

OFFICERS' REPORTS  
AND  
**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL  
(Forty-Seventh Anniversary)  
CONVENTION  
OF THE  
**California  
State Federation  
of Labor**



CONVENTION HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO  
June 17 to 21, 1946

# EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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# IN MEMORIAM

## *Daniel P. Haggerty*

Whereas, A former President of the California State Federation of Labor passed to the Great Beyond on December 17, 1945; and

Whereas, Brother Daniel P. Haggerty, during his lifetime and affiliation with the Labor Movement, was a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor rendered invaluable service to advance the cause of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, His passing is greatly mourned, not only by his friends and associates, but by the entire membership of the Labor Movement, which, because of his passing, has lost a true friend and capable leader; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when this Forty-Fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it do so in sincere memory of Brother Haggerty, as well as all other deceased brothers and sisters—members who have given their time, effort, wisdom and activity to the Labor Movement and the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliated Councils and Unions—who have gone to their reward during the past year; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to forward a copy of this Resolution to the bereaved widow of Brother Haggerty.

# IN MEMORIAM

## *Edward D. Vandeleur*

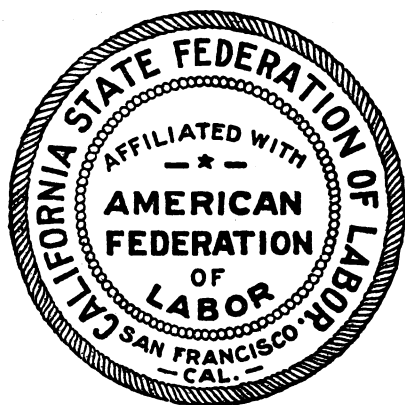
Whereas, Death has taken from us a man whose immeasurable services to the Labor Movement in California can never be forgotten; and

Whereas, Brother Edward D. Vandeleur, a pioneer in the Labor Movement of San Francisco and its early struggles consequent upon its growth, and later of the Labor Movement throughout the State of California, passed into the great beyond on October 5, 1943; and

Whereas, During his lifetime and association with the American Labor Movement, Brother Vandeleur was a staunch supporter and advocate of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and throughout nearly three decades of single-minded devotion to those principles was ever an inspiration and a tower of strength to the Labor Movement in California; and

Whereas, The passing of this outstanding brother is greatly mourned, not only by those whose good fortune it was to be associated with him in his labors, but by the entire membership of the Labor Movement, who have lost a great leader, a true friend, and an honest and sincere fellow worker; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor upon adjournment of this session do so in solemn and sincere memory of Brother Edward D. Vandeleur, and that we, by a period of silence, pay our tribute to the service the departed has rendered to the Labor Movement, and the time, effort, wisdom, and activity he gave to it so generously.



# REPORTS OF OFFICERS

## REPORT OF PRESIDENT

San Francisco, May 18.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The convention toward which we have all been looking has now fortunately arrived and marks one of the great events in the history of the labor movement in California. Four long and eventful years have elapsed since our last convention in Long Beach. During this period the California State Federation of Labor has given an excellent account of itself. The Federation has grown in numbers and influence until it has attained the enviable position it now occupies as one of the outstanding federations within the American Federation of Labor.

War conditions forced upon us the decision to postpone our convention. In the interim it has been a great responsibility to discharge the duties of this office. I have made every effort to represent the Federation to the best of my ability, and have considered it a great privilege to have been designated to this office.

A study of the Secretary's report will reveal the inclusive activities of the Federation and convey the amount of work that has been undertaken and successfully carried out. This requires no further qualification. The Federation not only did an admirable job in contributing to the victorious conclusion of our war effort, but it has also had to fight for the interests of labor. This fight, as all of you know, was not an easy one.

### Initiative Campaigns

We have gone through two campaigns, namely, Proposition No. 1, known as the "hot cargo" law, and Proposition No. 12, the so-called "right to work" initiative measure. Although we were not successful in defeating Proposition No. 1 at the polls, due to the war hysteria prevailing at the time, we succeeded later, however, in having the courts declare it unconstitutional in all proceedings in which this law was invoked. As for Proposition No. 12, we did much to defeat this proposed law, which would have undermined every trade union in the state of California. In our successful campaign against the vicious measure, we were able to halt what tended to become a national campaign to invalidate the closed shop and union security. Because of our experience in fighting such measures, the California

State Federation of Labor has become recognized as a leader in this field.

### New Anti-Labor Initiative

Even now, we are probably facing a similar campaign to defeat the so-called "veterans' employment" initiative petition which, at this writing, is being circulated for signatures to qualify for the November election. Should the sponsors of this measure succeed in obtaining the necessary signatures, we will have to fight the Proposition No. 12 campaign all over again.

These efforts all seem to emanate from the southern part of the state, where the members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association still are not reconciled to accepting labor as a part of the economy and social institutions of our country. Without a free labor movement, there can be no true democracy. Fortunately, we will be better able to mobilize our strength this year than in the past because of this convention, and we are certain that a good accounting will be made by labor in the November elections.

### War and Postwar Problems

The California State Federation of Labor has at all times participated, and very prominently, in all major campaigns connected with our war effort, as well as with those growing out of the postwar problems. We are still engaged in this work and we hope to be able to solve the many complex problems, as we have done in the past.

### State Legislature

In the legislative field, the Federation has not only been outstandingly successful in preventing the passage of restrictive labor measures by the state legislature, but also succeeded in obtaining the passage of one of the most significant bills in the history of California legislation. That bill is the Disability Insurance law, which places California far out in the front as one of the most progressive states in protecting its wage earners. The Federation is mainly responsible for getting this measure adopted, but credit to the Governor of California cannot be withheld in this respect, since he made possible the passage of this bill for which State Senator Jack Shelley worked so arduously for many years.

### Research Department

The Research Department has won mil-

lions of dollars in wage increases for our unions throughout the state. Furthermore, these services have cost the organization nothing in addition to their regular per capita tax. This service alone has made the Federation outstanding during the past years. Numerous other activities carried on by the Research Department helped to furnish enlightenment to the affiliated organizations regarding the numerous governmental regulations resulting from the war.

#### Organizational and Legal Assistance

In the field of organization, the Federation participated in every campaign conducted by its affiliates, furnishing leadership and financial and moral support as requested. To exemplify this work, one needs only to mention the CIO raid on the cannery unions.

In the field of workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, the Legal Department of the Federation has rendered invaluable services to the membership of

the AFL unions, which they could not have obtained from any private source.

Today, the California State Federation of Labor enjoys the confidence and respect not only of the trade unions in California, but throughout the country. It has been a great honor to me to have been able to serve as President of the Federation, as well as Vice-President for the past many years, and a great pleasure to have been able to see the Federation grow into the mighty organization it has now become. My own small contribution to this growth would not have been possible without the admirable cooperation I have received from my colleagues on the Executive Council and the membership of the Federation.

In submitting this report, I wish once more to extend to the delegates my profoundest wishes for their continued success and to thank them for the confidence they have bestowed on me.

Fraternally submitted,  
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 1 (San Diego and Imperial Counties)

San Diego, May 20.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

During the time that has elapsed since the last convention of the Federation in Long Beach in 1942, I have submitted reports on the activities in this district, but as there were no conventions scheduled during those years, I believe it is in order to summarize, for your benefit, the activities for the period that has intervened.

#### 1942

In 1942, although all of our energies should have been directed toward the war effort, San Diego and Imperial Counties, along with the rest of the State of California, were forced to devote valuable time and a great deal of effort to a campaign to defeat the infamous Proposition No. 1. The impetus on all types of industry and construction work due to the war effort gave San Diego the appearance of literally "bursting at the seams" with the influx of workers of all types and descriptions, bringing into the public eye the critical need for more and more housing.

The labor movement took in its stride the added responsibilities toward all sorts

of civic and patriotic organizations, which became as much a part of the regular work of labor union members and officials as those things which have always been in the accepted sphere of activities for labor union members and their representatives. During 1942, while every phase of our work was being multiplied at least ten times, we really were just beginning to feel the actual impact of the war effort on the working people and our labor organizations.

#### 1943

By 1943, San Diego had become recognized as one of the first, if not the first, of the Number One Critical War Manpower Shortage Areas. The housing shortage became alarmingly acute and constituted the most serious bottleneck in our continual efforts at labor recruitment. Many housing projects were begun under the Federal Housing Administration, but the waiting list grew much faster than the housing program. We never came close to meeting our housing problem during the war, and we still have an acute shortage today.

Labor representatives, in spite of all the many things to be taken care of, found time to serve on War Bond committees, Red Cross Drives, OPA Boards and ad-

visory committees, the War Labor Board, the U.S.O., the War Manpower Commission, and numerous other war-born agencies which had heretofore been considered completely out of our field.

We nevertheless found time in the building trades crafts during our off hours to donate sufficient man-hours to build the Boys' Club of San Diego. This club alone is credited with bringing about a very material decrease in the percentage of juvenile delinquency in the city and has changed the surrounding area from a hot-bed of delinquency to an above-average rating in this respect.

The Concrete Ship Constructors were aided many times by unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council. When a large pour of concrete was being made, through the cooperation of building trades employers, large numbers of workmen from building and construction jobs were loaned to the concrete ship yard to meet this peak manpower need. Later, these men were returned to their construction work. There were five other boat yards operating in San Diego, all of them under union agreement.

The miscellaneous crafts all experienced corresponding increases in membership and suffered the complications and headaches which accompany abnormal growth. It would be foolish to minimize the very real contribution to the success of the war effort made by those who served the actual war worker in our country.

From the standpoint of most of the members of the AFL unions, the housing problem, already acute, grew rapidly worse, due to the beginning of an inflationary trend in real estate sales. Old time union members found themselves without a place to live when houses were sold to others at fancy figures. Many of these workers were forced to leave the area for this reason.

## 1944

In 1944, we had the first of the cutbacks in aircraft contracts, resulting in spotty unemployment. Most of these people could not be absorbed into the building trades or in any of the other crafts which were short of labor. This was true because of the lack of necessary skill on the part of those laid off, or due to the fact that under normal conditions they would be considered unemployable.

Again this year, we were forced to extend our every effort to bring about the defeat of Proposition No. 12. In this we were greatly assisted by church groups and other civic bodies who had become

acquainted with some of the aims of labor through our participation in the many community activities. Throughout the war period, in fact for two years prior to the start of the war, a radio program had been sponsored first of all by the District Council of Carpenters, later by the Building Trades Council and five other unions, and finally by the Federated Trades and Labor Council. During 1943 and 1944 this program was on the air five nights per week and helped greatly in the defeat of Proposition No. 12, as well as making known many of labor's aims and ideals.

During the year 1944, the concrete ship yard completed its original contract for concrete barges and became a repair yard to work on battle-damaged Navy vessels. This brought about a reduction in employment from a peak of 4,000 men to 400 engaged in repair work. Due to the housing difficulties I have heretofore mentioned, the lay-offs did not, however, result in unemployment. For the most part, the workmen came from organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Council and were readily absorbed by the ever present need for more construction workers.

## 1945

Coming into the year 1945, we find San Diego still listed as a critical labor shortage area, which it remained until the actual end of the war. Building trades unions, and in fact all crafts requiring any degree of skill, remained very short of men until the shortage of materials began to be felt. Even at the present time, no one in the construction industry is out of work who actually wishes to work in San Diego County. Some unions are experiencing actual difficulty in manning some of their jobs. While membership of the various building trades unions had not appreciably decreased at the time of my last annual report, since that time it has gone down 50% in most unions, due to the increasing pressure of material shortages.

I am proud to state that throughout the war the record of the San Diego Building Trades Council was preserved unmarred by a strike or a work stoppage, in keeping with the no-strike pledge. I am happy to be able to add that as of this date that record is still unbroken. I do not want to give the idea that labor has ceased to progress in San Diego or that it has continually given in to management rather than face the issue, but I do wish to emphasize that the reputation of the American Federation of Labor in my district, as represented by both the Federated Trades and Labor Council and the Build-

ing Trades Council, has been established as one of dependability and honest effort. Thus it has been possible in those cases where it became necessary, for us to muster sufficient public sentiment so as to gain our point or at least secure a reasonable and acceptable compromise without resorting to strikes and work stoppages.

#### **Building Trades Master Contract**

In regard to the long period of negotiations with, first, the Associated General Contractors, and then the Wage Adjustment Board in Washington, we finally were able to secure approval of the joint resolution to continue the master labor agreement between the AGC and the building trades unions of the twelve southern counties. This brought an increase in wages to approximately 85,000 union members in Southern California.

#### **Organization Drives**

The Retail Clerks' Union has had a picket line on one establishment for over a year. The Cooks and Waitresses Local 402, with the backing of the Culinary Alliance as well as the Federated Trades and Labor Council, began a concerted effort to organize the drive-ins, which had been put off during the war. This was combatted by the owners during the formation of a drive-in association which apparently had as its sole purpose and only recognized by-law the refusal to deal with any labor organization. This organizational endeavor by the union is well on the way to a successful conclusion. Only seven die-hards of the original drive-ins now are being picketed because of their refusal to negotiate.

#### **Union Ice "Hot Cargo" Case**

In the middle of the campaign to organize the drive-in establishments, Teamsters' Local 683, with the approval of the Federated Trades and Labor Council, placed picket lines around two plants of the Union Ice Company which had refused to deal with the union, even after having been presented with evidence that the Teamsters represented 75% of the employees with that company. This furnished San Diego with the spectacle of one lone employer suing ten unions and councils and twenty-nine individual officers of the unions, together with hundreds of John and Jane Does and Richard and Mary Roes, for \$100,000 damages each, under the "Hot Cargo" law. While the case had its humorous side, it certainly was not entirely a laughing matter. However, so

many people in the labor movement were served with court summonses that those who had not been named began to feel slighted as to recognition of their proper place in the AFL labor movement.

Naturally, this case caused considerable concern not only to the unions and the persons named, but to every member of every union in San Diego, and, we believe, throughout the state. It was brilliantly fought by attorneys John Holt, for the San Diego Building Trades Council, Margaret Cramer for Operating Engineers Local Union No. 12; and Clarence Todd for the California State Federation of Labor. This team not only successfully defended the unions, but presented such an overwhelming array of evidence as to cause Judge Dean Sherry to hand down a decision declaring secondary picketing and secondary boycott to be constitutional rights. While this was the fourth or fifth Superior Court decision against the "Hot Cargo" and Secondary Boycott law, Judge Sherry's decision was more sweeping and far-reaching than even the most optimistic of us had hoped for, and leaves hardly a vestige of this infamous piece of legislation to hinder labor unions in protecting themselves against unfair employers in the future.

The decision of Judge Sherry resulted in a dismissal of the case in its entirety and since that time the Union Ice Company has signed a union shop agreement with Teamsters' Local 683.

#### **Imperial Valley**

The Imperial Valley labor movement has had its ups and downs during the war period. During the early part of the war a heavy building and construction program was under way, which caused the influx of hundreds of additional building trades workers into El Centro and the surrounding area.

A new chapter in the history of the labor movement in Imperial Valley is now being written by the building and construction trades and other organizations which have made a drive to organize this territory. The Culinary Workers especially have been active. The united opposition of employer groups was encountered by the organizations involved. Not only were the unions harassed by an avalanche of misrepresentations and slander and the usual pressure that the local zealots in this territory are capable of bringing to bear, but a number of court actions were resorted to. In spite of this opposition, the unions held their own, until now we can definitely say that the labor movement

hereafter will continue to grow and become a powerful influence in the community life. The Federation office responded quickly to this provocative challenge on the part of the employers in Imperial Valley, and the cooperation received helped considerably in the successful consummation of the organization drive.

It is with a very real enthusiasm that, in closing, I want to draw attention again not only to the magnificent war record of the American Federation of Labor

unions in District No. 1, which they made in the face of the utmost difficulties, but to the strong grip they have demonstrated they have on the future. They are meeting the postwar problems strongly and well, and are solving them in a constructive way. For the loyalty and cooperation of these unions, and for the generous assistance received from the Federation and its Executive Council, I am profoundly thankful.

Fraternally submitted,  
K. G. BITTER.

## REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 2 (Long Beach and Orange County)

Long Beach, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In reporting for this district for the period since last September, I do so with a deep feeling of gratification at the excellent organizing work that has been done by all the representatives in this territory. It took teamwork and full cooperation by all concerned to accomplish the great progress that has been made.

### Long Beach

In the Long Beach sector, by both the Building Trades under the fine leadership of Secretary George D. Hammond, and the Central Labor Council, ably handled by Secretary E. L. Brown, great strides have been made. The building trades have succeeded in signing up practically all the general contractors as well as sub-contractors in their area. In this connection, I wish to state that there is a tremendous building program under way in the entire district with the new freeway being the largest part of construction. The Kaiser-Frazier interests have taken over part of the Douglas plant, where they are installing an assembly plant. Also they have taken over the large gypsum plant in Long Beach Harbor. Many other large corporations have chosen sites in this territory with a view of opening up here.

The miscellaneous crafts, working through the Central Labor Council, also are making wonderful progress, especially the Retail Clerks, Culinary Crafts, Bakers, and the two Teamster Organizations.

### Orange County

The organizing in Orange County under the most adverse conditions has been outstanding. Secretaries Devine of the Central Labor Council and Councilman of the Building Trades Council have been most inspiring. They have consolidated their drive, and with the very able assistance of the Teamsters, who have borne the brunt of the attack by anti-labor forces, as well as the Culinary Crafts, Clerks and Building Trades Unions, Orange County today is better organized than ever before in its history and the drive is still going on.

The California State Federation and the many International Unions and all the Councils in Los Angeles County, through their organizers and lawyers, have done and are still doing yeoman work in Orange County. This organizing job is a real credit to all the AFL affiliates and mere words cannot begin to tell the story. Let me state, therefore, that it has indeed been a privilege and pleasure to have been the Vice-President of this district.

I wish to thank Secretary C. J. Haggerty for the outstanding work he has done for labor in California. He is a most inspiring leader, and too much credit cannot be given him for placing our organization on the very high plane it occupies today. I also wish to thank Organizer Hyans, and our excellent staff of lawyers for their great work, and last, but by no means least, I wish to thank all the members of our Executive Board for their cooperation and accomplishments in the excellent progress made by the great California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,  
JAMES H. BLACKBURN.

**REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 3**

**(Los Angeles City Proper, Hollywood, North Hollywood, Burbank, San Fernando, Glendale, Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, and San Bernardino and Riverside Counties)**

**(Report of Vice-President Lehmann)**

Los Angeles, May 20.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The first quarter of this year brought many new and difficult problems to the American Federation of Labor movement in the Los Angeles area. In many instances our movement had no precedent to look back to for assistance in meeting the problems and issues. Many of our problems, of course, came as a result of attempts to reconvert from all-out war to peacetime production and construction. Organized labor was and still is confronted with government regulations and directives, many of them subject to frequent changes which tend to produce uncertainties.

**Housing Problem**

Los Angeles' organized labor movement as a whole has been faced with the serious problem of finding dwelling units for workers engaged in production and construction activities. All of the AFL unions have contributed their best efforts to assist government agencies in this problem. Also the AFL unions in this area have been active in assisting in the rehabilitation and reemployment of returning veterans. These two problems were new to a great degree, the demands were urgent, but there were no guides for our unions and their members.

Also, this section of the state, probably to a greater degree than any other center in the country, found itself the goal of thousands of returning veterans who had enlisted from other states but were anxious to remain in Southern California. This was an added burden upon not only dwelling facilities, but upon many of the unions which were trying to provide immediate employment for our own workers who were returning from the fighting forces.

**Veterans**

Many of the returning veterans, those from this area as well as those from almost every state in the United States, were desirous of learning a skilled trade, and ultimately becoming a member of an

AFL union. Our apprenticeship plans were and still are hard pressed to meet this situation. To make more difficult this problem is the fact that comparatively few of the returning veterans were sure of the particular trade they wished to make their future activity. In many instances the young men tried first one apprenticeship course and then another before deciding upon their trade.

**Central Labor Council**

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council is at its all-time record strength, both as to affiliated local unions and members. It has extended its activities by setting up organizing committees which work in conjunction with representatives of affiliated unions. There is now functioning a fully manned and equipped research and statistical department.

The Council is engaged at present in assisting the Orange County Central Labor Council and its affiliated unions and those Los Angeles locals whose members are employed in the several cities of this neighboring county. As is well known, Orange County for many years has been infested with various anti-labor organizations of local origin, but functioning under the guidance of such groups as the Associated Farmers, and coached and assisted financially and morally by the Los Angeles anti-labor organizations. The contest, therefore, is bitter, but with the able assistance of Field Representative Hyans and representatives of the various councils and unions, the AFL organizing campaign is making satisfactory progress.

**Few Strikes**

Generally speaking the relations between AFL unions and the employers in this area have been harmonious. There have been few work stoppages of consequence, and those of short duration. Even the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have issued statements that there have been fewer strikes in Los Angeles during this quarter than in any comparable industrial center in the United States.

The major strike, of course, took place in the motion picture industry. An adjustment was arrived at following a report submitted to the Executive Council

of the American Federation of Labor by a special committee appointed by President William Green. That there should be periodic controversies in the motion picture industry is but a natural result of such an enormous enterprise, in which are employed scores of skilled trades represented by thousands of workers. It is the hope of the writer of this report that Eric Johnston will be able to assist the AFL studio union officials in holding disputes and controversies to a minimum.

#### **Culinary Crafts**

Culinary Workers' Unions have still further added to their strength, and are said to be at an all-time record regarding signed agreements with employers, and membership. The Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers' Union has been and is conducting an aggressive organizing campaign, as also are Waiters Local No. 17, and other Culinary Workers' Unions in this area. Waiters No. 17 recently remodeled and rearranged its headquarters, with Governor Warren present to install its officers and take part in dedicating the headquarters building.

#### **Metal Trades**

Metal Trades unions, after being hit hard by the abandonment of a large amount of shipbuilding at the harbor with the end of the war, are now holding ground, and even beginning to make noticeable gains. All of them are engaged in organizing campaigns. Several of the old non-union firms recently have signed agreements with Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 and No. 371.

#### **Printing Trades**

Printing Trades continue to make gains, signing agreements with employers who for years have operated as non-union establishments. All of these unions recently negotiated new agreements in both the newspaper and commercial fields, calling for increased wages and improved working conditions.

#### **United AFL**

The United AFL was reorganized recently, with Secretary W. J. Bassett of Los Angeles Central Labor Council moving from acting chairman to position of

executive secretary, and Raymond F. Leheney, formerly executive secretary, being elected president. Its by-laws and constitution were changed and amended in several respects, and the political arm of the Central Labor Councils of this county now is prepared to take an active role in the primary and general elections.

Most endorsement recommendations have been made, and are before the councils and local unions. Governor Earl Warren was recommended for endorsement for reelection, and Will Rogers, Jr., for United States Senator. We believe the UAFL as at present constituted will exert even more influence upon the political field than in previous years, when it was successful in contributing to the election or reelection of a majority of candidates who received its endorsements.

The Governor has met with spokesmen for the AFL movement in this area upon at least three occasions during recent months: once immediately preceding the regular session of the legislature; again following its adjournment; and a few weeks ago following adjournment of the special session. He took the AFL representatives into his confidence on these occasions, and pledged to continue his fight for social, progressive and protective legislation. He openly expressed opposition to drastic anti-labor legislation.

#### **Building Activity**

Building and construction activities here as elsewhere are in a state of uncertainty due to recent federal orders. Some work on industrial and business structures has been halted, and building of dwelling units is being held up by shortage of materials. Most building trades workers, however, are employed in this area.

I wish once again to express deep appreciation for the privilege and honor of serving as a vice-president of the Third District of the Federation. It has been a pleasure to be associated with its officers, my colleagues, in this great movement. I shall be in attendance at the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Lakeland, Fla., when this report reaches you, but I shall be with you in your plans for the future.

Fraternally submitted,

C. T. LEHMANN.

### **(Report of Vice-President Rohrbach)**

Hollywood, May 15.  
To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of

the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

As one of the vice-presidents for Dis-

strict No. 3, I take great pleasure in reporting the progress that has been made by the affiliates of the Federation in our vast district for the year 1946.

There have been several jurisdictional threats in opposition to AFL unions in the territory, but I am very happy to report that they have been met by a solid front from the various strong councils and individual local unions with much success.

#### **Building and Construction Trades Council**

Again the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, led by its Secretary, Lloyd Mashburn, and his staff has distinguished itself by showing marked ability in coping with the many problems confronting the unions and with its strategy in vying with federal agencies, and the like. The sudden ending of the war, rather than easing pressure, heaped more responsibilities on its shoulders. This council, therefore, deserves the highest praise for its commendable treatment of these problems.

Contracts numbering into the hundreds have been signed by this council with previously recognized unfair contractors. The Associated General Contractors' agreement, which is signed by a great number of large contractors in the Southern California area, is now in the process of being renegotiated. Much is expected by the rank and file members of the International unions signatory to this agreement, and I truthfully believe their expectations will be fulfilled through the capable handling of negotiations by the various Building Trades Council secretaries and International union representatives who are members of the Negotiating Committee.

#### **Metal Trades Council**

The year just closed has been one of considerable activity in Metal Trades and the International and local unions which are affiliated. The 11.6% ship repair differential, after a fight of some three years, has finally been won and extended to include all of Southern California. This fight has been long and bitter, with the management of several of the shipyards attempting to deny coverage under this proper repair rate. The award was finally made in June of 1945, and the last checks due the men are now being delivered in the various yards, with some cases of retroactivity dating back to February, 1945. Credit is certainly due the International unions, their representatives, the Metal Trades Department, Secretary Laster, his staff, and the representatives of the various local unions for the active

part they took in bringing about this victory.

The CIO tried to defeat this rightful wage ruling, attempting to trade certain conditions with respect to double time for the 11.6% repair differential, but in spite of all that was done, this battle has been won by AFL labor.

#### **Shipyard Overtime**

In connection with the 11.6% differential and the CIO attempt to substitute double time for this concession, the AFL may feel justly proud that in addition to the 11.6% ship repair differential for Southern California, they have also secured double time for all overtime worked after hours, and on Saturdays and Sundays in shipyards, both on repair and new construction. Heretofore, all time on Saturday and over eight hours in any one day was time and one half; as of October 16, 1945, the rate for all overtime became double time. Credit for this change to double time is certainly due to the Metal Trades Unions and the activities of President John P. Frey of the Department, along with AFL International Representatives who so ably served on the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee.

#### **Shipyard Wage Increases**

Last but not least of our victories for our people was obtained in February and March of 1946 when the 18-cent hourly increase for all people working in the shipyards was placed in effect. To gain this increase, a number of conferences were held, first in Spokane, Washington, as early as October, 1945, then to Colorado Springs; Washington, D. C.; and back to San Francisco. This fight was also long and bitter. The CIO again objected to a settlement, while the management of certain CIO yards on the East Coast, as well as on the West Coast, fought this 18 cents an hour. The CIO is now considering striking in an attempt to get it.

All of these things have changed the wage conditions of the shipyard employee. Whereas a year ago on repair and new ship construction he received \$1.20 per hour and time and one-half for overtime, he now receives \$1.38 per hour on new ship construction, and \$1.54 per hour on ship repair, with double time for all overtime. This rate applies to the standard skilled mechanic, the rate of increase being approximately the same for all other classifications in the yards.

The Metal Trades Council has secured a number of contracts with sub-contractors who do work in the shipyards and related

activities. They have also secured retro-active pay for some of these members even though the sub-contractors are not considered in the same category by the procurement agencies as are prime-contractors, and the matter of reimbursement is far more difficult with them than it is in the case of a prime-contractor.

A number of current issues have been cleared up during the year with respect to organization in the shipyards. Certain classifications not in the master agreement have been incorporated in agreements that are parallel to the master agreement. Thus, we in Southern California now find ourselves with as good wage and working conditions in the shipyards as exists anywhere in the United States. Of this the Metal Trades may be justly proud.

#### **Uptown Shops**

A limited number of contracts have been signed in the so-called "Uptown Shop" groups in the face of keen opposition by the CIO. In many cases in the wage structures, the CIO would have accepted much lower rates than those in effect in AFL plants; whence the bitter fights this Council has had with them in organizing and getting AFL contracts in Metal Trades, especially during this confusing reconversion period.

#### **Motion Picture Industry**

Here, as in the Building Trades Councils, the unions are renegotiating their contracts. It must be remembered that the industry has increased tremendously during the war years, with the laboring groups' wage scales being held to the Little Steel formula. Wage increases are therefore expected by the workers.

This report would not be complete without some mention of the NLRB election which was held recently in the motion picture industry between the Screen Players' Union (Independent) and the Screen Extras' Guild (AFL). This resulted in a great victory for the AFL. With aid from several Motion Picture Union leaders, Brother C. J. Hyans, organizer for the State Federation of Labor, held meeting after meeting with these people in a successful effort to carry on an AFL educational program. After victory was gained, this

organization immediately went into the process of adjusting itself and will soon be recognized as one of the most potent unions of the industry.

#### **Pasadena—El Monte—Van Nuys—Glendale**

This district has recently been in the throes of an organizational campaign in reference to the Concrete Cement Block industry, which has arisen due to the shortage of red brick and other building materials. It has grown to such proportions that an Employers' Association representing these plants has already been organized in this district. The Teamsters', Operating Engineers' and Laborers' representatives have been very successful to date in signing many contracts with the independent plants. The representatives of these aforementioned unions are also working hard to ward off CIO encroachment. Brother Leiby, Business Representative of the Southern California District Council of Laborers, deserves much praise in this respect, for he is well known for his efforts in thwarting CIO drives.

#### **Riverside—San Bernardino**

In this territory an outstanding job has been done by the Building and Construction Trades Council of the Riverside and San Bernardino District, led by its able secretary, Brother Elmer Doran. Many hundreds of contractors hitherto on labor's unfair list are now signed to the Building Trades agreement. This can be credited only to the tireless efforts of this Council and the support given it through the co-operation of other building tradesmen.

In closing, I wish to say that it has been a pleasure to serve in the Third District as Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor. I wish to thank the local unions, the councils and their officers in the district for their fine support in the many difficulties with which we were confronted. I deeply appreciate the great aid and advice the Federation has given us with the many cases that have been before the governmental agencies. The helpful endeavors of this organization have certainly been a factor in the betterment of wages and conditions in this district.

Fraternally submitted,

H. C. ROHRBACH.

### **(Reports of Vice-Presidents Brown, Pitts and Stoneman)**

Los Angeles, May 20.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

We, Vice-Presidents of the California State Federation of Labor for District No. 3, take considerable pride in reporting that real progress has been made by affiliated unions in this area since the end

of the war, despite ominous predictions to the contrary.

The tremendous and time-consuming problem of supplying labor to war contracts has now almost reversed itself in many crafts and trades. From a situation of acute manpower shortage, Southern California now finds itself with a manpower surplus.

While government contract terminations are partially responsible, an influx of war-weary workers from all over the nation contribute to the reversal. A dangerous management tendency to downgrade workers who learned skills and crafts prior to the war, and to offer wages ridiculously low when compared to today's living costs has tended to keep many workers from accepting employment under such conditions. These latter contributions to the manpower surplus, we are proud to report, have been successful only amongst unorganized and non-AFL workers.

#### Need for Organizational Campaign

We are pleased to report that Southern California industry generally has made a remarkable comeback from its almost complete dependency on governmental contracts and literally hundreds of new businesses are being established and starting production. While this makes for a bright future in our area, with more people employed and with greater prosperity and greater membership, we do feel that our organizational activities must be increased.

It is too obvious that anti-labor forces here have been saving their energy and resources for another last ditch attempt to make Los Angeles and the surrounding area the white spot of the nation. We recommend, therefore, that the State Federation and its affiliated unions conduct an intensive organizational campaign designed toward educating members about organized labor's tremendous struggles here to build the excellent wages, hours and conditions now prevailing, and to warn them of the real purposes of the insidious anti-union propaganda now flooding the entire state.

#### Political Action

It is very probable that the United AFL, labor's official political arm in Los Angeles County, will have another Proposition No. 12 fight on its hands. The Veterans' Employment Initiative is apparently financed by organized anti-union forces and has considerable financial backing. It is engaged in a concerted drive to secure signatures, is publicly backed by the Mer-

chants and Manufacturers' Association, and is already buying radio time, with billboard space and newspaper ads reportedly scheduled.

Considerable difficulty will also be experienced by the UAFL in its attempts to elect political candidates whose primary loyalty is to Americanism. The Communist Party is enjoying a resurgence in California and is successfully using its division tactics in efforts to split united AFL political action.

#### Culinary Crafts

The Culinary Crafts in this District have experienced a very satisfactory growth in members. This is the result of the tireless activity of the leaders of these crafts. Today, the members of the various unions are enjoying their best wages and conditions yet achieved in Los Angeles. The efforts and results of these organizations may well be an example to others of what kind of progress genuine efforts will produce.

#### Metal Trades

The Los Angeles Metal Trades Council can be properly proud of its excellent war record. It has fulfilled its commitments as benefiting the highest standards of trade unionism during the war. Working conditions have been raised to the highest standards in history. Diligent in its efforts and well-guided and counseled, the Metal Trades Unions in this area are looking forward to a bright future.

#### Transportation Crafts

Continuing an aggressive organizational policy, the Teamsters and Transportation Workers' Unions have made considerable gains in both membership and working conditions. Although Teamster membership should have dropped during the war, due to lack of rubber, gasoline and other shortages, it considerably increased. Granted jurisdiction of cannery workers by the AFL Executive Board, Teamsters in this area are pushing an organizational drive in their jurisdiction to bring union conditions to these people. The Transportation Workers are at this writing engaged in militantly bettering the conditions and wages of its people. While it would be presumptuous to predict the outcome of the present negotiations, every indication points toward success.

#### Garment Trades

Considerable progress has been made by the Garment Trade Unions during the past year. Many anti-union holdouts have

been organized and a militant membership has faithfully followed AFL national and international policies. Brightest spot in the entire picture in this area is the successful efforts of Garment Trades to make Los Angeles one of the style centers of the world.

#### **Pasadena, Burbank, Glendale**

While these areas have not been helped during the war by huge governmental projects, the AFL unions have made considerable progress toward organizing small unorganized plants and aggressively counteracting CIO attempts to infiltrate. They have been signally successful in obtaining recognition from management as a sound, recognized part of their communities.

#### **Riverside, San Bernardino**

We regret to report that although real progress has been made in these areas, there has been some employer attempts to undermine and in some instances abolish AFL unions. In too many instances, employers have abrogated contracts with AFL unions in this area. We urge the Federation to continue its close watch in this area and to send all assistance necessary when such situations arise, as organ-

ized anti-labor forces may be planning to use instances mentioned as test cases.

#### **Los Angeles Central Labor Council**

We are proud to report that the Los Angeles Central Labor Council has now attained considerable recognition as one of the major AFL bodies in the United States. Under the able leadership of William Bassett, the Council has embarked on several programs to make Los Angeles one of the outstanding trade union centers in the country.

Before closing we would like to extend our deepest appreciation to the unions, councils and individuals who during the past year made our task relatively simple and a real pleasure with their wholehearted cooperation. We would be greatly amiss, too, if we did not thank the office of the State Federation for the helping hand it has always extended when called upon.

It has been a real pleasure and a high privilege to serve as Vice-Presidents during the past year.

Fraternally submitted,  
E. L. BROWN,  
THOMAS PITTS,  
MAE STONEMAN.

### **REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 4**

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

Terminal Island, May 14.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It is gratifying to report that progress is continuing insofar as organizational work, better wages and improved conditions are concerned in the Fourth District, which includes the San Pedro, Wilmington and Santa Monica Central Labor Councils. The Central Labor Councils with whom all local unions are affiliated, with very few exceptions, are cooperating closely with the organizations and their various problems.

#### **Shipyards**

With the reduction in jobs, especially in the San Pedro area where new ship construction is almost completed, many of the locals, particularly in the metal trades, have had a considerable drop in memberships. We understand that in the very near future all new ship construction will be completed. This will affect the whole district inasmuch as almost all of the ship-

yard work, new and repair, in Southern California was located in the Los Angeles harbor. There is still considerable repair work being done in some of the yards and the small boat yards are all busy. This has provided a cushion so that the end of the new ship construction has not been felt so badly as yet.

#### **Catalina**

Catalina Island is now open to the public and will be back to its prewar status this summer. Since the return of the Island to private interests, the local unions have been watching this situation very closely. The first to enter into negotiations with the companies were the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers' International Union, Pacific Coast District. After considerable time spent in negotiations, in which everything was done to reach a satisfactory settlement, the union was forced to place pickets around the Terminal. Almost immediately following this action an agreement was signed which is reported to be one of the best in the country covering this type of work, with

highly improved working conditions, also, considerable wage increase. All other crafts with members working on Catalina Island are working through the San Pedro Central Labor Council to negotiate agreements covering their people. It is reported that some of the crafts have already reached a settlement and have their jobs 100 per cent AFL.

#### New Agreements in San Pedro

The Joint Board of Culinary Workers, which includes the Bartenders, Culinary and Waitresses, have just recently signed a new agreement with the Restaurant and Tavern Owners' Association granting substantial wage increases, a 40-hour week, improved vacation clause and many other improvements in working conditions which will be beneficial to the workers.

Teamsters Locals 692 and 572 continue to show marked progress in organizing new firms and renewing agreements with improved working conditions and higher wages.

The Building Trades have all jobs 100 per cent AFL organized here and maintain an office in San Pedro. Their only problem at the present time is a shortage of material and skilled craftsmen. This is probably true all over the country.

#### Retail Clerks

The Retail Clerks have had a rough time in this area. With the ending of the war and the closing down of many defense plants, many of the stores felt that now was the time to increase their profits by refusing to grant legitimate wage increases. It has been necessary for the Retail Clerks, after lengthy negotiations and also a lockout on the part of some of the employers, to place picket lines on some of the stores. Some of these stores attempted to place the blame on the Clerks' organization by writing long open letters to the local press and by closing the stores after they found that the local people were sympathizing with the Clerks and were refusing to cross the picket lines, even when the stores were offering merchandise which was almost impossible to get any place else. The feeling of the movement here is that this is not a local fight but is an attempt to see how far a program of union-busting can go. The

movement also realized that if these people are successful against the Clerks, it will only be the beginning and they will move on to other organizations in an attempt to return to the slave conditions that existed in the past, and are supporting the Clerks 100 per cent in this dispute.

Most of the locals in this area are at the present time participating in the drive to organize Orange County.

Miscellaneous unions such as the Chemical Workers, Building Service Employees, Fishermen's and Cannery Workers continue to show progress.

#### Santa Monica

The Santa Monica Central Labor Council with which most of the locals are affiliated is showing progress. Organizational drives at present are being put on by the Culinary Workers and Bartenders, whose jurisdiction has been extended by the International Union and who are rapidly organizing the new territory, placing new house cards and signing agreements with improvements in wages and conditions.

The Retail Clerks are active in organizational work, having the whole area almost 100 per cent. The Sign Painters are also waging an organizational campaign which is being very effective.

With the withdrawal of the Machinists from the AFL, the Santa Monica Central Labor Council lost two of its biggest affiliates to whom they had given considerable organizational assistance some time ago.

All of the other local unions in the Santa Monica district are showing progress.

#### Veterans and Housing

Both the Santa Monica and the San Pedro Labor Councils and their affiliated unions are at the present time cooperating with the local committees, particularly in regards to veterans' problems and the present housing situation. Also, both councils and most of their affiliates are actively participating in the UAFL.

It has been a genuine pleasure to work with the officers of the California State Federation of Labor. I am grateful for the honor of representing labor as a vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES WAUGH.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 5 (Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties)

Santa Barbara, May 21.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

During the past four years the labor movement in California has experienced a very trying time with government regulations and curtailments, and also as a result of the "no strike" pledge that was given by the AFL and religiously kept by the Internationals and their affiliated locals.

### War Record

Now in our first peacetime convention, the Fifth District can point with pride, along with the rest of the affiliates of organized labor in California and throughout the country, to the part it played in defeating its enemies at home and abroad.

There is not a union that has not established its Honor Roll over the past four years, and many of the service flags bear Gold Stars. All of our local unions contributed most generously to the many war agencies, and as the result we are able to welcome our brothers and sisters back who served their country in time of war.

### Army and Navy Bases

In the years 1942 and 1943 the Building Trades from San Luis Obispo to Port Hueneme constructed some of the largest army and naval bases in the country under 100 per cent union conditions, such as Camp Roberts at Paso Robles, Camp San Luis, at San Luis Obispo, Camp Cook at Lompoc, Santa Maria Bomber Base, Marine Base at Goleta, and the Pacific Naval Air Base at Port Hueneme. Needless to say, the Building Trades Unions in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties under capable leadership obtained increases in their basic rates and working conditions as well as bringing their membership rolls to an all-time high.

### Service Crafts

Service Crafts in the three counties during the peak construction years were able to increase their membership and negotiate agreements of wages and working conditions that before was unheard of in many of the industries they comprise.

It is gratifying to note that during the

lull of peacetime conversion our local unions are going out and organizing in new fields, and that the Associated Farmers' district of Oxnard is being invaded by both the Teamsters and Culinary Workers with gratifying results. The Automotive industry from San Luis Obispo County to and including Ventura County is now in the process of becoming 100 per cent union.

The Retail Clerks in these three counties have completed their organization of the grocery industry and are now effecting organization in the department store and liquor industries.

### November Election

Political Committees are being formed throughout the district, and functioning in the effort to elect the friends of labor to public office, and to help defeat any anti-labor legislation that may reach the November ballot. Organized labor of the Fifth District realizes that the fight to retain the gains we have made in the past and to secure others in the future is before us and we stand ready to do our part.

I do not feel that this report would be complete without paying tribute to those leaders throughout the district who have served their local unions untiringly and brought them safely through these last years of uncertainty: Jay Smedley of the Building and Construction Trades of Santa Barbara County; Clarence Earing of the Teamsters of San Luis Obispo County; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties; Cliff Mace, Building and Construction Trades of Ventura County; Al Frowiss, Teamsters, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties; Dick McDonald, Retail Clerks, Santa Barbara and adjacent counties and Secretary of the Santa Barbara Labor Council; Fred Draper, President of the Santa Barbara Central Labor Council.

To these people and the officers of the California State Federation I wish to express my appreciation and thanks for their loyal support and cooperation throughout the years. And in closing let me say it has been a pleasure to have served the labor movement as Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor for District No. 5.

Fraternally submitted,

LOLETA GRANDE CHENEY.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6 (Bakersfield to Merced)

Bakersfield, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It is indeed gratifying in this, another year's report, to be able to continue to report unprecedented progress in the entire labor movement. The growth of the various labor unions has been phenomenal. Conditions have, in most instances, been remarkably bettered. Wage schedules have been raised, but never, of course, in proportion to the continuous uptrend in the cost of living. Labor strife or labor difficulties have been few and in most instances of no great import.

### Central Valley Projects

At present the Friant Canal area is experiencing considerable trouble in having the proper Building Trades' agreements signed with the contractors doing that work. We trust that these difficulties will be straightened out in the near future. Millions of dollars are to be spent on dams and canals connected with the Central Valley Projects, and the conditions that are to prevail on these projects depend to a great extent upon the satisfactory conclusion of the present difficulties with contractors now on this work.

