnished the delegates and guests by them.

To the local press for their full and impartial reports of the proceedings of the Convention.

We, in particular, also express our thanks and appreciation to the City Employees' Union, the ladies of the Pasadena Labor Organizations, particularly Sister Hoocker, the local Postal Auxiliary, Women's Label League and Typographical Auxiliary, and the many members and friends of Organized Labor in general for the entertainment and courtesies extended to the delegates while in Pasadena.

Special thanks are also tendered to the management of the Convention hotel and the business men of the city, who, with their wonderful cooperation, helped make this Convention and the program a success.

To our retiring President Adolph W. Hoch, for his untiring service rendered the California State Federation of Labor and Labor in general.

Your committee, in accord with past customs, desires to show the appreciation of the delegates to the very active local committee members by presenting them with suitable tokens of esteem, and very respectfully ask that Louise R. Hoocker, D. F. Cameron, J. A. Garrow, E. E. Mecham come forward for presentation.

We further request the honorable Daniel C. Murphy to make the presentation to the Local Committee, and our esteemed retiring President.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH HOENIG, Chairman,
JOHN G. MORENO,
ELMA F. BELVAIL,
JOSEPH BLANCHARD,
C. J. HYANS,

Committee on Thanks.

On motion the report of the Committee on Thanks was adopted.

PRESENTATION OF TOKENS OF ESTEEM

Presentation of tokens of esteem from delegates of the Thirty-fifth Annual Convention was made to members of the local Entertainment Committee by Delegate Murphy of San Francisco.

Then, assuming the role of a Past President of the California State Federation of Labor, Delegate Murphy paid a high tribute to Retiring President Hoch, citing many accomplishments of the Federation during the past four years, which he attributed to the wise and firm leadership of President Hoch, this being a prelude to the presentation of a handsome Gladstone traveling bag and shaving case.

In accepting the gift, President Hoch thanked officers of the Federation and its members for the fine cooperation accorded him during his term of office.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Past President Murphy installed the newly-elected officers for the ensuing year.

President Vandeleur was then presented with the gavel, and assumed charge of the Convention.

The President addressed the Convention, assuring its members that the Federation would continue to be a progressive, militant organization, an organization which would grow and become more powerful, and more useful to those who labor. In closing he paid a high tribute to President Roosevelt.

At 4:50 p. m. President Vandeleur declared the Convention adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary.
FRANCIS DRAKE, Assistant Secretary.
CLAUDE C. HOPKINS, Assistant Secretary.

REVISED "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

Following is the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list as revised by the Pasadena convention:

Wearing Apparel: Co-Op Manufacturing Company (all garments), Oakland; Petaluma Manufacturing Company (all garments), Petaluma; Goldstone Bros. of San Francisco.

Food: All Oriental meat markets; Continental Baking Company, Los Angeles and San Diego; Inter-State Baking Company, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale; Meyers Baking Company, San Bernardino; Wilson Confectionery, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Palo Alto, Oakland and San Francisco; the San Francisco Cracker Company or North American Biscuit Company; Foster's Bakeries; Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., in Southern California.

Hotels and Restaurants: Hughes Hotel, Fresno; Hotel Stockton and Coffee Shop, Stockton; Foster's Lunches; Fox Hotel, Taft.

Newspapers and Periodicals: Riverside Evening Press, the Grizzly Bear, Collier's Weekly, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Mentor, The Sun Company of San Bernardino, California, including all its subsidiaries, viz., San Bernardino Daily Sun, San Bernardino Evening Telegram, Sun Printing and Publishing House, Inland Engraving and Colortype Company, Sun Advertising Service, Sun Engraving Company, Sun Investment Company, and Acme Color Print Company.