The picture in general can be viewed most optimistically. Many thousands of acres of land have been leveled in the last few months and will soon have access to irrigation water to be furnished by the Central Valley Projects. This additional agricultural wealth has made itself manifest by a phenomenal uptrend in business in general.

Politically, the picture is much brighter than in the past, if the coming elections are as successful as we think they will be.

Many new unions have been added to the rolls of the American Federation of Labor and in turn to the California State Federation of Labor, which always strengthens our position.

### Canneries

Few difficulties have been experienced in the southern end of this district with the CIO, but considerable difficulty has been experienced in the northern end. This is principally in the current dispute over the canneries. Recently, however, the picture has grown considerably brighter than it has been. A successful conclusion to these difficulties is anticipated in the near future.

### Naval Ordnance Station

Some of our wartime installations have been declared permanent and will continue to give employment to a great number of our people. This particularly applies to the Naval Ordnance Test Station at Inyokern, which will continue as an experimental base for Naval Ordnance.

### Weekly News Letter

The Weekly News Letter continues to be a dominant factor in dispensing news of interest to all local unions affiliated with the State Federation and is a means by which all local unions can and do keep in the closest contact with conditions in general throughout the state. I cannot be too complimentary about the continued and efficient manner in which the News Letter is handled.

In concluding this report, I again want to express my sincere gratitude for the privilege of representing this District on the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,  
F. M. ENGLE.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7 (San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

Modesto, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

My annual reports for the past four years have been detailed ones. Now, on the eve of our first convention since 1942,

I feel that much can be gained by summarizing the accomplishments of the labor movement in District No. 7 during those wartime years.

### Growth of Membership

During these past four years there is not one instance in which it can be said there was no progress. Every craft, be

it miscellaneous or building and construction trades crafts, has enjoyed from double to triple increases in membership. New organizations have come into being since 1943. New labor temples and offices have been added in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced Counties, due to the heavy increase of organizing and business concerned with the labor movement.

Where there were as few as seven business representatives in our area, now there are some twenty representatives. This is especially true for Stanislaus County. One or two additional business representatives have been added in the past two years for practically every craft in San Joaquin County.

#### Increased Employment

Naturally, the war created work for all men and also caused the women to enter the field of man's work. There is no doubt but that the highest level of employment since the beginning of the labor movement in this district was reached during the past three years.

#### Postwar Activities

Postwar activities are continuing to keep all members employed. The housing shortage, as we all know, is very acute, which makes it somewhat difficult to secure labor for the great home building program which is now in effect.

Before closing, I want to again thank all of the locals who responded so warmly and loyally to all requests for helping out in the various campaigns during war years for clothing, tin salvage, waste fats, blood, paper, War and Victory Bonds, Red Cross donations, community war chest donations, et cetera. To all those who gave their spare time without cost to the ration boards, USO clubs, service auxiliaries and the tire and gas rationing boards go special thanks and appreciation.

It has been an honor and a privilege to represent the California State Federation of Labor these past four years. Once again may I express my sincere thanks and appreciation to all Councils and organizations who have always shown me the best of cooperation and courtesy at all times.

Fraternally yours in UNION,  
C. A. GREEN.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8 (San Mateo and Adjacent Counties)

San Mateo, May 17.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Despite strikes and deaths, organized labor in the Eighth District made distinct gains during the past few months, gains which have added appreciably in prestige as well as in the customary labor benefits of conditions and wages.

#### Appointments and Elections to Public Office

For example, Edward J. Carrigan, business representative of San Mateo County Building Service Employees' Local 81 and former vice-president of San Mateo County Central Labor Council, was named postmaster of the City of San Mateo on a tentative basis, pending permanent appointment, and he leads for the permanent post over two other candidates.

U.S. Simonds Jr., business manager of Carpenters' Local 162 of San Mateo, was elected city councilman in the City of Burlingame.

#### Deaths

Two prominent leaders of labor in this

area passed on during the past few months. Lester E. Nagle, assistant business representative of Butchers' Local 506, which serves Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, died suddenly, and Jack P. Crown, business manager of San Mateo County Electricians' Local B-6, passed away after a short illness.

#### Canneries

The statewide cannery strike situation has been focussed in the San Jose area, with the Sunnyvale CIO cannery workers, led by Fred Less, former AFL union representative, and by Steve Murdock, former CIO newspaperman, getting newspaper headlines almost daily with quickie strikes, charges of unfair labor practices, etc., despite the fact that the area is predominately AFL as far as the cannery workers and all other crafts are concerned. This case, of course, is up to the National Labor Relations Board to handle, or hold an election this summer, but I feel certain that this area will vote overwhelmingly in favor of AFL jurisdiction, despite constant CIO demonstrations—demonstrations always by only a few, and the same few, people.

### Effects of Machinists' Strike

Effects of the Bay Area strike of Machinists' Lodge 68 will long be felt in this district. Plants closed by the tieup included Fuller Paint Company, Portland Cement Company at Redwood City, and the Joshua Hendy Iron Works at Sunnyvale, along with others.

Workers at the Fuller Company went back to work after being away from jobs for a few weeks, abiding by an AFL ruling that the strike was unofficial, while Cement Workers remained off their jobs, rather than cross picket lines, whether sanctioned or not.

At Sunnyvale, however, the jurisdiction over this vast plant, which employs from 500 to 1000 machinists, was forfeited by Lodge 68 due to the strike, when International President Harvey Brown of the IAM turned this plant over to Local 504 of Machinists at San Jose. Although the IAM is not in the AFL at present, Local 504 formerly was active in both the AFL and the State Federation, and it is hoped that they can return to our fold soon.

### Retail Clerks—San Jose

Retail Clerks' Local 442 of San Jose came forth with a new idea in contracts when they signed an agreement with L. Hart & Sons Co., a San Jose department store, under which a raise in wages was granted and then supplemented with a plan whereby union clerks will split 10 percent of net profits of the firm at the end of a year. So far as I can determine, this is the first profit-sharing contract ever to be put into effect in the district.

### Warehousemen—Watsonville

At Watsonville, Warehousemen's Local 890 of Salinas, under direction of Peter A. Andrade, won a great victory through the National Labor Relations Board. The Western Frozen Foods Company had renounced a contract with the union and had brought in a Fresno union of chemical workers in an effort to change the bargaining agency, which had been granted the AFL warehousemen in a previous election. NLRB hearings resulted in an order to the company to post a notice recognizing Local 890 and to "cease and desist" from trying to promote the chemical worker organization. The company had sought a NLRB election on the question of Local 890 or no union, but the NLRB vetoed this request.

### New Locals

Recent months have seen the organization of Laundry Workers and Retail Clerks into two new unions in the Salinas area,

unions which will expand into Monterey, Watsonville and Santa Cruz as rapidly as possible.

### Other Events

Other newsworthy highlights of past months include:

Retirement of M. L. ("Mike") Blanchfield, business agent of Santa Clara County District Council of Carpenters for many years, to enter private business. Blanchfield later became associated with the Earl Warren for Governor Committee in San Jose as chairman.

Selection of LeRoy Pette, former auto mechanic and new member of AFL Cannery Workers 679, as business manager of the Santa Clara County Central Labor Council on full time basis. His first and most important duties included assistance to the new Office Employees' Union in San Jose and organization of San Jose firemen into an AFL union.

Early signing of a contract for AFL fish cannery workers in Monterey, the contract completed in March to mark the first time in years that a contract has been consummated prior to the season's opening on August 1. Wage gains and a 40-hour week were recorded. The union now is headed by former Secretary Lester Caveny as business agent, and Roy Humbracht as new secretary.

Return of Steve ("Red Duane") Smario, former pugilist and navy officer, as business agent of Monterey's Bartenders and Hotel & Restaurant Employees' Local 483. Smario immediately launched a campaign of organization and started work on a new contract with substantial increases.

Election of Peter A. Andrade as secretary of the Monterey County Central Labor Council, succeeding George Harter, business agent of Carpenters' Local 925, who found his own work too heavy to continue council business. Al Everly of Plumbers' Local 503 is president of the central body.

Disputes between Hospital Employees Local 700 of Santa Cruz and the county supervisors over wages, disputes marked with frequent charges and counter-charges which almost boiled over into a serious strike situation and which are still pending.

Restoration of the meeting schedule of Watsonville Central Labor Council as result of the end of the war. The council discontinued business meetings during the war because of the blackout and gas rationing and business had been transacted by Secretary Mildred Rowe and President C. N. Bailey.

An excellent talk before scores of people in Santa Cruz Labor Council by Joan London, of the Federation research staff, who told the life history of her father, the noted author Jack London.

Organizational campaigns by Bartenders and Culinary Alliance, Local 345 of Watsonville, which was given Santa Cruz county-wide jurisdiction and immediately signed up more than a score of houses in Santa Cruz area.

Retirement of Vice President Howard Watkinson of San Mateo County Central Labor Council, after his union withdrew from the AFL. Watkinson, always a strong AFL booster, had been active in the council for more than ten years.

First organizational steps by San Mateo County employees, most of whom signed pledge cards for an AFL union at the first mass meeting called for them.

Signing of a new contract for the big Benjamin Franklin Hotel in San Mateo, giving Culinary Alliance and Bartenders' Local 340 jurisdiction over all hotel employees save clerks, and providing wage increases retroactive for thirty days. The hotel has changed management and is definitely pro-union now.

Announcement of plans of Carpenters' Local 162 of San Mateo to erect a new office building and meeting hall, giving San Mateo a new hall of labor. Construction has been held up because of material shortages.

Talk by Daniel Flanagan, Western Representative of the American Federation of Labor, before the San Mateo Labor Council. Flanagan gave an interesting resume of labor events of the day before a large and enthralled audience.

Talk by President Frank MacDonald, of the State Building Trades Council, before San Mateo and San Jose Building Trades

Councils, during which he discussed legislative matters and labor problems.

#### Training Programs:

Nearly all unions have started apprenticeship programs for their members in craft lines, with night school and job training primarily for returned war veterans. These training programs are among the greatest civic responsibilities ever accepted by labor leaders and are a wonderful service for the veterans.

#### Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association

The Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association is sponsored financially and morally by the State Federation of Labor, and I am proud to have been the vice-president of the organization for two years. Co-operation between farmers and organized labor has been greatly promoted through this association.

In the "1946 action program" of the Association are two planks. One plank calls for "annual earnings for workers in line with expanding productive activity," along with recognition of labor's right to organize and protect and improve wage and living standards. The second labor plank calls for full employment.

It has been a busy and productive year, and I feel, with great pride, that the gains made by union labor in District No. 8 are as noteworthy as the gains throughout the state and nation as a whole. For the unfailing loyalty and cooperation of these unions, and for the inspiring leadership of the State Federation of Labor and its officers, I want to express my appreciation, and add only that I am grateful for the opportunity to have served the labor movement in this district in the capacity of Federation vice-president.

Fraternally submitted,  
THOMAS A. SMALL.

## REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 9

(San Francisco)

(Report of George Kelly)

San Francisco, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Since my last report shortly after the ending of the war, labor has experienced a turbulent time. The movement has been engaged in a constant struggle to regain

the footing in industry which it surrendered at the outbreak of the war.

Many organizations have attempted, and many have succeeded, in bringing the workers' take-home pay into line with the present cost of living . . . an attempt which has caused frequent and unjust accusations against labor on the part of those organizations and individuals who would like to see the strength of the labor

movement emasculated. Naturally, the uninformed and unenlightened individual merely echoes these sentiments and blames the labor movement for every evil, from the slowness of reconversion to lack of efficiency in veterans' administration.

In spite of it all, I sincerely believe that labor is holding its own and has no serious cause for worry. Even the President of the United States has admitted that the demands being made by the workers of this country are being made fairly and in the interests of the workers. Many organizations here in San Francisco, as well as in the state and nation, have initiated their own programs of assisting and training veterans and of oiling the machinery for reconversion through their coordinated efforts.

#### **Federation's Organizational Program**

For the past six months, the California State Federation of Labor has been more vigilant and active than ever. At the quarterly meeting of its Executive Council in Hollywood, December 9 and 10, 1945, an organizational program was adopted and a special committee appointed to work with Secretary Haggerty to combat jurisdictional raiding by the CIO.

The Council also concurred in the Secretary's report that, in accordance with the action of the last State Federation convention in Long Beach during 1942, he had contacted the San Francisco Labor Council, which had agreed to form a committee to make preparation for the annual convention of the State Federation in San Francisco beginning June 17, 1946. We understand, upon inquiry, that this committee has held a number of meetings and is successfully making arrangements in order that our first convention in four years will be an outstanding one.

A legislative conference was announced for January 5 in Fresno in anticipation of the Special Session of the Legislature to be called by the Governor.

#### **Disability Bill**

One of the hardest fought battles during this Special Session was over the Federation-sponsored Disability Insurance Bill, Senate Bill No. 40, introduced by Senator Shelley, President of the San Francisco Labor Council. This bill was finally signed by the Governor and represents a triumph for the working man and woman in California.

The Federation sponsored many other measures during the Special Session, including measures to aid and protect returning veterans, housing legislation, ur-

ban redevelopment legislation, appropriations for public works, child care centers, et cetera. We also opposed those bills which would be detrimental to the workers of California.

The Federation is also actively concerned with certain national legislative measures and has frequently called upon its affiliates to communicate with their Senators and Congressmen regarding various measures. Numerous problems, particularly housing, veterans' problems and anti-inflationary problems are far from being solved, but the Federation is in there pitching under the able direction of its Secretary in an effort to assist in the solution of these problems.

#### **New Anti-Labor Initiative**

At the present moment labor is again faced with the prospect of a fight similar to the one made some months ago against Proposition No. 12. The proponents of this proposition are now planning to circulate a petition entitled "Initiative Petition Restricting Collective Bargaining and Labor Union Agreements." If this petition qualifies for the ballot, it will mean another long, hard fight for the labor movement.

#### **Teamsters' Joint Council**

Teamsters' Joint Council No. 7 reports that its membership has had an increase in each affiliated local. They further report that construction workers at Guam are being checked out through Building Material Drivers' Union Local 216; the Garage Employees' shop card is on display at all union service stations and the Garage Employees request members and their families to look for the card. It is gratifying to note that all locals affiliated with the Teamsters Joint Council No. 7 have made wonderful gains during the past year and, in all instances where contracts have expired, increased wages and better conditions have been obtained.

My own local Union, Chauffeurs No. 265, and the labor movement in general, suffered a great loss in the passing of its Secretary, Dave Schwartz. His death occurred suddenly on February 12 of this year and was a tremendous shock to his many, many friends. He was succeeded in office by his capable assistant and organizer, Tony Costa.

In concluding my report, I wish to state that I feel proud to be a part of an organization whose officers and members have done such a splendid job in the past few years, during the turbulent war

period and the confused period which has followed the ending of the war, in keeping the House of Labor unified and progressive. It also gives me pleasure to again thank the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor

for the fine spirit of cooperation and brotherhood which they have always shown me in the past.

Fraternally yours,  
GEORGE KELLY.

### (Report of Harry Lundeborg)

San Francisco, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Our report to you this year, covering as it does for the main part the post-war period, will not be a lengthy one, although our organizations have been and are confronted by many major problems, the majority of which face us in the immediate future.

#### Isthmian Line

We are at the present time engaged in an election in the Isthmian Line vessels. The Isthmian Line is a company operating one of the largest fleets of vessels in the American Merchant Marine. It is also the last large unorganized steamship line. For the past two years we have been associated with our East Coast affiliate, the Atlantic & Gulf District, Seafarers' International Union, in day to day work bringing these ships' unlicensed personnel in line with the organized labor movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

After many months of stalling and delay, including back-stabbing attempts on the part of the CIO National Maritime Union to stall off an election, we finally succeeded in getting the National Labor Relations Board to rule for an election, and set a date, and we are now in the midst of voting these ships.

The outcome of the vote on these ships, which will be a contest between the AFL Seafarers' International Union, Atlantic & Gulf District, and the CIO National Maritime Union, will determine in the maritime field a basic test of the different policies of the two unions involved. To date, wherever we have had the opportunity of determining by secret ballot the choice of the maritime workers for a union to represent them, and have contested directly with the CIO National Maritime Union, we have won decisive and clear-cut victories for our American Federation of Labor seamen. The only exception was back in 1940-1941, in an election in Union Oil tankers on this Coast,

when through connivance between company officials, fellow-travelers on the NLRB 20th Region Board, and the CIO-NMU, they won an election in that company by a very narrow margin, and have yet to secure an agreement as a result.

#### Maritime Organization Problems

It might interest some of our affiliates among the shore-side unions who think they have a tough time whenever called upon to contest the CIO or the unorganized in their field, to know what it means when it involves the maritime field, and the problem of organizing on board ships arriving and departing, from various ports throughout the United States, many of them here but a day or so, or a few days at most, and then departing for lengthy voyages; also involving as it does the turn-over of crews, and the like.

In a plant or factory ashore, you have a stationary element to deal with, with the possible exception of the agricultural industry, and as a rule once you have contacted the workers and secured your pledge cards to submit to the National Relations Board, your work is more or less finished.

This does not obtain in the maritime field. When we start out to organize an unorganized company, particularly such a one as the Isthmian Line involving many vessels and sailing from many different ports, it means a constant and daily contacting of each and every ship, and every unlicensed department employee, up and down this Coast, the Gulf and on the Atlantic Seaboard. You may have a ship lined up completely one day, only to find that at the next port the crew has piled off, and a new crew is aboard, and the work has to be done all over again.

We cite this merely to show what work is involved in our field when we come head-on into such a struggle not only to organize the unorganized, but to ward off the onslaughts of the Communist Party-dominated CIO in our field.

The election now in process in the Isthmian Line fleet is one of the immediate issues before our organization.

### Standard Oil Tankers

In our last report to you we were able to cite the successful termination of a similar contest in the Standard Oil Corporation of California's tanker fleet, which we won and have signed agreements with, including their Bay Fleet.

### Wage Increases

We also reported the inclusion in our basic agreements of a wage raise equaling 45 per cent for the unlicensed seamen. While our agreements are now "open" for negotiation, and the outcome is as yet uncertain as to their final determination, we do not feel that there will be any great obstacle to overcome to conclude satisfactory agreements for the next period.

We have negotiated and concluded an agreement for our workers who "stand-by" for work ashore, and the standby rates for seamen in port have been raised from 30 cents per hour to 50 cents per hour, making the total hourly scale \$1.35 in the lowest bracket to \$1.95 in the highest.

### Union's Training Program

Our union continues to conduct its school for training young beginners who wish to go to sea for a living, giving preference to applicants showing ex-service records, as well as sons, brothers and the like from our AFL affiliated unions.

On the whole, the shipping industry is still busy. Although hundreds of ships have been laid up, there is sufficient tonnage to keep a vast fleet busy. Such tonnage is being carried principally for the UNRA and the Navy and Army, which has provided plenty of work for our members and which we can foresee for the near future will continue in great volume.

Our engine and stewards' departments, organized in a holding-Pacific District organization during the preliminary stages of our work in the tanker field on this Coast, voted by secret ballot this last election in our organization to become part of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and such a merger has now been carried through.

### New Headquarters

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has purchased a lot on the corner of Fremont and Harrison on top of Rincon Hill, where work will shortly commence on the erection of a new home for the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. It is estimated that the Sailors' Union will expend somewhere in the neighborhood of a half a million dollars

for this building, which we hope will prove itself to be an institution which will reflect credit not only on the members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific but on the American Federation of Labor as a whole.

### Seamen's War Memorial

On March 17, 1946, Governor Earl Warren and our good Secretary of the Federation, Neil Haggerty, assisted the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in the unveiling of a monument which our members had erected at their cemetery plot in Mt. Olivet, San Francisco, to honor those of our fellow-workers who gave their lives in the last great conflict known as World War II. Our organization lost 1450 men during this war, and many hundreds of others are missing.

At the unveiling ceremony, Governor Warren spoke as follows:

"We are gathered here today to pay reverent tribute to the six thousand merchant seamen who gave their lives in the service of America during the war against the Axis. This monument will perpetuate their memory, and will forever remind us of their heroism.

"It was a great heroism, because it was the quiet heroism of humble men. The uniform of the merchant seaman was the rough garb of toil. His ship was not the swift man-of-war, but the plodding beast of burden of the seas.

"The merchant seaman had a job to do—the job of carrying supplies—food—ammunition—and men to the far-flung battlefronts of the world. How well he did that job is now a glorious page of our history.

"He gave up the protection of navigational devices, lest his running-lights or his radio give his position away to the enemy. He sailed at every season regardless of the weather, and risked the submarine and hostile aircraft. He was but lightly armed and frequently without convoy. The Merchant Marine suffered a greater percentage of casualties than did even the armed services.

"The two hundred and fifty thousand of its numbers included boys of 17 and men who had reached three score and ten. They came from our cities and towns and the rural areas. They left their stores and shops and schools and farms to engage in this dangerous task. Most of them had never been to sea, but they became efficient in their new calling—and the flow of supplies to our armed forces never failed.

"They learned to do their job under the

teaching and the leadership of the men who have followed the sea all their lives. These veteran seamen—the men who make up the Union which is dedicating this memorial—are the men who will carry on our maritime traditions in the years to come—traditions which have been enriched by the sacrifices we reverently acknowledge today.

"They will carry food to the people of a hungry world who need our help in recovering from the ravages of war. They will bring back the raw materials which many of our factories must have for the goods of peace. They will serve in peace as they did in war.

"These men and those who swelled their ranks for wartime service showed the same bravery under fire that made our American Army and Navy and Marine Corps and Coast Guard the greatest fighting aggregation the world has ever seen. They spent long months at a time away from their loved ones. And six thousand of them did not come home.

"A grateful nation will remember what they did for us. We shall never forget that their sacrifice was as great as that which was made by our boys in actual combat. I join in this tribute in behalf of all the people of California.

"This monument will have its greatest meaning for the loved ones of those whom it honors—the merchant seaman who gave their lives to their country. And I know that their Brothers, the members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific—will always keep bright the memory of their supreme contribution to our nation's cause."

#### "The World We Want"

Our membership feels at this period quite hopeful that the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor, as a whole, will stand the tests to which they will be put during the coming period. For those thinking of tomorrow's security and its requirements, we must build on the solid ground of what is happening, not on what we would like to see happen, or on what we fear may happen.

We feel that the affiliates of the AFL in the California State Federation of Labor are today perhaps more alert to the tactics and phoney "strategists" of the Communist Party-dominated CIO in this state than they may have been in the past period, and will not become so entangled with the dabbling stooges outside the labor movement, whose knowledge of the basic requirements of the trade-union movement is learned from text books or Commie tracts, and whose capacity for causing mischief in organized labor circles is equalled only by their incapacity for handling a beef once it lands in their lap.

For the coming period, the slogan of our organization is: "STEADY AS SHE GOES."

I appreciate the opportunity that has been mine to work on behalf of the labor movement with my fellow-officers of the State Federation of Labor during these last years. The unions have come through a difficult period, strong and firmly knit, and can face a perhaps even more difficult future with confidence.

Fraternally,  
HARRY LUNDEBERG.

#### (Report of Captain C. F. May)

San Francisco, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The California State Federation of Labor, regardless of the fact that no convention has been held since 1942, made achievements for the benefit of the workers in California which reflected on the nation as a whole.

#### Organizing Activities

In spite of the fact that our organizers have been limited by the cumbersome barriers of government agencies, the CIO and other factors, the Federation assisted many AFL unions and established a new record in the field of organization. The Federation's organizing staff should be

commended upon this evident expansion of the work of this department. I also feel that the Executive Board should do everything in its power to assist in developing the spirit of cooperation and understanding between the Federation's organizers and affiliated unions.

#### Metal Trades

Since V-J day, on account of the slackening up of new ship construction, employment in the shipyards was reduced considerably. Also, because of the Machinists' strike, a great deal of repair and reconversion work on vessels had been diverted away from the San Francisco Bay area shipyards.

The membership of the Metal Trades' unions came down considerably. The remaining men in this area are now all busy

however, and, in fact, there is a shortage of skilled mechanics. Although the shipyards curtailed construction and practically all of them closed down, there is an abundance of work at the present time on ship repair and reconversion work in the various yards, which keeps all mechanics very busy. This should continue for at least another year or so.

Negotiations on a national scale for the AFL Metal Trades Department were concluded February 19, 1946, with the National Shipbuilding Conference. This gave an increase of 18c per hour across the board for all classifications on a nationwide basis.

The Bay City Metal Trades Council negotiated with other Metal Trades Councils on this Coast on a Coastwise basis. These negotiations were concluded March 5, 1946, and the 18c per hour was agreed upon and put into effect as of March 4, 1946. Every firm in this area put it into effect without any trouble.

Aside from the shipyards (the uptown shops come under a different setup and have separate agreements), all have concluded negotiations with acceptable increases in wages and working conditions for their crafts. The uptown agreements are not on a national basis. All these gains made by AFL Metal Trades crafts have been made without having to use strike action with the exception of the San Francisco Machinist Local.

#### Building Trades

The AFL Building Trades Crafts have made a splendid record in the past. They have not lost any members. In fact, they need many more skilled mechanics in this area. They are short of men and could obtain them if they could find a place to house them, but they can only rent a room night by night and have to pay about four times what it is worth. Many men come to this area but they leave again, saying they can obtain better housing somewhere else.

The most outstanding achievement of the Building Trades Crafts in California is the fact that they received a substantial increase in their wages through the Wage Adjustment Board in Washington, D. C. The plasterers have received an increase from \$1.75 to \$2.05. The bricklayers received an increase from \$1.87½ to \$2.05. The hod-carriers received an increase from \$1.75 to \$2.05. The electricians received an increase from \$1.70 to \$1.87½. The plumbers received an increase from \$1.70 to \$1.87½. The sheetmetal workers received an increase from \$1.50 to \$1.75. The painters received the same increase as the metal workers. The carpenters received

an increase from \$1.50 to \$1.75. The carpenters have a uniform scale of \$1.75 which applies to six counties bordering on the Bay. They are San Mateo, San Francisco, Marin, Alameda, Contra Costa and Solano. This was accomplished without any of their members losing an hour's work on account of a strike or lockout. A splendid record by itself!

#### Culinary Crafts

The Culinary crafts in the San Francisco Bay Area made one of the best records within their international organization. The San Francisco Waitresses' local is the largest of its kind. The San Francisco Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders in the past year negotiated and consummated a contract with the Golden State Restaurant Association which improved their conditions with a number of new features, plus an acceptable increase in wages. The contract was signed for the duration of five years, and includes holiday pay, sick leave and a better vacation clause. This contract applies to about 90 percent of the industry in San Francisco under contract. Just recently they received an arbitration award where a 5-day week finally was established in all major hotels. The membership has greatly increased and they soon will have a one hundred percent organized industry.

#### Merchant Marine

At the end of the war hostilities, the U. S. Merchant Marine was at its peak. The part played by the licensed and unlicensed personnel in the U. S. Merchant Marine and its successful prosecution of the war is a well known record and does not need any eulogizing.

On October 1, 1945, all voyage war bonuses were stopped by a decision of the U. S. Maritime Emergency Board. This cut the take-home money of the seamen by as much as 80 percent. Naturally, this brought about a lot of discontent among the seafaring personnel, although some adjustment has been made whereby the licensed personnel received, since October 1, 1945, on the average a 20 percent increase in basic wages. A large number of our members have left the industry, returning to their prewar occupations ashore, or to school for further education.

Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that many vessels (mainly Liberty types) have been laid up by the War Shipping Administration, we are experiencing the same difficulties as other skilled crafts—a shortage at present of qualified Merchant Marine officers. Within the Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, all

of our agreements and contracts are still in full force and effect until September 30, 1946. In the past year we consummated contracts with three major oil tanker operators whereby we now enjoy good wages and working conditions, plus 30 days vacation with pay each year, or one-twelfth of 30 days if employed more than 6 months and less than one year.

#### Organization Work Ahead

The oil tanker companies have always been one of the hardest to organize. We are, however, making progress. Several elections have been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board. This includes the Standard Oil Company of California, who are more antagonistic toward organized labor than any other company in the industry. We are determined to get the men who sail for these companies in our fold, and earnestly request that all affiliates of the Federation give us support and cooperation to bring this about.

#### Peacetime Merchant Marine

Up to this writing, not many steamship operators have started strictly on a private operating basis due to the uncertainty of labor disputes, low freight rates and being able to operate strictly on prewar trade routes. The War Shipping Administration still regulates the routing of vessels, holds the purse strings and more or less operates the U. S. Merchant Marine by directives and instructions.

#### Ship Sales Act

On February 21, 1946, the Senate, and the House of Representatives on February 27, 1946, adopted the Conference Ship Sales Bill. On this piece of legislation hinges the future of world shipping because the United States government owns the vast pool of new vessels needed to restore commercial fleets depleted by war losses, military purchases and deterioration of prewar vessels. Under terms of the bill tankers can be purchased for 50 to 87½ percent of the prewar cost; slow Liberty vessels 31½ to 50 percent; and other dry cargo types 35 to 50 percent. Foreign operators may purchase these surplus vessels, subject to Army and Navy approval only after American citizens and citizens of the Philippines have had a chance to bid. Large offshore operators, such as the Matson Line and American President Lines, declared the terms of the bill helpful and that it allows them to move ahead with their postwar plans. However, the exclusively domestic operators (inter-coastal or coastwise) do not like

it, claiming the bill's terms too high to enable them to stay in business. In addition, the American tanker operators are definitely put in a disadvantageous position to compete under the terms of the bill with foreign operators. The bill should be amended by new legislation or directives to provide suitable terms for purchase of domestic vessels. No other major maritime legislation has, up to his day, passed Congress. The Federal Unemployment Insurance Bill, Pension Bill and G. I. Bill for Merchant Seamen are all still in committees, with little progress reported on them so far.

#### Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90

Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, prospered during the past several years and at no time was it necessary to levy assessments. We purchased and paid in full for our own building at 205-209 California Street; invested \$350,000 in war bonds which cannot, by the edict of the membership, be cashed before maturity; and our treasury is in a very healthy state.

#### Research Department

Again I cannot refrain from impressing upon all the important services the Federation's Research Department is now offering to all of us. Since its inception, the Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, have availed themselves of this service. The Department has assisted us in negotiations and arbitration hearings before panels on the War Labor Board, written many briefs and supplied us with statistics very efficiently. No other Labor Counselors could have done a better job. In addition, they saved our organization many thousands of dollars. This Department is, and can be an asset to every local union affiliated with the Federation.

#### CIO "One Big Maritime Union"

A serious threat to the American Federation of Labor and the labor movement as a whole is offered by the proposed "One Big Maritime Union" movement which has been sponsored by the CIO, but which is actually inspired by the Communist Party elements functioning within the CIO maritime unions they have captured.

This movement, if it should materialize, would not only be a danger to the waterfront but might also once more set off an inland march such as we experienced following the 1934 strike in San Francisco. The so-called "unity conference"

itself was calculated on the one hand as a defensive move to protect the increasingly desperate position of Mr. Bridges and Mr. Curran in their respective unions, but on the other hand, as an offensive move to consolidate their position in the Marine Transport Industry and to take the initiative in setting the pace for collective bargaining which would relegate to a secondary position the AFL unions which comprise the overwhelming majority of workers in this industry.

Steps were taken to counteract this movement by Vice-President Lundeborg and myself, together with the State Federation of Labor and representatives of the Teamsters' Union, by calling upon the American Federation of Labor to effectuate the resolution adopted in Seattle, Washington, in 1941 to establish a Marine Trades Department within the AFL. It must be mentioned that the AFL unions which would be involved would represent nearly one million men, while the CIO unions, while claiming only 250,000 actually represent not more than half of that number.

An initial conference to set into motion the new Marine Trades Department within the AFL was held in San Francisco in May, at which were represented delegates from the various seafaring crafts, the Longshoremen and the Teamsters. A resolution was adopted at this conference requesting that the AFL Executive Council immediately set up this new department, since there is complete accord for such a move on the part of the unions concerned and since the degree of the war emergency has abated to an extent that makes the materialization of this objective no longer postponable.

This move on the part of the AFL waterfront unions will have an extremely beneficial effect on the AFL unions up-town in the various communities where there are waterfronts, and even where there are no waterfronts, by repelling the CIO jurisdictional raids and placing the AFL on the offensive. Too much importance cannot be attached to this development. The preparatory work has been carried on with the closest cooperation with the Federation whose Executive Council previously went on record to recommend this course of action to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

### Conclusion

As a vice-president of the Federation, and officer of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, I have tried at all times to carry out the program and policy laid down by the American Federation of Labor. The California State Federation of Labor can be proud of the part it has played and is playing in solving some of the problems which affect labor as a whole, particularly, the contributions we are making toward finding solutions for the postwar problems. We must have the closest cooperation, and establish machinery which will protect us against any tragedy such as we have experienced in the past.

I wish to express my appreciation for all the assistance and courtesy extended to me by the affiliated locals, their officials, the members of the Federation's Executive Board, the Secretary-Treasurer, C. J. Haggerty, and his office staff.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. MAY.

### (Report of Victor S. Swanson)

San Francisco, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

After going through one of the most critical periods in the history of our nation, the labor movement now has an opportunity to take inventory. In California, the war emergency made itself felt as acutely, if not more so than in any other section of the country. Because of this, and as a result of our experiences growing out of the war as well as the postwar period, we of the labor movement here can perhaps furnish a certain amount of valuable information that may be of

great benefit to the labor movement in the rest of the country. No other event could possibly afford us a better means of exchanging our opinions and past actions than this convention of the Federation to which all of us have been looking forward so eagerly.

### Building and Construction Industry

In the building and construction industry, a wage pattern has been established that probably has no rival for workability and high level. Practically all the crafts in the building trades have managed to obtain increases through regular collective bargaining channels to offset not only the rise in the cost of living,

but also the decrease in the take-home pay. No other industry can demonstrate greater stability in labor-management relations than the building trades. Because of the many years the unions have functioned in this industry, they have established their value to the industry.

#### Housing Problem

It is particularly significant, at this time, to discuss briefly the current housing crisis, which is attracting national as well as local attention. The government, organized labor, the construction industry, and public-minded citizens and organizations are all vitally concerned with this problem, and well they should be.

Of particular concern to labor is the impression which certain anti-labor elements attempt to establish, that the high cost of present-day construction is due to higher wages paid in the building and construction industry. This is not true, and has no basis in fact. Certain building construction craftsmen do receive hourly rates which are higher than wage rates paid in some manufacturing industries, but this is not true when their rates are compared with the wages paid to workers in other industries having comparable skills. The industry itself is not a mechanized mass-production one, and is not dependent upon a conveyor belt attended by semi-skilled or unskilled workers. It is essentially a custom industry, and the skilled craftsmen acquire their training after long terms of apprenticeship. The wages they receive are therefore not out of line when all of these factors are taken into consideration.

A number of other industries show that, in the cost of production, the cost of labor is higher than it is in the construction industry, yet the value of the production is lower. This proves one thing very plainly, and that is that in determining the value of production, many factors besides labor costs are involved. Space does not, however, permit further elaboration here on this point.

I do believe, however, that certain anti-labor elements have seized upon the present housing crisis as a means of trying to discredit the building trades unions by charging the so-called exceptionally high wages received by their members with be-

ing one of the basic causes of this crisis. Labor must explain this to the general public. In my opinion, the Federation has done an excellent job in performing this very necessary function.

#### AFL in California

The California State Federation of Labor has made tremendous strides in growth of membership and influence, and I feel certain that this forward movement will continue uninterruptedly. We have stayed off jurisdictional raiding because of the superiority of our contracts and because we have won higher pay and better conditions for our membership. The AFL movement in California is more closely united than it ever has been. I believe that it is the membership of the unions that has been mainly responsible for this, through their cooperation and support of their officials.

The postwar period to which we looked forward for four long years is here. It bristles with problems, but it is also rich with opportunities for labor. The AFL unions in California are in a position to meet both with confidence.

I feel genuinely and sincerely that it is a great honor to have been elected to the Federation's Executive Council, and I have tried to discharge my duties as Vice-President to the very best of my ability. In closing, I wish to express my appreciation for the help that was always forthcoming from the various local unions and from my colleagues on the Executive Council.

I would be remiss in my duty if I did not mention the inspiring leadership furnished by Brother C. J. Haggerty, Secretary of the Federation. In the course of my association with the Federation's Executive Council, I have come to know more intimately the work that he has accomplished and the direction he has given to the functioning of the Federation. At no time have I failed to obtain from him unqualified cooperation which proved invaluable. I consider it a privilege to have had the opportunity of working with Brother Haggerty as a member of the Executive Council.

Fraternally submitted,  
VICTOR S. SWANSON.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 10 (Alameda County)

Oakland, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of

the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:  
Four important and significant years

have elapsed since we held our last convention in Long Beach in 1942. Although we were involved in the war and could anticipate the dreadful period ahead, to go through the war crisis was nevertheless a great strain on labor, as well as on all of the people in America. As a matter of fact, we have not yet come out of the emergency period, and many fundamental and complex problems still remain to be solved.

It is indeed encouraging to be able to participate once more in a convention of the Federation where the delegates will again formulate policies which will lessen the responsibility of the Executive Council, which had to function for such a long period without benefit of such counsel.

As Vice-President for this district, I have always tried to discover the opinions of the membership, and have, to the best of my ability, conformed with what I have considered them to be.

#### Growth of Membership

Alameda County was one of the regions in which occurred a phenomenal rise in population, due to the great concentration of war industries. The tremendously large increase in employment in the shipyards and the factories located in this district revealed itself in the enlarged membership of the unions and councils involved. An appreciation of the over-all picture can be gained from the fact that the population in Alameda County increased by more than 160,000 in the short period of a year and a half.

#### Unions and the War Effort

In line with the national labor movement, the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of Alameda County subscribed to the "no strike" pledge for the duration, and I am happy to report that it kept that pledge with few, if any, and then only insignificant, exceptions. The unions did an excellent job in recruiting the necessary manpower, participating in the various broad activities connected with our war effort, such as War Bond drives, rationing boards, and the manifold activities which were an outgrowth of the entire war mobilization program. The contributions by the unions to the USO, the Red Cross, and similar organizations, have been outstanding.

#### Proposition No. 12 Campaign

In 1944 we again had a very difficult campaign to wage in defeating Proposition No. 12, wrongly titled the "Right of Employment." As you probably know, Alameda County was one of the few counties

where Proposition No. 1 was defeated in 1942. From that campaign we learned the value of having our members become registered voters, and this effort was continued so that our showing against Proposition No. 12 was as gratifying as it had been in the previous campaign. In view of the heavy responsibilities of the unions because of the war effort, Proposition No. 12 came at a very bad time, but it did not succeed in breaking the unity that was so essential to its successful prosecution of the war.

#### Postwar Activities

Your Vice-President has served on various governmental agencies dealing with postwar activities as well as those directly related to the war. As a member of the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, the postwar problems were given considerable attention, and much enlightenment resulted from the work of this agency. This was also true of the War Manpower Commission, on which I served as a member of the District Area Committee, and which naturally concerned itself only with the manpower problem for the war industries. The period following V-J Day has been a difficult one and we are still in it.

#### Peacetime Employment

Because of the tremendous expansion of employment caused by the growth of the war industries in this district, the problem of unemployment due to cutbacks was to be expected. Due to the favorable geographical location of the San Francisco Bay Area and the stable labor relations obtaining there, it is becoming evident that peacetime industrial activity will absorb, we hope, the biggest portion of those unemployed because of the cutbacks in industry. The unions are doing everything possible to cooperate with management in retaining the expansion it has enjoyed as a result of the war.

The response of the labor movement in this area to the challenge provoked by the war resulted in their playing a greater social role than ever before. It seems evident that they will continue to play such a role.

Their participation in community life has become an accepted and established fact, and has redounded to the credit of the men and women who comprise the ranks of labor. It would require much too much space than that allowed for this report to enumerate these activities, but it is clear that the members of labor are cognizant of them, and that they won the general approbation of the citizens in the

communities where these unions have functioned.

In concluding this report, I wish to welcome the delegates to this convention in behalf of my constituents, and also to express my genuine and sincere appreciation of having had the privilege to serve as Vice-President in the critical period through which we have passed. The cooperation I have received from my colleagues on the Executive Council and the unions of my district made possible the successful discharge of my responsibilities as Vice-President for District No. 10.

Considering the over-all picture, the Executive Council has done an excellent job. As a member of that Council, I am happy to place this report before the delegates to this great convention, and proud to have had a share in the growth and expanding influence of the California State Federation of Labor, which is now one of the most outstanding Federations within the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,  
CHARLES W. REAL.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 11 (Contra Costa County)

Martinez, May 20.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

My report for the year which is now closing is one which shows a considerable amount of improvement in working conditions, wage scales and reconversion to peacetime activities. During the war period, our chief concern was with increasing production in war plants, supplying workers, maintaining harmonious relationships between the employers and the unions; in fact, it was just doing our part to win the war. That being done, the various unions in District No. 11 this year did their utmost to obtain increases in wage scales and better working conditions for their members which, for the most part, had been put aside during the critical war-time period.

### Laborers

Laborers' Local No. 324 was one of the locals successful in securing these increases and improvements. Most important, since the Laborers' Local is composed principally of construction laborers, is the latest decision of the Wage Adjustment Board of the U. S. Department of Labor, establishing a minimum scale of \$1.25 per hour for that group. Throughout the war period, the rate was \$1.00 per hour. In September, 1945, a rate of \$1.06¼ per hour was approved for the Bay Area Counties, but so far, Contra Costa County is the only area in which the new \$10.00 per day scale has been established and approved.

### Building Trades Council

Recently signed agreements between the Building and Construction Trades Council and the Richmond Housing Authority and

the Contra Costa County Housing Authority give members substantial increases which become effective as soon as the agreement is approved by the Federal Housing Authority. This agreement, we believe, is the best of its kind in the United States, inasmuch as it provides for exceptionally good working conditions and wages.

The Building Trades Council also signed agreements with the Associated General Contractors of Contra Costa County. This, too, provided for better wages for all crafts involved. The contract now in effect with the General Contractors Association of Contra Costa County, is to expire in the near future and a new agreement will be negotiated which is to be an improvement over the present one.

### Truck Drivers and Warehousemen

General Truck Drivers' Local No. 315 has signed many new agreements during the last year. All truck drivers and warehousemen working in material yards receive from \$9.20 to \$12.00 per day. The new lumber yard agreement calls for \$9.00 per day for all warehousemen, and wages varying from \$9.75 to \$12.00 for truck drivers. These men are given one week's vacation with pay for the first six months worked and one additional day thereafter for each month up to one year of service. After being employed one full year, they receive two weeks' vacation with full pay. The beverage, furniture, and laundry agreement will expire within a month and the local plans to open negotiations for new agreements.

### Shipyards

Work in the Richmond Shipyards is practically at a standstill, but at the writing of this report, I understand the Kaiser

yards have new contracts coming up which will increase production and re-employ approximately 1600 men.

#### Employment

Although union membership has decreased slightly, this has been caused mainly by women leaving their wartime positions to return to office work and to their homes. The jobs left open by the women have been filled by the returning ex-servicemen. This is true of all the locals in this district.

#### Culinary Crafts and Sugar Workers

The Bartenders and Culinary Workers' Union and the Sugar Workers' Union have both signed new agreements and are now receiving higher wages. Cooks and bar-

tenders were granted a \$2.00 per day increase and waitresses received from \$1.00 to \$2.00. The Sugar Workers were given a 15% increase.

All the conditions and increases cited above have been secured without recourse to strike action, although the readiness of the locals to stand behind the workers in any particular unit in case such action became necessary was undoubtedly a major factor in the victories attained.

In closing, I wish to express my gratitude to the Executive Board and members of the Federation for their support and cooperation during the past year. It is indeed an honor to serve as vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,  
PAUL E. BURG.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 12 (Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and Solano Counties)

Vallejo, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Only six months have passed since our last report was made, and at that time we were still celebrating our victory over the Axis, and beginning the struggle for lasting peace. Labor has done an outstanding job in production which speeded the ending of the war. In our District we have done our share, and now, six months after the war ended, we are being confronted with many labor problems. Mainly, this district is experiencing an overflow of men who have proved their usefulness on government shipbuilding, construction of airfields, building and many other war activities. In many of our districts we are faced with large building programs, but no materials to work with, and until such time as building materials are released, this condition will prevail.

#### Solano County

The Army Air Base at Fairfield has been the source of employment for many thousands of men, all crafts enjoying part of the building program of this project. Shortly after Christmas, when the rains set in, we experienced a slow-down of all activities on this project, but at this time the men are being called back for the completion of one of the nation's largest air bases in the United States. This

will also be one of the largest army bases for air personnel west of the Mississippi.

Solano County highway construction for a four-lane highway is soon to start, with the award for this job being made to Frederickson Company. This will mean much employment for this area for many months to come.

The Yuba Manufacturing Company of Benicia will be calling for a large force of machinists and other craftsmen, as this company has been awarded a large government contract that will help take care of many men who have been employed by the Mare Island Navy Yard, as well as Benicia Arsenal employees who have been layed off in the last few months.

Although the home building program in Vallejo and locality is at a stand-still, many contracts have been made for business buildings that are being constructed from basaltite brick, which is manufactured by the Basalt Rock Company at Napa.

The Kiewitt Construction Company has been awarded the contract for the work on the quay wall that is to be constructed at Mare Island Navy Yard, and this will make employment for many crafts for several months, especially carpenters, truck drivers, pile drivers and cement workers.

#### Wage Increases

Now that we are able to ask for increases in pay and other working conditions, most all crafts are busy either negotiating new agreements or enjoying the success of awards for new scales etc.

The following crafts have had their wage increases approved and have been receiving these increases for several months:

Roofers: from \$1.50 to \$1.62½ per hour.

Lathers: from \$1.75 to \$1.87 per hour.

Plasterers: from \$1.83½ to \$2.00 per hour, with retroactive pay back to December 4, 1945.

Tile Setters: from \$1.50 to \$1.80 per hour.

Laborers' new scale (awarded by the WLB last September) as follows: Group 1—\$1.375, Group 2—\$1.3125, Group 3—\$1.25, Group 4—\$1.00.

Sheet Metal Workers: from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per hour.

Painters' No. 376 are working under a new wage scale. Bartenders and Culinary Union No. 560 were successful in winning a new agreement for its members, which was accomplished after a lengthy dispute with the employers.

Retail Clerks No. 373 have a new contract containing wage increases and new working hours, with retroactive pay in most cases. This local was out on strike for twenty-seven days—a lengthy dispute, but the Clerks were successful in winning the increases, better hours and retroactive pay they held out for. They had the full support of the Central Labor Council and all local unions, which meant much in helping to win their objectives.

Teamsters' Local No. 490 have received increases for the employees of the Union Ice Company both in Vallejo and Napa, as well as a new contract covering working conditions for this group. An organizing program was made for this group and was made successful with very little effort.

The new agreement covering construction workers with the Northern California Contractors' Association has been in effect with all members of the Association since February 18, 1946, and Basalt Rock Company of Napa has signed, as an associated Contractor, effective as of April, 1946. Many independent owners have also signed.

Milk Drivers have a new contract and have received increases, as well as lumber men, beer wagon drivers and soft drink drivers. The Bakery Wagon Drivers received their award for higher wages, which was accomplished after being out on strike in San Francisco for several weeks. Within a period of two months we expect to have increases for all those who have not already received same.

Laundry Workers, Local No. 113 report that they have received an award from the WLB for an increase for its members for five cents per hour, retroactive from October 1, 1945. A new agreement was signed as of November, 1945.

Cereal Workers, Local No. 20397 announced last week that General Mills has agreed to an addendum to the supplemental agreement to the present contract which carries with it an increase of 5c per hour for all employees of the mill. The hourly wage of all employees was upped 10c an hour last August. The added increase involves all the General Mills here and in the Pacific Northwest, a matter of 500 cereal workers.

#### Office Employees

Office Employees' Local No. 86 was successful in organizing the Vallejo Branch of General Mills Company, known as the Sperry Flour Company, and won an election with the NLRB for this group. After several months of negotiating, we are about to sign a very fine agreement. After starting an organizing program, the company made increases for these people and have given all a very substantial increase in the proposed new agreement. The Local plans to employ an organizer and in a matter of a few weeks should be able to get under way in the downtown area and do something for the white collar groups in the local department stores, banks, creameries, real estate offices and professional offices.

The plan at this time is to share an organizer with Sacramento, who also badly feels the need of organizing. I have assisted the Office Workers, acting as their Business Representative and negotiating all their contracts, and report them as now taking steps towards doing much for these employees in this district.

#### Napa County

Basalt Rock Company, the largest employer of this county, has been able to hold up its employment with the war activities being over, as they are at this time busy on other contracts. Also, their shipbuilding has received awards from private industries that have been able to hold a great deal of the men who otherwise would have been discharged.

Napa Garment Workers' Local No. 137 announced that they had received a wage increase of 10 per cent as of February 1, 1946. Napa Laborers' Local No. 371 have signed a new agreement with the Basalite Plant and the Basalite Rock Quarry. Members of the local working in

the quarry will receive increases from 15c to 25c per hour, retroactive to Sept. 1, 1945. The Basalite plant workers will get a straight 15c an hour raise, and retroactive pay for approximately 75 men.

Bartenders and Culinary Workers' Local 753 scored a victory over a number of Napa restaurants, it being necessary to pull a number of union cards from union houses that had not signed the new agreement. This matter was straightened out within 24 hours. The town is now about 95 per cent organized at this time. Conn Dam has been completed and the award for the Rector Dam has been made to Ball Construction Company and soon will be under way.

#### Sonoma County

Awards for construction of new highway have been made, and the work is expected to get under way on this project as soon as the right-of-ways are settled. This locality will enjoy a great deal of employment at that time in such crafts as Engineers, Carpenters, Laborers, Truck Drivers.

#### Marin County

The war being over and the shipyards at a stand-still, Marin County, like many other districts, have felt much unemployment in the past few months. With the

returning of the veterans, we find the jobs and schooling for the boys a big problem, but the months ahead look a little more promising for all crafts than these past few months. Increases have been received for many crafts and negotiating of other increases are now under way.

#### Veterans

All unions of my District have pledged themselves to assist the returning veteran. Most of them are giving the veterans free initiation and assisting in the apprentice-training program under the G.I. Bill of Rights.

In closing this report, I want to thank the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor for permitting me to represent them as Vice-President of District No. 12, and express my special gratitude to the office of the Federation for its unfailing support and assistance in meeting the numerous problems that have confronted us. I also want to thank the officers and members of the locals in the district and the business agents and representatives of the American Federation of Labor for their wholehearted support and cooperation. I deem it a privilege and honor to represent this district.

Fraternally yours,

F. C. CHESEBRO.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 13 (Sacramento and Northern Counties)

Sacramento, May 15.

To the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In the brief months since V-J Day, much has been accomplished by the AFL unions in this area. The successful settlement of the Stockton City Employees strike resulted in obtaining a forty-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime and a ten-cent hourly raise for these workers. The reorganization of the Butte Central Labor Council increased the membership of this organization from 3,000 to 8,000 members. At the present time this council is operating in a successful manner.

#### Plumbers

The plumbers in this district were organized into the Electricians' Union under my guidance, in order to frustrate the attempt of the CIO to secure the workers of this industry for their organization.

Before taking the plumbers into the Electricians' Union, efforts were made by Secretary Haggerty of the State Federation of Labor, to have an organizer from the Plumbers' International Union assume the responsibility of this activity. Due to the press of business in other parts of the jurisdiction, however, it was impossible to obtain the services of the organizer, and these members have been enrolled in membership of the Electricians' only until such time as the Plumbers take them over.

#### Other Attempted Raids

I was successful in having the Butte Central Labor Council go on record to assist the Cannery Workers in their fight against the attempted raid by the CIO. I also participated in having a closed shop contract signed by all Building Trades workers through the Auburn Building Trades Council, thereby successfully counteracting an attempt on the part of the CIO to invade the building trades industry.

At my request, the Marysville Central Labor Council also went on record supporting the Cannery Workers in their fight against the CIO. I also assisted in reorganizing the Placer Central Labor Council and received splendid cooperation from the Sacramento labor representatives in this respect.

During my term of office I have appeared before numerous local unions pleading the cause of the AFL Cannery Workers in their fight to resist the attempted invasion of their jurisdiction by the CIO.

#### State, County and Municipal Employees

It is my pleasure to report that the employees of the Weimar Sanitarium are practically one hundred percent organized. My connection therewith was brought about through information that the CIO was anticipating like action.

After extended conferences, and assisted by Brother James T. Harvey, Sr., representative of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Sacramento and Yolo Counties, who is also a member of the Sacramento City School Board, I was successful in securing a forty-hour week for the school custodians working under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento City School Department.

At this writing I am in process of or-

ganizing the county employees of Placer County.

#### Legislature

It has been my pleasure and privilege to assist Secretary C. J. Haggerty during the special session of the Legislature. The entire labor movement of the State of California should recognize the splendid service of Brother Haggerty in bringing to a successful conclusion such progressive social legislation as the disability bill, increased workmen's compensation, the industrial relations appropriations, and the extension of the child care centers. Brother Haggerty gave unselfishly of his time and spent as high as sixteen hours a day in advancing the cause of labor and in securing what, in my opinion, is the most progressive social legislation that has been passed by our Legislature during the past twenty-five years.

It has been an honor to serve the AFL unions in California as Vice-President of District No. 13, and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the fine spirit of loyalty and cooperation which characterizes my colleagues on the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,  
HARRY FINKS.

### REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 14 (Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Tehama, Mendocino, and Lake Counties)

Eureka, May 16.

To the Forty-fourth Annual (Forty-seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It is with a feeling of deep thankfulness that I am writing this salutation, because it means that delegates from A F of L unions in California are able once more to meet together freely in a world at peace.

During the past four years the various affiliates of the Federation have been kept advised of the progress in this District by means of the annual report of officers. The last report was submitted on September 20, 1945, so I will try to bring you up to date on the developments in District No. 14 since that time.

#### Lumber Industry Strike

I do not like to deter from my opening remarks regarding peace, but the lumber interests, who have controlled the economy of this district for many years, have seen fit to precipitate an economic war. This

situation has been brewing for many years and was brought to a head on January 14 of this year when the A F of L Lumber and Sawmill Workers Unions were forced to strike the following Redwood Lumber operators: Hammond Redwood Company; Pacific Lumber Company; Union Lumber Company; Caspar Lumber Company; Rockport Lumber Company; Holmes-Eureka Lumber Company; Dolbeer-Carson Lumber Company; Northern Redwood Lumber Company; and the Arcata Redwood Company. This strike was an outgrowth of a breakdown in negotiations which began in April of 1945. A strike vote was taken in November, 1945, in conformity with the War Labor Disputes Act, with the result showing that approximately 85 per cent of the workers favored a strike. The main issues are the union shop, an increase of 22½ cents per hour across the board, adjustment of differentials in the skilled classifications, and two weeks' vacation with pay after five years of service. The strike, which involves about 4,000 workers, is now going into its fourth month, with no indi-

cation of an early settlement. Several of the small lumber companies have signed with the union and are employing a considerable number of the strikers.

All local A F of L unions and affiliates of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners throughout the state have been supporting the Lumber Workers financially, morally, and otherwise. A strike commissary has been set up, which has been supplying strikers and their families with such essentials as groceries, meats, shoes, clothing, etc.

The officers and committees, who are in charge of the strike, are to be commended for the business-like manner in which it has been conducted. From first-hand contact with the striking lumber workers, I can truthfully say that their morale is high and that they are determined to obtain their just demands from the lumber companies.

From first-hand experience, I also know that the lumber companies are determined to do everything possible to defeat the efforts of their workers. Therefore, I am calling upon all AFL affiliates in California to support this fight against the leading open-shoppers in Northern California.

#### AFL Political League

The A F of L Political League, with its eye on the 1946 elections, has been carrying on an extensive registration campaign in this area. Results obtained thus far are encouraging.

At a recent meeting, the League interviewed the various candidates for local offices and has made its endorsements. The League also voted to concur with the endorsements of the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor for the various state offices.

Plans are now being formulated for an effective publicity campaign to acquaint the membership and friends of organized labor with the League's endorsements.

#### Building Trades Council

Several new contractors have been added to the list of those who have signed the Building Construction Trades Council working agreement.

Wage increases approved by the Wage Adjustment Board for local Building Trades Unions have been as follows: Carpenters, 12½ cents, making their new rate \$1.50 per hour; Plasterers and Cement Finishers, 25 cents, making their new rate \$1.75 per hour; Plumbers, 37½ cents, which will make their new rate \$1.87½ per hour; Laborers, 12½ cents, making their new rate \$1.00 per hour; Teamsters, 12½ cents per hour increase.

A large part of the construction work in this area is now at a standstill, due to the lack of lumber and other building materials. A considerable amount of heavy construction has been approved by the state and federal governments for this District.

#### Metal Trades Council

The affiliated unions have decided to maintain a local Metal Trades Council. Due to the small amount of business to be transacted because of the termination of all local shipyards, it has been decided to hold quarterly meetings.

#### Central Labor Council

The Central Labor Council of Humboldt county has obtained several new affiliates during the past few months. Through its offices, it has assisted in the organization of two new A F of L unions, now chartered as Textile Workers Union No. 126 and Eureka Municipal Employees No. 54. Considerable assistance has been given by the Council to the striking lumber and sawmill workers. Plans are now being formulated for improvements in the Council's office.

#### New AFL Unions

A charter for Textile Workers' Local No. 126, covering employees of the Humboldt Bay Woolen Company, was applied for last October. This mill formerly was under the C.I.O.

Since that date, Textile Workers' Union No. 126 has been successful in obtaining the first written agreement ever negotiated with this company. The agreement provides for the union shop, wage increases averaging 12½ cents per hour, vacations with pay, and a strong seniority clause. One of the first acts of this union was to affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor.

A charter for the Eureka Municipal Employees' Local No. 54 was installed about two weeks ago by General Representative Harry Wolf. Thirty-one applicants took the obligation at the first meeting. A campaign for the complete organization of the city employees is now going on. This local also voted to affiliate with the Federation.

#### Local Unions

Bartenders' Local No. 318 has succeeded in signing up every bar in Eureka. A number of bars have also been signed up in outlying localities.

Barbers' Local No. 431 is now engaged in a campaign to organize barbers' shops in outlying communities. It has been reported that they have voted to raise the price of haircuts to \$1.00 as soon as the lumber strike is settled.

Bakers' Local No. 195 was successful in its negotiations last fall. They obtained wage increases ranging over 10 cents per hour, night shift differentials, and two weeks' vacation with pay. A part of the increase was retroactive to May 1, 1945. The union is now preparing to go into new negotiations with the local Bakers' Association.

Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 220 has been successful in signing the two large Eureka hotels to their new agreement. A large number of the eating establishments in the outlying communities have also signed agreements with them. President Grace Winther is now assisting Business Agent King in the Cooks and Waiters' office. Butchers' Local No. 445 succeeded in obtaining a very satisfactory new agreement for their membership in the market, slaughter and jobbing houses. Wage increases ranging from 20 to 40 cents per hour, reduction in hours of the work week, an additional week's vacation with pay, and six days' sick leave are provided for in the new agreement.

Egg Workers Division No. 445 signed a new agreement with Poultry Producers' Association, providing for a 10-cent per hour increase, shorter work week, additional vacation, and sick leave.

Fish Workers Division No. 445 obtained a satisfactory agreement covering wage rates for crab pickers at the Lazio Fish Company. This Division has also succeeded in signing up virtually all the employees at the Hallmark Fisheries. Certification as bargaining agents of these employees is expected to be obtained in the very near future.

Laundry Workers' Local No. 156 is reported to be considering the matter of reopening their wage agreement.

Retail Clerks' Local No. 541 was successful in its retail food and liquor store negotiations after being deadlocked for several months. The new agreement provides for wage increases ranging from 5 to 9 dollars per week, premium pay after 6 p.m., six days' sick leave, and a number of other improvements in working conditions. The decision of the J. C. Penny Company WLB case has been received and a large number of the employees obtained retroactive pay to August, 1944. The union is now in negotiation with this company.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Local No. 2808, which operates under union shop agreement with the California Barrel Company, has obtained a 12½ cent per hour increase, adjustments in the wage brackets, and two 10-minute rest periods during the eight-hour work day. Locals No. 3010, 2868, and 2988 have also receive increases in

wages and improvements in working conditions. These locals have union shop agreements with the California Barrel Company and Arrow Mill Company respectively.

Teamsters' Local No. 684 has organized the workers at the Eureka Ice and Cold Storage Company and has obtained a contract with this firm.

Organizational work among the taxicab drivers has been started and an agreement has been signed by the DeLuxe Cab Company. During the past few months, several increases in wages have been obtained for the various divisions of Local 684.

#### Labor Temple Association

The Labor Temple Association, which operates the Eureka Labor Temple, has recently reported that virtually all indebtedness and bonds have been paid off. The Temple is operating on a sound financial basis and the revenue is constantly being increased as a result of new tenants. Among those who have recently moved their headquarters to the Labor Temple are the Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, and Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2592.

#### Union Labor Hospital

Plans are now being formulated for the building of a new Union Labor Hospital at an ultimate cost of approximately \$500,000. The present hospital, which has been owned and operated by organized labor since 1906, is in need of extensive repairs, according to reports submitted by State Examiners. Rather than make a large expenditure for such repairs, it was decided to build a modern, fireproof hospital. The financial support of all local unions, their members and friends, is being asked for in support of this project.

#### Labor Journal

The Redwood Empire Labor Journal, official organ of the AFL local unions, is continuing to increase its circulation and influence in this district. The Journal and its hard-working editor, Carl Guiott, are doing a masterful job in keeping up the morale of the striking Lumber Workers. The value of labor having its own newspaper becomes very evident when the workers are engaged in a struggle such as they are here.

Despite the economic struggle now going on in this District, I believe that the day is not far away when the local labor movement will look back and say, "It was a tough fight, but it was worth it!" I can see a new era of labor-management relations, in which management will be giving full recognition to strong and militant

unions; an era which will bring a high standard of wages, hours and working conditions to the workers, which will in turn make a prosperous community.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the officers and unions of this District for their cooperation. I also wish to

express my thanks to the members of this Federation for having the opportunity of acting as one of its officers, and to thank the staff of the Federation for the cooperation they have given me at all times.

Fraternally submitted,  
ALBIN J. GRUHN.

## REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 15 (Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta, and Sierra Counties)

Westwood, May 15.

To the Forty-fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—  
Greetings:

It is with great pleasure that I again present my report for District No. 15 to the California State Federation of Labor. I am especially glad to make this report at a time when we may again join in a convention of the State Federation of Labor. Since my last report, which was made in September, 1945, a great many changes have taken place, and several of our post-war projects are getting under way, as the entire universe is busy trying to correct some of the mistakes made during and after World War I.

Labor, as a whole, is very busy attempting to reach the goal it has set, and at the same time trying to fight off our enemies, such as the NAM, Associated Farmers, and other groups who are endeavoring to destroy the strength and purpose of the labor movement.

### Lumbering

The lumber industry in this area is progressing very agreeably. Shortly after V-J Day, the lumber industry went out for an over-all increase for its workers. On several occasions we were forced to go on strike to receive our just demands. As of December 31, the strike was settled for an increase of 15 cents per hour across the board. This increase was general in the lumber industry. Since that time the OPA has raised the ceiling price on lumber, and at this writing the movement is in progress to ask the operators for an additional increases in wages.

Some new operations are moving into this area and the Carpenters' International and the Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers are putting on an organizing campaign to try and bring these operations under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Many of our operations have gone on a 40-hour per week schedule. The Government has asked us to work at least 60

hours per week to alleviate the housing shortage. The workers of the lumber industry are willing to do this for a short period of time to help our veterans and others to get the necessary lumber for housing purposes. A number of operators refuse to work more than 40 hours per week, unless the Government subsidizes these operators for the overtime involved. The unions are opposed to this kind of a set-up because the operators have made more profits during war years than they have ever made before, through higher prices of lumber, the degradation of lumber and the installation of new and modern machinery. We are therefore opposed to any further increase in the price of lumber and also the subsidy.

### Culinary Workers

The Culinary Workers in District No. 15 have made very fine progress this past year. New places have been organized, and through negotiations, the employees have received just increases, better working hours and working conditions.

### Retail Clerks

The Retail Clerks of Redding, Susanville and Westwood are making moderate progress. New agreements have been signed with most of the operators calling for higher wages, shorter working hours, better vacation clauses and holiday pay.

### Redding Building and Trades Council

The Building and Trades Council of Redding is very active in this area. With all of the new construction going on, they have secured contracts with all of the contractors, and practically all of the construction in this area are union jobs.

Many contracts have been let for new highway construction, airports and other projects that have been scheduled for our postwar program. Work will soon be under way on these new projects. The plan is to make this mountainous region with its scenic lakes, pine forests and beautiful fishing streams, the summer playground of the State of California.

In closing this report I want to express my personal thanks to the Federation's

Committee on Legislation, who did a wonderful job at the last special session of the Legislature, and also to Brother Jack Shelley for the grand job that was done on unemployment insurance.

Even though the pressure of the war years is over, we still have a large job ahead of us to combat the bills that are being thrown at labor by our opponents. We also have to fight off the un-American tactics of our adversary organization, the CIO.

It has been a great pleasure and honor to

serve as Vice-President for District No. 15 this past year, even though I was not able to contact every local union in this district. I wish to thank the local unions and their officers for the splendid cooperation they have given me, as well as the staff of the California State Federation of Labor. It has always been a pleasure to work with my fellow members on the Executive Council in watching over and guarding the rights and interests of the labor movement.

Fraternally submitted,

EARL MILLER.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, May 15.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Forty-Fourth Annual (Forty-Seventh Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Nearly four, crucial years have elapsed since we last met together in convention in Long Beach in September, 1942. During this period organized labor in California has experienced a unique growth and has established itself more firmly than ever before as an institution indispensable to our whole community life. As the unions have grown in numbers and influence, their responsibilities have increased. Keenly aware of the duties flowing from these responsibilities, the unions have discharged them with great credit to the men and women who comprise their ranks.

The utter impossibility of holding a convention during the war years was a severe handicap to the Federation. Wartime shortages of housing and transportation blocked every effort we made, beginning in the spring of 1943, to arrange for this all-important gathering of delegates from each affiliated organization. Repeated and exhaustive inquiries failed to show any city or town in the state in a position to house us, while transportation was never anything but extremely uncertain, if not actually unavailable. After V-J Day, efforts to arrange for a convention were renewed more determinedly than ever, and finally, after months of uncertainty, proved successful.

The absence of our conventions unquestionably placed a heavy burden upon the Federation's officers. There can be no substitute for the clear mandates given the Federation by its membership at each convention. But to the fullest extent that was humanly possible, the Federation's officers strove to ascertain the wishes and needs of the membership, to prevent difficulties and dangers arising, and in every way to protect and strengthen the affiliated unions.

Early in this difficult period, death deprived the Federation of its Secretary-Treasurer, Edward D. Vandeleur, who was stricken soon after the close of the 1942 convention and passed away a year later, in October, 1943. Upon the decision of the Executive Council, your present Secretary assumed direction of the Federation's affairs until such time as Brother Vandeleur could return. After his death, the Council, in accordance with the authority

bestowed upon it by the constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, elected me as Secretary-Treasurer, and Brother Anthony L. Noriega to fill the office of President thus made vacant. In selecting Brother Noriega for this post, the Council followed the traditional practice of conferring this honor upon the oldest of the Federation's vice-presidents.

Other changes were also made in the roster of the Federation's officers. Brother Victor S. Swanson of Operating Engineers No. 3 was elected by the Council to fill the vice-presidential vacancy that occurred in District No. 9 when Brother Noriega became President. Subsequently Brother Harry Finks, President of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, replaced A. E. Bilger as Vice-President of District No. 13. The reasons for Bilger's resignation are set forth in Part II of this report. Later still, Vice-President D. T. Wayne ceased to be an officer of the Federation when his organization, the International Association of Machinists, was dissociated from the American Federation of Labor for non-payment of dues. This vacancy was not filled by the Executive Council due to the closeness of the convention.

The Federation was also saddened during this period by the death, in March, 1944, of its former Vice-President, Arthur M. Gruber, known affectionately to organized labor throughout the state as "Pop." For more than thirty years, his devotion to the principles of the American Federation of Labor was an inspiration to the labor movement in California, which lost a loyal friend with his passing.

Although we have not held a convention since 1942, we have tried to maintain the closest contact with the affiliated unions. Special efforts were made to hold representative conferences to maintain this essential contact, and the amount of literature issued and distributed through the Federation's office increased incomparably. This was another medium of keeping in touch with the affiliated organizations. Each session of the legislature was reported upon comprehensively, and copies of these reports were sent to all of the unions. Printed minutes of the quarterly sessions as well as of all other meetings of the Executive Council of the Federation were regularly dispatched to the affiliated organizations.

In view of the fact that I have submitted separately a special legislative report, it will be unnecessary to incorporate that record here. I strongly recommend to the delegates however, to study the

legislative report closely, as it will give them an opportunity to appreciate the work that has been done in Sacramento in the last year and a half and the successes achieved by labor there.

I feel that it is important at this time to remind you of the two severe campaigns we went through in connection with Proposition No. 1, the "Hot Cargo and Secondary Boycott" initiative petition, in 1942, and Proposition No. 12, the "Right of Employment" petition, in 1944. As this report is being written, it is becoming evident that labor will again be faced with other initiative petitions, which are aimed to destroy through legal means the functioning of labor unions. I have in mind the "Veterans' Employment" petition, which would exempt veterans from being required to belong to labor unions—another attempt to destroy both the closed and union shop in California; the deMille-sponsored petition forbidding unions to assess their members for a fund to be used for political purposes; and the latest petition entitled "Restricting Collective Bargaining and Labor Union Agreements." It is also evident that the elements who were the principal backers of Propositions No. 1 and 12 in the past years are also sponsoring the present campaign to enact vicious anti-labor legislation.

Once again the Federation is mobilizing its resources to prepare for the oncoming fight, and the membership will have to throw itself into this campaign as vigorously as it has in the previous ones. We hope that a successful fight may finally discourage these adamant foes of labor from persisting in their disrupting drives.

Many other problems lie ahead which will require the ingenuity and concentrated attention of labor to solve. The new wage-price policy is completely unsatisfactory. In spite of the conflicting theories of many economists both in and out of government service, labor cannot rest upon the official, optimistic perspectives that we shall have endless prosperity. On the contrary, we must remain alert and prepared to safeguard the interests of labor in case the more pessimistic variants materialize.

The American Federation of Labor is essentially the labor movement in California, and it has succeeded in staving off many raiding excursions by the dual organization. If the same determination of purpose prevails, the jurisdictional threat will be reduced to a minimum.

It would be impossible to enumerate all of the activities in which the Federation has been engaged during the years that have passed since the last convention.

Reasons of space and time compel me to touch upon only the outstanding features of the Federation's long list of accomplishments, and to review but briefly the significant developments in the labor movement in California during the war years. The reports of the vice-presidents cover activities carried on in their respective districts. Altogether, these reports present the war record of the California State Federation of Labor—a record of which we may all, I believe, be very proud.

At this time, I wish to express my deepest appreciation and most sincere thanks to the membership of the affiliated organizations and their officers, and to my colleagues on the Executive Council, for their unswerving support and co-operation.

## I

### ADMINISTRATION

#### Disputes, Complaints, Queries

The California State Federation of Labor met the many complicated issues that confronted its affiliated unions during the war years with a complete acceptance of the spirit and intention, as well as the literal meaning of organized labor's no-strike pledge, and at the same time with a deep sense of the need of maintaining the rights of its membership whenever these were jeopardized, either intentionally or through the pressure of circumstances brought about by the intensity of the war effort. At all times the full resources and facilities of the Federation were available to the unions so that labor's pledge might be kept, and the workers would suffer no injustice.

Disputes handled by the Federation fall into two general categories: those which were satisfactorily adjusted through the cooperative action of all parties concerned, and those which came under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board and other Federal agencies. Cases in the latter group are reviewed in that part of this report which deals with the activities of the Federation's Research and Statistics Department, while an account of the legal assistance furnished the unions will be found in the reports of the Federation's attorneys.

Among the numerous disputes, complaints and queries adjusted by the Federation office, the following are typical:

#### 1943

##### University of California Per Diem Employees:

The University of California refused to grant wage increases to engineers, claim-

ing that, in accordance with the state law covering per diem employees of state institutions, these engineers were receiving wages prevailing in the area. These employees were not included in the raise voted by the legislature at its 1941 session. Together with Brother Fulmer, of the Oakland Central Labor Council and Operating Engineers' Union, the Federation collected data to show that the wages being paid to the engineers at the University were out of line with the prevailing ones, and succeeded finally in meeting with University representatives and reaching a satisfactory solution.

#### **Santa Barbara Culinary Unions:**

Upon complaint received from the Culinary Unions in Santa Barbara that the manager of the Biltmore Hotel, which is operated by the Pacific States Savings and Loan Company, was prejudiced to the unions and refused to negotiate any agreement with them, the Federation contacted the Governor, who in turn contacted the company. Subsequently Special Deputy Johnson reported that the manager had agreed to cooperate in working out a harmonious relationship with the unions.

#### **Barbers and Beauticians:**

At the request of the Beauticians' Union, the Federation wrote the State Board of Cosmetology protesting its practice of issuing permits to out-of-state operators promiscuously. This Board informed the Federation that it had conducted a survey which showed a scarcity of operators in the state, but when the Federation asked to be furnished with a copy of this data, the Board replied that none was available, as the survey had been made by one of the members of its staff. No evidence was ever subsequently revealed to justify this policy.

The Federation continued to back the Beauticians in this matter, and the situation was somewhat improved by the passage at the next session of the state legislature of a bill, now Chapter 928 of the 1943 Statutes, requiring one year of actual shop experience in this state before any licensed hair-dresser, cosmetician or cosmetologist may become a manager-operator.

#### **Building Trades Council— Fresno and Madera Counties:**

The Building Trades Council of Fresno and Madera Counties complained to the Federation that fifteen imported Mexican Nationals were being used as construction laborers on the erection of a dehydration plant there. The Federation im-

mediately sent protests to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Governor of California, the U. S. Employment Service, and other appropriate governmental bodies, and the matter was adjusted.

#### **Norwalk State Hospital:**

A complaint was received from California State Employees Local 69, protesting the action of the officials of the Norwalk State Hospital in not furnishing information to the union, or showing any desire to cooperate with it. The Federation took the matter up with the Governor and the Director of Institutions and the situation was rectified.

### **1944**

#### **El Centro Dispute:**

In the winter of 1943, anti-unionism coupled with vigilante action flared up again in its time-honored stronghold, Imperial Valley, when efforts by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to improve the wages and working conditions of their members employed by the Imperial Valley Irrigation District were rejected by the District's officials. During the four-months' struggle these officials did not once sit down around the table with union representatives to discuss the issues involved, refused to extend them any recognition whatsoever, and clearly showed that they had no intention of abiding by the spirit of the law which governs the District, but only by the narrowest and most rigid interpretation of the letter of the law.

As a result of the Federation's intervention, Acting Governor Hauser and subsequently Governor Warren offered the State's limited facilities to help bring the dispute to a just settlement but failed to accomplish anything. Throughout the entire period the Federation and its membership backed up the electrical workers and did everything possible to protect the interest of the I.B.E.W.

The dispute was finally certified by the U.S. Conciliation Service to the War Labor Board, which, after long delay, decided that it did not have jurisdiction and returned it to the Conciliation Service. During this time the workers and their supporters were constantly subjected to attacks and discrimination by anti-union residents of the area, union business agents were denied supplementary gasoline rations by local OPA boards, and the barrage of misrepresentation, falsification and downright lies about the union and the facts of the case never ceased. A move was even made by the District to organize

a company union in order to combat the bona fide A. F. of L. organization. Since no authoritative body was willing to assume jurisdiction of the dispute, the I.B.-E.W. had no choice but to withdraw its pickets and concentrate on a campaign of publicity to place the facts of the situation before as wide a public as possible.

That the matter was of far more than local importance was early recognized by the Federation, which pledged its full support to any and all unions that might be embroiled in a similar dispute with arbitrary and un-American irrigation district boards, and notified officials in Washington of the Federation's insistence that the governing bodies of irrigation and similar districts be brought into line to observe the federal, state and other laws regarding labor relations, as well as the common practices that have been long established.

#### Mexican Labor:

The Federation early took a firm stand in regard to the importation of Mexican labor for the purpose of easing the manpower shortages created in the United States by the war effort. To prevent the use of such workers by anti-labor employers to depress the wages of American workers—as was then being attempted by certain hotel employers—the Federation went on record in December, 1943, opposing their importation except for employment in agriculture and (but only when absolutely necessary) in the railroad industry, and instructed your Secretary to communicate our position to the Board of Immigration Appeals of the U. S. Department of Justice. At the same time, the Executive Council passed the following resolution, which clearly set forth our position in this matter:

#### RESOLUTION ON IMPORTATION OF MEXICAN LABOR

Whereas, It has come to our attention that the Board of Immigration Appeals of the Department of Justice has held a meeting on December 9 in Washington, D. C., regarding the application of the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles to import 50 unskilled alien laborers for employment as kitchen helpers and bus boys; and

Whereas, This hotel has applied an anti-union policy in regard to the employment of this kind of help; and

Whereas, This particular employer is eager to obtain cheap labor without regard to the effect it would have on American workers available; and

Whereas, No efforts have been made by this establishment to consult with the

unions who are in a position to supply all the necessary kitchen help; and

Whereas, It has been the general experience of labor to suffer disastrous consequences because of the promiscuous importation of cheap labor power in order to undermine and destroy the high wage levels established by American labor; and

Whereas, Unscrupulous employers have resorted to this procedure in the past and are now seeking to exploit the emergency created by the war to accomplish the same purpose; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council now in session go on record as being opposed to the importation of any alien workers, except for agriculture, where they are much needed, and in the railroad industry if they are needed, since all other crafts can draw upon available sources of manpower; and be it further

Resolved, That we request the Board of Immigration Appeals to deny, because of the facts cited herein, this and all other applications for the importation of alien workers, except for employment in agriculture and, when necessary, in the railroad industry.

The move by the hotel employers was subsequently blocked by the Washington authorities. A few months later, however, the Santa Barbara Central Labor Council reported that Mexican nationals were being employed in that area in culinary work. Your Secretary at once contacted Mr. William Anglim, Chief of Operations of the Office of Labor of the War Food Administration in Berkeley, who requested the WFA's Santa Barbara Office to investigate possible violations of the contracts covering the importation of Mexican workers. The matter eventually reached a satisfactory adjustment with the dismissal of the Mexican employees from the part-time culinary work they were doing in addition to their agricultural employment.

#### Prisoners of War:

Word reached the Federation office soon after the beginning of 1944 that, ostensibly to ease manpower shortages, prisoners of war were to be brought into California. This plan called for 6,000 or 7,000 to be moved into Oregon and Washington and 8,000 to California, with 15,000 additional for use in California agriculture. Meantime, it was learned that the Regional War Manpower Commission had, without consulting the members of the Commission, given provisional certification to the need for these prisoners, based upon estimated manpower requirements in California.

Your Secretary immediately sent protests to all the California Congressmen, as well

as to Senator Downey and the War Manpower Commission, and shortly thereafter the move was halted by Army authorities with the statement that war prisoners would not be moved to California until no free labor was available. Later, the Army's policy was considerably clarified, and was summed up as follows in a letter from the Chief of the Works Project Branch of the Army Service Forces, 9th Service Command:

"It is not the War Department's policy at any time to displace free labor when available, nor to furnish prisoner of war labor to any contractor at a cost less than would have to be paid for the same job if performed by free, civilian labor."

Prior to these events and on several subsequent occasions, the Federation's position in regard to the importation of war prisoners was firmly enunciated: Our opposition to the indiscriminate employment of these prisoners in competition with free American workers was and would continue to be unalterable; their importation into this area for use in agriculture, or in any industry whatsoever, could not be justified on grounds of manpower shortages or for any other reason. Constant vigilance was maintained over this matter since its danger was first apparent.

### 1945

#### Prisoners of War:

Late in 1944, the War Manpower Commission wired the Federation office that a request had been made by the Veterans' Administration of Los Angeles for 100 prisoners of war for grave-digging and maintenance work on buildings, and asked the approval of labor. Your Secretary checked this matter with the Building and Construction Trades of Los Angeles and learned that the situation was different from what the War Manpower Commission had been led to believe. A protest was made, and the matter was eventually adjusted.

The following year the Oregon State Federation of Labor requested our assistance in preventing the use of German war prisoners in the Tule Lake Project located in California. Your Secretary contacted Major Taylor of the Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, who made a personal investigation of the situation and corrected all abuses and other matters out of line with the Federal government's rules and regulations for the use of prisoners of war.

#### California State Employees:

Your Secretary's attention was called to the campaign engaged in by the Cali-

fornia State Employees' Association to take full credit for obtaining the wage increase granted state employees at the 1945 session of the State Legislature. To this end, this organization attached statements full of half-truths to the paychecks of all the employees of the Sonoma State Home. Letters were addressed by the Federation to the Governor and the Director of State Institutions, requesting that the Federation and the State, County and Municipal Employees' Union be given the same opportunity to explain the true facts of the case which various department heads had offered the CSEA. A similar situation was discovered to exist in the Oakland Industrial Home for the Blind.

The State Employees also protested the fact that the CSEA held a master policy with the Western States Life Insurance Company and any State employee who wishes to obtain benefits from this policy must therefore be a member of the CSEA. Finally, the State Employees vigorously objected to the housing of the CSEA in a state building in Sacramento, and the fact that it was permitted to use state property and materials.

Your Secretary contacted the Western States Life Insurance Company representative, who is the insurer for the CSEA, and arranged for the unions to have the same group insurance privileges, if they so desire.

Other assistance furnished the State Employees was as follows:

Requested a uniform 40-hour workweek for all state employees.

Requested the Governor to remove the CSEA from state property by direct order or legislation.

Assisted in the request of the State Employees to receive payroll deductions statement with each paycheck.

Assisted in the protest of the State Employees against the CSEA's practice of attaching requests for affiliation to state employee paychecks, and supported the request by AFL unions for the same privilege.

Requested, in line with a resolution from the Union, that the state adopt and include in the present plans for employee housing at Camarillo State Hospital a sufficient number of rooms with kitchenette to be allotted to employees on the night shift who are deprived of regular meals and rest; also, that the State Institution rotate the night shift among the employees.

Followed up the protest of the employees at the Camarillo State Hospital that they are not receiving pay until 50 or more days after starting to work.

Protested against existing conditions in the State Blind Shop in San Diego.

Supported successfully the measure at the Special Session of the State Legislature which protects employment rights of USES employees when it is transferred back to the states.

#### State Department of Public Works:

A complaint was received from State, County and Municipal Employees No. 420 to the effect that the Superintendent of the State Division of Highways, Dept. of Public Works, had asked one of the members of Local 420 to dissolve this local union and threatened his discharge. Your Secretary followed up this matter with the representative of the Public Works Department in Sacramento, who referred the matter to a special agent for further investigation, stating that the Department did not permit its supervisors to interfere with the freedom of employees to choose their union affiliation.

#### Municipal Amusement Tax:

Numerous requests were made of the Federation to express its opposition to the levy of amusement taxes by municipalities. The question was thoroughly discussed by the Executive Council in regular session, and the following statement was adopted:

"It has come to the Executive Council's attention that there is a move on in many municipalities throughout the state to impose additional taxes upon the patrons of theatres and other amusements, and the Executive Council recognizes this as an unfair and unjust imposition upon the working people of the state and goes on record to oppose such taxes in any and all communities."

#### Use of Military Personnel on Construction Projects:

Last fall the Federation's attention was called to the contemplated use of military personnel and equipment in San Luis Obispo County for construction projects located there. The Building Trades Department in Washington was contacted, which in turn was informed by the Lieutenant Colonel of the Corps of Engineers, Legal Division, that this practice would be corrected. The facts disclosed that a Major in San Luis Obispo, attempting to make work for his men, had offered to do work for the county with military personnel and equipment, without cost to the county. This officer was disciplined for the attempt to violate the agreement reached by the Army and Navy with labor not to compete with private enterprise in the construction field.

## 1946

#### Los Angeles Policemen:

J. J. Morgan, Executive Secretary of the AFL State, County and Municipal Employees, brought Mayor Bowron's opposition to the unionization of policemen to the attention of the Federation's Executive Council, and reported further that the Mayor had threatened to discharge all firemen as well if they belonged to any labor organization. The prohibition against policemen or firemen belonging to trade unions includes those who might have been members of such unions for twenty years, and such a prohibition would deprive them of their retirement rights and other accumulated benefits. Deputy sheriffs, for instance, are permitted to belong to unions in Los Angeles.

The Council discussed the entire question and then went on record to condemn Mayor Bowron for his arbitrary stand in denying to American citizens the privilege of exercising their inalienable rights to join a trade union if they so desire, and especially his insistence that members of the Police Department cannot retain their membership in unions to which they may have belonged for many years before leaving the craft and entering the Police Department.

#### Imperial Valley Athletic League:

The unfair attitude of the school officials in the Imperial Valley and their discrimination against organized labor was reported to your Secretary by Roy W. Barrigan of the Imperial Valley Central Labor Council. Symptomatic of this anti-labor attitude was the refusal of the school officials to accept a trophy offered by the Imperial Valley Central Labor Council to the winning team of the Athletic League, using as an excuse a three-way tie that resulted in the tournament.

The Callexico Chronicle condemned the position taken by the school officials, and your Secretary forwarded the editorial appearing in that paper, with other material on the subject, to Superintendent of Public Instruction, Roy Simpson, with the request that this discrimination be stopped at once.

#### War Veterans' Union:

The War Veterans' Union has been established in the southern part of the state and is making a drive to get employers to hire their members. This organization is trying to displace presently employed members of AFL unions. It is undoubtedly an anti-union plot being promoted by anti-

labor elements. Copy of the Articles of Incorporation has been obtained by your Secretary and are now being studied by the Federation's attorneys. Organizations in Southern California have been advised to watch the activities of this organization.