TABULATED VOTE

Annual Election of Officers

California State Federation of Labor

For Vice-Presidents,
District No. 9

	Harry R. Bridges	B. F. Dodge	James E. Hopkins	Joseph D. McManus	A. L. Noriega
ANAHEIM—					
Carpenters No. 2203:					
R. C. Ewing.....	.....	50	50	50	50
BAKERSFIELD—					
Kern County Labor Council:					
E. B. Daniel.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Oil Workers No. 19:					
E. B. Daniel.....	.....	168	168	168	168
FRESNO—					
Labor Council:					
John E. Lee.....	.....	1	1	1	1
GLENDALE—					
Culinary Workers No. 324 (42):					
R. E. Manning.....	.....	21	21	21	21
LONG BEACH—					
Central Labor Council:					
H. J. Skelley.....	.....	1	1	1	1
J. C. Coulter.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Culinary Alliance No. 681 (50):					
Bertha Graham.....	.....	25	25	25	25
H. J. McGovern.....	.....	25	25	25	25
Fire Fighters No. 372 (92):					
Fred H. Head.....	.....	46	46	46	46
Martin Harrison.....	.....	46	46	46	46
Garment Workers No. 56:					
Lena B. Armfield.....	.....	87	87	87	87
Machinists No. 1235:					
C. E. Edmonds.....	75	75	75	75	.....
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 521:					
G. A. Lahlum.....	.....	50	50	50	50
Oil Workers No. 128:					
H. M. Landers.....	.....	626	626	626	626
Painters No. 256 (65):					
Carl Fletcher.....	.....	33	33	33	33
Ray E. Gelston.....	.....	32	32	32	32
LOS ANGELES—					
Asbestos Workers No. 5:					
Victor B. Wicks.....	.....	50	50	50	50
Bakers No. 37:					
James J. Doherty.....	163	.....	163	163	163
Bakers No. 453 (75):					
Charles D. Shields.....	38	38	.....	.....	.....
Samuel Holtzman.....	37	37	.....	.....	.....
Bartenders No. 284:					
A. B. Hassell.....	.....	143	143	143	143
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32:					
C. C. Garnett.....	.....	80	80	80	80
Boilermakers and Welders No. 92:					
Frank S. Dunn.....	.....	75	75	75	75
Bookbinders No. 63:					
Jerome J. Leahy.....	.....	75	75	75	75

	Harry R. Bridges	B. F. Dodge	James E. Hopkins	Joseph D. McManus	A. L. Noriega
Bricklayers and Stonemasons No. 2 (150):					
William R. Roberts.....	75	75	75	75	.....
John V. McGinnis.....	75	75	75	75	.....
Carpenters No. 25:					
E. E. Lampton.....	.....	506	506	506	506
Carpenters (Studio) No. 946:					
Otto R. Rehwald.....	.....	1426	1426	1426	1426
Central Labor Council:					
Harry Sherman.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Clothing Workers (Amalgamated) No. 278:					
Sam Gelman.....	115	115	115	.....	115
Cooks No. 468 (329):					
John M. Sargent.....	.....	164	164	164	164
Harry H. Sachs.....	.....	165	165	165	165
Coopers No. 152:					
Stephen Jacobs.....	.....	23	23	23	23
Electrical Workers No. 18 (400):					
Harry M. Williams.....	.....	200	200	200	200
F. W. Bartholomew.....	.....	200	200	200	200
Elevator Constructors No. 18:					
William Hubbard.....	.....	94	94	94	94
Engineers (Operating) No. 72 (215):					
Albert E. Scott.....	108	.....	108	108	108
Frank R. Roper.....	107	107	107	.....	107
Firemen and Oilers No. 220 (53):					
Harry Moore.....	.....	26	26	26	26
I. F. Landenberger.....	.....	27	27	27	27
Garment Workers (United) No. 125:					
Anne Peterson.....	.....	408	408	408	408
Glass (Flint) Workers No. 141 (60):					
J. M. Price.....	.....	30	30	30	30
Ralph Brown.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathers No. 42:					
C. J. Haggerty.....	.....	103	103	103	103
Machinists No. 311:					
H. B. McMurry.....	.....	400	400	400	400
Mailers No. 9:					
Elmo Mathiesen.....	.....	100	100	100	100
Metal Polishers No. 67:					
J. A. Tuche.....	.....	50	50	50	50
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150:					
M. J. Sands.....	.....	416	416	416	416
Musicians No. 47:					
J. W. Gillette.....	.....	2000	2000	2000	2000
Office Employees No. 15251:					
Lester Boyd.....	.....	50	50	50	50
Painters No. 202 (100):					
Henry M. Munn.....	.....	50	50	50	50
Robert A. Harrington.....	.....	50	50	50	50
Painters (Motion Picture) No. 644:					
George Timberlake.....	.....	415	415	415	415
Paperhangers No. 1063:					
Al Holst.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pattern Makers' Association:					
J. W. Buzzell.....	.....	85	85	85	85
Photographers (International) No. 659:					
Len Powers.....	.....	135	135	135	135
Plumbers No. 78:					
H. F. Lechner.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post Office Clerks No. 64 (583):					
J. Hoening.....	.....	583	583	583	583
Printing Pressmen No. 78:					
Charles S. Hall.....	.....	190	190	190	190
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:					
Leonard Graham.....	71	71	71	71	.....