#### Orange County:

A typical anti-labor epidemic broke out once more in Orange County early this year as a result of the unionization drive undertaken there by the Teamsters, Building Trades, Printing Trades, Metal Trades, Food Trades and Culinary Workers' Unions.

Spearheading this anti-union campaign was the Associated Farmers, Inc., an organization cited for violation of civil liberties by a Congressional committee, and for unlawful labor practices by the National Labor Relations Board. Supplementing the campaign was the action taken by the Excelsior Creamery Company in filing suit for an injunction against the picket line established by the unions, and in particular against the secondary boycott under the "Hot Cargo" Act. In its complaint, the company alleged that unlawful intimidation had been exercised and unlawful threats made against the supply houses.

At the hearing on March 20, at which the unions were represented by the Federation's attorney, Clarence E. Todd, representatives of the various supply houses testified that the only intimidation and the only threats which they had received was a notification that if they supplied this unfair house they would be picketed. There was no suggestion of violence or of any unlawful act whatsoever. In his decision, Judge Thompson refused to prohibit peaceful picketing, and although he did seek to prohibit any "unlawful acts," the unions were in no way affected, since it had not been shown that any unlawful acts had been committed.

This case shows that the anti-labor employers and their attorneys are using every opportunity to place limitations upon the constitutional right of picketing and boycott. It is noteworthy that no mention has been made by the anti-labor employers of the intimidation and threats that have been lodged against fair-minded employers who wish to deal with the AFL unions.

In spite of all this opposition, the American Federation of Labor is making excellent progress in Orange County, and various employers are signing with the unions to operate under fair and equitable collective bargaining agreements. The Federation is continuing to maintain the closest contact with developments and is furnishing support to the unions in their campaign to organize this territory.

#### Action on 1942 Convention Resolutions

Immediately after the adjournment of the 1942 Convention, the Federation undertook the disposal of the numerous resolutions referred to it for action by the Convention. The nearly fifty resolutions referred to the 1942 A. F. of L. Convention were forwarded to that body, and action taken on them was reported in full in the Federation's Quarterly Bulletin for December, 1942, as well as in the A. F. of L.'s 1942 Convention Proceedings. Approximately seventy resolutions called for legislation, and these were referred to the Federation's attorneys to be put in proper form for submission to the 1943 session of the state legislature. A complete summary of the action taken on these matters was set forth in the Federation's "Report on Labor Legislation, 1943."

Many additional resolutions required a variety of action by the Federation office, entailing the sending of copies to our affiliated unions, to members of the Senate and House of Representatives, or to state or federal government officials, boards, commissions, agencies and the like, as the case might be, and usually the undertaking of extensive correspondence. Outstanding among these resolutions were the following:

#### No. 2—"Compensation for Civilian Defense Workers."

Pointing out the fact that nothing as yet had been done by the State Industrial Accident Commission to provide compensation for civilian defense workers injured in the performance of their duties, the resolution demanded that immediate action be taken on this question by the Commission, and that if this was not forthcoming, proper legislation be prepared and introduced at the next session of the legislature to place these workers under the protection of the State Workmen's Compensation Act. A favorable decision had not been reached by the Commission by the time the 1943 legislature convened, so legislation was introduced. The law which provided these benefits for war workers may be found in the Federation's 1943 legislative report..

Upon request, a copy of this resolution was also sent to Mr. Newman Jeffrey, Chief of the Labor Section of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, D. C.

#### No. 8—"Compensation for Captured Wake Island Construction Workers."

This resolution urged the passage of

legislation providing compensation for the captured Wake Island construction workers, who up until that time had been consistently ignored in legislation which gave this compensation to others, and copies were sent to every United States Senator and Representative in Congress.

Responses from various members of Congress indicated a sympathetic interest in our fight to obtain justice for these workers. The determination of the American Federation of Labor to do everything in its power to assist in this matter was evinced by convention action in adopting our resolution, as well as by the telegram which was sent immediately to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee asking that legislation to accomplish our purpose then pending be acted upon favorably at once.

An account of the Federation's long and eventually successful fight to obtain justice for these heroic men will be found in Part III of this report under federal legislation.

**Resolutions No. 27 and No. 40—  
"Rehabilitation of Military Service  
Men and Women."**

Both of these resolutions urged training programs, both state and federal, for the rehabilitation of disabled military service men and women, as well as rehabilitation compensation. Copies were sent to all United States Senators and Congressmen.

**Resolution No. 41—"Postwar Financial  
Aid to Members of Armed Forces."**

Copies of this resolution, which favored six months' pay for service men up to the grade of Major at the close of service with the armed forces, were sent to all California Representatives and Senators.

**Resolution No. 45—"Protecting Educa-  
tional Opportunities for the Young."**

The Convention advocated higher minimum salaries for teachers in this resolution, recognizing the importance of maintaining high educational standards and the difficulty of keeping properly trained teaching staffs unless salaries paid them could compete with the higher ones being offered in government service and private industry. Copies were sent to Walter F. Dexter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Director of Education, and to the Chief of the various Divisions of the Department of Education, Superintendents and Presidents of various State colleges and other educational institutions, and to sixty-odd county and city superintendents of schools, as well as to the A. F. of L. Convention.

Replies received indicated that our stand in this matter was deeply appreciated by educators throughout the state. Copies of the resolution were published in "California Schools," a monthly publication which goes to all the school administrators of the state, as well as in several city and county school publications.

**Resolution No. 66—"Elimination of  
Audit System in Canneries."**

This resolution urged the elimination of the audit system from any cannery wage order issued by the California Industrial Welfare Commission, as well as the adoption of other recommendations contained in the brief filed by the Federation in connection with hearings on the minimum wage in the canning industry. Copies were sent to the members of the Commission, which eliminated the audit system when it issued the new cannery wage order. Subsequently, an attempt was made to legalize the audit system by means of a bill which was introduced at the state legislature. The 1943 legislative report sets forth the history of this bill, which the Federation was able to kill in committee.

**Resolution No. 93—"India."**

This resolution urged support of the rightful demand of the Indian National Congress for the Independence of India, but stressed as the paramount consideration the intercession of the United States for the purpose of bringing about the best possible arrangements for the complete cooperation of India and the Indian people with the United Nations in the war against the Axis. A copy, revised to conform with the recommendations of the Convention, was sent to President Roosevelt. Acknowledgement was received from Gordon P. Merriam, Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the State Department, who assured us that it had been read with interest and that the Government was giving its careful attention to all aspects of the problem.

**Resolution No. 96—"National  
Federation of the Blind."**

Approving the National Federation of the Blind and urging labor support for legislation sponsored by this Federation, copies of this resolution were sent to the National Federation of the Blind and to the A. F. of L. Convention. A letter of warm appreciation was received from the Executive Director, Mr. R. W. Henderson, of the National Federation of the Blind.

**Resolution No. 99—"Minimum Wage of \$25.00 Weekly for Women and Minors."**

In carrying out the provisions of this resolution calling for the Industrial Welfare Commission to establish a minimum wage of not less than \$25.00 for women and minors, copies were sent to each member of the commission. The Federation likewise followed through on this resolution by demanding this minimum wage in the various briefs filed with the Industrial Welfare Commission in connection with the reopening of wage orders. As a result of these determined efforts, the Commission finally upped the minimum wage to \$24.00 for a 48-hour week in the last three orders issued.

**Resolutions No. 115 and No. 211—"Poll Tax Repeal."**

Urging the repeal of the poll tax, copies of these resolutions were sent to all California Representatives and Senators. The replies received indicated uncompromising opposition to the poll tax on their part, and assurance that they will continue to support efforts for the abolition of this tax.

**Resolution No. 117—"Representative of Labor on University of California Board of Regents."**

This resolution asked that a representative of labor be appointed to the Board of Regents of the University of California to fill the vacancy created by the death of Garret McEnerney. Copies were sent to Governor Olson, Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University, and to each of the regents. Agreement as to the desirability of such an appointment was evinced in several replies, but the appointment made was not a labor representative.

**Resolution No. 118—"Labor History in Public Schools."**

Urging the State Board of Education to set up a required unit in the History of the Labor Movement as an integral part of the course in American life and institutions now required in the eleventh year in high school and a similar course as part of the required "American Epic" course now taught in the seventh and eighth grades, copies of this resolution were sent to all members of the State Board of Education. Replies received indicated a definite interest in this matter by several of the members.

**Resolution No. 146—"Record of Bond Purchases by Unions."**

Copies of this resolution, recommend-

ing that all unions report their bond purchases to the State Federation office, were sent to all the Federation's affiliates.

**Resolution No. 230—"Automatic Sprinkling System for San Francisco Harbor Piers."**

Urging the installation of an automatic sprinkling system for the San Francisco Harbor piers as soon as possible, a matter long neglected and critically necessary in view of the tremendous amount of war shipping in this harbor, copies of this resolution were sent to the President and Secretary of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. A reply from J. F. Marias, President of the Board, expressed his deep gratitude for our position, which was identical with the Board's, and set forth in detail the difficulties that had met every attempt to install the desired system, which apparently was going to have to wait until after the war. We assured Mr. Marias of our willingness to lend our support to any moves initiated by the Board in the meantime to enlist the assistance of Army and Navy authorities to have this much-needed system installed.

**Resolution No. 257—"American Federation of Musicians."**

Copies of this resolution, which expressed our confidence in the judgment of the American Federation of Musicians and President Petrillo in their restriction of recorded music, were sent to Senator Clark, Chairman of the Senate Committee Investigating the Musicians' Union Ban of Recordings, J. F. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications System, Elmer Davis, Chairman of the Office of War Information, President Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians, to the Associated Press, United Press and the International News Service.

**Resolution No. 271—"Buy Union Label from Union Clerks."**

Copies of this resolution, asking that every labor newspaper in California carry in all issues of the papers the tag line: "Buy Union Label from Union Clerks," were sent to all labor papers in the state, meeting with excellent support.

**Federal Agencies**

It is probable that no phase of the Federation's activities during the last four years was more important or took more time and attention than its relationship with various federal agencies, such as the War Labor Board, the Office of Price

Administration and others. We are proud to assert our belief that our work in this respect was a distinct contribution, not only to the war effort but to the well-being of the California workers and labor unions as well.

The policies of these various boards bore directly on the war effort, but they also affected the personal lives of our membership to the extent that, during four long years, they controlled wages, hours and working conditions, as well as cost of living. Inasmuch as the Federation strove, to the greatest extent possible, for a firm and equitable application of these policies, a fairly detailed account of its work in connection with the federal agencies is set forth here in this review of its activities during the war period.

#### National War Labor Board:

The National War Labor Board was created by Executive Order 9017, on January 12, 1942, and its authority over wage increases or decreases was established on October 3, 1942, by Executive Order 9250.

#### 1942-1943

At all times the Federation concerned itself actively in matters of War Labor Board policy, personnel and the like, both regionally and nationally. Thus, in 1942, the Federation opposed the appointment of Robert Littler as Director of the Tenth Regional Board, recommending instead Alexander M. Kidd, Acting Dean of the University of California Law School, and Arthur C. Miller, Regional Attorney for the Social Security Board. During this same period the Federation strongly protested to Washington the action of Almon P. Roth, employers' representative and at that time alternate on the National War Labor Board, in issuing statements concerning labor in his capacity as Board alternate. A few months later, the Federation addressed a letter of appreciation to those members of the National Board who, in numerous cases, had taken a minority position in favor of labor.

#### 1943

Soon after the National War Labor Board decided to decentralize, in January, 1943, the Regional War Labor Board was established in this district. In collaboration with the A. F. of L. representative on the Regional War Labor Board, the Federation office sent a letter to all Central Labor Councils and Building Trades Councils asking them to submit names of their members who would be in a position to serve on panels of this Board

when hearing cases of the various unions. These names were transmitted to Brother Flanagan of the A. F. of L. Western Office, and a number of these people performed active duty on these panels. This made it possible for the A. F. of L. unions to obtain adequate representation on the panels, so that the adjudication of all disputes would be properly disposed of and the best interests of the unions protected.

Immediately after the President's "Hold-the-Line," or wage-freeze order of April 8, 1943, a tendency became manifested to adapt the unions to this decree. The Federation maintained that, if the interests of the unions and their memberships were to be protected, the freeze order would have to be thawed out. Eventually this was brought about to some extent when the NWLB's former powers in connection with wage increases to adjust inequalities and gross inequities were restored. The situation remained far from satisfactory, however, because of the failure to control prices.

The sub-standard wage question presented another extremely difficult problem. An analysis made at the time it first became an issue revealed that out of the many cases handled by the various Regional War Labor Boards throughout the country, less than 1 per cent had dealt with substandard living adjustments. Unions were essentially not interested in minimum wages, but in maximum wages, increased pay for increased productivity, etc. The Federation's position was that the fixing of a substandard living level in accordance with the requirements of the Presidential Order, the clarification issued by the Economic Stabilizer, and the formula under which the National War Labor Board was operating was entirely inadequate as far as the needs of the unions were concerned. To ask for adequate substandard living levels based on budgetary requirements was not permitted; all that could be requested was the evening up of wages in industries which were poorly organized, leaving the level entirely unsatisfactory.

Your Secretary participated in a number of conferences on this question at the time it was first raised, maintaining throughout the Federation's stand that the entire subject had to be approached with extreme caution, that the objectives of unionism were and should remain based upon maximum, not minimum wages, and that labor unions could not under any circumstances, subscribe to any theory or formula that would establish as prevailing wages, wages which were substandard.

The War Labor Board's sub-standard wage formula was discussed at length by the Executive Council in the fall of 1943, when the grave possibility had presented itself that a minimum wage might be set by the Regional Boards throughout the country. The arguments in support of the Federation's unequivocal opposition to the setting of any minimum wage rate in California by the War Labor Board may be summed up as follows: it has been incontrovertibly established that a minimum wage inevitably becomes a maximum wage; the stand of the American Federation of Labor has always been to oppose a minimum wage in principle; in various NWLB decisions on maladjustment cases, the A. F. of L. has refused to recognize officially, and has officially condemned the setting of a minimum wage and has let each case stand on its own merits; and finally, the putting into effect of the substandard wage formula would mean the freezing of that wage to the Little Steel formula.

In connection with the Little Steel formula, and as a result of price levels getting out of bounds, the Federation office received numerous letters and resolutions from unions throughout the state requesting that the Little Steel formula be revised and that wage increases be permitted as determined by cost of living adjustments, inequalities and increased production. Not only were these resolutions concurred in and the necessary protest sent to the appropriate governmental bodies, but the Federation likewise publicized the unreasonableness of the Little Steel formula and the "hold-the-line" order in the Weekly News Letter. Because of the concentrated pressure, it is probable that the Federation played some role in getting the wage freeze order relaxed to a slight extent.

### 1944-1945

At its December 1944 meeting the Executive Council unanimously reaffirmed its "no strike" pledge in order to fulfill its voluntary promise to the government, to the people of the United States, and to the members of the armed forces that labor would give every possible assistance in prosecuting the war to a victorious conclusion. In line with this pledge, the Council insisted that government and industry respect labor's rights to preserve its agreements, so that the "no strike" pledge would not be used as a subterfuge to deprive labor of its long established rights and privileges. It should be noted that the "no strike" pledge was especially significant on the West Coast because of

the great concentration of war industries in this area.

At the same meeting, however, the Executive Board adopted a resolution supporting the action taken by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in November, 1944, in regard to the Little Steel formula. Because this resolution so completely reviews the entire question and sets forth the efforts made by the A. F. of L. since March, 1943, to revise the formula upwards, it is printed here in full.

### RESOLUTION ON LITTLE STEEL FORMULA

Whereas, The Little Steel formula, based upon the increase in the cost of living between January, 1941, and May, 1942, was created as an instrument for stabilizing wages and salaries in the country; and

Whereas, The cost of living has increased sharply since May, 1942, above the 15 per cent on which the Little Steel formula was based; and

Whereas, Even by March, 1943, the derangement between wages and living costs had become so severe and iniquitous that the American Federation of Labor was compelled to raise the first organized objection to the formula by petitioning the National War Labor Board to revise it in accordance with the actual rise in the cost of living to that date; and

Whereas, Since the cost of living continued to rise, the American Federation of Labor, on February, 9, 1944, again petitioned the War Labor Board to recommend to the President of the United States a realistic modification of the Little Steel formula; and

Whereas, A majority of the War Labor Board dismissed the petition on March 15, 1944, but on March 22, 1944, decided to hear the evidence presented by the American Federation of Labor in support of its petition that the Little Steel formula be modified; and

Whereas, On September 14, 1944, seven months after the American Federation of Labor presented its petition, the Board decided to hold public hearings on the report of the panel which had been created on April 6 to make a finding of facts with respect to the petition; and

Whereas, On October 9, 1944, the National War Labor Board convened in executive session defeated by a vote of 8 to 4— with Labor dissenting—a resolution introduced by the A. F. of L. members of the Board that the National War Labor Board request the President to issue an Executive Order which would realistically adjust the

Little Steel formula with the increased cost of living; and

Whereas, Following this action, a majority of the Board—with Labor again dissenting—adopted a resolution to submit a report to the President regarding the relationship of wages to the cost of living but without recommendations on the ground that the Board was "not sufficiently informed as to the possible effects of a modification of the Little Steel formula on the price structure, and on the national economy generally to warrant assurance that any modification could be made" consistent with the stabilization program; and

Whereas, The Labor members of the Board thereupon issued a public statement charging the Board with inexcusable dereliction of duty by its refusal to make specific recommendations to the President although the Board itself "ought to be in a better position than any other single group of men in the country to have informed opinions as to any necessary changes in the country's wage policy"; and

Whereas, The National War Labor Board has thus far refused to recommend to the President of the United States modification of the Little Steel formula to accord even with the findings that the Board itself has made as to the extent to which the cost of living has increased since May, 1942, over and above the 15 per cent increase between January, 1941, and May, 1942; and

Whereas, This failure of the Board to discharge its responsibility to the nation is resulting in continuance of the grossly inequitable freeze on wages of workingmen and salaries of lower-income white-collar groups in face of sharply increased prices of all the essential goods and services entering into the cost of living; and

Whereas, Such sharp disruption and derangement of earnings and living costs threaten the health and the morale of a nation engaged in an all-out war; and

Whereas, In the interest of all workingmen and low-income employees, it is essential to unfreeze the Little Steel formula for the sake of maintenance of morale on the home front; and

Whereas, To this end, the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled on November 24, 1944, at New Orleans, Louisiana, through unanimous resolution instructed the President of the American Federation of Labor to appoint a representative committee to call upon the President of the United States for the purpose of placing before the President of the United States the request that he issue an Executive Order which will realistically adjust the Little Steel formula with the increased

cost of living and permit employers and employees to effectuate the newly established policy by voluntary agreement without submission to the National War Labor Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting this day, December 7, 1944, at Los Angeles, California, give full support to the action taken by the 1944 convention of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, to the A. F. of L. members of the National War Labor Board, and to all affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor.

After V-E Day, the need to plan for reconversion to peacetime production was clearly evident, even though the end of the war with Japan was not at that time yet in sight. Anticipating this, the position of the California State Federation of Labor was embodied in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Executive Council at its July, 1945, meeting and which called for the immediate liberalizing of the War Labor Board restrictions on both management and labor in negotiating wage increases which did not entail price increases:

#### RESOLUTION ON LIBERALIZING NWLB RESTRICTIONS

Whereas, Great portions of industry are converting their processes from war production to the production of civilian goods, or resuming the production of civilian goods in plants discontinued during wartime; and

Whereas, To develop with the greatest speed and efficiency possible this reconversion process consistent with the maximum production of war materials for the fight against Japan, it will be necessary to facilitate this process by eliminating any undue restriction; and

Whereas, A comprehensive wage program will have to be geared in with this reconversion problem in order to stimulate production as quickly as possible and to obtain adequate manpower for this production; and

Whereas, In accordance with the Economic Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, (Act of Oct. 2, 1942, H.R. 7565, Public No. 729, 77th Congress — Chapter 578, Second Session) as amended April 10, 1943, by Public Debt Act of 1943 (Public No. 34, 78th Congress) and as amended June 30, 1944, by Economic Stabilization Act of 1944 (Public No. 383, 78th Congress) it is provided that "the President

is authorized and directed, on or before November 1, 1942, to issue a general order stabilizing prices, wages and salaries, affecting the cost of living"; and

Whereas, The National War Labor Board itself in anticipation of changes in the wartime economy following the defeat of Germany does call for modifications in the present wartime economy control by liberalizing the wage rate schedules that can be put into effect on any job in case of complete conversion of a plant without prior approval of the Board; and

Whereas, To implement and facilitate the policy of reconversion it is necessary that labor and management be given the opportunity to negotiate and consummate wage adjustments on an equitable basis; and

Whereas, The result of such negotiations and wage adjustments that do not require any price increases cannot possibly be considered unstabilizing under the import and meaning of the Economic Stabilization Act, as mentioned heretofore; therefore be it

Resolved, That all affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor now in session request the National War Labor Board and the President of the United States to lift all restrictions on management and labor in the negotiation and consummation of wage increases that do not entail price increases; and be it further

Resolved, That all affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor be notified of this action and advised to make similar requests of the National War Labor Board, the President of the United States and their Congressmen; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all California Congressmen, Senators, the President of the United States, and the Regional and National War Labor Boards.

**1945-1946**

### ***Executive Order 9651:***

On October 30, 1945, President Truman, through a radio address and by Executive Order 9651, set forth the policy by which increases in prices could be approved as a result of wage increases. There were three major provisions of this Executive Order. The first dealt with situations in which, according to the President, "wage increases are necessary irrespective of price consequences." Three types of such increases were enumerated:

(1) Increases in cases where the percentage increase in average straight-time

hourly earnings in the appropriate unit since January, 1941, had not equalled the percentage increase in the cost of living between January, 1941, and September, 1945. The President estimated the increase in the cost of living during this period as 30 per cent. The Wage Stabilization Administrator announced that wage increases up to 33% over rates in effect on January 1, 1941, might be used as a basis for seeking higher prices.

(2) Increases necessary to correct inequities between plants in the same industry or locality, with due regard to normal competitive relations.

(3) Increases necessary to attract sufficient personnel to ensure full production in an industry designated as essential to reconversion by the Stabilization Administrator.

The War Labor Board was authorized to approve wage increases on the above three bases. Employers who secured such approval might use such approval as a basis for a request for price relief.

The second phase of the Executive Order provided that employers who had already granted wage increases and found price relief necessary might submit the wage increases already granted to the War Labor Board for approval on one or all of the three bases above enumerated. If the War Labor Board approved the wage increases, the employer could use these as a basis for applying to the OPA for price relief.

The third section of this Executive Order provided that an employer could grant a wage increase without approval of any sort. If after a trial period of at least six months the employer found that the wage increase necessitated price relief, he could apply directly to the OPA without War Labor Board approval.

### ***Executive Order No. 9672:***

By Executive Order 9672, issued by President Truman on December 31, 1945, the National War Labor Board was terminated. The same Order established the National Wage Stabilization Board, to be administered as an organization within the Department of Labor, but independent with respect to its policies, decisions, and control of personnel. This new board exercises all the powers, functions and responsibilities of the former NWLB, and is composed of six members equally representative of management, labor and the public. The Wage Adjustment Board for the building and construction industry continues to exercise its former functions without alteration, and in dispute cases,

the tripartite commissions for the steel, textile and meat-packing industries operate as before. This same order authorized the appointment of arbitrators under NWLB orders or collective bargaining agreements.

### ***New Wage-Price Policy:***

A new wage-price policy, linking wage increases to price increases was announced by the President on February 14, 1946. This policy, denounced by labor as inflationary, may be summed up as follows:

The present governmental policy of wage control is governed by Executive Order 9697, issued February 14, 1946, and the rules and General Orders issued by the National Wage Stabilization Board under the authority of Executive Order 9697. Under the policy set forth in these orders, employers cannot use wage increases as a basis for applying to OPA for price relief unless such wage increases have received approval from the appropriate governmental agencies.

The National Wage Stabilization Board, which has authority over most wage increases, is authorized, under Executive Order 9697, to approve wage increases which "it finds consistent with the general pattern of wage or salary adjustments which have been established in the industry or local labor market area" between August 18, 1945, and the date of the Executive Order, February 14, 1946. Where there are no general patterns, the Board can approve wage increases to eliminate gross inequalities as between related industries, plants or job classifications. The Board is authorized to approve wage increases necessary to eliminate substandards and has announced that it will accept \$.65 as the substandard limit. Finally, it can approve wage increases designed to correct for the rise in the cost of living between January, 1941, and September, 1945. Under this provision, the Board will approve wage increases up to 33% above the rates in effect on January 1, 1941. It should be noted that the building and construction industry has been exempted from the provisions of this order, and that no change has been made in the procedure in that industry.

Under the policy now in effect, all wage increases made between August 18, 1945, and February 14, 1946, are deemed to have been approved. Wage increases made between February 14, 1946, and March 15, 1946, may be put into effect without approval, providing application for approval is made within 30 days.

The penalty for putting into effect unapproved wage increases is that the employer cannot use such wage increases as the basis for a request for price relief.

If the employer does not desire price increase, however, he may put into effect any wage increases he so desires. Section 201 (a) of the regulations issued by the Wage Stabilization Board provides that an employer who wishes to raise wages, and does not contemplate increasing prices, may, by filing a notice of the wage increase granted with the Wage Stabilization Board within 30 days, preserve his right to use such wage increases as a basis for a request for price relief at some later date.

The Wage Stabilization Board has announced preapproval for increases made by employers of eight or less persons, provided they have not been parties to a master agreement or have not negotiated on an industry or area wide basis. The Board has also announced preapproval of agreements granting six paid holidays, vacations of one week after one year's employment and two weeks after five years' employment, and shift differentials of 5 and 10 cents.

### ***AFL Members of Regional WLB:***

Outstanding service was rendered to the war effort and to the unions by those brothers who represented the American Federation of Labor on the Tenth Regional War Labor Board during the period of its existence. From the time the Regional Board was established in January, 1943, until September, 1944, the following A. F. of L. members served: Dan Flanagan and Chris Lehmann, regular members; H. M. Hayden and Beaumont Silvertown, alternates; Wade Church and Wendell Phillips, substitutes. During the succeeding year, the regular members were Chris Lehmann and Wendell Phillips; Alternates, Harry Lea and Beaumont Silvertown; substitutes, R. J. Noonan, E. H. Vernon, Wade Church, and H. M. Hayden. In September, 1945, the following members were appointed: regular members, Wendell Phillips and Harry Lea; alternates, Jack Maltester and Beaumont Silvertown; substitutes, E. H. Vernon, H. M. Hayden, R. J. Noonan, and Wade Church. Wendell Phillips and Jack Maltester, who recently replaced Harry Lea, are now serving on the Regional Wage Stabilization Board.

### ***Research Department:***

The Federation's Research Department expanded during the war to meet the heavy demand for its services in preparing cases and presenting them to the Board for the unions affiliated with the Federation. An account of this work will be found in that section of this report

dealing with the activities of the Research Department.

#### Office of Price Administration:

This highly important wartime agency came into existence by Presidential executive order on April 11, 1941, but was constituted an independent agency under the direction of a Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, approved by the President on January 30, 1942, and subsequently amended by the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942.

#### 1943

Early in 1943, growing dissatisfaction with the ineffectiveness of price control prompted the establishment of labor advisory committees to the Office of Price Administration. In California, upon the recommendation of the Federation, Brothers Alexander Watchman, of the Building Trades Council, and George Mulkey, International Representative of the Electricians, were appointed to serve on this committee, representing the A. F. of L. unions. In consultation with these brothers, the Federation hoped to make the whole price control policy more effective, as well as to maintain regular contact with the activities of this governmental department.

Although the price control program failed to roll back prices as promised, or even to keep the cost of living from steadily rising, much was accomplished by the efforts of the labor advisory committees to ease the situation locally.

Numerous adjustments had to be made in connection with the failure to include labor representatives on rationing boards throughout the state. In every instance the Federation office followed through the grievances and obtained adjustments. A great number of complaints were also received from business agents who were denied their proper gas rationing allotments, and the Federation did everything possible to obtain satisfaction for them. In most cases we were successful in getting the OPA to recognize the fact that these union officials were doing vitally important work on behalf of the war effort. In some cases, however, especially in certain agrarian communities where the labor movement is extremely weak, OPA boards were reluctant and in some instances refused to give labor representation. The Federation was consistently in contact with the OPA office, seeking to intervene on behalf of the various labor unions involved, and did everything possible to win for labor its full rights.

It also came to the attention of the Federation that certain realty groups and other pressure organizations were seeking to nullify the present rent-control program directed by the OPA. These organizations had inaugurated an effective policy of making targets of certain officials in the OPA, seeking to discredit them and have them replaced with people more subservient to their wishes. The Federation combatted this campaign with all of its vigor, and contributed greatly to having the OPA continue its effective policy of keeping rentals down. This division of the OPA accomplished much more than any other division, and deserved the unqualified cooperation and support it received from labor.

#### 1944

This year saw an increased participation by labor in the Office of Price Administration in California through its representatives on local price and rationing boards and on the Regional Office's Labor Advisory Committee. When the latter first began to function in 1943 it looked after problems of gasoline rationing and the like, but before long more important problems were pressing for the committee's time and attention. The Regional Office and the Advisory Committee worked closely together in the solution of these problems; in fact, the San Francisco OPA District was known as the most progressive in the country in furnishing ideas and pushing for policy in Washington, having actually influenced policy to a far greater extent than any other of the OPA districts. It is not without significance that there were more labor people on the OPA boards in this area than anywhere else in the country. Considering the time and energy that had to be spent in serving responsibly and conscientiously on these boards, no tribute can be too high for these loyal men and women of our trade unions.

Outstanding in importance were the two Cost-of-Living Conferences sponsored in 1944 by the Labor Advisory Committee. The Northern California Conference was held in San Francisco in January, and the Southern California Conference in Los Angeles in April. One of the most important resolutions passed by the Northern California Conference was submitted by the Federation. This attacked the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost of living index as being not only inadequate but in reality only a price index. Proposals were also submitted on how the inflationary values in the cost of living might be estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Out-

standing labor representatives from Washington attended the conference and were available before and afterwards to discuss price control policies with the unions and other interested parties. Both conferences were highly successful.

The Labor Advisory Committee actively concerned itself with every phase of the effects of price control on the workers and their union representatives. Questionnaires were sent out to all our affiliates, for instance, to ascertain prevailing conditions in the field of rent control. But it was in regard to gasoline rationing regulations that not only the Labor Advisory Committee but also the Federation office was most involved.

Brother Joseph T. Casey, Secretary of the Labor Advisory Committee, circularized the Federation's affiliated unions in the attempt to obtain an increase in the amount of gasoline allowed union business representatives. The matter was then taken up with the Regional Director of the OPA as well as in Washington, requesting a change in the existing regulations so as to permit the union representatives to receive a sufficient quantity of gasoline to carry on their work. The entire problem was complicated, however, by attempts in Washington to eliminate the category of union officials as not essential to the war effort. Thanks to the activity of the national and local Labor Advisory Committees, this was more or less successfully opposed. Meantime, procedure was worked out and a mimeographed form prepared, which greatly facilitated the obtaining of preferred mileage by union representatives from their respective boards. This was publicized in the Federation's Weekly News Letter for the information of all concerned.

The Federation office also received numerous requests for assistance in obtaining necessary gasoline and tires for union business agents and never failed to act promptly upon them through enlisting the help of the Labor Advisory Committee and in other ways as well. During the period when the meat industry was attempting to smash price ceilings and carrying on its campaign to discredit the OPA, the Federation contacted all California Congressmen and Senators, stressing the need of maintaining price control on meat and meat products and urging them to take a firm stand in the matter.

## 1945

Alarmed by the delay in the extension of the Emergency Price Control Act, which was due to expire on June 30, 1945, the Federation once again endorsed the prin-

ciples and philosophies of price control in the following resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its meeting on June 15, 1945.

### RESOLUTION ON OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Whereas, The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is due to expire June 30, 1945; and

Whereas, There is a strong and vicious campaign underway on the part of certain pressure groups to wreck the price and rationing program either by the addition of amendments which will render it impotent or by limiting the extension period to such a time as will render the Act ineffectual; and

Whereas, If the extension of the Act is limited to less than one year it will have a deleterious effect on the reconversion period in that it will cause unemployment while industry postpones production while awaiting the removal of price controls; and

Whereas, Such a situation would cause a serious inflationary trend at a time when members of Organized Labor and other working groups could ill afford it; and

Whereas, Under price control and rationing the workers and members of fixed income groups have received a definite measure of relief by having living costs stabilized; and

Whereas, Organized Labor is faced with the probability of widespread unemployment at various intervals during the reconversion period, as already has been demonstrated since V-E Day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session, again endorse the principles and the philosophy of price control and rationing, and urge through this body and its affiliated unions that the Emergency Price Control Act be extended for at least another year without any damaging amendment and with an appropriation sufficient to carry on its functions efficiently and effectively; and be it further

Resolved, That the action of the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor, as set forth in this resolution be concurred in by its affiliated unions, and that they inform their respective Congressmen of the desire of the membership to have the Emergency Price Control Act extended for one year or more.

By the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, the periods of effectiveness of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, were extended to June 30, 1946.

Nationally, the American Federation of Labor, and in California, the State Federation, are strongly supporting the continuance of price controls during the period of reconversion. To this end, the following resolutions were adopted by the Federation's Executive Council at its meeting in December, 1945:

#### RESOLUTION ON RESTORATION OF FOOD PRICE CONTROLS

Whereas, The cost of living for workers continues to rise or remains at high levels; and

Whereas, The relaxation of controls over prices is generally applied to those items which necessarily make up the bulk of the worker's family budget such as fruit, vegetables and clothing; and

Whereas, We have seen prices go up beyond all justification and reason, as in the case of citrus fruits, as soon as prices are de-controlled; and

Whereas, To avoid paying excess profit taxes and to create artificial shortages, consumer goods are being kept off the market by manufacturers and dealers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session, insist that the OPA institute more vigorous action to stop these practices, and restore to price control those food articles recently removed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session, recognize the heroic efforts of Chester Bowles to check the progress of inflation in the face of the forces arrayed against him, and that we call upon the local unions and local union members to do all that can be done to help make price control effective by arousing public opinion as to its importance, assisting the OPA by reporting violations, and participating in its local activities, realizing that we are aware of the fact that the workers are the chief victims under an inflationary economy and while we cannot condone many of the failures of the OPA, we recognize that we must bestir ourselves to make its program effective.

#### RESOLUTION ON CONTINUANCE OF OPA RENT CONTROL

Whereas, Considerable pressure is being brought to bear upon OPA by organized landlords, real estate dealers and apartment house owners to relax and remove rent controls; and

Whereas, Attempts have been made to foment landlord strikes in various California cities, whereby housing units have and shall be withdrawn from the rental field and stand without occupancy; and

Whereas, The present housing situation

remains critical throughout California, with workers, veterans and their families suffering great hardships and inconveniences because of the shortage of adequate housing facilities; and

Whereas, This situation threatens to continue to force rents to increasingly high levels; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session, call upon the OPA to continue to hold the line against increases, to vigorously prosecute all violators of rent ceiling regulations, and to desist from de-control of rentals in any area until all question of doubt as to its timeliness has been removed by factual determinations.

#### War Manpower Commission:

Throughout the war, the Federation cooperated as fully as possible with the War Manpower Commission, which was established in April, 1942, subscribing to the policy of handling the manpower shortage on a voluntary basis, and protesting only when the so-called "job-freeze" was put into effect in 1943. Convinced that this would set a dangerous precedent, the Federation took the lead in striving to stave off compulsory regulations by advocating that the unions take the initiative in anticipating and filling manpower needs. This was without doubt of tremendous assistance in the extremely acute manpower situation that existed here, especially during the early years of the war.

Opposition to the West Coast Manpower Program by the Federation was a matter of principle, the basis of our stand being opposition to any plan that was not developed and administered by the tri-partite committee system. Upon instructions from the Executive Council, your Secretary set forth the Federation's position in a communication addressed to Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, with copies to William Hopkins, Regional Director of the Commission, Economic Stabilization Director, Fred M. Vinson, Bernard Baruch and Frank Fenton, condemning the plan as arbitrary, unjust and unworkable, and pointing out that it would freeze manpower and actually nullify contractual clauses in many agreements, while a voluntary system of meeting manpower needs, such as the California unions had been loyally supporting, would prevent or make unnecessary legislative action by Congress.

During the ensuing year, the Federation took the lead in activating our people in their efforts to bring about the changes and adjustments so urgently needed in the West Coast program, and as a result of the strong stand taken by our represen-

tatives on the Regional WMC, a number of the anti-labor features were shortly eliminated from the plan. Throughout the war our efforts were unremitting to remove or ameliorate other objectionable provisions which were to the disadvantage of labor, and at the same time to cooperate with the WMC to the end that war production would be neither halted nor slowed by lack of sufficient manpower.

The scope of this problem, as well as its seriousness in view of the importance of California's role in war production, was fully realized by organized labor from the start. It is not too much to say that the incredibly high production records in our state could never have been achieved without the intelligent, unselfish assistance and cooperation of our affiliated unions and central bodies, as well as those of our members who have served on the regional and district commissions.

James Taylor, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and after the death of Edward D. Vandeleur, your Secretary, were members of the Regional WMC, with Daniel Del Carlo as alternate for your Secretary. Brothers Real, Washburn, Blackburn and Blackwell served on the District WMC in the Northern and Southern California areas.

The War Manpower Commission was terminated by Executive Order 9617, as of September 19, 1945, the United States Employment Service and other functions being transferred to the Department of Labor, and the Procurement and Assignment Service to the Federal Security Administrator.

#### National Labor Relations Board:

The activity of the NLRB in the Kaiser Shipbuilding Case in Portland in 1943 was the object of the attention and deepest concern of the Federation and its affiliated unions. This attempt by the CIO, aided by the NLRB, to muscle into shipyards covered by the AFL Pacific Coast Master Shipbuilding contract came in the desperately anxious days at the start of the war.

The Federation was the first to publicize the story of this case through the means of its Weekly News Letter, which acquainted the unions of California with the facts and the unfair tactics of the NLRB. The Federation likewise dispatched a letter to all members of Congress, protesting the action of the NLRB and declaring that this action was disruptive, interfered directly with the war effort, and was creating ill-feeling that might even result in an epidemic of strikes on the West Coast. Subsequently your Sec-

retary participated in a conference held in Portland in April at which representatives of the West Coast State Federations, Central Labor and Building Trades Councils, and International Unions were present.

This raiding venture by the CIO ended in dismal failure, while a rebuke was administered to the NLRB in the shape of the so-called "Frey amendment," which now provides that when a valid agreement is in effect, the bargaining agency cannot be challenged until the renewal date of the contract, or in the absence of a renewal date, annually.

Throughout the war period the Federation gave all possible assistance to AFL unions in organizing campaigns preceding NLRB elections. Outstanding in importance was the successful Commercial Telegraphers Union campaign in 1944-45, and the cannery elections in 1945. These and others are reported on in Part II of this report.

#### State Agencies

##### Employment Stabilization Commission

When it was apparent early in 1944 that decisions contrary to law and discriminatory against the claimants were being handed down by the newly appointed members of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, your Secretary took steps designed to remedy this deplorable situation. A complete file of all the Commission's decisions was set up so that an analysis could be made of the trend of the decisions. This job was later placed in the hands of Attorney Charles P. Scully, who became the Federation's special counsel on unemployment insurance, and whose report on the work he has done for the Federation in this matter will be found set forth in some detail in the section of this report devoted to legal affairs.

Attorney Charles J. Janigian and your Secretary attended the three-day meeting of the Senate Interim Committee on Unemployment Insurance, headed by Senator Jack Shelley, in March 1944. Among other serious points of discussion, it was reported at this meeting that certain employers were refusing to cooperate with the Interim Committee and had apparently embarked on an organized program of sabotaging the Committee's work. Your Secretary presented the Federation's position on the subject of unemployment insurance, which was followed by a lively discussion. It was recommended that study groups be formed by the unions so that the entire subject might be better understood, and recognition was given to the fact that not only was it important to

obtain greater liberalization of the Commission's decisions, but that a proper solution of the problem would make necessary the abolition of the merit rating system, and the taxation of war industries in order to protect the unemployment insurance fund in any emergency that might develop.

Although it was finally necessary for your Secretary to protest to Governor Warren against the rigid and narrow rulings of the Employment Stabilization Commission and its failure to carry out the intent and purpose of the law, the situation improved greatly. The Commission undertook to prepare an educational program for labor unions, designed to have the Unemployment Insurance Act interpreted so that labor representatives might be in a position to advise and give accurate information to the members of their organizations as to their rights under the law. The first of these, held in Sacramento and well-attended by labor representatives, was very successful and proved to be definitely a step in the right direction.

Meantime, the Federation issued a pamphlet, entitled "Facts You Should Know About the California Unemployment Insurance Act," which was designed to acquaint our membership with the important features of the act so that the probable effect upon employment conditions of the approaching conversion of industry from war time to peacetime production would not bring unnecessary hardship to the many workers who might be affected. Facts and procedure were set forth as clearly as possible in this pamphlet, with the end in view that the moment a worker became unemployed he would know whether he was entitled to receive unemployment benefits, and what steps to take to obtain these without delay. This pamphlet, which was widely circulated throughout the state, evoked much favorable comment. A new edition was issued in 1945 embodying changes in the law made at the regular session of the state legislature that year.

Unemployment and the protection of workers' rights under the law have proved to be vital issues in the period following the war's end. The Federation long ago dedicated itself to the task of broadening the workers' knowledge of their rights, liberalizing the provisions of the law, and fighting off all attempts to restrict coverage and benefits. Our success to date in this matter, including the passage of the Disability Bill at the special session of the state legislature this year, is described

in Part III of this report, as well as in the separately issued legislative reports.

Recently it was brought to the attention of the Federation that Mr. Bryant, Chairman of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, had been meeting with representatives of several other state unemployment insurance agencies for the purpose of entering into some type of interstate agreement governing unemployment claims filed as interstate claims. The agreement, in essence, apparently provides that a worker, who has established his entire wage credits in California, and who upon leaving the state files a claim in another state on such California credits, will be considered exclusively as if he had never been in California, once his maximum amount and weekly benefit amount payable has been determined. In other words, his rights would be governed by the laws of the state in which he files his claim. Because California has one of the most liberal unemployment insurance acts, the obvious effect of such an agreement would be to impair seriously the rights of numerous claimants.

Your Secretary communicated this opinion to the Governor, with the request that we be consulted with reference to this proposed agreement. The Governor replied with a copy of Mr. Bryant's report, in which he stated that a certain amount of experimentation and exploratory work is constantly being undertaken, and that the rights of employers and workers will not be jeopardized by consideration of the plan since, before final action can be taken, it will be necessary to draft a regulation setting forth the plan in detail. "Such regulation," stated Mr. Bryant, "would be promulgated in the usual manner through appropriate legal publication and public hearing which would afford the State Federation an opportunity to voice any objections to such an interstate agreement."

#### Industrial Accident Commission:

The need of the Industrial Accident Commission for additional clerical, stenographic and referee assistance was placed before the Commissioners by the Federation last fall, with the request that they survey the entire problem and make this report public so that sufficient monies could be allocated to meet the Commission's needs. The California State Conference of Painters brought this situation to the attention of the Federation in pointing out the delays in handling numerous cases due to the shortage of referees. Your Secretary had Attorney

Janigian prepare a memorandum suggesting certain changes in the Industrial Accident Commission's activities to bring about a more efficient, just, and humane administration of the workmen's compensation laws.

Your Secretary also conferred with the newly appointed Industrial Accident Commissioners, setting forth the hope that the reorganized Commission would administer the provisions of the Act more speedily and in a manner more beneficial to the injured workmen. It is hoped that, with the new appointments that have been made to the Commission by the Governor, the backlog of cases will be cleared up. Also, the necessary adjustments to be made in offering more attractive pay and civil service consideration to stenographic and other clerical help will undoubtedly contribute toward a more efficient handling of these cases.

#### **Industrial Welfare Commission:**

Revision of the state minimum wage orders has been proposed by the Industrial Welfare Commission. The Federation arranged meetings in both San Francisco and Los Angeles for all interested unions to discuss desired changes in the orders. The Federation's Research Department will prepare briefs and represent the various unions at the hearings before the Commission.

#### **Personnel Board:**

It has been the Federation's unswerving position that salaries paid state employees are obsolete, inadequate and inequitable. Our efforts to win justice for these employees have been two-fold: the sponsoring of legislation, and appearances before the State Personnel Board urging wage increases. To date only small progress has been made, but we shall continue our fight for improved wages and conditions for the state employees.

#### **Post War Planning**

The California State Federation of Labor, from the very start of the war, was in the forefront of these organizations which urged that long-range plans be made for the eventual reconversion of our economy from wartime back to peacetime, in order to avoid a lengthy and chaotic period of transition. Our efforts were inspired by the hope that, if plans were made and put into effect as soon as possible after the war was over, American labor would not suffer the setbacks it had after World War I, and American workers would be spared the sharp lowering of their stand-

ard of living as a result of low wages and unemployment. But more than anything else, our deep concern with postwar planning was, I believe, an expression of our hope and desire for peace. In the darkest days of the war, therefore, we began to plan for it.

As long ago as 1942, the Federation clearly set forth the fundamentals of its stand on postwar planning in a resolution adopted at its 43rd annual convention in September, 1942, and subsequently presented to the A. F. of L. convention. This resolution, with certain embellishments and adaptations to meet developing conditions, formed the basis of our approach to the question.

Beginning in 1943, your Secretary, as spokesman for the AFL unions in California, was asked to state our position and recommendations before numerous groups which were also vitally concerned in the subject. These included the California Commission on Interstate Cooperation, the State Legislature's Interim Committee on Postwar Problems, the U. S. Senate Committee on Postwar Planning, the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, and many others. To meet these requests, a resolution on postwar planning and a supplementary statement were drawn up by your Secretary and endorsed by the Federation's Executive Council. Copies of both of these were always in continual demand.

The resolution is as follows:

#### **RESOLUTION ON POST-WAR PLANNING**

Whereas, Plans have been formulated for the transition period between the ending of hostilities and the return of normal times; and

Whereas, A number of these plans are already being implemented by partial application as well as by the establishment of various committees and through the organization of machinery by the city, county, state and federal agencies; and

Whereas, In line with the position taken by the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor, we believe that all unions should have representatives on the various postwar planning committees established in their communities; and

Whereas, This will provide contact for the labor movement and will offer an opportunity for labor to express its point of view regarding the many problems pertaining to postwar planning; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor will furnish information and all necessary data to its affiliates regard-

ing this important subject, and it should in turn be informed by its affiliates with the progress of this work in each community; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge all of our affiliates to elect representatives immediately to these various postwar planning committees established in their communities, and to maintain the closest contact with them.

In view of the fact that the statement on postwar planning printed below was prepared some two years ago, we are justifiably proud of the accuracy of our forecast of conditions in postwar California.

#### POSTWAR PLANNING STATEMENT

In California the immediate postwar period promises to be very difficult unless remedial steps are taken in advance. California is noted for the wide range of its resources and the complicated pattern of its economy. This was made more complex by the federal government, when it planned, financed and supervised the war industries in California. This program has resulted in the migration to the state in a few years of not less than a million and one-half people, an increase in population that is similarly reflected on the entire Pacific slope. Meantime, nearly every other section has lost in population.

The only alleviation of California's complicated problem would be the departure of the million and one-half people who have come here during the war. That this possibility does not seem to be very practical and that the overwhelming majority will remain in California has been amply indicated, so that such alleviation cannot be expected and the fully accentuated problem will remain with us.

Without going further in consideration of other industries developed by the war and comparable to the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, but confining ourselves to these two alone, it is evident that the heavy industries which normally exist in California will be much too small to absorb any substantial portion of the labor that will be displaced with the eventual curtailment of production in the shipbuilding and airplane industries.

The enormous accumulation of capital that will result from the war and be ready for investment will all flow into eastern and middle-western industries, unless California can attract a sufficient portion of it to be invested here and so absorb the manpower that will be released from the war industries and from the armed forces. The Postwar Committee of the California Commission on Interstate Cooperation, established by the State Legislature, has been

concerning itself with the opposition of eastern industries to the development of any competition in California and their reluctance to establish more than branch plants of their huge enterprises. This competition can be wholly controlled by eastern industries through their huge banking institutions and great resources. Nevertheless, unless there is a flow of capital into California in ample time to meet the shift in production from war to peacetime requirements, unprecedented unemployment seems inevitable. And to absorb the displaced manpower and maintain some sort of substantial economy, government action through public works services, unemployment benefit payments, and the like, would be absolutely necessary.

The time has arrived when actual blueprints of postwar planning are in order. Labor is waiting for management to take the initiative. Labor has done all it could on its own. Now labor is appealing to management to proceed with the programming of our common objectives for a full-time economy in California. The agenda for postwar planning should become specific in character, and all generalities should be translated into concrete plans as rapidly as possible.

For California to expand her industrial and agricultural production, and avoid the gigantic unemployment relief burden if she keeps her present population, will require the closest cooperation between management, labor and agriculture in California, including in this cooperation the governments of the western states. To implement this, labor must participate with greater energy in the numerous postwar planning groups functioning in the various communities, and the membership of our unions must keep informed of all developments.

The Federation therefore recommends that (1) labor should immediately establish a close connection with the various representative branches of the State Employment and Reconstruction Commission; (2) every Central Labor Council should establish permanent contact with these various postwar planning bodies, and reports of its representatives on those bodies should be a permanent part of the agenda of the meetings of the Central Labor Councils; and (3) individual unions should also participate in all postwar planning activities in their respective communities, learn what is happening, and submit their position to such bodies. Governmental planning of public works and similar projects should be listed in the various communities and such furnished to the Federation.

Finally, the Federation pledges itself to maintain the closest contact with its affil-

lates, to keep them advised of all developments as they occur, and try to concretize these in the form of programmatic information for their enlightenment and advisement.

#### **Reemployment and Reconstruction Commission:**

The Federation actively cooperated with the State Reemployment and Reconstruction Commission from the start of its activities. Your Secretary was instrumental in having offices of the Commission established in both San Francisco and Los Angeles. Several labor representatives served on the Commission in various capacities, and Colonel Alexander R. Heron, Director, appointed your Secretary as a member of the special committee studying the field of social security and the postwar problems in connection therewith, for the purpose of advising the Commission's Advisory Committee on Social and Industrial Welfare; the Governor also appointed your Secretary to the Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation.

#### **Veterans:**

Foreseeing the problems that would attend the return of servicemen to civilian life, the Federation early took a position on a number of fundamental points which would assist the veterans' readjustment. In 1944, the Federation recommended, in line with action taken by a number of the large Internationals, that all its affiliated unions waive initiation fees for returning veterans. This was reaffirmed in 1945, soon after V-E Day when it was apparent that the end of the war was not far distant.

Also in 1944, the Federation recommended, in regard to the rehabilitation of servicemen, that the Central Labor Councils throughout the state establish special offices to act as coordinating centers in obtaining satisfactory employment for veterans, participate in retraining programs, and cooperate with the Veterans' Administration and similar agencies to assist the veterans in all possible ways.

In 1945, the Industrial Relations Department, named by Governor Warren as the appropriate state agency to approve institutions to be used for training veterans on the job, submitted a tentative program to your Secretary for comments and suggestions. Your Secretary also was appointed by the State Department of the American Legion to serve on its legislative committee, and thus has worked in conjunction with both the Legion and the Department of Industrial Relations.

#### **Reconversion Problems and Program:**

Following V-E Day, the Executive Council acted at once to recommend a program to put into effect a policy which would stave off chaos due to lack of planning for the immediate postwar period. This was later developed into the 11-point program which your Secretary submitted to Governor Warren ten days after word came of the final capitulation of Japan, with the request that he call a special session of the legislature as soon as possible to consider the eleven points, which, in your Secretary's opinion, required immediate enactment. A complete report on the success of this program will be found in the separately issued report on the special session of the legislature held early this year.

When requested to testify before the Senate Defense Investigating Subcommittee headed by Senator Mead, your Secretary submitted a statement on reconversion which stressed the need to enact pending Federal legislation to achieve various desirable objectives through the continued cooperation of government, labor and management. This statement, which was subsequently adopted by the Executive Council as the official position of the California State Federation of Labor, may be found, printed in full, in your Secretary's report for 1945.

#### **Housing Problem:**

The following statement on the housing problem in California was presented by your Secretary at a housing conference called by Governor Warren on December 10, 1945:

#### **STATEMENT ON HOUSING PROBLEM**

The housing shortage has become the Number One threat to our postwar standard of living, with homelessness a catastrophic reality for American families in thousands of communities. As intolerable as the present condition is, this problem will undoubtedly be far worse tomorrow, unless we stop talking about it and proceed to do something to meet this terrible challenge.

#### **Veterans' Needs**

It is estimated that over one and one-half million married veterans are already in immediate need of homes. More than that number of returning veterans are expected to marry and establish new homes within the next year, but will find no place to set up new households. Thus, some three million new homes will be

sought in the course of the next year by veterans alone. But the prospect is that not more than 400,000 to 500,000 homes are to be built during the coming year, and the prices of most of those will be out of reach for those veterans. It is imperative, therefore, that we meet this threat with promptness and courage through the cooperative efforts of business, labor and the government.

The inflationary price boom that threatens in the building industry is generally recognized. We must do everything possible to avert the danger of a large number of our families being priced out of homes, of the homes that are to be built being priced out of reach of the mass market, and of the home builders being priced out of investment opportunities, while workers are being priced out of jobs. This vicious cycle is imminent and the question is: What are we going to do about it.

The California State Federation of Labor has reaffirmed the position on this pressing problem it took earlier, stating at that time that, because of the urgency of this problem, it was imperative for labor, private enterprise and government—federal, state and local—to work concertedly to blueprint and execute plans for providing homes worthy of demobilized veterans and war workers and rehabilitating our slums and blighted areas. The whole range of this problem was taken into consideration: private housing and its financing, public housing and slum clearance, cooperative housing to make possible mutual home ownership of permanent war housing projects, urban redevelopment, and all similar related matters.

#### Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill

The essential features of the bold program designed by the American Federation of Labor to meet this housing crisis were incorporated in the Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill. Later, as a result of a compromise reached, this bill was superseded by the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, which, as now formulated, includes the major features of the AFL's housing program.

The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, designed to stimulate the construction of 1,250,000 dwelling units a year for the first ten years, combines the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Housing Administration, and the United States Housing Authority into a single agency under one policy-making head. It concentrates on enabling private enterprise to expand its activities in the so-called middle market, or "no man's land" of housing, by strength-

ening the FHA system, so as to reach a greater number of families in that market.

The special plan set up for small home ownership with FHA insurance raises the amount eligible for insurance from 80 per cent or 90 per cent of the cost of housing to 95 per cent, thus reducing the down payment required from the middle income family to 5 per cent. To make the terms more favorable, it extends the period of amortization from 20 or 25 years to 32 years. The maximum interest rate allowable under the statute is reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent. By providing additional insurance protection, it promotes the flow of capital on these more favorable terms.

#### Five Year Program

A five year program for urban redevelopment in which both private and public funds would be utilized is also set forth in the measure. The Federal government could, under the authorization of this legislation, loan \$500,000,000 to cities and towns to get land assembly and clearance projects started, to be repaid in full within five years. It sets up a four-year program to expand low-rent public housing to cost the federal government a total of \$88,000,000 which would provide about 500,000 additional units of low-rent public housing.

That this measure is sound and not aimed to develop governmental competition with private enterprise is demonstrated convincingly by its bi-partisan support as a result of the agreement between Senators Wagner, Ellender and Taft. Unless such unified program is developed and supported, the crisis in housing will grow worse and jeopardize our whole reconversion.

In California, as far as an analysis of the problem and concrete recommendations to solve it are concerned, too much praise cannot be given to the report on postwar housing in California by the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. This report analyzes the problem adequately, and should be implemented as soon as possible by legislative action, as well as by immediate application of those recommendations that apply to private enterprises. This report is available to all who may be interested. I need not recapitulate, therefore, upon its contents, but shall take this opportunity to express our support and agreement with its analysis.

#### California Community Redevelopment Act

We in California are fortunate that the state legislature, at its last regular session, passed the Community Redevelopment Act,

new Chapter 1326 of the Statutes of 1945. This act provides the most effective means for reclaiming blighted or wasted areas in the cities and counties of this State. Labor participated directly in the formulation of this act, and, with other farsighted groups, pressed for its adoption.

In defining blighted areas, the Community Redevelopment Act states, in Section 2, that blighted areas are characterized by the presence of buildings which, because of faulty design, deterioration, shifting uses, or because of over-crowding or other factors "are unfit or unsafe to occupy" and "conducive to ill health," crime and other evils; by an economic dislocation or disuse because of faulty planning, such as lots which are submerged or cannot be built upon; by depreciated values and inadequacy of tax receipts in relation to costs of public service; and by a total lack of proper utilization of areas, which results in deterioration of potentially useful land and added cost to taxpayers. This same section declares that these conditions present difficulties beyond remedy by exercise of the police power, and that scattered ownership and other factors make it impossible for such areas to be redeveloped without public acquisition.

Sections 19 and 20 of this act provide for the establishment of planning commissions by communities and the adoption of a master or general community plan by such a planning commission or the legislative body of the community. Provision is made for the drawing up of tentative plans and final plans by these planning commissions or legislative bodies, for the creation of a redevelopment agency in each community to execute the plans finally decided upon, and for cooperation between public bodies, such as by two or more communities who may join together in a redevelopment project.

#### **Labor Will Cooperate**

It is not necessary to belabor this gathering with further discussion of the plans that are available. It is important, however, at least to mention and emphasize their existence, and to urge that their enactment be vigorously supported by everyone. We have passed the talking stage. Labor is prepared to cooperate in every manner possible, as it has demonstrated in the past, and it hopes that private enterprise will now take the lead in carrying out the plans that are available.

We should, by all means, have the State Legislature memorialize Congress to pass the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill. This will

guarantee a unified national program. We should also immediately take the initiative in our respective communities in effectuating the planning commissions provided for in the Redevelopment Act.

Finally, we should join together to obtain the release of all needed materials now being hoarded by the military.

Labor is ready to provide the necessary manpower for these projects. We should get them started at once. Unless we shake off the dust from our blueprints, fearful consequences to our whole economy may be anticipated. There is no reason whatsoever for anyone not to join in a concerted movement to solve this housing crisis.

#### **Disposal of War Housing:**

Last fall, the Reconversion Conference of the State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission considered the question of the disposal of war housing for the use of foreign labor. Your Secretary raised the question of the danger of this housing finding its way from the large metropolitan areas to the rural slums. The housing project committee of the Commission accepted the criticism and agreed to the stipulated limitations requiring a farmer to guarantee that the housing will be used only for the purpose for which it was sold—housing of foreign labor or foreign tenants. These limitations will be placed in all contracts for the disposal of these houses. In addition, the value price is to be established at a salvage level to prevent the stimulation of pre-fabricated housing sales. Both these ideas were incorporated in amendments to the Lanham Act.

#### **Other Matters**

##### **Farmer-Labor-Consumer Committee:**

Late in 1943, the Farmer-Labor-Consumer Committee was established, consisting of representatives of working farmers, labor organizations and consumer groups. The objectives and aims of the Committee closely paralleled the program that had been formulated by the A. F. of L. for the control of inflation, the need for subsidies to keep prices down, and the like. At your Secretary's request, Vice-President Small investigated the organization and reported that its program was excellent, and that it had already influenced many farmers away from an anti-labor position to a more friendly attitude toward trade unions. Subsequently, the Federation undertook, along with other organizations, to contribute \$500 monthly to help the Committee continue its work. Vice-President's Small and Green have rep-

resented the Federation on the Committee's Executive Board.

As time went on, the Committee's activities have come to center mainly around the Central Valleys project and the fight to prevent its being developed to serve only the big farmers and the power companies. In this they have done some very effective work. The Federation feels, however, that the Committee is not developing sufficient local support for its activities, and that it is necessary to reevaluate its work. The decision whether to maintain or discontinue our monthly contribution has been left in the hands of your Secretary.

#### **Hazardous Housing Conditions:**

In line with the A. F. of L.'s constantly reiterated protests during the war over the hazards created as a result of the construction of housing projects that did not conform with local city and county ordinances pertaining to safety, your Secretary frequently brought such matters to the attention of housing authorities. As a matter of fact, the Federation's protest against the inferior materials and inadequate workmanship used in the construction of the housing projects in Richmond was on file with the housing authorities there prior to the outbreak of the several fires which occurred as a result of these very conditions. The Federation continued to do all it could to remedy this dangerous situation so widespread in the state.

#### **Federation Constitution:**

A check made in 1944 of the latest printing of the Federation's Constitution revealed that amendments that had been made by recent Federation conventions had not been incorporated in this document. Accordingly, your Secretary had the necessary changes made, and the Constitution was reprinted as amended to date.

#### **United Nations Conference:**

Robert Watt, International Representative of the A. F. of L., and Robert Byron, General President of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, were appointed to serve as official consultants from the A. F. of L. to the delegates from this nation, to the United Nations Conference, held in San Francisco in the spring of 1945. In addition, President Green appointed Dave Beck, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, John F. Shelley, President of the San Francisco Labor Council, Dan V. Flanagan, Organizer of the A. F. of L., and your Sec-

retary, as associates to the official A. F. of L. consultants. The Federation placed all its facilities for handling publicity at the disposal of Mr. Watt. The first official release was sent out through the Federation, and the first press conference for President Green was handled directly through the Federation office.

#### **Communist Party:**

Alert to the ever-present menace of the Communist Party to the organized labor movement, and well aware of its treacherous role in the past, the Federation kept a close watch on developments and lost no time in condemning this party's sudden change of line last summer. At the June meeting of the Executive Council, the following resolution was presented by your Secretary and adopted by the Council:

#### **RESOLUTION ON NEW ORIENTATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY**

Whereas, The National Board of the Communist Political Association adopted a resolution entitled "V-E Day and the Tasks Ahead," with only one dissenting vote; and

Whereas, This resolution in analyzing the situation developed after the end of the war in Europe states as follows:

"In the recent period, especially since January, 1944, these mistakes consisted in drawing a number of erroneous conclusions from the historic significance of the Teheran accord. Among these false conclusions was the concept that after the military defeat of Germany, the decisive sections of big capital would participate in the struggle to complete the destruction of fascism and would cooperate with the working people in the maintenance of postwar national unity.

"This illusion had no foundation in life, either in the class nature of finance capital, or in the postwar aims of the trusts and cartels which seek imperialist aggrandizement and huge profits at the expense of the people;" and

Whereas, The resolution went on to say that the Communist Political Association must "wage a resolute ideological struggle on the theoretical front, enhancing the Marxist understanding of our entire organization and leadership;" and

Whereas, It is evident from the action taken by the Communist Political Association that it is now applying a new zig to its many zigzags and is definitely predicating its future activity on the basis of invigorating its class struggle policy as is further made strikingly clear by the beginning of a series of articles by Vern

Smith, Foreign Editor of the People's World, the exponent of the Communist Political Association on the West Coast, in which he states that the present war, as far as the governments of the United States and Great Britain are concerned, was "merely a war to destroy a dangerous imperialist rival;" and

Whereas, This new orientation exposes the sham and hypocrisy of its alleged position, previously propagandized and widely publicized that it favors labor-management cooperation, the elimination of the class struggle, and its so-called "no-strike" pledge; and

Whereas, As a result of this new line it can be anticipated that the Communist Party will use its full influence within the trade union movement to disrupt and sabotage the efforts that have been made and are being made by the leaders of industry and labor as exemplified in the Johnston-Green-Murray pact to promote a greater understanding and harmony between management and labor; and

Whereas, Efforts will undoubtedly be made not only to disorient and disunite labor as much as possible, but to create dissension and confusion among the people of the State of California and the Nation through their usual shady and unscrupulous maneuverings to divide public opinion in every conceivable way; and

Whereas, In order to combat the materialization of this nefarious and destructive policy labor must be on guard against an increase in the demagogic appeals to resort to wildcat and irresponsible action above the heads of the responsible agencies within labor, and the struggle to get control of as many segments of the labor movement as possible will be intensified; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor now in session go on record as condemning the Communist Party regardless of what guise it assumes, either as an association or a party, and call upon its affiliates and the labor movement as a whole to take similar action and unite their forces to combat the to-be-expected revival of disruptive activity; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor do everything within its power to expose the sinister workings of this unpatriotic clique within the labor movement and among the people generally; and be it further

Resolved, That the widest publicity be given this resolution.

This resolution received very gratifying support throughout the American Federa-

tion of Labor, and the Executive Council was highly commended by President Green for adopting it. Subsequently, in the light of further developments of the new line and the attempt of the Communist Party to infiltrate the unions and influence them, the Executive Council authorized your Secretary to send to the affiliated unions from time to time such data as he deems necessary to acquaint them with the Communist Party's maneuvers and to put the unions on guard against them.

## II ORGANIZATION

Throughout the war, the Federation welcomed every opportunity to give aid to the unions in their organizing activities. During this time jurisdictional raiding by the CIO was a constant threat, but, with a few exceptions, this was held fairly well in check until the beginning of the reconversion period. A brief summary of the organizational assistance furnished AFL unions by the Federation during and after the war is here set forth, followed by a more detailed account of the CIO's raiding and measures taken by the Federation to combat it.

It should be noted that, before granting financial and/or other assistance to unions for organizational work, the Federation has always checked first with the International Unions involved.

### Assistance In Campaigns

#### San Diego Federated Trades Council:

In 1943, assistance was given to the San Diego Federated Trades Council in its organizing campaign among the San Diego city employees.

#### Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers:

During the same year, the Federation sent in organizers and did everything it possibly could to help the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers in Tehachapi win bargaining rights there.

#### Sheet Metal Workers:

During the organizing campaign in 1944 at the Kaiser steel plant near Fontana, the Federation loaned two of its organizers, Brothers Hyans and Anderson, to assist Brother J. E. Cook of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association. Brother Cook had been assigned to this important task by the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Council. Throughout the campaign the Federation gave all the assistance it possibly could to the local union.

**State, County and Municipal Employees:**

In 1944, in response to a request from Brother Arnold Zander of the State, County and Municipal Employees, your Secretary agreed that Brother Hyans might work with him during any spare time available from his activities in connection with the Proposition No. 12 campaign.

The following year the Federation assisted Harry Wolf, General Representative of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, in this union's campaign to bring the state employees into the A. F. of L. No financial help was needed, but full support, advice and publicity was furnished whenever requested.

**Office Employees:**

Early in 1944, a campaign was undertaken by Office Employees No. 21320 of San Francisco (now Local No. 36 of the Office Employees' International Union) to organize the clerical employees in the Bay area shipyards. The Federation, the San Francisco Central Labor Council, the A. F. of L. Western Representative, Brother Joe Casey, and the San Francisco Bay Area Metal Trades Council supported this campaign. The Federation donated \$600 to the organizing fund, which was managed by the A. F. of L. Western Office. The Federation also participated in meetings held later in the year with the Executive Board of the San Francisco Labor Council in connection with the organizing drive. Outstanding achievement of the campaign was the winning of an NLRB election in the ship repair yard of the General Engineering Co. by a substantial majority.

A drive was also conducted to organize the timekeepers of the Western Pipe & Steel Company in South San Francisco, and among the clerical workers at the Matson Navigation Company's ship repair unit.

The organizing campaign conducted by Office Employees Local No. 94 of San Jose, which was undertaken last year, was likewise assisted by the Federation. Contributions were discontinued when this campaign slowed down. According to present reports, however, the drive is about to be revived, in which case the Federation will again render whatever assistance may be necessary.

**Unions at Standard Oil, Richmond:**

Last summer your Secretary met with the representatives of the various unions having jurisdiction at the Standard Oil Company's Richmond plant, and with Bro-

ther Frank Fenton of the A. F. of L., and an organizing campaign was worked out. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific was especially cooperative, financially and otherwise, in this campaign.

**Laundry Workers:**

Assistance was given in 1944 to Brother Palacios of the Laundry Workers' International Union in organizing the laundry workers in San Diego.

**Unions in Hawaii:**

The impact of the war on labor in Hawaii was tremendous. Prior to the start of the defense program and even up to Pearl Harbor, a labor movement in Hawaii was practically non-existent. The war brought hundreds of thousands of workers to Hawaii in a phenomenally short time, and, under conditions of strictest military control of every phase of life, the need for strong organization was urgent. Into this complicated, difficult situation the CIO proceeded to inject itself.

In 1944, AFL Organizer John A. Owens wrote the Federation from Hawaii, asking for permission to circularize all our affiliated organizations for the purpose of raising funds to combat the CIO in its efforts to invade the jurisdiction of the AFL unions in Hawaii. This matter was thoroughly discussed by the Executive Council, which approved Brother Owens' request and voted that the Federation should donate \$1000 to this campaign.

Throughout that year and the next the Federation kept closely in touch with union organization developments in these islands. Brother Owens did a splendid job of holding the CIO in check, judging by reports and data, including newspaper clippings which showed the extent of the struggle between the AFL and CIO. Financial assistance was sent by the Federation, in addition to our mailing list of affiliated organizations for Organizer Owens to use for circulating letters asking financial aid in carrying on the AFL organizing campaign in Hawaii. During the Proposition No. 12 campaign, Brother Owens did valuable work in lining up absentee votes against this measure.

Last fall, your Secretary received two cablegrams from Hawaii reporting the CIO's scabbing on Teamsters in the Davies Company under instructions from the Hawaii Employers' Council, as well as the fact that the CIO had voted not to respect any AFL picket line. The employers refused all attempts at mediation or arbitration, and apparently were trying to pro-

voke strikes in the utilities industry in the hope of getting martial law established.

In addition to these reports, which came from the Central Labor Council, a cablegram was received from George Mulkey, International Representative of the Electrical Workers, also in Hawaii, verifying the information contained in the cablegrams, and requesting that the widest publicity be given this situation. This story was carried in the Federation's Weekly News Letter and also sent to AFL papers throughout the state.

Later, a request for assistance of a different kind came from Brother Owens, namely, for a contribution of \$2500, to be used in filing suit against employers for violation of the Wage and Hour Act. Many workers were involved, Brother Owens reported, and this money would be needed to defray the expenses. It was pointed out that, in Hawaii, workers seeking relief under the Wage and Hour Act have only one year in which to file their claims. The Executive Council voted to refer this request to President Hutcheson of the Carpenters' Union, and your Secretary was instructed to work with Brother Owens in an effort to raise funds from international unions and in any other practical way.

#### **Commercial Telegraphers:**

The Federation gave full support to the Commercial Telegraphers' Union campaign to win the nation-wide NLRB election which took place January 2-10, 1945, among the employees of the Western Union. Although the CIO's ambition was to control the United States communications system and they put up a vigorous fight, the CTU was named the bargaining agent in six of the seven divisions, failing to win only New York. During the contract negotiations that followed, the company made it very difficult to reach an agreement. Throughout, the Federation gave all possible cooperation to the CTU in its efforts to stabilize itself in the industry.

Recently, the Federation loaned this union \$2500 for organizational work.

Organizational assistance given in the last few months includes the following:

#### **Screen Extras Guild:**

The Screen Extras Guild, chartered by the AFL, won an NLRB election to become the bargaining agency for all screen extras in Hollywood. Curtis Hyans, Federation organizer, worked closely with this organization, as well as for the Hollywood Studio Employees, combatting the Communist

Party's smear campaign against the man in charge of the union.

#### **Auburn Lime Company:**

Vice-President Finks, sent to Auburn to obtain a contract for the erection of the building to house the Auburn Lime Company's plant, is now working to get a contract for the production workers of this company.

#### **Plumbers, Chico:**

This situation was also handled by Vice-President Finks. Thirty plumbers were organized in the AFL Electrical Workers' Union to prevent the CIO taking them after the Plumbers had evinced no interest in doing anything for them. They will remain in the AFL and will be available to the Plumbers when this organization is ready to take them.

In this same area, where the CIO is very active, Vice-President Finks succeeded in obtaining AFL contracts with several employers. Seventy-seven employees in the Weimar Hospital have been organized.

#### **San Bernardino:**

The Federation assisted the San Bernardino Central Labor Council in organizing the employees of the Belden Hosiery Company. Organizer Hyans is working on the dispute which has developed involving the Amalgamated Bus Drivers.

#### **Orange County Dispute:**

The Federation is participating organizationally and financially in the vigorous campaign being waged by the various unions to organize their respective crafts in Orange County. Legal action taken against the unions was defeated by the Federation's attorney, Clarence E. Todd. Details of this case will be found in Part IV of this report.

#### **Sutter Creek and Grass Valley:**

The Federation is investigating the possibility of organizing miners in Sutter Creek and Grass Valley. This situation is under close observation, as the CIO is trying to move in.

#### **State Federation of Labor:**

Our ambition has always been to obtain 100% affiliation of all the A. F. of L. unions in the state, knowing that if our potential membership becomes an actuality, we shall be in a position to give incalculable service to the A. F. of L. unionists in California. To this end, our efforts never cease.

In 1944, we sent out letters to all A. F.

of L. local unions which were not affiliated with us, with very gratifying results. National and international unions were contacted for lists of their locals so that the Federation would be in a position to continue to follow up this membership drive.

The following year, a pamphlet, describing the aims and the services of the California State Federation of Labor, and giving a brief history of its development and accomplishments, was issued by the Federation and sent to all A. F. of L. local unions, affiliated and unaffiliated, in the state. The pamphlet was very well received and brought in a number of new affiliations. Excerpts from this pamphlet may be found in your Secretary's report for 1945.

#### **Machinists:**

At the end of 1945, President William Green of the A. F. of L. called upon all state federations and central labor councils to immediately dissociate local unions of the International Association of Machinists because of their refusal to pay per capita tax to the A. F. of L. since November, 1944. At that time, forty-nine locals of the I.A.M. were affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, representing 37,888 members. The Federation had no alternative, however, but to concur in the directive.

Brother Wayne, Vice-President of the Federation, and representing the I.A.M., addressed the meeting of the Council at which this action was taken, as follows:

"I can fully understand the position of the Secretary in reading that communication and the President in complying with the order of the A. F. of L. There are a good many things that could be said in circumstances such as these. Also, some final things I would like to say here as coming from our International in assembled convention.

"It is the intention and purpose of the Machinists to continue to act as though they were still members of the American Federation of Labor, where we belong and where we expect to be eventually. I want to say this to the members of this organization, who have known me for at least enough years to know how I think and feel and act: We sometimes find ourselves in situations where our own feelings and general activities are submerged in the activities of other people. The Machinists are still essentially bound to the A. F. of L. in principle. It is definitely not in the picture that we will go CIO. We hope to rid ourselves of any Com-

mies among us, as you do. I appreciate very much being able to associate with you. Thank you for your courtesies."

The dissociation of the Machinists from the Federation meant not only the loss of a number of affiliated locals but of income as well. At the January meeting of the Executive Council, your Secretary therefore presented a plan for a new drive for new affiliations to the Federation. Cards had been prepared by the Federation office, listing the A. F. of L. unions in California which are not affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, and assembled according to the various vice-presidential districts. These cards were handed out to the Vice-Presidents with the request that they do everything possible to obtain the affiliation of these unions and make whatever comments may be necessary on the cards before returning them to the Federation office.

#### **Cannery Situation:**

Outstanding among the many moves that have been made by the CIO to seize jurisdiction of A. F. of L. workers has been its campaign, starting in 1945, to take over the fruit and vegetable cannery employees. Jurisdiction over these workers, formerly organized in A. F. of L. federal locals and united on a state-wide basis in the California State Council of Cannery Unions, was given by the A. F. of L. to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Immediately thereafter the CIO injected itself into the picture. Inasmuch as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor, A. E. Bilger, then Vice-President of District No. 13, was involved in this situation, and subsequently was suspended and then resigned from his office, your Secretary deems it necessary to set forth in this report the salient facts of the case.

At the July 1945 meeting, the Federation's Executive Council passed the following resolution, which is self-explanatory:

#### **RESOLUTION**

Whereas, There now exists a dispute between some local union of the Seafarers' International Union and local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; and

Whereas, A request has been made by the Teamsters to this Executive Council of the State Federation to dissociate Vice-President A. E. Bilger from any official position with the State Federation; and

Whereas, Same request makes certain assertions as to the activities of Vice-President Bilger and as to his suspension by

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor as an officer of the union from which he was a delegate to the State Federation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Executive Council in session in Sacramento on this 16th Day of June, 1945, does hereby in accord with Article 8, Section 5 of the Constitution and By-Laws establish a committee of five for the purpose of providing proper hearing for Vice-President Bilger and parties concerned; and be it further

Resolved, That such hearing shall be held at an early date, preferably before the end of June, 1945, and such committee shall render its report and findings to the Executive Council of the Federation at its next meeting so that said Council may render a decision as rapidly as possible.

The following committee was appointed to investigate the charges and conduct the hearings: Vice-Presidents Small, Bitter, Miller, Blackburn and Engle. At the following quarterly meeting of the Executive Council, in September, the above-named committee submitted its report, which consisted of the following findings and recommendations:

#### REPORT

Charges were preferred in letter by Einar O. Mohn, International Representative of the Teamsters Union, under date of January 13, 1945. It was contended in this letter that Vice-President Bilger should be dissociated from his position as Vice-President because of his suspension as an officer of Cannery Workers Union, Local 20324, by President William Green, because of his activities in setting up a dual organization to Cannery Workers Union, Local 20324, contrary to the orders of President Green and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and because of his attempts to obstruct Brother Dan Flanagan, Western Representative of the A. F. of L., in the latter's attempt to preserve the funds and property of Local 20324 pursuant to the directive of President William Green.

At the committee hearings on June 18 and 19, with all members present except Vice-President Bitter, Vice-President Bilger was given full opportunity to present his defense. A further hearing was held on September 20, 1945. Notices of this meeting were sent to all committee members and to Vice-President Bilger, who, however, did not attend. Secretary J. C. Haggerty advised the committee that Vice-President Bilger had informed him of the following: he would not attend the hearing since he intended to resign as Vice-Presi-

dent, due to the fact that the union to which he belonged and of which he was an official had voted to affiliate with the CIO, therefore depriving him of his affiliation with any union.

After hearing all the evidence, the committee reached the following conclusion: that Vice-President Bilger was guilty of opposing and instigating opposition to the action of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, instructing the members of the Sacramento Cannery Workers Union, Local 20324, to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen's Union. Vice-President Bilger has not denied these charges, and had acknowledged that he opposed the A. F. of L. Executive Council's directive and made every effort to prevent the enforcement of this lawful order of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

The committee further found that Vice-President Bilger was guilty of instigating and actively participating in setting up an organization of cannery workers in the Sacramento area under the name of the Cannery and Food Process Workers of the Pacific, Sacramento area, an independent organization which was dual and worked in opposition to the regularly constituted cannery workers union of that area, to-wit, Cannery Workers Union, Local 20324. Evidence was submitted establishing that, subsequent to its organization, Cannery and Food Process Workers of the Pacific Coast, Sacramento area, voted to affiliate with the CIO.

The committee also found that Vice-President Bilger had instigated and participated in the calling of strikes at canneries located in the Sacramento area, violating provisions of the contract in effect between the employers involved and Local 20324 and the California State Council of Cannery Unions, in an effort to compel certain canneries in the Sacramento area to recognize the above-mentioned independent and dual organization as the exclusive collective bargaining representative of the employees of said canneries. This action was calculated to wrest collective bargaining rights from Cannery Workers Union, Local 20324, and bestow them on the independent group of which Vice-President Bilger was the business agent.

The committee also found that Vice-President Bilger was guilty of having rendered aid and assistance to the CIO in its campaign to wrest the bargaining rights of the cannery workers from the American Federation of Labor, and that he had cooperated with and assisted the

counsel for the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers by making available to him copies of minutes of the California State Council of Cannery Unions, A. F. of L. The committee found that because of these activities Vice-President Bilger was acting in a matter that was most inimical to the best interest of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor in the case then pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

The committee found that Vice-President Bilger was guilty, further, of maligning the California State Council of Cannery Unions, the Hayward, San Jose, Santa Clara and North Alameda Cannery Unions, and certain of their officials, of branding such organizations as company-dominated, and of characterizing certain officials of the Teamsters Union, as well as the California State Federation of Labor as having assisted in the formation of company unions.

The committee also found that, since Vice-President Bilger was no longer a member of a union affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, he was not entitled to retain his position as Vice-President.

The committee, in its final finding, determined that the actions of Vice-President Bilger, as set forth, were violative of the Constitution and By-Laws of the California State Federation of Labor and its principles and policies, as well as of the Constitution and By-Laws of the American Federation of Labor and its rules and regulations. Upon each of the grounds hereinabove set forth, the committee recommended, therefore, that Vice-President Bilger be suspended from his office as Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor. The committee's finding and recommendation were unanimous and signed by Vice-Presidents Thomas A. Small, Earl Miller, James H. Blackburn, K. G. Bitter and F. M. Engle.

This report was accepted by the Executive Council. Your Secretary then read the following telegram from Vice-President Bilger:

"When the membership of my organization voted CIO I resigned. Since I do not represent or belong to any AFL organization I submit my resignation as Vice-President of the State Federation of Labor."

The resignation of Vice-President Bilger was thereupon accepted by the Executive Council. Brother Harry Finks, President of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, was nominated to fill the vacancy in the

office of Vice-President for District No. 13, and, in conformity with the requirements of the Federation's constitution for filling a vacancy, the nominations were left open until the next meeting of the Council.

In regard to the cannery situation as a whole, your Secretary continued to keep in close touch with all the unions involved, and the Federation maintained its policy of unconditional support of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. We therefore assisted in every possible way in the organization campaign and NLRB election in the fruit and vegetable canneries. The speed with which this election was called set a record, but in the time that was allowed us considerable publicity was sent out.

The CIO obtained a majority of the votes in the election, but complaints as to the legality of the election were promptly filed by A. F. of L. attorneys and resulted in forcing the NLRB to declare the election invalid. At this writing, the jurisdictional dispute is not yet settled. Further details on this case will be found in the report of the Federation's attorney, C. J. Janigian, which will be found in Part IV of this report.

#### Building and Construction Industry:

Reports reaching the Federation office during 1945 clearly indicated that the CIO had formulated plans to try to organize members in the building trades, making a special effort to establish jurisdiction over public works projects in states, counties, and cities. The national building trades of the A. F. of L. circularized all of their unions on this question and worked out a program to combat this jurisdictional raid.

From Southern California came word that the CIO was advertising for carpenters, plumbers, etc., to do maintenance and alterational construction, and that a school was being set up to train men in all crafts. Such applicants would have to join the CIO in order to get a job. Additional information was submitted to the effect that the CIO was working at the source of supply of building and construction materials, such as brickyards, manufacturing plants, etc. The CIO apparently held out the lure to building tradesmen that they could be used on production work when construction work slows up, furnishing an opportunity for continuous work.

In view of this serious situation, the Executive Council adopted the following statement at its July, 1945 meeting:

"The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor is taking cog-

nizance of the announced plans of the CIO to invade the building and construction trades, and although there has been no evidence of any overt activity, the Executive Council feels that it is apt to occur and urges all the affiliated unions and councils to be on the alert and notify the Federation in the event any action of this kind is taken."

All Building Trades Councils were warned to be on guard against any possible invasion and to keep in touch with all A. F. of L. bodies.

#### **Chemical Workers:**

At its March, 1946 meeting, the Executive Council received a request from District Council No. 2 of the International Chemical Workers, Fresno, that an organizing program against the CIO be instituted in chemical plants in conjunction with the State Federation of Labor. The Council voted to assist this organization as soon as it needs help after the program is under way.

#### **Position of California State Federation of Labor:**

Recognizing the need to counteract the CIO's raiding tactics which, unless checked, would spread throughout the state, as well as the equally urgent need for the A. F. of L. to express itself firmly and unequivocally on the entire question, the Executive Council of the Federation, at its September, 1945 meeting, adopted the two following resolutions:

#### **RESOLUTION**

Whereas, The certain elements of the CIO in the State of California have openly and boldly proclaimed intention to attempt raids and jurisdictional invasions of the member unions of the AFL in California; and

Whereas, The CIO campaign of disruption and jurisdictional invasion is accompanied by a vicious campaign of slander, lies, and abuse of AFL unions and their leaders; and

Whereas, This campaign of slander, lies, and abuse extends beyond the California AFL unions and their leadership to strike at the International unions and their leadership in the AFL who have affiliates in California; and

Whereas, The AFL organizations in California represent more than 1,000,000 members and the CIO represents a total of not more than 100,000 members in California; and

Whereas, The AFL cannot tolerate or permit the disruption and jurisdictional invasions at a time when it must rally its forces to meet employers in collective

bargaining for the basic interests in trade union affairs of its dues-paying, working members; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular session on this twenty-first day of September, 1945, pledges its entire resources and the resources of its affiliated unions to move as one united force to crush the disruption and jurisdictional invasion attempts by CIO unions; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor call upon every affiliated city Central Labor Council to call special mass meetings of the entire AFL leadership in its respective community to acquaint members with the destructive and un-American campaign of the CIO in attempting to destroy the AFL and to organize special committees representative of every element of the AFL to act as steering committees in meeting this direct attack upon AFL unions and contractual relationships; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor and affiliated City Central Labor Councils publicly condemn the destructive tactics of the CIO and take all necessary steps to acquaint all union members and the general public with the truth behind this CIO program at a time when all AFL unions are faced with important trade union efforts on behalf of their members, and peace on the home fronts; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all State Federations of Labor and through them to all Central Labor Councils in the United States, as well as to all general presidents and general secretaries of all AFL International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### **RESOLUTION**

Whereas, Certain CIO organizations in California have boldly proclaimed their intention of promoting jurisdictional raids in fields organized under the AFL banner; and

Whereas, Both the AFL and CIO have before them the gigantic responsibility of organizing the unorganized and of protecting the economic interests of their members in the trying problems of the reconversion period; and

Whereas, This promotion of disruption and jurisdictional invasion attempt by certain CIO unions is contrary to all principles of responsible trade unionism and the interests of the working, dues-paying members of the trade unions in California; and

Whereas, Such irresponsible activity is a threat to the economic progress of

working, dues-paying members of AFL trade unions; and

Whereas, The California AFL numbers more than 1,000,000 and the California CIO numbers not more than 100,000; and

Whereas, Such a vicious program by a minority element of a minority in the trade union movement in this state can not be tolerated or permitted to disturb the proper collective bargaining programs of the AFL unions in California; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in regular meeting on September 21, 1945, hereby accepts the challenge of this disruptionist element of the CIO, and adopts as its official policy and program a positive and forceful campaign with all the financial, economic, political and moral force at its command to assist any and all AFL organizations in this state who are hampered or interfered with by CIO disruptionist and jurisdictional invasion attempts; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation Executive Board and all affiliated Central Labor Councils and local unions are urged and authorized individually and jointly to conduct an aggressive, forceful campaign against the raiding and jurisdictional invasion tactics of the CIO, and that all national government bodies, including the Department of Labor, the National Labor Relations Board, and all branches of state, county, and city governments be notified that the AFL intends to halt this destructive CIO program and to inform them as to the intentions of the AFL in this state; and be it further

Resolved, That all affiliated AFL unions in the state are urged to conduct aggressive campaigns of organization among workers in this state, and to file proper interventions and certification petitions before the NLRB and other proper agencies in every field and industry in California regardless of whether or not they are organized by the CIO in order to give all workers in the state an opportunity to have bona fide AFL trade union representation fighting for their interests in the economic field.