	Harry R. Bridges	B. F. Dodge	James E. Hopkins	Joseph D. McManus	A. L. Noriega
Stage Employees No. 33:					
Edward J. Nagle.....	.....	306	306	306	306
Stereotypers No. 58 (102):					
Hugh R. Maguire.....	.....	51	51	51	51
C. C. Liles.....	.....	51	51	51	51
Street Railway Employees No. 997:					
J. J. Morgan.....	.....	200	200	200	200
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399:					
Joseph P. Tuohy.....	.....	401	401	401	401
Truck Drivers No. 208:					
W. R. Newbury.....	33	33	33	33	.....
Typographical No. 174 (500):					
John F. Dalton.....	.....	250	250	250	250
Harvey E. Garman.....	.....	250	250	250	250
Waiters No. 17 (233):					
Fred Foster.....	78	78	.....	78	.....
Roy A. Baker.....	.....	77	77	77	77
Waitresses No. 639 (118):					
Hanna Nunnally.....	.....	40	40	40	40
Mary Boyd.....	.....	39	39	39	39
Mae Stoneman.....	.....	39	39	39	39
Studio Utility Employees No. 724:					
L. C. Helm.....	.....	226	226	226	226
MARYSVILLE—					
Barbers No. 720:					
C. E. Ryneanson.....	.....	25	25	25	25
MODESTO—					
Central Labor Council:					
Floyd Allen.....	.....	1	1	1	1
K. M. Webb.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Cooks and Waiters No. 542:					
Floyd Allen.....	.....	50	50	50	50
Operating Engineers No. 511:					
K. M. Webb.....	.....	29	29	29	29
Typographical No. 689:					
C. C. Nunnally.....	.....	50	50	50	50
NAPA—					
Central Labor Council:					
Truman Enlow.....	.....	1	1	1	1
OAKLAND—					
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432:					
James Shea.....	.....	400	400	400	400
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302:					
C. B. Malstrom.....	.....	400	400	400	400
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216:					
J. Earl Cook.....	.....	100	100	100	100
Stage Employees No. 107:					
F. C. Casey.....	.....	52	52	52	52
Teamsters No. 70:					
Jack H. Carter.....	.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
PALO ALTO—					
Barbers No. 914:					
Al W. Cross.....	.....	67	67	67	67
PASADENA—					
Carpenters No. 769 (50):					
J. M. Bigelow.....	.....	25	25	25	25
Earl D. Gast.....	.....	25	25	25	25
Central Labor Council:					
Beulah Atkinson.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Electrical Workers No. 418:					
Don Cameron.....	.....	65	65	65	65
Meat Cutters No. 491:					
James Garrow.....	.....	58	58	58	58
Painters No. 92:					
C. A. Sampson.....	.....	25	25	25	25

	Harry R. Bridges	B. F. Dodge	James E. Hopkins	Joseph D. McManus	A. L. Noriega
Plumbers No. 280 (28):					
B. B. Sheffield.....	14	14	14	14	.....
Rex E. Davis.....	14	.....	14	14	14
Typographical No. 583:					
Carl B. Jensen.....	.....	108	108	108	108
Women's Union Label League No. 178 (50):					
Louise R. Hoocker.....	.....	25	25	25	25
Ella McCleeland.....	25	25	25	25	.....
PITTSBURG—					
Barbers No. 917:					
J. L. Von Tellrop.....	.....	50	50	50	50
SACRAMENTO—					
Bakers No. 85:					
G. A. Warren.....	134	134	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinders No. 35:					
R. L. Ennis.....	.....	80	80	80	80
Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers No. 150:					
George W. Stokel.....	.....	300	300	300	300
Culinary Workers' Alliance No. 561:					
J. E. Wellington.....	282	282	.....	282	282
Federated Trades Council:					
R. L. Ennis.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Printing Pressmen No. 60:					
Frank M. Sullivan.....	.....	64	64	64	64
Typographical No. 46:					
Ralph N. Titus.....	.....	204	204	204	204
SAN DIEGO—					
Cooks and Waiters No. 402:					
Irene Botts.....	.....	177	177	177	177
Federated Trades Council:					
E. H. Dowell.....	.....	2	2	2	2
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297:					
E. H. Dowell.....	.....	50	50	.....	50
Musicians No. 325:					
John L. Donnelly.....	.....	397	397	397	397
Typographical No. 221:					
Jack Wright.....	.....	200	200	200	200
SAN FRANCISCO—					
Alaska Fishermen:					
Andrew Vigen.....	1500	1500	1500	1500	.....
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484:					
George G. Kidwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beer Drivers No. 227:					
John S. Horn.....	.....	405	405	405	405
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44 (75):					
G. Lea Phillips.....	.....	37	37	37	37
B. A. Brundage.....	.....	38	38	38	38
Bottlers No. 293:					
Joseph Boller.....	500	500	500	.....	500
Building Service Employees No. 9:					
Charles Hardy.....	.....	286	286	286	286
Chauffeurs No. 265:					
Joseph D. McManus.....	.....	1026	1026	1026	1026
Electrical Workers No. 6:					
James McKnight.....	.....	200	200	200	200
Ferryboatmen (750):					
E. J. Stillings.....	.....	375	375	375	375
C. W. Deal.....	.....	375	375	375	375
Garment Workers No. 131 (500):					
Nellie Casey.....	.....	250	250	250	250
Catherine Barrett.....	.....	250	250	250	250
Grocery Clerks No. 648:					
W. G. Desepte.....	.....	100	100	100	100
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519:					
Louis Brunner.....	108	.....	108	108	108

	Harry R. Bridges	B. F. Dodge	James E. Hopkins	Joseph D. McManus	A. L. Noriega
Labor Council:					
Edward D. Vandeleur.....	.....	1	1	1	1
J. F. Coughlan.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Laborers No. 261:					
Joseph Marshall.....	.....	169	169	169	169
Laundry Drivers No. 256:					
J. E. Razzini.....	.....	500	500	500	500
Laundry Workers No. 26 (2100):					
Anna J. Brown.....	350	.....	350	350	350
Laurence Palacios.....	350	.....	350	350	350
Margie Lydon.....	.....	350	350	350	350
M. A. Petersen.....	.....	350	350	350	350
Earl W. Allard.....	350	.....	350	350	350
Charles Keegan.....	350	.....	350	350	350
Letter Carriers No. 214:					
John C. Daly.....	.....	750	750	750	750
Longshoremen No. 38-79 (1000):					
Charles Connors.....	334	.....	334	.....	.....
John Schomaker.....	334	.....	.....	334	.....
Harry R. Bridges.....	333	.....	.....	333	333
Marine Cooks and Stewards Association:					
Joseph O'Connor.....	300	.....	300	300	300
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40:					
Geo. M. Fouratt.....	.....	299	299	299	299
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89:					
John G. Moreno.....	.....	100	100	100	100
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (729):					
W. J. Casey.....	.....	122	122	122	122
C. Rehboch.....	121	121	.....	121	121
Steve Gilligan.....	.....	121	121	121	121
James Higgins.....	.....	121	121	121	121
Ernie Steele.....	.....	122	122	122	122
Frank Starrett.....	.....	122	122	122	122
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110:					
Arthur Watson.....	.....	654	654	654	654
Molders No. 164:					
A. T. Wynn.....	.....	325	325	325	325
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162:					
Anthony L. Noriega.....	.....	200	200	200	200
Musicians No. 6:					
Walter A. Weber.....	.....	1250	1250	1250	1250
Piledrivers No. 34:					
C. J. Quinn.....	.....	434	434	434	434
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (729):					
I. E. Mizel.....	.....	365	365	365	365
G. Pistone.....	.....	364	364	364	364
Printing Pressmen No. 24:					
J. H. de la Rosa.....	.....	509	509	509	509
Web Pressmen No. 4 (150):					
Daniel C. Murphy.....	.....	75	75	75	75
L. M. McEvoy.....	.....	75	75	75	75
Railway Mail Association:					
Albert C. Meyer.....	.....	257	257	257	257
Sailors' Union of the Pacific:					
George Larsen.....	.....	1000	1000	1000	1000
Stage Employees No. 16:					
F. B. Williams.....	.....	116	116	116	116
Street Carmen No. 518 (900):					
Joseph J. Blanchard.....	.....	450	450	450	450
John J. Sherry.....	.....	450	450	450	450
Teamsters No. 85:					
James E. Hopkins.....	.....	2500	2500	2500	2500
Waiters No. 30 (1953):					
Hugo Ernst.....	.....	976	976	976	976
Louis Francoeur.....	.....	977	977	977	977