#### **Committee to Combat the CIO:**

These two resolutions were followed by a third, which was adopted at the December, 1945 meeting of the Executive Council, and which created the Federation's Special Organizational Committee to Combat the CIO. This resolution is as follows:

#### **RESOLUTION**

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in California with its numerous

affiliated national, international, and federal labor unions, is faced with an aggressive campaign of organization by dual organizations; and

Whereas, A coordinated A. F. of L. organizational program is needed to give all workers in California an opportunity to join and enjoy the protection of local A. F. of L. unions; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is the logical organization to coordinate, and obtain the necessary data for such an organizational program; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to work out a full program for combating the CIO in the State of California, and to devise ways and means of carrying out such a program, giving the Secretary full power to act upon recommendation of the committee as far as finances and organizers are concerned; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the various Central Labor Councils in California requesting their concurrence.

The following committee was appointed by the President: Lundeborg, Chairman, Finks, Bitter, Brown, Small, Green, Real, Gruhn, and Miller, with Secretary Haggerty and President Noriega as ex-officio members. Pressure of work forced Vice-President Lundeborg to ask to be relieved of the chairmanship of this committee, although he stated his readiness to cooperate with it fully and support its work. His resignation was regretfully accepted and President Noriega appointed Vice-President Bitter to serve as chairman.

At the March, 1946 meeting of the Council, Vice-President Bitter reported on progress to date and made two requests for the committee: (1) that your Secretary be instructed to request President William Green to call a meeting of all international unions having jurisdiction over transportation for the purpose of forming a national maritime council within the AFL, such conference to take place not later than May 1; (2) that your Secretary be authorized to request President Green to send additional organizers to augment the staff of the Western AFL representative, Brother Flanagan, whenever necessary. Both of these requests were concurred in by the Executive Council.

The committee discussed the fact that many unions fail to establish their AFL identification by not including their affiliation with the AFL on their stationery. The committee also requested that all unions notify the Secretary when they receive any NLRB examination notices.

At the same meeting, the Executive Council discussed the fact that the CIO United Auto Workers and other unions which have been out on strike have solicited financial aid from various AFL unions. These strikes have forced unemployment on a great number of AFL members. It was decided that, in view of the conflict of interest and the failure to consult with the AFL unions involved, the AFL should take no action on these requests.

### War Activities

The war was the dominant theme in American life from Pearl Harbor to V-J Day, and it is therefore not surprising that a large amount of the Federation's work during this period was directly connected with the war effort. Organized labor, by virtue of its long experience in working together in bonds of closest unity was peculiarly suited to meet the demand for concerted action to accomplish the many tasks required by the war. Thus, when it is said that the California State Federation of Labor was united behind the war effort, the words must be taken very literally and with a full realization of the fact that the Federation is composed of more than 1250 affiliated unions and councils, with a total membership of well over half a million men and women, and that all these people were pulling together to the end that a victorious conclusion to the war might be reached as soon as possible.

The following account of the more outstanding activities of the Federation in its direct participation in the war effort will give some idea of the scope of our work.

### War Bonds:

The Federation aided all War Bond Drives to the fullest extent of its ability. From the start of the war, the unions, singly, in councils, and as part of the Federation, made a magnificent record in supporting the financing of the war.

Wartime pressure on time made it impossible for us to compile a record of bond purchases by our affiliated unions and councils. This is to be regretted, since the total is unquestionably a very high one. The amount expended by the Federation itself is one in which we take justifiable pride. Bonds purchased by us represent a cash outlay of \$156,880,000, with a maturity value of \$212,000,000.

In response to a Treasury Department suggestion in 1943 that labor organizations earmark their bond purchases so that various war weapons would be sponsored by them, the Federation used \$19,800 of its funds to purchase a \$20,000 War Savings

Bond and underwrote a bomber as its contribution to the Labor Day purchase of bonds by unions throughout the country. During the Fourth and Fifth War Bond Drives, your Secretary cooperated with the War Finance Committee in Northern California in helping to raise the required quota for bond purchases, and participated in a radio program on July 6, 1944, with Mr. W. Crocker, chairman of the committee. The Seventh War Loan bonds were bought with credit being given to Long Beach, as Brother Ernest Webb, secretary of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, was General Chairman of the Long Beach bond drive, and the Federation's purchase materially assisted Brother Webb to attain an exceptionally high record.

In addition to purchasing bonds during these campaigns, the Federation publicized all the drives in the Weekly News Letter and in communications addressed to the affiliated unions.

After the Victory Bond Drive, which was the final one, the Treasury Department, through the Promotional Director of the War Finance Committee, expressed appreciation for the cooperation furnished by the Federation during this campaign. A little later, your Secretary was the proud recipient of a silver medal of merit, presented by William Ring, Treasury Department representative, for cooperation in this important wartime task.

### Canteen Service:

The Federation welcomed the opportunity to work in collaboration with the Veterans of Foreign Wars in supplying various articles needed by soldiers on the various fighting fronts. The Federation office communicated with its affiliates, urging them to support this work, and they responded generously. Cigarettes, razor blades, stationery, candies and other assorted articles were supplied to members of our fighting forces, all of these containing the names of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the California State Federation of Labor. The unions, by contributing money to this canteen service, made it possible for this service to be supplied to the boys in our armed forces, and it established very favorable public relations for the A. F. of L. unions throughout the State.

### Liberty Ships:

Three ships launched in Richmond during the war were named for members of organized labor upon the recommendation of the California State Federation of

Labor in conjunction with other labor organizations.

Early in 1943 it was decided that the Federation should submit the name of Michael Casey for a Liberty ship to be christened and launched on Labor Day. This received an enthusiastic response from all the unions, who felt that this would be a fitting tribute to the "grand old man" of the California labor movement. Letters were sent by the Federation office to the proper authorities, our suggestion was approved, and on September 7 the Michael Casey was christened and sent proudly down the ways, a tribute both to Casey and to the labor movement which he had championed with courage and conviction throughout his life.

In April, 1944, the Tom Flaherty was launched, and in June, the Samuel Gompers. The latter was the second ship to honor the famous long-time President of the American Federation of Labor, the first having been a war casualty. The son of Samuel Gompers, accompanied by his wife, came to Richmond from Brooklyn, New York, for the launching ceremonies, at which your Secretary was the principal speaker. Your Secretary requested that a ship also be named after the Federation's former Secretary, Edward D. Vandeleur, but with the end of the Liberty ship program, the policy of naming vessels after individuals was discontinued.

#### Labor League For Human Rights— United Nations Relief:

The Labor League for Human Rights, the official relief arm of the A. F. of L., was established in 1938 and officially adopted as the relief division at the Seattle convention of the A. F. of L. in 1942. Its work came to an end on April 18, 1946. Because of its outstanding record of service throughout the war, as well as the importance of its postwar perspectives, your Secretary feels that both wartime and postwar activities should be described here in some detail.

The organization was dedicated to the larger community interests of the working men and women of America, and was organized to be "the conscience of American organized labor."

The Labor League's function was to help mobilize the interest and support of labor, and to assure labor's representation in the making up of campaign budgets, the direction of campaigns and the allocation of funds raised. Its function also included the securing of accurate records of contributions of A. F. of L. unions in each community.

Through the United Nations Relief, the League offered to union members the first program of a single united drive for contributions to all war relief agencies, a program designed to eliminate the confusion and hit-or-miss giving resulting from a multiplicity of appeals. Under this plan the workers were to get one appeal for help instead of dozens; they would make one regular contribution periodically; and their contributions would be allocated to the various relief agencies on the basis of need. By contributing to their own fund-raising organization, they would get credit for their gifts, whereas under the old system their contributions were usually sent in by the employer who frequently took most of the credit.

Since 1942 the Labor League for Human Rights was extremely active in the field of relief work, assisting the National War Fund, the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and the American Red Cross in all national, state and community drives. The record of the American Federation of Labor, through the Labor League for Human Rights, is an enviable one. In five national drives, two for the War Chest and three for the American Red Cross, members of the American Federation of Labor donated over one hundred and twenty million dollars to relief agencies. These agencies included all recognized war appeals, the USO, community and home front appeals such as the YMCA, YWCA, Boy and Girl Scouts of America, Family Welfare Agencies, War Prisoners Aid, Refugees Relief Trustee, Care of European Children, American Field Services and many others.

Members of the American Federation of Labor distinguished themselves as hard-working and generous givers during the war, but they came to realize, possibly more than any other group, that the aftermath of war is often more tragic than war itself.

The destruction wrought by war was revealed more clearly as time went on. Peoples of the war-torn areas of Europe, Asia and the Pacific Islands were left in a period of suspension. At the war's end, whole populations were ragged, hungry, discouraged, without homes, clothing, food or other necessities of life. Their fields had been torn by bombs and artillery fire; their homes completely destroyed; their clothing, blankets, bedding and all home furnishings and utensils buried, looted or confiscated by the invading forces. The plight of the peoples of the liberated countries was truly a tragic one. There was

but one place for them to look for aid—America.

The Labor League for Human Rights therefore continued its work, both at home and abroad, well into the postwar period. The services rendered by this organization to suffering humanity during these four terrible years can never be measured and will never be forgotten.

### III

## LEGISLATION

### Federal

#### Wake Island Workers:

The Federation's fight to obtain justice for the approximately 2000 civilian construction workers on Wake, Guam and other islands, who battled side by side with our tragically outnumbered armed forces until the islands were overcome, and then became prisoners of the Japanese, goes back to the time, early in 1942, when we learned of their capture and the predicament in which this had placed their families and dependents, who were left without support or compensation of any kind. Our first efforts were directed toward meeting this emergency with all possible speed, and when temporary relief had been arranged we set to work to provide more permanent and satisfactory arrangements.

The 1942 Federation convention had empowered us to seek the enactment of Federal legislation to accomplish this end, and our resolution on the matter was subsequently concurred in by the 1942 A. F. of L. Convention, thus assuring our efforts additional support.

The pay of these workers had been stopped immediately upon their capture, and the Navy sent their dependents a \$100 check, informing them that this would be the last payment. The Federation proceeded at once to launch a campaign to aid these heroic workers and their families and succeeded in accomplishing the following:

A second relief payment of \$100 was obtained from the Navy, and temporary assistance from the Social Security Board's Old Age Pension Division. Simultaneously, efforts were put forth for congressional action to continue the pay of these employees. Two bills introduced by Congressman Vinson, H. R. 6333, approved February 6, 1942, and H. R. 6446, approved March 7, 1942, failed to accomplish this purpose, although many Senators and Congressmen were of the opinion they

would do so. Upon learning of this, in February, 1942, your Secretary, then President of the Federation, and Charles Janigian, Federation attorney, left immediately for Washington. As a result of their efforts, another bill, S. 2329, was drawn up and introduced by Senators Walsh, La Follette and Thomas of Idaho. The Federation started a nationwide campaign at once to gain support for this bill, and a resume of the case was sent to every Senator and Congressman and all State Federations of Labor in the country, requesting their support of S. 2329.

Opposition to S. 2329 developed in Navy circles. Meantime, another bill, S. 2412, was introduced by Senator Pepper for the same purpose, but containing far less satisfactory provisions. It shortly became apparent that opposition to our bill would prove far too great, while Senator Pepper's bill had a good chance of passage. Congressmen Welch and Senator Downey thereupon introduced amendments to S. 2412 in line with the recommendations of the Federation, and some of these were incorporated into this bill when it was finally passed, on December 2, 1942, becoming Public Law 784. This law placed these workers and their families under the federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act, and by defining the status of the imprisoned workers as "deceased" until they returned or their death was established, their dependents were allowed benefits of approximately \$108 per month, on the average.

The enactment of the Pepper bill instead of the Federation's bill, S. 2329, was discriminatory, since one of the bills which had been passed earlier, H. R. 6446, while it excluded the construction workers, did provide full pay plus allowances for civilian employees of the government during the period of their imprisonment or internment. Technically, the construction workers were not civilian employees of the government, but they worked side by side with them. Nevertheless, their dependents received only \$108 per month from January 1, 1942, to January 1, 1944, while the other employees received full pay plus allowances.

The Federation therefore continued to work in behalf of these employees. An amendment to Public Law 784, intending to place the construction workers on a parity with the civilian employees of the government, was approved on December 23, 1943. This provided full pay for the employees of private contractors, if this

did not exceed the rate paid to civilian employees of the government in the same or similar occupations. Of the money due these workers, 70% was paid to the dependents, and the remainder was placed to their credit, payable on their return.

This measure would have been satisfactory, but for one serious drawback. Although its effective date was January 4, 1944, it was not retroactive to the date of their capture and detention, two years before, as was the case with the civilian employees of the government. To correct this injustice, the Federation prepared a further amendment to Public Law 784 making January 1, 1942, the retroactive date. This was introduced on November 6, 1945, as S. 1561, by Senator Downey. To date no action has been taken on this bill. It goes without saying, however, that the Federation will continue to urge its passage, and that it will not abandon its efforts on behalf of these heroic men until full justice has been accorded them.

#### **Social Security Act:**

Outstanding among proposals during the last four years to amend the Social Security Act so as to broaden its scope and increase the benefits obtainable under it have been the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills which have had the unswerving support of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated organizations from the start. These bills, as introduced in 1943, were numbered S. 1161 and H. R. 2861. Altered to contain even more comprehensive improvements in the Act, they are again before Congress as S. 1050 and H. R. 3293. These measures face bitter opposition from many industrial and all anti-labor groups and a long, hard fight will be necessary for their enactment.

#### **Postal Employees:**

Full support, including letters and telegrams to Senators and Representatives, has always been given to the postal employees when legislation to increase their pay has been before Congress, while all other sources which could be helpful were contacted.

#### **Mexican Treaty re Colorado River Rights:**

At its June, 1944, meeting the Federation's Executive Council discussed at great length the grave matter of the proposed treaty between the United States and Mexico involving use of the waters of the Colorado River. At the conclusion of the discussion a resolution was adopted, placing the California State Federation of Labor on record as opposed to this treaty,

and urging the United States Senate and its Committee on Foreign Relations to reject it. Copies of this resolution were mailed to the California Senators and Congressmen, and to the then Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and released to the press.

Your Secretary forwarded this action to President Green, asking the A. F. of L. to do everything in its power to have Congress refuse to ratify the treaty. Copies of the resolution were likewise sent to the central bodies affiliated with us with the request that they send similar resolutions to President Green so that he might fully appreciate the position taken on this important subject by California labor.

At its convention in New Orleans in November, 1944, the A. F. of L. adopted a resolution vigorously protesting the ratification of this treaty. Subsequently, at the request of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, your Secretary sent a letter to each State Federation of Labor in the United States, enclosing a copy of the A. F. of L. resolution.

Despite all our efforts, however, this treaty was ratified last year.

#### **Central Valley Projects:**

Backed by large landholders, vigorous efforts have continually been made to lift the 160-acre limitation provision in the Federal Reclamation Act as it applies to the Central Valley projects. The Federation has consistently opposed the lifting of the limitation since it would discriminate against and victimize the small farmers in our state. To this end, letters and telegrams supporting our position have been sent to Senators and Congressmen on every occasion when legislation concerning the matter has been before Congress.

In 1945, for instance, when the House Appropriations Committee deleted certain items from the Federal appropriations bill, the effect of which would have been to paralyze action on the development of the Central Valley projects, telegrams were sent to Congressmen requesting restoration of these items. Responses were extremely gratifying. For the first time in years a meeting of California Congressmen was held to map out action to fight the matter when the committee report was due before the House. A letter was also sent to President Truman in connection with the whole project, as requested by some of the Senators.

Later in the year, the Farmer-Labor-Consumer Committee launched a Central

Valley Projects Conference, which has been functioning very successfully. Vice-President Green of the Federation is serving as vice-president, with Vice-President Small as alternate. On the Federation's recommendation, Brother Nelson of Sacramento was chosen as treasurer.

After the first meeting of the conference, telegrams were sent to the appropriate Congressional committees urging the utilization of water power for all purposes through the building of high level dams instead of low level ones, and requesting the necessary appropriations to develop the Central Valley projects. The whole fight is to support the Bureau of Reclamation as against the Army Engineers in developing this project. Powerful utility interests are opposed to the Bureau of Reclamation's program.

Governor Warren called a conference on December 6 and 7, 1945, in Sacramento to hear all points of view. Because these dates conflicted with the meeting of the Executive Council, your Secretary submitted his statement through J. L. R. Marsh, Secretary of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, who represented the Federation at this conference.

Early this year, your Secretary wired Congressmen urging their support of the appropriation for the Reclamation Bureau.

At this writing, renewed and powerful efforts are being made to exempt the Central Valley projects from the 160-acre limitation. The Federation will continue to watch developments closely and will take whatever action is necessary.

#### **Chinese Exclusion Act:**

It was brought to the Federation's attention in 1943 that efforts were being made to pass legislation in Congress to eliminate the Chinese Exclusion Act and confer full citizenship rights upon these people. Since it was apparent that such drastic changes in our federal legislation should be disposed of under more normal conditions and not during wartime, these legislative efforts were opposed by the Federation.

#### **War Labor Disputes Act:**

While the Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Bill was up before Congress in 1943, the Federation office circularized the California Senators and Representatives, asking them to oppose this anti-labor measure. A vigorous correspondence was also carried on with all persons concerned. After its passage over the President's veto, the Federation printed an analysis of the measure, copies of which were widely dis-

tributed throughout the state to all the affiliated unions and other interested bodies.

#### **National Service Act:**

In 1944, following receipt of an urgent appeal from President Green to express opposition to the proposed Austin-Wadsworth bills then being considered by Congress, your Secretary sent letters to all California Congressmen, as well as appeals to all unions and central bodies, requesting that they also immediately voice their opposition to these measures. All responses were very gratifying; not one Congressman expressed himself in favor of the bills.

#### **"Work or Fight" Bill:**

During the campaign led by the A. F. of L. to defeat the May labor conscription bill, the Federation sent telegrams to all California Congressmen and Senators urging them to oppose this bill. All attempts to force its passage collapsed when the true facts about the manpower situation became known, proving that labor's position on the needlessness of this legislation had been correct.

#### **Peacetime Conscription:**

Last year the Federation, through its Executive Council, went on record as opposing peacetime conscription and to protest against proposed legislation providing for such a practice. This is also the position of the American Federation of Labor. An excerpt from a telegram from William Green on this subject reads as follows: "... Regarding compulsory military training, Executive Council declared that we are opposed to compulsory military training service and that in no event should the matter be considered until demobilization of armed forces."

#### **Merchant-Ship Sales Act of 1945:**

The Federation is on record to retain the American Merchant Marine intact, and to oppose H. R. 1425, the Merchant-Ship Sales Act of 1945. This position will be communicated to our Congressmen and Senators when the bill is ready for action.

#### **Veterans:**

The Federation has supported every proposal to provide for the training, rehabilitation and re-employment of veterans of World War II, and will continue to press for further liberalization of the provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights and to back up other proposals for the benefit of the men and women who have served in the armed forces.

**Anti-Poll Tax Bill:**

Each time the anti-poll tax bill, which seeks to abolish the poll tax for all who desire to vote in those states where this restriction still exists, came before Congress, the Federation sent telegrams to Washington urging our Senators and Congressmen to support this measure.

**Case Anti-Labor Bill:**

Letters and wires were sent to our Congressmen in February of this year expressing the Federation's unqualified opposition to this anti-labor bill, H. R. 5262, and requesting our representatives to work for its defeat. At this writing, the Case bill seems to be shelved in Senate committee.

**Health Insurance Bill:**

At its December meeting, the Executive Council endorsed President Truman's recommendations for a five-point national health program in the following resolution:

**RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL  
HEALTH PROGRAM**

Whereas, President Truman in his special message to Congress proposed a National Health Program, pointing out that: millions of our citizens do not have a full opportunity to achieve or to enjoy good health; millions do not have protection against the economic effects of sickness; Selective Service had to reject five million young men, or one-third of those examined, for reasons of health, and an additional three million had to be discharged or rehabilitated; and

Whereas, The following summary of the five-point program was submitted by the President of the United States:

1. **Construction of hospitals and related facilities.** Federal aid should be provided for construction of hospitals, health centers and other facilities where they are needed. These are essential if doctors are to be able to furnish modern service.

2. **Extension of public health, maternal and child health service.** The existing cooperative health program between the federal and state governments should be strengthened. All parts of the country and all groups in the population should be able to benefit from them. Expansion is especially important to prevent disease and to provide services for mothers and children. Approximately 40 million persons in the U. S. live in communities which still lack full-time public health services.

3. **Medical education and research.** The opportunities for further health progress are very large. Research pays large dividends. Professional education should keep pace with progress. Federal grants-in-aid should assist and encourage research so that we shall learn more about how to prevent and cure disease. Federal aid should also support more adequate professional education. Special emphasis should be paid to research on the cause, prevention and cure of cancer and mental illnesses.

4. **Prepayment of medical costs.** Everyone should have ready access to all necessary medical, hospital and related services. The cost of essential medical services should not stand in the way of the patient who needs care. A compulsory national health insurance system is proposed toward attaining this goal. It would be a system for prepayment of the cost through premiums which people could afford and which are paid while they are well and working. It is not socialized medicine. Prepayment would relieve families from worry about medical cost and would also work toward preventing serious disease. Patients would remain free to choose their doctors—doctors would remain free to accept or refuse patients. Hospitals would continue to manage their own services. Voluntary organizations could participate in the insurance system, either to provide services and to be paid therefor, or to assist in administration, depending on their function. Decentralized administration would provide for needed local adjustments. Doctors and hospitals could expect security and improvement of income at the same time and the patients are relieved of unexpected and burdensome costs.

5. **Protection against loss of wages from sickness and disability.** Disability insurance would protect America's families by guaranteeing some income when they are sick or permanently disabled. and

Whereas, It is necessary to mobilize the maximum support of Labor and its friends in order to impress Congress with the need of enacting such a program for the benefit of the country as a whole; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session, urges all of the unions to write their Congressmen and Senators impressing upon them the need of supporting this program; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution

be sent to the appropriate agencies and individuals, and to the press.

The following March, Nelson H. Cruikshank, Director of Social Insurance Activities, AFL, wired Secretary Haggerty regarding hearings on S. 1606, the Federal health insurance bill, starting in Washington on March 18, and requested that your Secretary and, if possible, Governor Warren, testify in support of this measure before the committee in April. Your Secretary contacted Cruikshank by telephone, and arranged to forward him copies of two radio addresses by Governor Warren and other material giving the Governor's position on prepaid medical health insurance. Governor Warren is the only governor in favor of health legislation. As these are official records, they could be quoted with the necessary prestige.

#### Postwar Legislation in General:

The many bills introduced in Congress since the end of the war which provide for legislation of vital interest to labor have been closely watched by the Federation. As occasion demanded, your Secretary has communicated to our Senators and Representatives our stand in regard to specific legislation. In regard to bills, when the broadest possible expression of labor's strong support or equally strong opposition was urgently required, your Secretary has notified the Federation's affiliates of the fact so that they would take independent action. The importance of keeping our membership as fully informed as possible concerning federal legislation cannot be overstressed. It is not without pride that your Secretary renders this report on the way in which he has discharged this prime function of a State Federation of Labor.

### State

#### Legislative Sessions:

Fully detailed reports on labor legislation considered and enacted by the California legislature during the 1943 and 1945 regular sessions, as well as the special session held in January-February, 1946, have been issued separately by the Federation. An account of the two special sessions held in 1944 was published in your Secretary's annual report for that year.

#### Federation's Legislative Committee:

Excellent work was performed by the Federation's legislative committee, which was appointed in December, 1944. As originally constituted, its members were Vice-

Presidents Real, Bilger, Wayne, and Bitter, and President Noriega. In January of this year, due to the subsequent dissociation from the Executive Council of Bilger and Wayne, President Noriega appointed Vice-Presidents Fink and Blackburn to fill the vacancies.

#### National Conferences On Labor Legislation:

President Noriega was appointed by Governor Warren as delegate to both the Tenth and Eleventh National Conferences on Labor Legislation, held in 1943 and 1944, respectively. Delegate to the Twelfth Annual Conference, held in Washington, D. C., on December 5 and 6, 1945, was John Lyons. Reports of the accomplishments and the recommendations of these conferences are published every year by the Department of Labor's Division of Labor Standards.

#### Initiative Campaigns:

##### *Proposition No. 1, 1942*

Although organized labor, despite its long, hard-fought campaign, was unable to keep the "hot cargo" and secondary boycott bill from becoming a law at the 1942 general elections, its provisions had little if any effect upon the unions' conduct of their affairs. When it was originally drawn up, this country was not involved in any war, and the move was nothing but an attack upon labor's constitutional rights by notoriously anti-labor interests. Labor's no-strike pledge was given immediately after Pearl Harbor, and the fidelity with which that pledge was kept forced S. B. 877 into the background.

This is not to say that this law presented no further danger for us or that it could be henceforth disregarded. Due to the particular "duration" clause it contains, it stands on our statute books today, as unconstitutional as when it was first framed, and nothing exists to bar action under it against the unions at any time. That is why the Federation office has never relaxed its vigilance in regard to this law, and has been ready to test its constitutionality in the courts at the first opportunity.

Immediately after the election the Federation faced two problems in connection with S. B. 877. The campaign to defeat it had been costly, and a substantial deficit existed in the Federation's "Slave Bill" fund. As a matter of fact, however, this proved to be no problem at all, as the affiliated unions quickly rallied to meet it, and the deficit was shortly liquidated.

The second problem was a more serious one: to arm labor so it would be in a position to protect itself against an invasion of its constitutional rights, should the proponents of this law decide to invoke its provisions against the unions on issues lacking any connection with the war effort. A move on the part of some unions to incorporate as a means of protecting themselves was immediately discouraged by the Federation office, which pointed out the absence of advantages to be gained from this step and the grave disadvantages.

Organized labor had fought the bill from the beginning on constitutional grounds; its enactment into law did not make it, in our opinion, any the less unconstitutional. Accordingly, a conference of attorneys from various unions was called by the Federation in San Francisco less than two weeks after the election at which the policy to be followed by the unions was worked out so that our resistance to this law could be maintained at the same time as our no-strike pledge was being kept. Meantime, the Federation's attorneys would be prepared to go to court on the first sound test case that presented itself.

During the war a number of cases involving the secondary boycott law threatened to develop, but through the intervention of the Federation office were controlled. The Federation was naturally anxious to prevent any situation occurring that would place us at a disadvantage in testing the "hot cargo" law.

In the northern part of the State several disputes which would have involved all the crafts were straightened out due to the cooperation of the unions involved and the Federation office. In every instance, the main concern was to evaluate the case and study its prospects as far as testing the constitutionality of the secondary boycott law. Many questions came into the office regarding the law, and the Federation always supplied the necessary information to guide the actions of its members.

The same anti-labor forces which sponsored S. B. 877, the effectiveness of which is limited to the duration of the war, subsequently introduced bills in the legislature to remove this limitation and put the law into effect permanently. These bills were killed in committee as the result of the Federation's vigorous fight against them, details of which will be found in the Legislative Reports.

Several very important cases have arisen under the "hot cargo" and secondary boy-

cott law, and in each case the Federation's attorneys were successful not only in defending the unions involved, but in obtaining rulings which backed up our position in regard to the unconstitutionality of the law. For an account of these cases, see the attorney's reports in Part IV of this report.

#### *Proposition No. 12*

Early in 1944, reports reached the Federation office that an initiative petition, sponsored by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Southern California, and entitled, "The Right of Employment," had been put in circulation to obtain signatures to qualify it for the ballot at the general election in November. The measure, which proposed to amend the State Constitution so as to outlaw the closed shop, was recognized instantly by organized labor as not only a blow aimed to destroy trade unions in California, but as the greatest single menace that could possibly be presented to the war effort.

The Federation acted at once. Beginning on March 1, each issue of the Weekly News Letter reported the developments to date in this anti-union campaign. Individual letters were also sent out to all the affiliated unions containing recommendations on steps to be taken immediately to counteract the campaign, and urging the unions to warn their members and friends to be on guard against misrepresentation and not to sign the petitions under any circumstances. At their March meeting, the Executive Council instructed your Secretary to select and head a small committee from the Council to inaugurate and coordinate a program to combat the campaign against the unions, and authorized the expenditure of Federation funds for the purpose.

By the end of June we learned that our efforts to prevent the measure from qualifying for the ballot had failed, as well as the legal moves we had undertaken to the same end. The Federation then moved immediately into high gear to organize the campaign to defeat Proposition No. 12 at the polls. As a result of action taken by the Executive Board, a call was sent out to every affiliated union and council, explaining the urgency of the fight facing the organized labor movement, and the need to raise an adequate campaign fund. The affiliated unions were asked to contribute a minimum of \$1.00 per member to this fund, which was to be raised in any manner most suitable to the local, either voluntarily or by assessment. Meantime, Citizens Committees were formed in

Northern California and in Southern California, special staffs were set up to handle the various activities, radio time and advertising space were contracted for, speakers were secured, printed material for use in the campaign, such as pamphlets and the like, were issued and given the widest possible circulation.

It was a hard, well-fought campaign. The anti-union forces were strongly organized and their plans had been perfected over a long period of time. Furthermore, the closeness of election day and the fact that it was a presidential election as well, made the task of obtaining radio time and advertising space, which was already under heavy wartime demand, a formidable one. Nor should it be overlooked that the CIO failed to give our efforts more than token support, leaving the actual work of the entire fight to be done by the A. F. of L. Nevertheless, despite every obstacle, the job was accomplished, and the final vote on Proposition No. 12—1,304,418 in its favor and 1,893,589 against—amply demonstrated the effectiveness of our campaign.

Credit for this decisive victory for organized labor goes to organized labor itself. True, we were helped by great numbers of the friends of labor throughout the state, and for this we are profoundly grateful. But the organizing of the campaign and the drawing of our friends into it, the spreading of accurate information about the measure to every nook and cranny of the state, and, in large measure, the getting out of the "NO" vote—this was the result of labor's own work. Too much praise cannot be given to the vigorous campaign conducted locally by the various central bodies and individual unions in addition to their active support of the Federation's statewide campaign.

This victorious fight was, however, a very costly one. The end of the campaign found us with a deficit of nearly \$15,000. This the Federation made up from its general fund. Soon afterwards adjustments came in from various publicity media which had been used, as well as several hundred dollars from certain councils which had surplus funds, and in the succeeding months the affiliated unions generously contributed toward wiping out the deficit.

#### Initiative Petitions:

##### *Women of the Pacific Petition*

Throughout the entire campaign against Proposition No. 12 we were aware of the continuous threat of yet another anti-labor initiative measure sponsored by the Women

of the Pacific, satellite and tool of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Southern California. This proposed to provide for the complete regulation of labor unions and labor relations, and to make illegal the closed shop and numerous other existing rights of labor; in other words, to destroy all bona fide unions in California by making it impossible, through regulation of their affairs and functions, for them to continue to exist as bona fide unions.

The campaign to qualify this new initiative measure was held in abeyance until October, 1944, when the measure was submitted to the State Attorney General, titled by him "Regulation of Labor Relations and Labor Organizations" (though called "The California Labor Protective Law" by the Women of the Pacific), and the drive to get signatures began. The plan was to get this petition qualified by the end of December for presentation to the 1945 Legislature, and then, no matter what action upon it was taken by the Legislature, for acceptance or rejection by the voters at the 1946 general election.

It appeared for a time that a renewed fight by labor to protect its rights was in the making, but the decisive defeat of Proposition No. 12 in November was a severe set-back to the proponents of the new anti-labor measure, whose efforts finally petered away to nothing.

##### *Cecil DeMille Petition*

An initiative petition to amend the state constitution, entitled "California Political Freedom Law," and based on Cecil DeMille's demand that unions be prohibited from assessing their members for funds to be used in supporting or opposing legislation, was circulated for signatures during the summer of 1945. Again, the unions throughout the state were warned, and the Federation made ready to conduct a vigorous counter-campaign on a state-wide basis, should the DeMille petition qualify.

No signatures were filed by its sponsors at the end of the 90-day period following its titling by the Attorney General. Nevertheless, DeMille carried on an extensive propaganda campaign in favor of the measure. For a time speculations were that the proponents of this anti-labor measure might try, after getting a new title for the original petition, to submit signatures at the last minute to qualify it for the election. This was actually attempted later in the year, but the new petition was denied a title because of its similarity to the previous measure and its identical sponsors. The Attorney General's office ruled

that because of the exceptional similarity, it would be illegal to title this new proposal.

There is, however, still another proposed initiative in the Attorney-General's office, with new sponsors and containing sufficient charges to warrant its titling. From all indications it seems that DeMille is not behind this particular initiative, which, it is said, is being used by its sponsors as a means of raising money. It has been reported, however, that once this initiative is titled, efforts will be made to sell the whole proposition to the DeMille Foundation.

At this writing, the status of this petition is still uncertain. To qualify this and other initiative petitions for the November ballot, a total of 178,764 signatures must be obtained by June 27.

#### *Veterans' Employment Petition*

"Veterans' Employment" is the title which was issued to the Society of World War II in March of this year for an initiative petition which would exempt veterans from union membership. This organization, which pretends to speak for veterans, is apparently being supported by the same people who were responsible for Proposition No. 12.

The petition, at this writing still being circulated for signatures, definitely aims to reestablish the open shop in California and to exploit the term "veterans" as a means of accomplishing this nefarious end. Its language is crystal-clear: "Every person who has served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States in time of war and has received an honorable discharge therefrom, has the right to work and to seek, obtain and hold employment without interference with, or impairment or abridgement of said right because he or she does or does not belong to or pay money to a labor organization."

In spite of the fact that the entire status of the veterans is being taken care of by legislation already enacted and other measures that are pending, this proposed initiative deliberately attempts to undermine the trade unions by giving the totally false impression that there is conflict between the interests of the veterans and the labor movement.

The Federation has called upon all of its affiliates not to sign any of these petitions and to notify their membership accordingly.

#### *Regulation of Unions' Petition*

This initiative petition, titled in April, 1946, "Regulating Mode of Collective Bar-

gaining and Solicitation of Labor Union Membership," is an extremely dangerous measure which would actually outlaw collective bargaining and union security. Quarterbacking the drive to obtain signatures for it is John B. Knight, former Assemblyman whose consistently anti-labor record earned him the solid opposition of labor.

As originally presented by the Attorney General's office early this year, its anti-labor bias and intentions were fully evident, and it was more or less accurately titled at that time "Restricting Collective Bargaining and Labor Union Agreements." Later, in an effort to make it more palatable and conceal more cleverly its anti-labor provisions, its sponsors made a number of far-reaching modifications, which constitute an even greater threat to labor than the original, and resubmitted it to the Attorney-General's office for retitling. The present title, which was vigorously opposed by your Secretary is as follows:

#### **"REGULATING MODE OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND SOLICITATION OF LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP INITIATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT"**

"Forbids two or more persons, by cooperation, to coerce or compel, (1) any person to affiliate with a labor union, (2) any employer to employ only members of a labor union or to require that any of his employees be members of a labor union; or (3) any employer to bargain with a labor union not legally designated as the collective bargaining agent.

"Restricts collective bargaining in manner above stated.

"Provides injunctions and damages for violation."

Attention must be called to Proposal 3, wherein an employer would be prohibited from bargaining with any union not legally designated, as the title states, as the collective bargaining agent in the state of California. There is no agency that can make such a designation. The National Labor Relation Board's jurisdiction applies only to employees engaged in interstate commerce. This provision would deprive the hundreds of thousands of wage earners engaged in intrastate commerce from the right of collective bargaining. No more cleverly disguised anti-union provision could have been formulated.

Reports received by the Federation indicate that the proponents of Proposition No. 12 are backing this new petition and will undoubtedly leave no stone unturned to obtain its enactment. Another fight may therefore be faced by the trade union

movement, as well as by enlightened public opinion, to overcome this never-dying effort on the part of the enemies of labor to keep the state in a constant turmoil. The Federation is watching all developments closely. Meantime, we have urged the unions to tell their members not to sign any petition that is being circulated for signatures, and to see that their members are registered as qualified voters, as the full strength of labor will be needed in the event that this and other anti-labor petitions are qualified.

At its meeting in March, 1946, the Federation's Executive Council discussed at some length the procedure to be followed in regard to the various initiative petitions, then referred the matter to the Legislative Committee, empowering it to proceed in the interests of the working people of California in accordance with the Federation's principles.

#### *Proposed Federation-Sponsored Petitions*

Various proposals for initiative measures to be sponsored by the Federation have been made from time to time and discussed by the Executive Council. These have been referred to the Legislative Committee for further study and consideration, and action will be taken when the opportunity presents.

#### **Statewide Political Conference March, 1946:**

At a conference held in Sacramento on March 23, 1946, one hundred and forty-nine delegates from the 200 central bodies and craft councils throughout the state which were invited to send delegates recommended the endorsement of the following candidates for state-wide office:

United States Senator, Will Rogers, Jr.  
Governor, Earl Warren.

Lieutenant Governor, State Senator John F. Shelley.

Attorney-General, District Attorney Fred Howser, Los Angeles, in the Republican Party, and District Attorney Edmund G. Brown, San Francisco, in the Democratic Party.

Secretary of State, Frank M. Jordan.

State Treasurer, Charles G. Johnson.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dewey Anderson.

On the following day these endorsements were ratified by the Federation's Executive Council.

Recently, the Federation issued a pamphlet setting forth the labor record of each of the candidates endorsed by it.

## IV

### LEGAL SERVICES

#### REPORT OF ATTORNEY CHARLES J. JANIGIAN

#### Workmen's Compensation

During the past four years I have handled approximately eight hundred workmen's compensation cases before the Industrial Accident Commission, and have assisted a large number of workers in connection with their compensation claims by advising them of their rights under our California Workmen's Compensation laws. Neither time nor space will permit the making of even a brief statement concerning each of these cases. I will, therefore, point out a few cases of wide interest to the labor movement:

#### **Eye Cases:**

In the winter of 1941-42 I represented a group of employees suffering from what was termed "pink eye" or "keratoconjunctivitis." After lengthy hearings, the Commission decided that these cases were compensable for the reason that the disease was of epidemic proportions only in the shipyards, and therefore was a hazard of employment. Evidence was also introduced to show that the company had been negligent in the treatment of these cases, and that in almost every instance some injury to the eye had preceded the actual onset of the disease. The employer, however, carried the fight on, first to the District Court of Appeals, and then to the Supreme Court. Both courts upheld the decision made by the Commission and held the injury to be compensable.

#### **Lehr vs. Dow Chemical Company:**

This case is significant in that it establishes a precedent. Lehr was one of those employed in the zanthiate department of the Dow Chemical Company, and some years ago became quite ill, the symptoms consisting of excessive fatigue, irritability and pain particularly in the legs and arms. We suspected that the symptoms were due to some obscure poison which Lehr had been absorbing in the course of his work.

A very thorough investigation was made, involving actual interviews with nearly everyone who had been employed in that department in recent years. This disclosed that others also had been similarly affected. Following these investigations, I filed an application on behalf of Lehr, and following protracted hearings in which the

State Compensation Insurance Fund vigorously opposed the payment of compensation to Lehr, an award was made by the Commission finding that Lehr's condition was caused by disulphide poisoning contracted in the course of his employment. The Commission ordered payment of full compensation, plus payment for medical expenses. Compensation covering almost a year and a half was paid by the State Fund, following which the case was settled for \$3,500.00.

#### Assembly Interim Committee:

I closely followed the work of the Assembly Interim Committee investigating the Industrial Accident Commission in 1944 by attending all of the hearings, studying the transcript of testimony given before said Committee, and giving extended testimony before the Committee with respect to necessary administrative changes and needed changes in the Act itself. The recommendations in brief were as follows:

1. To revise the permanent disability rating schedules which have been substantially unchanged since the time of their adoption more than twenty-five years ago and which now provide for inadequate compensation for those who are permanently disabled.

2. To eliminate informal ratings whereby an injured employee's claim for permanent disability rating is decided, without a hearing, upon the report submitted by a doctor employed by the insurance carrier.

3. Employment of full time doctors by the Commission to expedite decisions by the Commission and to examine injured workers who appear before the Commission without any medical report to sustain their contention of disability.

4. To eliminate the panel of so-called impartial medical examiners and limiting reference to such impartial medical examiners to physicians and surgeons who are not in the pay of insurance carriers.

5. To permit referees to decide the value of so-called non-scheduled permanent disability which includes variable factors such as pain, neurosis, numbness and other factors, the value of which can best be judged by the referees who see and question the claimants.

6. To provide for permanent disability rating in dermatitis cases.

7. To prevent an insurance carrier from terminating payment of compensation after an award was once issued until the Commission first orders such termination.

The following recommendations were made for basic changes in the law:

1. Payment of permanent disability benefits in addition to temporary disability payments.

2. Liberalization of death benefits by paying benefits to the widow until she remarries and to children during their minority.

3. Increase of the minimum compensation payments from the present \$6.50 to \$15.00 a week.

4. Payment of compensation from date of injury.

5. Permit injured employees to select their own doctors.

6. Eliminate contract medicine by making unlawful the contracting by insurance carriers with doctors who assume all medical liability on the basis of a stipulated percentage on premiums collected.

7. The payment of applicant's attorney's fees by the insurance carrier.

In my testimony before the Committee I rebutted the contention made by certain witnesses who appeared before the Commission and testified that the proceedings before the Commission resulted in a denial of due process. I supported my testimony by reference to numerous court decisions.

Since the rendition of the opinion of the Attorney General holding that the provisions of Section 4661 of the Labor Code are applicable to all cases in which no determinations are pending on and after September 15, 1945, the insurance carriers have filed petitions for writs of review in the District Court of Appeal. All necessary work is being done by way of research and other necessary preparation to combat this action.