	Harry R. Bridges	B. F. Dodge	James E. Hopkins	Joseph D. McManus	A. L. Noriega
SAN JOSE—					
Barbers No. 252:					
Ros Mannina .....	.....	150	150	150	150
Building Trades Central Labor Council:					
Lola Chantler	1	.....	1	1	1
Laundry Workers No. 33:					
Lola Chantler .....	.....	115	115	115	115
SAN PEDRO—					
Central Labor Council:					
A. M. Gruber .....	.....	1	1	1	1
Longshoremen No. 38-82 (558):					
Frank Davis	279	.....	279	279	279
Edward Kosin	279	.....	279	279	279
Painters No. 949:					
A. M. Gruber .....	.....	21	21	21	21
Pile Drivers No. 2375:					
T. F. Murphy .....	.....	78	78	78	78
SANTA BARBARA—					
Carpenters No. 1062:					
James Matthams .....	.....	154	154	154	154
Central Labor Council:					
James Matthams .....	.....	1	1	1	1
Letter Carriers No. 290:					
M. J. McCullough .....	.....	38	38	38	38
Meat Cutters No. 556:					
J. H. Brock .....	.....	62	62	62	62
Plumbers No. 114:					
C. E. Sovine .....	.....	50	50	50	50
Stage Employees No. 442:					
George E. Dalton .....	.....	50	50	50	50
Typographical No. 394:					
Claude C. Hopkins .....	.....	50	50	50	50
STOCKTON—					
Central Labor Council:					
R. E. Mercer .....	.....	1	1	1	1
Chas. J. Crook .....	.....	1	1	1	1
Operating Engineers No. 508:					
Thos. E. Young .....	.....	33	33	33	33
Stereotypers No. 145:					
Chas. J. Crook .....	.....	50	50	50	50
Typographical No. 56:					
Chas. C. Schroder .....	.....	60	60	60	60
VALLEJO—					
Barbers No. 335:					
J. Marshall .....	.....	61	61	61	61
Boilermakers No. 148:					
Charles F. Daly .....	.....	69	69	69	69
Central Labor Council:					
Charles F. Daley .....	.....	1	1	1	1
TAFT—					
Barbers No. 869:					
Chas. C. Conners	50	50	50	.....	50
Central Labor Council:					
Chas. C. Conners	1	1	1	.....	1
Anna Mathias	1	1	.....	1	1
Culinary Alliance No. 771:					
Anna Mathias	57	57	.....	57	57
TORRANCE—					
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 7 (21):					
H. J. O'Neill	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. C. Petersen	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
VENTURA—					
Oil Workers No. 120:					
Geo. W. Gonsman	60	60	60	.....	60

JOINT-LABOR LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS

Rooms 527-528, Ochsner Building
719½ K Street, Sacramento, California

Following is a list of organizations which coöperated in the maintenance of the Joint-Labor Legislative Headquarters throughout the Fiftieth session of the Legislature, together with names and addresses of their respective representatives:

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR,

Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer,
525 Market Street, San Francisco.

STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS,

Bert P. Ward, Secretary, 72 North Second Street, San Jose.
Don Cameron, Legislative Representative, 721 Geary St., San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA STATE THEATRICAL FEDERATION,

Anthony L. Noriega, Secretary-Treasurer,
230 Jones Street, San Francisco.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN & ENGINEMEN,

George F. Irvine, Chairman, California State Legislative Board,
929 Pacific Building, San Francisco.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN,

Harry See, State Representative California Legislative Board,
844 Pacific Building, San Francisco.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS,

W. G. Welt, Vice-Chairman and Legislative Representative,
California Legislative Board,
655 Thirty-fifth Avenue, San Francisco.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS,

Fred E. Reynolds, Local Chairman and Legislative Representative,
603 Morse Street, San Jose.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,

John A. O'Connell, Secretary,
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES,

J. W. Buzzell, Secretary,
Labor Temple, 538 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles.