### Unemployment Insurance

#### Dredgemen Case:

This case involved the question of whether or not persons employed on dredgers were entitled to receive unemployment insurance benefits. The California Employment Commission had previously ruled to the contrary. Over a thousand such employees, nearly all of them members of the Operating Engineers' Union No. 3, were involved.

This test case was heard before a referee and briefs were later filed proving that the Commission had erred in holding these dredgemen to be maritime employees. Because of the importance of the point involved, the Commission took the case from the referee and itself ruled upon it, holding that persons employed upon dredgers were covered by the California

Unemployment Insurance laws and therefore entitled to benefits.

**California Employment Commission vs. Butte County Rice Growers Association:**

After the Supreme Court rendered a decision holding that persons employed in the warehouse of an agricultural cooperative association were agricultural employees and therefore exempt from the provisions of the California Unemployment Insurance Act, I filed a brief *amicus curiae*. It was necessary to intervene in this case because if the decision were allowed to stand, it would result in exempting a large number of persons employed by the many farm cooperatives in the State of California.

The Federation's brief was in support of the petition for rehearing filed by the Attorney General. A rehearing was granted, the case argued and the decision was reversed.

**Garcia vs. California Employment Stabilization Commission:**

In the above case I filed a petition for writ of mandate against the California Employment Stabilization Commission seeking to have the Commission pay compensation to one June Garcia, who was denied benefits because she did not have the means of transportation from the city of Riverside where she lived, to Modesto where she was referred to employment.

The case was a test case involving several hundred cannery workers. After the presentation of briefs as well as oral arguments, the District Court ruled in favor of the claimant, setting aside the Commission's decision and remanding the case for further hearing. In an opinion written by Justice J. Peek, the court held that the Act must receive a liberal interpretation from the Commission, and that the unavailability for work must be involuntary and without fault in order to warrant depriving the claimant of benefits.

**Senate Interim Committee:**

In connection with the investigation by the Senate Interim Committee on Unemployment Insurance in 1944, I was requested by Secretary Haggerty to protect the best interests of the Federation and its affiliated unions. I followed the investigation very closely, testifying before the Committee and recommending a number of changes in the California Unemployment Insurance Act; namely, an increase of employers' contribution to provide for the

expected drain following the cessation of hostilities; liberalization of benefit payments by increasing both the minimum and maximum; extension of coverage to all employees, making the Act applicable to employers employing one or more employees, as well as to agricultural employees and domestics.

During the past year I also attended a number of conferences called by the California Employment Commission for the purpose of revising its rules and regulations. The new Commission, appointed by Governor Warren, decided to completely revise the Commission's rules and regulations. In this connection the Commission sought the assistance and advice of the State Federation of Labor, since the revision of the rules vitally affected the workers of the state.

**NLRB Cases**

**Hammond Lumber Company:**

On June 15, 1941, an election was held by the National Labor Relations Board among the employees of the Hammond Lumber Company. Local No. 2592 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, lost the election by a very small vote. Subsequent to the election it was discovered that the company had been very active in campaigning for a no-union vote and that a certain Hershey had been working under the direct supervision of one of the executives of the company in creating trouble in Local No. 2592 and in advocating a no-union vote. Following these discoveries, charges were filed with the National Labor Relations Board accusing the company of having indulged in certain unfair labor practices.

A little later another election was held, which was won by the union and Local No. 2592 was certified as the collective bargaining representative of the employees of the Hammond Lumber Company. Shortly following this certification, however, it was necessary to refer the case to the War Labor Board, because the company had shown an unwillingness to bargain with the union in good faith.

Following a rather lengthy hearing before a panel appointed by the War Labor Board, the panel decided to grant an increase of five cents an hour to all employees. About the time this case was terminated the West Coast Lumber Commission was set up with full power to handle all cases affecting the lumber industry. Both the union and the employer appealed to the West Coast Lumber Com-

mission, the employer with respect to back wages, and the union to obtain an additional fifteen cents an hour. Following hearings before the West Coast Lumber Commission the minimum wage was increased to 82½ cents. The union obtained another 2½ cents.

**Cedarmill Red River Lumber Company Case:**

This also is a representation case before the NLRB, necessitated by the refusal of the company to recognize and bargain with the local of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers at Susanville. The petition for investigation and certification of representatives was filed with the NLRB, and following a cross-check, the A. F. of L. union was certified as the collective bargaining representative of the employees in this mill.

**Miller Wood Products Case:**

This case involved a small mill in Oakland, which had a contract with Box-makers' Local No. 137, affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Every effort was made by the Board to prevail upon us to consent to an election in that case. We refused to consent to such an election, holding that we had a contract. Subsequently the CIO filed charges claiming that the contract was illegal and void because the A. F. of L. organization had been assisted by the employer. When a final showdown came, however, they decided to dismiss their charges.

**Permanente Metals Corporation:**

In the above case I represented the Building Trades Council of San Mateo County and its affiliated unions. We intervened in the case to oppose a petition filed by the CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, who sought an election among the chemical and laboratory workers. We contended that these employees were covered by the Master Agreement in effect between the A. F. of L. union and the company. The Board finally ordered an election, however, which was won by the CIO union without opposition.

**Aluminum Company of America Corporation:**

In a representation hearing before the National Labor Relations Board at Modesto, I represented Stanislaus County Labor Council which, on behalf of its affiliated unions, had organized the employees of the Aluminum Company of

America. The contest was with the CIO, which was attempting to get on the ballot. At the termination of the hearing, the CIO withdrew from the case.

**California Door Company Case:**

In this case I represented the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local No. 2760, in hearings before the National Labor Relations Board on a petition of the CIO International Woodworkers of America for investigation and certification of that union as the collective bargaining representatives of the employees of the California Door Company, who were engaged in its logging operations. No attempt was made to claim the employees of the company employed at its mill. The Board finally decided to hold an election, which was lost by the A. F. of L. union.

**Seville Olive Company:**

In this case the employees of the Seville Olive Company who were employed under contract between the company and the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union expressed their desire to change their affiliation to Packers and Preserve Workers Union No. 20989. I looked into this matter quite fully and determined that nothing could be accomplished in the case, since the CIO union and the company had already concluded an agreement which was before the Regional War Labor Board for approval. I felt it would be very unwise to attempt to change the well-established policy of the National Labor Relations Board of refusing to consider a petition for certification if the rival union had in fact submitted its agreement with the employer to the National War Labor Board, or even where the execution of the agreement had been delayed because of the pendency of a dispute case before the War Labor Board.

**N. M. Ball Company:**

Although this case was primarily a jurisdictional fight between the International Association of Machinists and the International Union of Operating Engineers, it nevertheless justified intervention on the part of the California State Federation of Labor since it involved a question of the National Labor Relations Board taking jurisdiction of a case involving an employer engaged solely in building and construction work.

The California State Federation of Labor has consistently opposed all attempts on the part of the National Labor Relations Board to take jurisdiction over building and construction work, irrespec-

tive of the magnitude and nature of such work. Convinced that the assumption by the NLRB of jurisdiction in the case would establish a dangerous precedent and do irreparable harm to our building and construction trade unions and bring chaos to that industry, the Federation vigorously opposed all efforts of the NLRB to take jurisdiction in this case.

I contacted the representatives of the International Association of Machinists and advised them of the dangerous precedent which would be established if they pressed the case and attempted to mediate in the matter. The International Association of Machinists finally withdrew its charges and the Board dismissed the proceedings.

#### **Pacific States Steel Corporation:**

This case involved primarily the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The Bay Cities Metal Trades Council asked the assistance of the State Federation of Labor in the case because it involved an attempt of the CIO Steel Workers Union to raid the membership of the Blacksmiths' Union, which had a contract with the company. It appeared that nearly all the employees of the company had switched affiliation from the Blacksmiths to the CIO union. Since the contract with the Blacksmiths' Union had reached the termination point, an election was inevitable.

At the hearing before the National Labor Relations Board I was successful, however, in carving out a unit of electrical workers. An election was thereafter held as to the employees represented by the Blacksmiths and Electrical Workers. The CIO won the election which involved the employees represented by the Blacksmiths, and the I.B.E.W. won the election involving the Electrical Workers.

#### **Cannery NLRB Cases:**

The Federation was requested by the California State Council of Cannery Unions to render legal assistance in a number of cases pending before the National Labor Relations Board. Some of these cases were instituted by the Cannery and Food Process Workers of the Pacific Coast, an independent organization, formerly affiliated with the Seafarers' International Union of North America. The main proceeding—a petition which sought an election among all of the employees of members of the California Processors and Growers Association—was instituted by the CIO Food,

Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America.

The hearings upon the petitions filed by the Cannery and Food Process Workers of the Pacific Coast were held in June of 1945. For a reason best known to the National Labor Relations Board, the machinery of the Board was operating in low gear until the CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America filed its petition on August 13, 1945. Although this petition was not in the form required by the Board's rules, it was nevertheless accepted and immediately the Board's machinery began to work with extraordinary speed. The Board decided to amalgamate this CIO petition with the cases it had already heard involving the Cannery and Food Process Workers of the Pacific Coast.

In complete disregard of its rules requiring that the petition for investigation and representation will not be acted upon until the union filing said petition first satisfies the Board that it represents a substantial number of employees within the unit claimed to be appropriate, the Board actually ordered the hearing of the case on August 29, at a time when not one single designation card indicating that any of the employees involved sought representation by the CIO union, had been presented. Seeking to make speed at all costs, the Board incorporated in the record the transcript of hearings held in June and did not require any proof of representation of the CIO until at the time of the close of the hearings. The cards introduced showed on their face that without exception they were all signed after the petition had been filed with the Board alleging that the CIO represented a majority of the employees.

Before the briefs filed on behalf of the California State Council of Cannery Unions, which I represented jointly with Mr. Matthew O. Tobriner, could have reached Washington, the Board, contrary to its established procedures, issued a telegraphic order on October 5, 1945, acceding to the CIO's demand for an election. The formal order bears the date of October 12. Immediately upon receipt of this telegraphic communication, the personnel of the Board's 20th regional office made arrangements for the immediate holding of the election without prior consultation with the A. F. of L. union as to where the elections were to be held and the submission to the union of a list of eligible voters. It is customary in such elections that the parties to the elections agree as to the time and place of the holding of

such elections, and that they be permitted to inspect a list of eligible voters so that they can be prepared to raise objections to the voting of unqualified persons. All of these steps were set aside and ignored by the Board, which was intent upon rail-roading through an election at a time it considered most propitious for the CIO.

The elections were held in October of 1945 and resulted in a victory for the CIO. Objections were filed to the conduct of the elections and to the elections themselves. These objections were supported by numerous affidavits indicating that the regional office had incorrectly interpreted the Board's direction of election and had not held a fair election in other respects.

After rehearing in Washington before the NLRB, the Board issued its order setting aside the election and indicating that a new election should be held in August or September of this year. The Board held that in the interim the employers would recognize both organizations as the representative of their members only and that the employers were not to accord any exclusive recognition to any labor organization pending the outcome of such election.

#### **Standard Oil Company:**

This case was tried before the National Labor Relations Board in November of 1945 and involved the petition of the International Union of Operating Engineers and Teamsters Local 315 for certification of employees as representatives of certain employees of the Standard Oil Company. The petition was opposed by the CIO Steel Workers as well as the independent Union of Petroleum Workers.

The order and direction of election was finally issued on April 9, 1946, which in substance directed the election to be held covering the classification requested by us in our petition. On April 29, 1946, the election was held in Richmond.

### **Other Legal Matters**

#### **Long-Bell Lumber Company Strike:**

Before and during the course of the strike at the Weed, California, plant of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, the representative of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America called upon me at the office and at my home to obtain necessary legal assistance. I rendered all assistance that I was able in connection with said strike. One of the many matters which had to be attended to was to prevent the repossession of automobiles of employees who were mem-

bers of the union on strike, and who were consequently unable to pay for such automobiles.

#### **Laisne vs. Board of Optometry:**

In this case the Supreme Court made a decision which was actually to the effect that the decisions of more than 150 State administrative bodies, including the Board of Optometry, the Department of Industrial Welfare and the like, could be nullified by the Court and that the Court could grant the aggrieved party a new trial. This would completely paralyze the functioning of the various administrative bodies in the State and thus prevent the State of California from performing its governmental functions.

The Court, in its opinion, held that a person affected by the Board of Optometry could get a trial de novo in the Superior Court, enabling him to introduce any evidence which he deemed pertinent in such trial, and the functions of the Court were not limited to making an inquiry to ascertain if any error was committed by such board, and if the decision of the Board was supported by competent evidence.

We felt, and still feel, that the decision of the Supreme Court in that case is not sound law, and would create a chaotic condition with the many administrative agencies, such as the California Employment Commission, which are also required to perform judicial functions. We filed a brief as amicus curiae, in an effort to obtain a rehearing, but the petition for rehearing was denied.

#### **Watchmakers Arbitration Case:**

I represented Watchmakers' Union Local No. 101 in an arbitration hearing involving the Reynolds Company, the largest wholesale jewelry house on the Coast. The point involved was whether or not the company was duty bound, under the agreement, to recognize the union as the collective bargaining representative of certain employees. Due to changes in the personnel largely caused by the war, it was not possible for the union to maintain its majority status, and the arbitrator therefore decided adversely to the Watchmakers' Union.

#### **Brookhart vs. San Joaquin Central Labor Council:**

In this case, in which I was associated and cooperated with Clarence E. Todd, the court established a very important precedent, holding the recently enacted "hot cargo" law to be unconstitutional.

**England vs. City of Long Beach:**

This case involved an action against the City of Long Beach to compel that city to make available sufficient funds to pay all pensions provided for in the city charter. The issue presented was an important one in that the city was contending that its liability was limited to whatever contribution it made to the pension fund, and that if the amount accrued in said pension fund, through its own contributions and the contribution of the city's employees, were not sufficient to make payment of the pensions, then the city was not obligated to make such payments. It was the contention of Hyrum E. England, who was appearing as an intervenor in the case on behalf of the Long Beach Fire Department and the Fire Fighters' organization, that the obligation to pay the pension was one that the city was required to meet, irrespective of the funds available in its retirement fund.

After an adverse decision by the Superior Court, an appeal was made to the District Court of Appeals, which sustained the judgment of the Superior Court. Thereafter, the attorneys representing England filed a petition for hearing by the Supreme Court. The California State Federation of Labor was requested to file an amicus curiae brief in support of the petition. I prepared and filed such a brief on behalf of the State Federation of Labor. Thereafter, the court granted a hearing, thereby setting aside the adverse decision of the District Court of Appeal. As yet no decision has been made by the Supreme Court.

**DeMille vs. American Federation of Radio Artists:**

This is the very celebrated case filed by DeMille in an attempt to have the court rule his expulsion from the union for nonpayment of the \$1.00 assessment in connection with the Proposition No. 12 campaign, illegal. After the Superior Court decided against him, DeMille appealed to the California Supreme Court, where the case is now pending.

Counsel for Mr. DeMille have filed a very elaborate brief which I am now studying for the purpose of preparing the Federation's brief in support of the position of the American Federation of Radio Artists.

**Daniel Scannell vs. Daniel J. Murphy:**

This action is one in which Daniel Scannell and other employees of the City and County of San Francisco employed in its county jails and members of several

American Federation of Labor unions are seeking to recover overtime pay. The claim is predicated on the fact that although they have actually worked eight hours during each of the days during the last fiscal year, they have only received 7½ hours' pay. It is our contention that under the San Francisco Salary Stabilization Ordinance and the San Francisco Charter, a person who is on duty at the time he is supposed to take his lunch is employed during such period. The sheriff has taken the position that these men are not entitled to the half-hour pay, contending that the half-hour constitutes a lunch period.

Fortunately for the men, the city attorney's office, as well as the Civil Service Commission, agrees with our interpretation of the law. The sheriff has appeared in the case through his own counsel and is vigorously contesting the action. The demurrer filed on behalf of the sheriff was overruled by the court.

The case came on for hearing before Honorable Judge Deasy on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 23 and 24, 1946. The matter now stands submitted upon points and authorities to be submitted by each side within twenty days. The final outcome of this case appears to be very favorable as far as our contention is concerned and a decision should be anticipated within the next month.

**Minimum Wage Hearings**

I represented the Federation and the A. F. of L. Cannery Workers at the Minimum wage hearings which were held in 1943 before an impartial Wage Board. After several days of hearing, the Wage Board recommended an increase in the minimum wage of cannery workers from 33½ cents an hour to 45 cents an hour. It also recommended doing away with the audit system and the practice of permitting workers to remain in the company premises without pay. The Wage Board provided that the employers provide aprons, gloves, knives, and other equipment used by the workers in connection with their work. The Commission adopted the recommendations of the impartial Wage Board.

Subsequently, I also represented the Federation and the Culinary Workers Union in the public housekeeping hearings which likewise lasted several days. The wages of those employed in that industry were likewise raised from \$16.00 a week to 45 cents an hour, and other improvements were made in their working conditions.

### Legislation

At the request of the Secretary, I prepared all bills sponsored by the Federation, with the exception of those relating to unemployment insurance, which were prepared by Attorney Charles P. Scully. In this connection I advised representatives of a number of affiliated unions with respect to legislation which they desired to have introduced. I also studied and analyzed all of the bills introduced relating to workmen's compensation, the Department of Industrial Relations, and changes in the Labor Code as well as other legislation affecting the labor movement. I appeared before a number of committees to urge the adoption of bills which the Federation sponsored and backed, and opposed the adoption of others which the Federation considered unfavorable.

### Proposition No. 12

In connection with the splendid fight that the State Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions made against State Proposition No. 12, I was called upon by the Secretary on numerous occasions to give necessary legal assistance. Many problems of a legal nature came up in the course of the campaign which required immediate action, and I was in constant contact with the Secretary in attempting to meet and solve these legal problems. Prior to the election I likewise represented the State Federation of Labor in the several actions which were filed for the purpose of preventing the measure from going on the ballot.

#### Hyans vs. Donoghue:

In this case a petition for a writ of mandate was filed on behalf of Curtis Hyans, organizer for the California State Federation of Labor, in the California District Court of Appeals, Second Appellate District, seeking to have that court issue its writ of mandate, commanding Michael J. Donoghue, Registrar of Voters of the County of Los Angeles, not to include in his count of signature on the petition filed by the proponents of the Right of Employment measure, signatures after which the precinct numbers had not been appended as required by law. A check at the office of the Registrar showed that some 25,000 signatures had not been so precincted. We were quite certain that if we were successful in eliminating these 25,000 signatures the measure would not have qualified for the ballot.

In this action, I associated with me the

firm of Rosecrans & Emme, well known labor attorneys of Los Angeles County. Since time was of the essence, it was necessary to get a very prompt decision from the District Court of Appeal. The District Court handed down its decision two days later, denying our petition. A dissenting opinion, however, was filed by Associate Justice Thomas White, who supported our contentions.

#### Haggerty vs. Donoghue:

Since action had to be taken before the count of signatures of the Right of Employment petitions was completed by the Registrar, I rushed to San Francisco and on the day following the District Court's decision, filed a similar petition against Registrar Donoghue on behalf of Secretary C. J. Haggerty. The identical points raised in the District Court were raised in the Supreme Court. These points were, in effect, that the law required the precinct numbers to be appended to the signatures appearing on the petition, and that it was illegal to permit anyone to append such precinct numbers after the filing of said petition. I pointed out that such a change could not lawfully be made following the filing of the petition because it would result in the alteration of a public document. The Supreme Court decided against our contentions in that case.

#### Haggerty vs. Jordan:

In association with Attorney Clarence E. Todd, I filed a petition for writ of mandate in the above case, seeking to bar the Right of Employment measure from the ballot on the ground that its title was deceptive and did not in fact contain a summary of the chief purposes and points of the proposed measure as provided for by law. This case was likewise decided against us.

#### Noriega vs. Jordan:

Again in association with Clarence E. Todd, I filed another petition with the Supreme Court, seeking to have Proposition No. 12 disqualified on the ground that the affidavit attached to the petition did not contain a statement that the signatures were obtained within the period of time specified by law. Needless to say, this action suffered the fate of the other actions—the writ of mandate was denied.

Our lack of success in the foregoing actions is perhaps due to the reluctance on the part of our courts to restrict the rights of the voters under our initiative and referendum laws.

### New Guam Labor Agreement

At the request of several international unions, I assisted in negotiation of a new standard form of agreement with the J. H. Pomeroy Company, covering a new contract for work on Guam. Negotiations resulted in substantial changes in the contract as it was originally proposed by the company and approved by the Navy.

### Returned Wake and Guam Internees

The office is rendering all necessary assistance to the civilian employees formerly employed at Wake and Guam, and who, since the commencement of hostilities, have been interned by the Japanese. I have interviewed a number of these employees and have advised them of their legal rights under their contract and under various acts passed by Congress on their behalf.

During the past four years I prepared several amendments to bills pending in Congress relative to these internees, the latest of which (S. 1561) being introduced by Senator Downey in November, 1945, and still pending. Under this bill the employees of the private contractors of the Government would receive their full pay with the qualifications contained in the December, 1943, amendment from January 1, 1942, to the date of return to the United States. We have fixed the commencement of this period at January 1, 1942, because the contractors paid or are about to pay their full wages to January 1, 1942. The 1943 amendment was made effective as of January 1, 1944, and provided for the payment to the employees of private contractors of their full pay, provided it did not exceed the rate of pay paid to civilian employees of the United States in the same or most similar occupation.

### REPORT OF ATTORNEY CLARENCE E. TODD

Since the last Convention of the California State Federation of Labor in 1942, the Federation has been engaged in very important litigation involving the constitutional rights of the workers. These have included:

a. An attempt to compel a city to comply with its own charter and to pay to its employees the prevailing wage paid in private employment. (Fresno prevailing wage cases.)

b. Protection of the right of peaceful boycott of sub-standard material, even material originating in another state, in

spite of the provisions of the Sherman Act. (Lumber Products case.)

c. The right of a labor organizer to exercise his functions without procuring a permit from a city or other governmental agency. (Redding Ordinance.)

d. Where an injunction against picketing has been set aside, the right of the union to recover costs out of the injunction bond. (Fresno cases.)

e. The right to conduct secondary boycotts with peaceful picketing regardless of the provisions of the so-called "Hot Cargo" Act. (Cases in San Joaquin, San Diego, Orange, Ventura, San Luis Obispo and Los Angeles Counties.)

### Fresno Prevailing Wage Cases:

Goodrich v. City of Fresno

Jefford v. City of Fresno

Pretzer v. City of Fresno

The City of Fresno has had a provision in its charter for a quarter of a century providing that city employees shall be entitled to the prevailing wage paid in the same trade in which they are working for the city. Test suits were filed on behalf of a truck driver, a machinist, and street grading equipment operator to recover the difference between the prevailing wage in private employment and the wage which they were actually receiving from the city.

These cases could have served as a test of the meaning and enforceability of the charter provision; however, the city chose to make a purely technical fight. Although the members of the City Commission seemed personally in favor of negotiations and an attempt to comply with the law, the legal question is simple and merely involves the liability of the city to comply with its own law and its own contract. The technical and irrelevant material injected into the case by the defendants will prevent the test from being as clear-cut as might be hoped.

Adverse rulings by the Superior Court and the District Court of Appeals will, we hope, be corrected by the Supreme Court.

### Lumber Products v. United States

This was a case in which the cabinet shops and mills of the San Francisco Bay Area agreed with their employees not to handle substandard material, and a prosecution under the Sherman Act resulted.

Both the United States District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that the boycott and picketing constituted a violation of the Sherman Act, since some of the material

came from substandard mills and factories in other states.

The case is now in the Supreme Court of the United States which, after hearing the first argument, requested further argument on certain features of the case. We are very hopeful that the Supreme Court will hold as it has in other cases that peaceful boycott and picketing to protect wage standards is not a violation of the Sherman Act. I personally hope that the Supreme Court of the United States will hold as the late Chief Justice did in the *Hutcheson* case that such picketing is an exercise of the constitutional right of free speech.

#### **Porterfield Case**

In the City of Redding a peculiar situation developed which should be a lesson to organized labor. An ordinance had been passed requiring labor organizers to obtain a permit, and surrounding the obtaining of the permit with very drastic conditions. Organized labor protested so bitterly that the opposition proposed that this ordinance be repealed and that another ordinance be passed, placing the same restrictions on the soliciting of members for a labor union as for any lodge or other unincorporated association. The result was that such an ordinance was adopted by the initiative, but when it came to be enforced, it was enforced only against labor unions, and labor unions were threatened with prosecution if organizers did not immediately proceed to procure the necessary permit.

The Federation took the matter up on a test case, through Mr. James Porterfield of the Laborers' Union, which we lost in the City Court, the Superior Court, and the District Court of Appeal.

The Supreme Court granted us a hearing, and on April 30, 1946, a unanimous decision was rendered which set aside the ordinance as being unconstitutional and void. Mr. Justice Schauer rendered an able constitutional opinion to the effect that the right of a union to expand its membership, either through organizers or by a demand for a closed shop supported by a boycott and picket line, is a constitutional right which cannot be abolished or abridged by city, state or court.

**Mallory v. Chrisman**  
**Mallory v. Newberry**

Where the Federation has been successful in knocking out an injunction against picketing, it has been the practice to bring a suit on the injunction bond to recover the expenses of defending the suit.

In two cases filed in Fresno we have had to meet every possible technical objection which will ever be raised in such a case. The first objection was that the secretary of the union could not sue on behalf of all of the members. This is completely untenable, but has been urged vociferously and persistently.

Another objection was that the suit was brought by the secretary of the union alone on behalf of all the members, and that other members of the union who had been sued in the original action were not made parties to this action. This is very technical and hard to understand, but it raises a very serious problem for labor unions, because all that any employer would have to do in suing a union for an injunction and avoid liability on the bond if the union won the case, would be to join two or three hundred members of the union as defendants. Then a year or two later when the union has won its case and wishes to sue on the bond, it would have to hunt up every single one of the members who were sued in the original suit and have them join in the suit on the bond. As a practical matter, this would in almost every case be impossible, and thus a union could never recover its damages on an injunction bond.

This illustrates some of the tactics used by anti-labor groups to deprive labor unions of the protection of the same law which protects other citizens.

#### **"Hot Cargo" Cases**

We all remember the fight against the "Hot Cargo" Law, the manner in which it was jammed through the legislature, and the barrels of money which were poured into the referendum campaign by anti-labor interests. What is not known to everybody is that the two official legal advisors of the state legislature, the Attorney General and the Legislative Counsel, rendered opinions while the bill was still before the legislature that the law would be unconstitutional insofar as it might seek to prevent peaceful picketing. The Attorney General, Mr. Earl Warren, wrote a brief opinion to this effect, while the Legislative Counsel, Mr. Fred B. Wood, investigated the legal situation and cited the decisions of the Supreme Court of California and the Supreme Court of the United States holding that peaceful picketing is a constitutional right and cannot be prevented by any state statute.

A number of suits have been filed seeking to prevent peaceful picketing in cases involving the boycott of an unfair employer, and the boycott of products which he

may send out to distributors, as well as a boycott of material which he may receive from his suppliers. This boycott of material is not, strictly speaking, a "secondary boycott," but is generally recognized by the authorities as being a part of the primary boycott, without which the right of primary boycott would be ineffective.

The first "hot cargo" suit was filed in San Joaquin County, *Brookhart v. Clark*. Judge Woodward sustained repeated demurrers to the complaint and held that the peaceful boycott alleged in the complaint could not be prevented by the court.

Another "hot cargo" case was filed in Los Angeles County, the case of *Bear v. Los Angeles Building Trades Council*. The order to show cause came up for hearing before Judge Emmet Wilson, who has recently been appointed to the District Court of Appeal. Judge Wilson had previously granted a number of injunctions against peaceful picketing. This "hot cargo" case was very thoroughly argued before Judge Wilson and briefs were filed placing before him all of the available authorities on the subject.

Attorneys for the Building Trades Council and the State Federation did not attempt to analyze all of the vague and uncertain language of the "Hot Cargo" Act, but submitted to the court the proposition that if the Act seeks to prevent secondary boycott and peaceful picketing, it is to that extent unconstitutional.

Judge Wilson rendered a long opinion in which he cited the authorities and held that regardless of whether some portions of the Act may be constitutional, the portion of the law seeking to prevent secondary boycott and peaceful picketing is unconstitutional. He said that the court had a right to prevent any acts connected with the boycott that go beyond "peaceful picketing, truthful publication, and lawful assemblage, and acts that are not included within the constitutional right of free speech, publication and assembly. . . ." This, of course, gave the union everything that it claimed, or had a right to claim.

Another "hot cargo" case, *Truman v. Butchers*, came before Judge Morrison who rendered an opinion on July 26, 1945, to the effect that secondary boycott and peaceful picketing are protected by the Bill of Rights regardless of the "Hot Cargo" Act.

Another "hot cargo" suit was filed in San Diego County, *Union Ice Co. v. Sales Drivers-Helpers*, and was argued by myself, the discussion occupying a number of days, at the end of which Judge Dean Sherry rendered an opinion citing the con-

stitutional authorities and coming to the same conclusion as Judge Emmet Wilson in *Bear v. Building Trades*, namely, that regardless of any other feature of the "Hot Cargo" Act, the portion of it seeking to prevent a secondary boycott and peaceful picketing is unconstitutional.

Another case in Orange County, *Excelsion Creamery v. Teamsters*, came before Judge Thompson, and after an argument covering two days, the Judge refused to prohibit peaceful picketing, but like Judge Wilson, he sought to prohibit any "unlawful acts." Since it was not shown that any unlawful acts had been committed, the order of the court did the unions no harm.

After five judges had thus refused to prohibit peaceful picketing, and at least two of them had rendered lengthy opinions citing the authorities to support this position, one judge was finally found who issued an injunction against peaceful picketing in the case of *Ramser v. Van Storage and Furniture Drivers*. Unfortunately, this is the Judge in Los Angeles County who has a number of these cases. He has issued a restraining order and now threatens by means of a long written opinion to issue an injunction prohibiting secondary boycott and picketing, as well as any other acts supporting the secondary boycott.

We intend to try to secure a writ of prohibition to prevent his issuing the injunction, but if we are not successful in this effort, we will follow the matter up by appeal, habeas corpus proceedings, and any other means provided by law to uphold our position that members of organized labor have the same constitutional rights as everybody else.

Other "hot cargo" cases have been recently filed in Ventura and San Luis Obispo Counties. We will fight these cases independently, if necessary, although it is probable that the decision in those cases will follow the rulings of the higher courts in such cases as are taken before the higher courts.

For a number of years, on behalf of the State Federation, I have defended injunction cases brought against labor unions in order to establish the legal proposition that there is just one law for everybody, including members of organized labor. The bitterly fought campaign of some employer associations and reactionary employers against labor unions is really based on the proposition that labor unions have only a portion of the rights which belong to everybody else. Workers have a right, these people concede, to work for an employer, but they question his right to re-

fuse to work for a particular employer, or on particular goods, or at a particular task. They concede the right of workers to free speech provided the exercise of free speech by means of a picket line, or otherwise, does not cause any loss of business to an employer. And they concede the right of labor unions to appear in court in protection of their rights provided the rules and the technicalities are such that the unions will not be granted the relief which would be given anyone else in court in a corresponding situation.

It is very gratifying to report that I have found many judges in California who have no labor background whatever, but who are sufficiently intelligent to understand the law when it is cited to them and honest enough to enforce the law even in favor of labor unions. Let us hope that the time will come when all judges (and incidentally all lawyers) will be able to look at the legal problems of a labor union with the same impartiality and the same desire for justice which they view other legal questions.

**REPORT OF  
ATTORNEY CHARLES P. SCULLY**  
(Special Counsel on Unemployment  
Insurance)

**Booklet**

In 1944, a printed booklet on the California Unemployment Insurance Act was prepared for distribution by the Federation in which information every worker should have was concisely set out in fifteen pages. This booklet was revised in 1946 to incorporate the changes brought about by the 1945 regular session of the legislature, and to add certain typical cases as guides in determining the benefit rights of workers.

**Analysis of Appeals and Board  
Decisions**

A critical review of the first five hundred decisions by the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board was made, which demonstrated not only that this Board was denying benefits to workers in appeals heard by it in approximately 90% of the cases, but also that it was consistently failing to adopt any liberal interpretation of the provisions of the Act in keeping with its social, remedial nature.

**Court Cases**

**Butte County Case:**

The original decision of the California Supreme Court in this case held that

Commission Rule 7.1, defining agricultural labor, was valid, but that farm cooperatives were exempt under the rule. A petition for rehearing was filed by the Federation as amicus curiae, in which it was contended the court had erred insofar as it held farm cooperatives exempt. The petition for rehearing was granted and in its final decision after rehearing, the Supreme Court adopted in substance the entire position argued by the Federation in its petition.

**Whitcomb Case:**

The original decision of the California Supreme Court in this case held that Commission Rule 56.1, limiting the disqualification for a refusal of suitable employment without good cause to a maximum of six weeks, was invalid and that the disqualification was permanent and indefinite. A petition for rehearing was filed by the Federation as amicus curiae, in which it was contended the rule was valid, but the petition was denied. The bad effects of such decision were, however, effectively overcome in legislation subsequently successfully passed in the 1945 session of the legislature, through the efforts of Senator Shelley, which now limits the original disqualification to a maximum of five weeks.

**Senate Interim Committee on  
Unemployment Insurance**

I attended three meetings of the Senate Interim Committee on Unemployment Insurance on behalf of the Federation.

On November 14, 1944, I attended the meeting at Los Angeles at which I proposed the following changes as the program of the Federation:

1. Extension of coverage to all employers of one or more employees.
2. Abolition of substantially all exempt employments.
3. Establishment of sickness and disability unemployment insurance benefits.
4. Reduction of the indefinite disqualifications as stated by the Supreme Court for refusal of suitable employment without good cause to a maximum of two weeks.
5. Provision for clarification of the Supreme Court decision with reference to the double affirmance provisions.

As far as these five recommendations are concerned, efforts to accomplish the second and third at the regular session of the Legislature in 1945 accomplished nothing, but the other three objectives were substantially obtained.

On December 11, 1944, I attended the meeting at San Francisco, at which time I spoke against down-grading principles and the anti-labor program presented at that time by the employer representatives. On January 16, 1945, I attended the meeting at Sacramento, at which time the Department of Employment presented its legislative program. I presented the views of the Federation to the Senate Interim Committee on Health Insurance on November 15, 1945, at its meeting held in Sacramento.

### **Labor-Management Committee of Department of Employment**

Purportedly held for the purpose of getting as much as possible of the proposed legislation settled in advance of the session, meetings of the Department of Employment's Labor-Management Committee were, in effect, a farce, since none of the anti-labor legislation which the Department subsequently introduced and fought for was ever discussed. I attended five all-day meetings in the News Building, San Francisco, as representative of the Federation on the following dates: October 6, 1944, October 23, 1944, November 6, 1944, December 1, 1944, and January 3, 1945. While representatives from the State Chamber of Commerce and various employer groups were also present, the meetings, as I have already stated, were just window dressing and as far as anything constructive was concerned, just a waste of time.

### **Legislative Matters**

#### **1945 Regular Session:**

I prepared several bills containing the Federation's program as outlined above, which were introduced at the legislative session. I also attended the session, and not only assisted in the presentation of matters on unemployment insurance, but acted as full time assistant to Mr. Haggerty on matters generally.

Previous to the commencement of the second portion of the session I analyzed all the health bills that had been introduced, as well as over one hundred bills on unemployment insurance. These were contained in the booklet issued by the Federation and were briefly explained by me at the pre-session meeting of delegates in Fresno on February 23 and 24, 1945.

I also prepared a rough draft of an initiative, which contained proposed revision of the present unemployment insurance law as well as a sickness and

disability law integrated with it. This draft was used in part in the drafting of the disability bills which were subsequently introduced but which failed of passage.

#### **1946 Special Session:**

I attended the session from January 7, 1946, until its end in mid-February, 1946, aiding Mr. Haggerty as legal advisor and assisting in the drafting of the disability bill which was successfully enacted into law. Prior to the commencement of the session I attended the pre-session meeting of delegates at Fresno on January 5, 1946, at which time the items on the call of the Governor were explained and discussed.

### **Hearings on Regulations**

Almost immediately upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Butte Case mentioned above becoming final, Mr. Mugford proposed an amendment to Rule 7.1 so as to allow more employees to be removed from protection under the Act. This surprising concern of Mr. Mugford for the taxpaying farm employers was only the forerunner to his subsequent action in which he introduced and successfully had passed in the Legislature a bill (so-called 73 per cent bill) which would give tremendous tax savings to all employers by using the workers' contributions for such purpose. Although Governor Warren vetoed this bill, unfortunately, and in spite of our protests to Mr. Mugford, then to the Board on appeal and finally to the Governor, the amendment to the rule was allowed. I prepared and presented these protests and appeals.

### **Appeals Board**

From March, 1944, at which time I was retained by the Federation as special counsel on matters involving unemployment insurance, until April 1, 1946, I have attended approximately eighty-five meetings of the Board. I have expressed the views of the Federation on each case as it allows and specially represented claimants whenever specifically requested. Some of the more important cases follow:

#### **Modesto Cannery Cases:**

There were approximately sixty of these cases, in which the claimants were represented by counsel engaged by the local, but in which I argued on behalf of the Federation and filed briefs as amicus curiae on the question whether a lack of transportation rendered workers unavailable for work under Section 57 (c) of the Act. The Board by a 2-1 decision (Commissioner Kunz dissenting) held such

lack did render the workers unavailable. The District Court subsequently held that this decision was not justified.

#### Sweet's Ballroom Case:

This case involved the important question as to whether memo agreements signed between the band leaders and the purchasers of the music after the Form B contracts had been signed could overcome the language of the Form B contracts, which the Department of Employment had already ruled made the purchaser the employer of the entire band. On behalf of the Federation, as *amicus curiae*, it was successfully argued before the Board that the purpose of the Form B contracts could not thus be circumvented to the detriment of the musicians.

#### Redding Trade Dispute Cases:

These cases involved a disqualification arising out of a trade dispute at the dam project. I argued that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bunny Waffle Case was applicable to these cases and that benefits accordingly were properly payable, but the Board took a contrary view and held that these cases fell squarely within the decision of the Court in the Matson, etc., cases.

#### Placerville Case:

This case involved the very important question as to whether a worker who was discharged from the only union shop in town, but who refused to accept any of the existing work in town because it was non-union, was disqualified from receipt of benefits. It was successfully argued that the non-union work offered was not suitable under Section 13 (b) of the Act and that the refusal to accept only union work did not render the worker unavailable under Section 57 (c) of the Act. In view of the fact that this is the most extreme case that could possibly be presented, the finding of eligibility in this case forms the strongest possible precedent.

#### Sacramento Orchestra Cases:

These cases involved several leaders of orchestras in the Sacramento area and their band members. The contention was made that the leader was the employer and that all the members were his employees, rather than all being employees of the individual or establishment which engaged them. I prepared an appropriate set of questions for all the individuals involved; appeared in Sacramento and presented the leading case before the referee;

and when the cases came on for approval before the Board, argued in support of the decision of the referee which held all to be employees of the individual or organization which engaged them. This view was endorsed by the Board and taxes were collected not from these leaders, but from those who engaged them.

#### Hollywood Strike Cases:

On September 5, 1945, I appeared as *amicus curiae* on behalf of the Federation to argue the "movie strike" cases. My main contention was that the conclusion of the referee that the Matson decision was applicable was improper. In its final decision the Appeals Board agreed.

On November 7, 1945, I again argued in opposition to Mr. Kragen with reference to these cases. It was his contention that the National Labor Relations Board decision holding the notices of termination ineffective should prevail before this Board. I contended the opposite and this opposite view was accepted by the Board. These were precedent-forming decisions of primary importance.

#### Down-Grading Cases:

On September 26, 1945, I appeared and argued the so-called down-grading cases involving women journeymen machinists and shipfitters. It was my contention that they were entitled to restrict themselves to that type of work and at that wage until it was shown that there was no possibility whatsoever of any such work and that their restriction was accordingly unreasonable. The Board agreed with my contention, reversed the referees, and allowed the benefits.

#### Restricted Cases:

Decisions of referees were successfully reversed in two cases. In one, a refusal of the forty-eight hour week was held not to be disqualifying; in the other, a restriction of a regular employee to his former employer where there was a definite promise of re-employment did not subject him to disqualification.

#### San Francisco Strike Cases

As a result of the Machinists' strike in San Francisco last winter, I have assisted numerous unions in the claims of their workers for unemployment insurance. This has required not only the preparation of appeals, but also the interviewing of many witnesses and the attendance for many days at hearings before referees.

In excess of sixty cases involving thousands of workers are being handled

by me. Hearings which started in December, 1945, are still continuing and will not be concluded until sometime in May, 1946.

A list of the unions being served follows:

Coppersmiths, Local 438  
Molders, Local 164  
Operating Engineers, Local 3  
Paint Makers, Local 1053  
Office Employees, Local 36  
Teamsters, Local 85  
Bakery Wagon Drivers, Local 432  
Bakery Wagon Drivers, Local 484  
Asbestos Workers, Local 16  
Electrical Workers, Local 6  
Dredgers, Local 3

All the members of the above unions employed by the following employers are included:

Bethlehem—Alameda  
Bethlehem—San Francisco  
Enterprise Foundry  
Fuller Paint Company  
General Engineering—Alameda  
General Engineering—San Francisco  
Greenberg & Sons  
Homestead Bakery  
Hostess Bakery  
Hurley Marine Works  
Joshua Hendy  
Kilpatrick's Bakery  
Kingwell Bros.  
Langendorf Bakery  
Matson Navigation Company  
Moore Drydock Company  
Mundet Cork  
Oroweat Bakery  
Oscar Krenz  
Pacific Coast Engineering Company  
Pacific Drydock Company  
Pacific Electric Company  
Pacific Portland Cement Company  
C. S. Smith Company  
Soule Steel Company  
United Engineering  
Van Arsdale Harris  
Western Pipe & Steel Company

## V

### RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY

In the period that has elapsed since the last convention, the Research Department has become one of the most active units in the Federation. It has been able to provide the necessary services required by not only the smaller unions, but by the largest organizations as well.

This service was established to save the unions money, and to provide them with competent and adequate representation in matters pertaining to the adjudication of their disputes with their employers and the War Labor Board, as well as the handling of negotiations and all other matters depending on technical knowledge, which the Department has been equipped to furnish.

The Research Library, itself, has grown from a small unit to a very large one and has established its usefulness to all the unions who have benefited from its services.

During these years the Department continually extended its activity and the scope of its services to our affiliated unions. The variety and number of cases handled increased so rapidly during the war years, that it was necessary to enlarge the staff, and from time to time we have had to employ technical assistants and clerical help for certain cases which required more work than our permanent staff could handle within the necessary time limits.

### Presidential Executive Orders

Beginning with the issuance in September, 1942, of Executive Order 9240 regulating overtime compensation, there were a great number of Presidential Executive Orders which directly and very gravely affected labor. October 3, 1942, saw the issuance of the President's wage stabilization order No. 9250; the "hold-the-line" or wage freeze order No. 9328 was issued on April 8, 1943; other orders of varying importance appeared between these outstanding ones. All of these orders not only required basic adjustments to be made, but the confusing situation was further complicated by subsequent amendments to certain of the orders and various interpretative bulletins and clarifications.

#### Executive Order No. 9599:

Upon the conclusion of the war the President issued Executive Order 9599, which permitted voluntary wage increases agreed to by labor and management without requiring approval of the War Labor Board if no price increases were entailed. The same order also permitted wage increases in dispute cases to correct maladjustments or inequities which would interfere with the effective transition to a peacetime economy. A series of other orders were issued: No. 9600 amended Executive Order 9240 in order to make

August 15 and August 16 premium paid holidays. No. 9601 then revoked Executive Order 9240, which had established the six legal holidays requiring premium pay. Executive Order 9607 followed, revoking the 48-hour week and re-establishing the 40-hour week for all federal employees, and permitting the resumption of the normal work week as provided for by trade union contracts and industry practice.

The only exception to the relaxation of War Labor Board jurisdiction was the Wage Adjustment Board, which was continued in full authority over the building and construction trades industry for 90 days. The rules governing the processing of cases by the Wage Adjustment Board were, however, liberalized to permit that Board to approve wage increase applications on grounds of maladjustments and or inequities.

The War Labor Board then proceeded to issue General Orders 40 and 41 and supplementary interpretations to conform to the Executive Orders issued by the President. All in all, this had the effect of stimulating the return of labor unions and management to collective bargaining. The various government agencies, such as the War Labor Board, War Manpower Commission, etc., were transferred to the Department of Labor, which was not a very significant development considering that these agencies were now moribund.

The immediate effect of the end of the war and the resultant production cut-backs in the war industries projected the problem of take-home wages. With the decrease in the work week came a considerable decrease in pay, and it became obvious that the income of the wage earners would suffer severe reductions. Not only would this work hardship on the workers, but by contracting their consuming power, would interfere with reconversion. The Federation immediately advocated an increase in hourly rates to compensate for the reduction in the take-home wages. It also recommended that 48 hours' pay for 40 hours work for all state employees be placed on the agenda of the special session of the State Legislature requested by your Secretary. A similar demand was recommended for all the unions in private industry.

#### **Executive Order 9651:**

On October 30, 1945, President Truman, through a radio address and by Executive Order 9651, set forth the policy by which increases in prices could be approved as a result of wage increases. There were three

major provisions of this Executive Order. The first dealt with situations in which, according to the President, "wage increases are necessary irrespective of price consequences." Three types of such increases were enumerated:

(1) Increases in cases where the percentage increase in average straight-time hourly earnings in the appropriate unit since January 1941 has not equaled the percentage increase in the cost of living between January 1941 and September 1945. The President estimated the increase in the cost of living during this period as 30 per cent. The Wage Stabilization Administrator has just announced that wage increases up to 33% over rates in effect on January 1, 1941, may be used as a basis for seeking higher prices.

(2) Increases necessary to correct inequities between plants in the same industry or locality, with due regard to normal competitive relations.

(3) Increases necessary to attract sufficient personnel to ensure full production in an industry designated as essential to reconversion by the Stabilization Administrator.

The War Labor Board was authorized to approve wage increases on the above three bases. Employers who had secured such approval might use such approval as a basis for a request for price relief.

The second phase of the Executive Order provided that employers who had already granted wage increases and found price relief necessary might submit the wage increases already granted to the War Labor Board for approval on one or all of the three bases above enumerated. If the War Labor Board approved the wage increases, the employer might use these as a basis for applying to the OPA for price relief.

The third section of this Executive Order provided that an employer might grant a wage increase without approval of any sort. If after a trial period of at least six months the employer found that the wage increase necessitated price relief, he might apply directly to the OPA without War Labor Board approval.

#### **Executive Order 9672:**

Another Executive Order, 9672, was issued, terminating the National War Labor Board and establishing the National Stabilization Board. This new Board will consist of six members equally representative of the three groups comprising the Board to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The new Board will be administered as an organization

within the Department of Labor, but will be independent with respect to its policies, decisions and control of personnel. It will have all the present powers, functions and responsibilities of the National War Labor Board, established by Executive Order 9017 on January 12, 1942, and transferred to the Department of Labor by Executive Order 9617 on September 19, 1945.

The Wage Adjustment Board for the building construction industry will continue to exercise its present functions as formerly. In reference to dispute cases, the tri-partite commissions for the steel, textile and meat packing industries are to continue to operate.

Appointment of arbitrators under National War Labor Board orders or collective bargaining agreements was also authorized.

#### **Executive Order 9697:**

The present governmental policy of wage control is governed by Executive Order 9697, issued February 14, 1946, and the rules and General Orders issued by the National Wage Stabilization Board under the authority of Executive Order 9697. Under the policy set forth in these orders, employers cannot use wage increases as a basis for applying to OPA for price relief unless such wage increases have received approval from the appropriate governmental agencies.

The National Wage Stabilization Board, which has authority over most wage increases, is authorized, under Executive Order 9697, to approve wage increases which "it finds consistent with the general pattern of wage or salary adjustments which have been established in the industry or local labor market area" between August 18, 1945, and the date of the Executive Order, February 14, 1946. Where there are no general patterns, the Board can approve wage increases to eliminate gross inequalities as between related industries, plants or job classifications. The Board is authorized to approve wage increases necessary to eliminate substandards and has announced that it will accept \$.65 as the substandard limit. Finally, it can approve wage increases designed to correct for the rise in the cost of living between January 1941 and September 1945. Under this provision, the Board will approve wage increases up to 33% above the rates in effect on January 1, 1941. It should be noted that the building and construction industry has been exempted from the provisions

of this order, and that no change has been made in the procedure in that industry.

Under the policy now in effect, all wage increases made between August 18, 1945, and February 14, 1946, are deemed to have been approved. Wage increases made between February 14, 1946, and March 15, 1946, may be put into effect without approval, providing application for approval is made within 30 days.

The penalty for putting into effect unapproved wage increases is that the employers cannot use such wage increases as the basis for a request for price relief. If the employer does not desire price increase, however, he may put into effect any wage increases he so desires. Section 201 (a) of the regulations issued by the Wage Stabilization Board provides that an employer who wishes to raise wages, and does not contemplate increasing prices, may, by filing a notice of the wage increase granted with the Wage Stabilization Board within 30 days, preserve his right to use such wage increase as a basis for a request for price relief at some later date.

The Wage Stabilization Board has announced preapproval for increases made by employers of eight or less persons, provided they have not been parties to a master agreement or have not negotiated on an industry or area wide basis. The Board has also announced preapproval of agreements granting six paid holidays, vacations of one week after one year's employment and two weeks after five years' employment, and shift differentials of 5 and 10 cents.

The Research Department has concerned itself with disseminating information regarding all these developments. It has also advised the various unions concerning this new policy of increasing the basic hourly rates, as well as to rely on collective bargaining and keep in mind the need to police their agreements.

#### **Cases Handled**

In addition to the various cases handled by the Department before the War Labor Board, there have been many arbitration cases and others involving the National Labor Relations Board. Supplementing this general over-all work has been the analysis of certain federal legislation vitally affecting the interests of labor, as well as the preparation of material of a general educational kind for use by the various affiliates.

Work done and cases handled for the

affiliated unions since the 1942 Convention are summarized as follows:

### 1943

#### Matchmakers No. 23176: (Now No. 2838, UBCJA)

Lengthy, detailed briefs were prepared for the Matchmakers Union No. 23176 in their dispute with the Diamond Match Company. This case came before the War Labor Board prior to the establishment of the 10th Regional Board, and was marked by innumerable delays for one reason or another. Convinced that the union had never had a proper hearing, the Research Department insisted upon and finally succeeded in obtaining a referral of the case to the Regional Board, where it was presented for the Matchmakers by the Research Department. The long, vigorous fight made by the Federation for these workers eventually bore good results. Following the hearing before the Regional Board, the original Referee's recommendations, which in large measure had supported the company's wishes in the matter, were set aside on several important points. The retroactive pay date requested by the union, for instance, was granted. More important, however, was the ruling on wages: the increase granted was that offered by the company, but the union was given the opportunity to reopen the existing agreement with the company in October, approximately eight months before it was due to expire.

#### Masters, Mates and Pilots West Coast Local No. 90:

Another case which extended over a long period of time, due to the stubborn resistance and dilatoriness of the employers, was that of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, and the Pacific-American Shipowners' Association. Due to the significance of the merchant marine in connection with the war effort, this was one of the most important cases we handled. The dispute involved, essentially, the recognition of the industry on a national basis and the elimination of the differentials existing between the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the Pacific Coast. This entailed an adjustment in war emergency rates, but numerous revisions in the Union's agreement were likewise vitally necessary, due to the change in conditions produced by the war.

This case was handled under the direct jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board. Two briefs were drawn up by

the Research Department, which also supervised the presentation of the case, in conjunction with Vice-President May, who is President of the union, in a three-day hearing before the NWLB panel. Following this, a final commentary statement on the record of the hearing was prepared for submission to the panel. Subsequently the Research Department worked with Vice-President May in formulating the preliminary recommendations of the union's representative on the panel, as well as the final statement of the latter's position concerning those issues on which his recommendations differed from the chairman's.

#### Fish Cannery Workers:

The Research Department represented the Fish Cannery Workers Union of Monterey, and of San Francisco, Richmond, and Pittsburg in two separate cases, actively participating in the negotiations with the employers for new agreements, and after the Conciliation Service had certified the cases to the Regional War Labor Board, preparing the briefs and conducting the cases for the unions at the hearings before the Board.

#### Building and Construction Trades:

Based on weeks of research and study, carefully documented briefs were prepared for each of the six basic crafts in the building and construction trades in southern California for presentation of their case before the Wage Adjustment Board for the Building and Construction Industry. Subsequently, similar briefs were prepared for three of the specialty subtrades in San Diego County. The demands of the unions in these cases were for wage increases and certain adjustments, as well as the wiping out of an unjustifiable wage differential between northern and southern California.

Of equally outstanding importance were briefs for two other cases which were prepared for submission to the Wage Adjustment Board: the Keswick Dam case, for Shasta County and Vicinity Building Trades Council, and the case prepared for the Carpenters and Electricians in connection with the Pit 5 project of the P. G. & E. The former case went to the Wage Adjustment Board after an appeal from a War Labor Board decision had been turned down. For the Pit 5 case a lengthy supplementary brief was prepared in connection with a Form 10.

#### Millmen No. 1495:

A brief was prepared for the Carpenters, Millmen's Local No. 1495 of Chico, in an-

other case involving the Diamond Match Company, and the Research Department presented the case for the union before the West Coast Lumber Commission.

#### **Lumber and Sawmill Workers, No. 2607:**

Another case before the West Coast Lumber Commission was that of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 2607 of Los Angeles. The Research Department prepared the brief and presented the case for the union before the Commission in Los Angeles.

#### **Masters, Mates and Pilots West Coast Local No. 90:**

The Research Department represented the Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, at a hearing before the National Labor Relations Board on a representation case involving the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company.

#### **Quicksilver Workers No. 21966:**

The Research Department represented the New Idria Quicksilver Workers Union, No. 21966, in their negotiations with their employers for a new agreement, as well as for the enforcement of the Presidential Executive Order dealing with double time for work done on the seventh consecutive day. In this case a number of complex factors were involved, and necessitated a compromise that had to be acknowledged by the Department of Labor, since it could not have been ratified under the formula which the War Labor Board observes. Not only was back pay won for these employees, but a new agreement was negotiated. The case presented new difficulties, however, after a solution had apparently been reached. Dissatisfaction with certain of the provisions of the proposed agreement on the part of the members of the union necessitated a reopening of negotiations. The Research Department actively participated in the negotiating and consummation of an agreement which was finally accepted by the union at a meeting attended by the Federation's representative, and brought to a satisfactory conclusion the lengthy and involved controversy on the issue of premium pay for work on the seventh consecutive day.

#### **Beauticians:**

In the matter of the Beauticians Union's efforts to obtain a union agreement with the operators for the entire industry, an impasse was reached, and the Federation was instrumental in obtaining the intervention of the Federal Conciliation Ser-

vice in this dispute. Because the operators of beauty shops usually employ less than eight people and because the representative of the operators was not authorized to speak for the industry, the Federation recommended to the Beauticians not to get tied up with arbitration proceedings, since the ratification of the WLB would be required and this would not allow them any increase in wages as they requested. Under the guidance of the Federation, the Beauticians broke off arbitration proceedings and proceeded to sign up contracts with individual shops in the city, which they have successfully carried out. This allowed them to obtain wage increases up to 30%, which would not have been possible for them to obtain under the Little Steel formula.

#### **Santa Cruz Hospital Employees:**

The Federation entered this case at the request of the union when they were faced with the problem of presenting wage increase demands before hostile county authorities at the time when the budget for this institution was to be considered. Through the Federation's intervention, Dr. Steelman, Director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, was contacted, and he assigned Mr. Andrew Gallagher to the case. A meeting with the county authorities was held and they were given a good deal of information concerning the type of wage increases involved which they did not have, as well as the necessary procedure to be followed. The Research Department presented the union's request at a subsequent meeting of the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, and the wage increases were granted.

#### **Chemical Workers No. 20586 and No. 20280:**

Wage brackets were compiled for the Chemical Workers' Union No. 20586 in Newark for use during negotiations and in the subsequent presentation of this case before the War Labor Board. The union was successful in receiving wage increases. Assistance was also given the Chemical Workers' Union, No. 20280, of Pittsburgh in connection with its agreement with the Dow Chemical Company.

#### **Operating Engineers No. 526 and No. 64:**

Assistance was given to the Operating Engineers No. 526, San Francisco, in negotiating its new agreement covering buildings, and examination and recommendations for clarification of agreements of Operating Engineers No. 64 was undertaken by the Research Department.

### **Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council:**

In the dispute between the Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council and the Technical Porcelain Company over the application of Presidential Executive Order No. 9240 concerning premium pay for work on the sixth and seventh consecutive days, the Research Department represented the union, meeting with the Regional Attorney for the United States Department of Labor, at which time the matter reached a satisfactory settlement.

### **Technical Engineers:**

The Research Department represented the Technical Engineers in a dispute with the Pacific Bridge Company over the reclassification of a draftsman which had resulted in decreasing his pay.

### **Wage Increases for Union Employees:**

Carpenters' Local, No. 2, of San Francisco called upon the Research Department to ascertain whether a wage raise for the employees of the union would require approval by the War Labor Board. The 10th Regional Board stated that the National War Labor Board had ruled that the employer in such cases was the International Union, and that wage increases could therefore not be granted to the employees of the local union without WLB approval. A series of discussions were held by the Research Department with Mr. Marcussen, Regional Attorney for the 10th Regional War Labor Board, as an outcome of which the NWLB rescinded its action and ruled that any local union with eight or fewer employees could grant wage increases without Board approval. This ruling was of great significance, since many other unions were involved in the identical situation, and was an important achievement for the Research Department in that several of the unions had employed private attorneys to solve the question, but to no avail.

### **Aeronautical Mechanics No. 755:**

A large amount of material was gathered on the aircraft industry, including financial statistics, earnings and war profits of the industry as a whole as well as those of individual companies, cost of living indexes, and an extensive bibliography, and sent to the Wage Stabilization Committee of Aeronautical Mechanics No. 755 in Chula Vista. Later, supplemental data was furnished this union on the four-volume "War Profits Studies" issued by

the Office of Price Administration but never publicly released.

### **Minimum Wage Hearings:**

From the very beginning of the reopening of the Industrial Welfare Commission's minimum wage orders in 1942, the Research Department participated as a principal party in the hearings for the manufacturing, canning and public housekeeping industries, the latter involving the culinary crafts as well, the industries handling agricultural products after harvest, and to a lesser extent helped in the office workers, beauticians, amusement crafts, as well as in the transportation industry hearings.

Of great significance was the influence of the Federation in obtaining an increase in the minimum wage first from \$16 for a 48-hour week to \$18 for 40 hours, and just recently, to \$20 for 40 hours. In addition to the minimum wage being increased, new protective features were incorporated in the rulings issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission which bestowed substantial benefits upon the female and minor employees in these industries. Typifying these achievements was the elimination of the audit system in the canning industry which victimized the workers therein, and the general improvements won in the public housekeeping industry. Briefs had to be prepared, as well as arguments at all these hearings, which the Research Department supervised.

### **1944**

During this year, the Department did effective and beneficial work in connection with wage brackets and with improving the handling of cases by the Regional Board. The Federation took the initiative at the end of 1943 in proposing numerous and urgently needed reforms in the procedures followed by this Board in handling Form 10's as well as dispute cases, and in setting up wage brackets.

A meeting with the A. F. of L. representatives on the Regional Board was called by your Secretary, at which material prepared by the Research Department and showing the nature of the procedural reforms that were needed in order that the unions might obtain more equitable decisions, was presented and thoroughly discussed. The Department thereupon prepared and submitted to the Regional Board an extensive brief dealing with wage brackets in general, and the clerical workers' wage brackets in particular, and setting forth proposals to correct deviations

in the administration of the national wage stabilization program by the Tenth Regional Board.

As a result of this brief and of oral arguments presented before the entire Board, the requested reforms were granted almost in toto. At the same time the brackets for the clerical workers were increased \$15 per month in a number of classifications. The National Board intervened in the latter case, however, and held up the increase. The Research Department thereupon prepared a supplementary brief upholding the Regional Board's action. The increase was finally set at \$10 per month.

Another important activity in this connection was the state-wide survey of the wages of the culinary workers of California in which the Department participated as the representative of the culinary unions in all parts of the state, except for the City of Los Angeles, where the unions were otherwise represented. It should be noted that the Federation took the initiative in demanding that the Regional Board establish an industry-wide panel to review and revise this set of substandard wage brackets affecting thousands of workers in the state.

#### **Non-Proprietary Hospitals:**

The NLRB excluded from its jurisdiction the non-proprietary hospitals throughout the country, leaving it to the various Regional Boards to determine whether this exclusion was to remain in effect in their respective territories. The Regional Boards were asked to make recommendations on this score to the National Board. A hearing was held by the Tenth Regional Board at which thirty-five representatives of the various hospital groups and the unions were present to participate in the discussion of this question.

The Federation opposed excluding these non-proprietary hospitals from the jurisdiction of the Board, since it would deprive the employees of these hospitals of the necessary protection they depend on receiving from the War Labor Board, would destabilize wages and conditions as far as the proprietary hospitals are concerned, and would obviously be a discriminatory practice not conducive to the best interests of stabilized labor relations as well as wages. After considerable discussion, the Board finally ruled to reaffirm its previous decision not to exclude these hospitals from its jurisdiction.

#### **Boilermakers No. 351 and No. 317:**

This case involved the employees of the Standard Oil Company refinery plants at

Richmond and El Segundo. The Research Department prepared and submitted briefs for the unions.

#### **Building and Construction Trades:**

The wage adjustment case in regard to the Keswick Dam and Pit No. 5 project, which involved the crafts affiliated with the Shasta County Building Trades Council moved a little further toward solution. The Wage Adjustment Board issued a decision on the Pit. No. 5 job, which was also to apply to the Keswick Dam, granting a number of crafts their wage increases, but denying the carpenters and a few other crafts, and giving the electricians only an insignificant portion of their request. A number of irregularities occurred in the ruling on this case by the various governmental bureaus, and the men, after conforming to the requirements of the Smith-Connally Act, stopped work on the Keswick Dam. They returned to work upon the request of their International, and the Wage Adjustment Board set a new hearing to review the entire case in the latter part of March.

The Research Department argued the case before the Wage Adjustment Board in Washington, D. C. The requested wage increases were rejected, however, and the Department thereupon filed an appeal of the decision with the National War Labor Board.

Another Wage Adjustment Board case in which decision was also delayed for a long time was that of the Building and Construction Trades unions in southern California, which involved wage increases and certain adjustments, as well as the wiping out of the unjustifiable wage differential between the northern and southern California building trades crafts. The Department assisted the unions in preparing a supplemental brief to the original, and materials and oral testimony by representatives of the unions were presented to the Wage Adjustment Board. The case was then referred by this Board to the National War Labor Board.

The Department likewise prepared briefs for Plasterers No. 346, Hod Carriers No. 89, and Lathers No. 260 of San Diego and submitted them to the Wage Adjustment Board on behalf of these unions.

As a result of an application filed with the Wage Adjustment Board by the Research Department, the Bacon-Davis Division of the Department of Labor established, on behalf of the Carpenters' locals in Martinez and Richmond, a new rate of \$1.50 per hour for various new housing projects under construction in that area.

For the Cement Finishers in California, the Department prepared a carefully worked-out clause for paid vacations. This clause, which was included in the unions' collective bargaining agreements, provided for one week's vacation with pay for each six months' employment, on the basis of one half-day for every 15 days worked, or one full day for every 30 days. A vacation fund was established for each employee, to which the employing contractors contribute. This new clause set a precedent for the building construction industry.

#### **Chemical Workers No. 20529:**

This case involved a dispute between the union and the General Chemical Company in Port Chicago as to whether vacations were to be based on a 40- or 48-hour week. An order of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board granted one week's vacation to all employees who had completed one year's service, and two weeks for five or more years' service, based on the regular work week. The company interpreted the order to mean that vacations were to be based on a 40-hour week. A letter was written to the Board by the Research Department, pointing out that the Board's policy required that the company base its vacations on a 48-hour week, and the Board upheld this contention.

#### **Culinary Workers Local Joint Executive Board, San Diego:**

This case involved the employees of the cafeteria established at the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. in San Diego by Leighton Bros. Inc. These employees had been turned down, but on appeal to the Board, a satisfactory wage decision was rendered which benefitted the employees considerably.

#### **Electrical Workers No. 50:**

The Department represented Electrical Workers No. 50, Oakland, in two cases involving the Key System. The first case pertained to the matter of paying construction rates to the electricians in the maintenance department when doing construction work. The company refused to pay these rates or even to arbitrate the issue. The union finally succeeded in getting the entire matter before the War Labor Board, where the Research Department and a representative of the International presented the union's case. Several briefs were submitted after the hearing, but the hearing officer ruled in favor of the company. The decision was thereupon appealed by the union.

The second case pertained to an increase

in shift differentials and the 40-hour week. Briefs were prepared by the Department, which represented the union at the hearing before the War Labor Board panel. The panel granted both requests.

#### **Electrical Workers No. 6 and No. 48:**

This case, which the Department handled for the Electrical Workers' Unions in San Francisco and Seattle, involved the wages of the employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company in nine western states. The case was presented before a National Board panel at the conclusion of the pending NLRB election among these employees.

#### **Fish Cannery Workers:**

The Department represented the Monterey and the San Francisco-Richmond-Pittsburgh Fish Cannery Workers' unions in two separate cases. The panel's recommended wage increases were substantially denied by the Regional Board as well as by the National Board on appeal. The unions did succeed, however, in obtaining certain of their other demands.

#### **Fruit and Vegetable Workers No. 18211:**

This case involved a dispute concerning overtime between the union and the Santa Maria Valley Shippers and Growers. The Research Department prepared a brief which was submitted to the Tenth Regional War Labor Board.

#### **Laborers, Modesto:**

This, a case of unusual significance, involved the employees of the Barium Products Company. After a brief stoppage of work had occurred, the case was finally submitted to the War Labor Board by the Research Department at a hearing which required three full days for the submission of all the data and evidence. The decision won by the union eliminated the inequitous wage policy and classification system followed by this company.

#### **Laborers, San Francisco:**

As a result of a ruling issued by the Regional Attorney for the Department of Labor, contractors doing work for the city in improving streets maintained that these employees came under Executive Order No. 9240, which would deny them double time pay for Saturday and Sunday, as provided for by the City Charter. The union consulted with the Research Department, and we took issue with this ruling, advising the city officials that these employees did not come under Executive Order No. 9240. Finally, after directly contacting the Department of Labor in Washington, Mr.

Amis, General Counsel for the Department, ruled that they do not come under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9240, thus substantiating the position taken by the union and the Federation.

As an outgrowth of this and numerous other cases, the Federation protested to the Department of Labor the practice that had been followed by the Regional Attorney's office in issuing interpretations of orders based on data supplied by only one office and without consulting all parties involved as well as the legal provisions governing the application of these orders. The Department continued its efforts to bring about greater collaboration between the Labor Department and the Regional office, in order to eliminate the extreme hardship that had been worked on many unions by the ill-advised rulings coming from the Regional office.

**Lumber and Sawmill Workers  
Northern California District Council:**

This case, one of the largest handled by the Department as far as preparation of material was concerned, took in the entire revision of contractual relations between the unions and the various companies engaged in the lumber industry in California. The Department prepared a very lengthy brief and considerable supplementary data, and argued the case before the West Coast Lumber Commission.

**Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2607:**

The Research Department prepared briefs and represented Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2607 of Los Angeles in a hearing before a panel of the West Coast Lumber Commission. A wage request was denied, but reclassifications were granted by the Commission.

**Masters, Mates and Pilots  
West Coast Local No. 90:**

This case was finally brought to a very satisfactory conclusion during this year. The decision, which was ratified by the National War Labor Board, gave the union a 10 percent increase across the board in basic pay, as well as roughly half a million dollars in back pay, and numerous favorable working conditions, especially in connection with the Alaska trade.

The Research Department handled this case all the way through: negotiations, briefs, representation at hearings in both San Francisco and Washington, D. C., and all the supplementary work connected with these various stages in the progress of the case toward final adjudication.

**Matchmakers No. 23176  
(now Local 2838, UBCJA):**

Following up its decision in the case handled by the Department in 1943 and involving the Matchmakers' Union at the Diamond Match Company's plant in Chico, the War Labor Board instructed the company to reopen negotiations with the union, but the company continued its dilatory methods. On behalf of the union, the Department requested the Board to enforce its order, and negotiations finally got under way. The company stalled as usual, the case was certified as a dispute case, and was presented by the Department before the Regional Board's panel.

The panel's recommendations in this case, upping the wages of these employees from sub-standard levels, was one of the most notable victories achieved by the Department. The panel's decision was appealed by the company, was upheld by the Regional Board, and was again appealed to the National Board which also upheld the decision. On each of these appeals, the Department filed briefs supporting the decision.

**Meat Cutters No. 439:**

The Research Department represented Meat Cutters No. 439 of Pasadena at a hearing before the Regional Board in Los Angeles in a dispute case which involved the whole contractual relationship between the union and Swift and Company in this company's poultry plant at Fontana. The decision was extremely favorable to the union's request for a wage increase, union check-off, seniority, vacations, and several other issues. The sick leave provision granted the union set a precedent, as it was the first decision of this kind rendered by the 10th Regional War Labor Board.

**Millmen No. 1495:**

This case involved a long dispute between Millmen's Local No. 1495 and the Diamond Match Co., which has always taken a very strong position against labor whenever labor has exercised its right to union conditions and pay. This case came up before the West Coast Lumber Commission and was heard by the referee for the Commission, Rabbi Reichert. The Research Bureau prepared the briefs and participated in the hearing. The recommendations of the referee, which were extremely favorable to the union, were concurred in by the West Coast Lumber Commission. Although the company resorted to every possible means of postponing the enforcement of the favorable decision

granted by the West Coast Lumber Commission in this case, we finally succeeded in getting the company to pay the increased wages, retroactive to the preceding year, and the other recommendations made in favor of the union were put into effect. Practically all the demands of this union, such as travel pay, vacations, equal pay for women, overtime, etc., were approved.

#### Office Employees, Napa:

In the dispute case between the Office Employees Union and the Basalt Rock Company at Napa, dealing with wages and other considerations, the Department prepared and submitted a brief for the union.

#### Operating Engineers No. 507 and No. 63:

This case involved the engineers employed by the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles, and the U. C. Hospital in San Francisco. Since employees of state institutions did not come under the authority of the War Labor Board, it was necessary to negotiate directly with the University to obtain the wage requests presented by the union. The Research Department represented the unions in these negotiations and succeeded in obtaining adjustments up to \$25 and more per month in certain classifications.

The 1943 State Legislature passed a bill granting wage increases from \$20 to \$25 per month for all state employees, except the so-called "per diem" employees. The engineers are in the latter category, which necessitated the negotiations. Numerous meetings were held with the University officials, and the brackets created by the

Research Department finally proved acceptable to both the University and the unions.

#### Papermakers No. 329:

This union was involved in a dispute at the Johns-Manville Products Corporation's plant at Pittsburg. The union sought a \$0.05 hourly wage rate increase across the board to bring wages in the plant in line with the rates in other roofing companies and in paper and pulp mills, under the coastwise stabilization agreement recently approved by the Twelfth Regional War Labor Board. The company refused the necessary adjustments, resulting in final certification of the case to the Tenth Regional War Labor Board. The Research Department prepared the necessary briefs and presented the union at a hearing before the disputes panel. The panel recommended the requested wage increases, but the company brought the matter before the Board on appeal, and the panel's decision was reversed.

#### Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Div. 1237:

This case involved a wage increase and vacation request for the employees of the Eureka Motor Coach lines. The wage increase was granted, but the Board denied the requested vacation clause.

#### 1945

The annual report of the Research Department for last year was drawn up in the following form, which graphically presents the value of the services it offers to the Federation's affiliated organizations:

### Estimated Annual Wage Increases and Retroactive Pay September 1944—September 1945

Unions	No. of Workers	Annual Increase	Retroactive Pay
Bakery & Confectionery Workers, No. 158, San Francisco.....	400	\$ 10,492.00	\$4,000.00
Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.....	4	1,040.00	150.00
Brewery Workers (vacations).....	3,000	125,000.00	.....
Building & Construction Trades, San Diego.....	17	9,980.00	7,353.00
Candy & Glace Fruit Workers No. 158, San Francisco.....	15	750.00	280.00
Candy Workers No. 158, San Francisco.....	250	6,250.00	3,000.00
Cannery Workers No. 20324, Sacramento.....	40	4,000.00	700.00
Carpenters No. 2838, Chico (vacations).....	150	5,000.00	.....
Carpenters No. 1495, Chico (reclassification).....		138,000.00	.....
Carpenters (Fresno County Planing Mills— vacations.....	150	9,000.00	.....
Carpenters No. 925, Salinas.....	207	32,000.00	.....
Carpenters, Santa Clara and San Benito Counties....	804	140,000.00	.....
Chauffeurs No. 923 (Mortuary Div.), Oakland.....	51	7,500.00	6,000.00

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Unions	No. of Workers	Annual Increase	Retroactive Pay
Coopers No. 152, Los Angeles.....	50	13,500.00	12,000.00
Coopers No. 65, San Francisco.....	27	7,300.00	6,000.00
Cotton Compress Workers Nos. 23670 and 23694, Fresno.....	60	5,525.60	2,639.12
Culinary Workers No. 220, Eureka.....	40	20,347.00	15,260.00
Culinary Workers, Los Angeles Joint Board.....	200	25,000.00	.....
Culinary Workers No. 500, San Diego.....	250	35,000.00	12,000.00
Culinary Workers, Sacramento.....	500	50,000.00	50,000.00
Film Exchange Employees, IATSE, No. B-61, Los Angeles.....	9	1,300.00	3,000.00
Film Exchange Employees, IATSE, No. B-61, L.A., No. B-17, S.F.....	196	27,500.00	61,400.00
First Aid Employees No. 767, Los Angeles.....	20	6,650.00	14,000.00
Fish Cannery Workers, Los Angeles Harbor Dist.....	3,000	162,000.00	125,000.00
Floorlayers No. 1861, Oakland.....	250	3,250.00	.....
Hod Carriers (Rock, Sand and Gravel).....	200	41,600.00	25,000.00
Hod Carriers No. 294, Fresno.....	107	33,000.00	15,000.00
Hod Carriers, 46 Northern California Counties.....	13,000	2,000,000.00	.....
Lumber & Planing Mill Workers No. 3102, San Jose, and Santa Clara District Council of Carpenters.....	210	11,248.00	4,687.00
Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Northern Calif. District Council.....	500	23,400.00	29,250.00
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2695, Loyalton.....	15	6,500.00	3,000.00
Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena.....	210	29,500.00	.....
Motion Picture Projectionists (IATSE):			
No. 241, Crockett.....	4	280.00	140.00
No. 599, Fresno.....	32	4,867.24	678.60
No. 158, Fresno.....	4	1,700.00	800.00
No. 521, Long Beach.....	55	10,296.00	12,012.00
No. 241, Martinez.....	3	312.00	130.00
No. 216, Marysville.....	4	936.00	234.00
No. 564, Modesto and Turlock.....	5	1,800.00	150.00
No. 611, Monterey-Carmel.....	9	1,620.00	.....
No. 169, Oakland.....	71	13,300.00	2,000.00
No. 252, Sacramento.....	9	1,684.00	1,684.00
No. 252, Sacramento.....	6	1,332.20	1,665.25
No. 577, San Bernardino.....	6	561.60	795.60
No. 442, Santa Barbara.....	9	1,123.20	1,861.07
No. 442, Santa Barbara.....	3	560.00	1,960.00
No. 420, Santa Rosa.....	.....	1,600.00	800.00
No. 428, Stockton.....	24	3,931.20	1,136.40
No. 428, Stockton.....	3	1,145.00	950.00
No. 415, Tucson, Arizona.....	12	1,684.80	2,088.80
No. 241, Vallejo.....	3	5,500.00	3,000.00
No. 605, Visalia.....	8	3,323.00	825.00
No. 605, Visalia.....	8	2,480.60	600.00
Northern California locals (vacations).....	186	14,000.00	.....
Office Employees No. 23576, Napa.....	70	12,800.00	25,600.00
Operating Engineers No. 165, Salinas.....	48	4,992.00	3,744.00
Operating Engineers No. 165, Salinas.....	1	104.00	34.50
Operative Plasterers & Cement Finishers			
No. 755, Hollywood.....	175	26,600.00	31,100.00
Packers & Preserve Workers No. 20989, S.F.....	12	2,000.00	5,000.00
Photo-Engravers No. 8, S.F. Bay Area.....	132	17,000.00	4,000.00
Property Craftsmen, IATSE, No. 44, Hollywood.....	1,788	321,600.00	375,200.00
Scrap Iron & Salvage Workers No. 1088, Oakland, No. 965, S.F.....	203	10,400.00	3,000.00
Shasta County Building & Construction Trades Council (Keswick Dam).....	459	350,000.00	750,000.00

## Research Department (Continued)

Unions	No. of Workers	Annual Increase	Retroactive Pay
Sheet Metal Workers No. 206, San Diego.....	30	5,500.00	.....
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, S.F. (vacations).....	500	25,000.00	.....
Stage Hands, IATSE, No. 33, Los Angeles.....	200	12,610.00	2,100.00
Stationary Engineers No. 171, San Jose.....	20	2,500.00	1,000.00
Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo.....	4	720.00	330.00
Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo.....	3	540.00	250.00
Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo.....	27	1,350.00	.....
Teamsters (Sheldon Oil Case).....	10	1,040.00	.....
Theatrical Employees No. B-82, Oakland.....	442	46,000.00	20,000.00

TOTAL..... 29,130 \$3,903,675.44 \$1,655,188.34

Grand Total — \$5,558,863.78

In addition to the above cases cited resulting in direct wage increases, the Research Department handled other cases for the affiliated unions which involved approximately 75,000 workers. These included NLRB cases, advice on OPA, and other matters which cannot be translated into direct wages.

*September 1945—March 1946***Arbitration Cases:**

Chemical Workers No. 23 and Dow Chemical Company.

Commercial Telegraphers Union No. 34 and Western Union Telegraph Company.

Operating Engineers No. 64 and private hospitals of San Francisco.

Chemical Workers of Los Angeles and Pacific Lighting Corporation.

Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90.

**Negotiations and Agreements:**

Venetian Blind Workers No. 2565 and and Venetian blind manufacturers of San Francisco and Alameda Counties—negotiation of new agreement.

Theatrical Employees Nos. B-18 and B-82 (San Francisco and Oakland)—preparation of clauses for new agreement.

San Mateo Culinary Workers—preparation of new agreement.

Technical Engineers No. B-9 (San Francisco and Oakland)—material on cost of living to be used in negotiations.

Fish Cannery Workers, San Diego—production and profit data to be used in negotiations.

Long Beach Central Labor Council—wage data to be used in negotiations with Johns-Manville.

Los Angeles Culinary Workers—criticism of cost of living "escalator" clauses in collective bargaining agreements to be used in negotiations.

Laborers No. 291, San Rafael, and Marin Municipal Water District—analysis of company's financial statement for use in negotiations.

Theatrical Employees No. B-172, Los Angeles, and No. B-61, San Francisco—materials for negotiations.

**Forms Prepared for Wage Adjustment Board:**

Plasterers, Oakland.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, San Francisco.

Carpenters, Santa Clara County.

Plumbers, 46 Northern California Counties.

Building Trades Council of Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties representing the carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, painters and laborers.

Laborers, Stockton.

Painters No. 1104, Salinas.

Painters No. 1176, Oakland.

**Estimated Annual Wage Increases and Retroactive Pay  
December 1945 — March 1946**

Union	Number of Workers	Annual Increase	Retroactive Pay
Plasterers No. 112, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties	200	\$72,800.00	\$18,200
Venetian Blind Workers, No. 2565.....	3,650	1,531,300.00	.....
Plumbers, Northern California Council.....	100	85,280.00	.....
Santa Clara District Council of Carpenters.....	800	416,000.00	.....
Contra Costa Building Trades Council.....	1,861	6,250,000.00	.....
Totals.....	6,611	\$8,355,380.00	\$18,200

**NLRB Cases:**

Chemical Workers No. 62, Newark, and Westvaco Chemical Company.

Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators and Redwood City Bus Lines.

**Special Research Projects:**

An exhaustive study was made by the Department dealing with labor costs in the building and construction industry. This study has refuted the canard that any inflationary condition in the building and construction industry is due to the high labor costs involved therein. Showing that a number of other industries had higher labor costs and lower prices, the study revealed that labor costs in the building and construction industry was only one of a number of factors. It received extremely favorable response from specialists in the industry concerned with housing, such as Mr. Gillan, of the Housing Authority, some of the international unions, and various building trades councils which received copies of it. It is the only study of the kind made so far dealing with the West Coast sector of the industry.

The Department is planning to make a study comparing wages and conditions of AFL unions with those of the CIO. That is why the unions have been asked to send copies of their agreements in to the office in order to have available the necessary material for the study. The Department is also working on a survey of California strike statistics.

**Minimum Wage Hearings:**

At the present time, the Department is engaged in the preparation of briefs and arguments to be submitted at the hearings of the Industrial Welfare Commission, which is seeking to revise the various mini-

mum wage orders affecting women and minors in California. The Commission contemplates holding ten hearings dealing with ten orders. The Federation has requested that two additional orders be written to include agricultural and domestic help.

The Federation will participate in all of these hearings and is following a procedure of meeting with the unions involved prior to the Commission hearing to coordinate the presentation. The bulk of the present orders prescribe a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour, and four orders, 50 cents an hour. An 85-cent minimum wage is being requested, bolstered by the Heller Budget Studies. Numerous other provisions within the orders have to be improved and clarified. The necessary amendments have been formulated by the Department.

**Form 10's:**

Scarcely a week passed during the war but that the Research Department was called upon to prepare Form 10's at the request of the unions involved. In many cases it has been necessary to draw up supplementary statements to be attached to these forms, including carefully prepared charts of wages, comparison of wages, wage brackets, and other pertinent material. On certain occasions, when the wage increase requests have been rejected by the War Labor Board, detailed briefs have been drawn up for the unions to appeal the decisions. In the great majority of cases, action on these Form 10's has been favorable to the unions.

**Summary of Cases Won**

In summing up the work of the Department, your Secretary can think of no better way than to append the table below, which shows the actual cash benefits which have accrued to our members during the last two years as a result of the efforts of the Department in their behalf:

**Estimated Annual Increases and Retroactive Pay  
March 1944—March 1946**

	Annual Increases	Retroactive Pay
March 1944 — September 1944.....	\$1,225,480.00	\$740,360.00
September 1944 — September 1945.....	3,903,675.00	1,655,188.00
September 1945 — March 1946.....	8,355,380.00	18,200.00
TOTAL	\$13,484,535.00	\$2,413,748.00

## Other Services

In addition to the above work, the Research Department continues on an ever-increasing scale to make its services available to the affiliated unions in countless other ways. Requests for information of all kinds are promptly answered; explanations of new orders and interpretations, as well as the latest amendments, interpretations and clarifications of these, are furnished, and publicized in the News Letter whenever they are of general application. The Research Library itself, which is rapidly becoming one of the finest of its kind in the West, has source material covering a wide range of subjects connected with labor. Not only may the latest and most up-to-date facts, figures, and studies be obtained here, but the library is also particularly rich in background material. The library is now a member of the Special Libraries Association, which has highly praised our materials and library methods.

## Publicity

The Weekly News Letter has continued to increase its influence, as may be judged by the growth of its circulation and the response received from its readers. In addition, we frequently send releases to the newspapers on matters of public interest. Special publicity, pamphlets and the like in connection with the Proposition No. 12 campaign were also prepared by our staff.

Last year, a comprehensive pamphlet dealing with the history of the California State Federation of Labor, its aims, its achievements and the services it performs, was prepared and distributed to all of the affiliates. The Quarterly Bulletin, together with other special publications which have made their appearance periodically, were also the products of the Department.

Response to our publicity work from the unions has been very gratifying, and we shall continue to put forth our best efforts to serve them in the same manner, and even better as facilities permit.

## VI

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

The following is the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor, as revised by the Executive Council at its Quarterly Meeting held in March, 1946:

#### Cotton Products—

J. G. Boswell Company, Corcoran.

#### Drug Stores—

Owl Drug Company (all stores in Los Angeles).

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

#### Fire Department Equipment—

C. A. Muesdorffer, Ross. ("CAM" products).

#### Foods, Candies and Beverages—

Bottled Coca-Cola in the Sacramento Valley and Modesto and vicinity; also, Coca-Cola Bottling Company products ("Coca-Cola," "Delaware Punch" and all "Frost" drinks) including Bakersfield.

Saylor's Chocolates, Inc., Oakland.

West Coast Macaroni Company, Oakland (West Coast and Pasta di Lusso brands), also manufacturers of the following: San Diego Brand, San Diego; Kentucky Macaroni, Louisville, Kentucky; Del Monico Brand, and Vitamac, an exclusive brand for the Lucky Markets of Oakland, and handled in Northern California.

#### Furnaces—

Ward Furnace Company in Los Angeles.

#### Furniture Stores—

Barker Brothers, Los Angeles.

McMahan Furniture Company, Santa Barbara Store.

#### Hotel—

Hughes Hotel, Fresno.

#### Lumber—

##### Humboldt County:

Arcata Redwood Company.  
Dolbeer and Carson Lumber Company.  
Hammond Redwood Company.  
Holmes-Eureka Lumber Company.  
Northern Redwood Company.  
Pacific Lumber Company.

##### Mendocino County:

Gaspar Lumber Company.  
Rockport Lumber Company.  
Ukiah Pine Lumber Company.  
Union Lumber Company.

##### Santa Cruz:

Santa Cruz Lumber Company.

#### Manufactured Products—

Gantner & Mattern Co., knit goods (sweaters and swimming suits).

Hercules Foundry Co., Los Angeles, soil pipe and fittings.

Larsen Ladder Co., San Jose, painters' and general utility ladders.

**Paint—**

Glidden Oil Company, of Buena Park.  
(branch of the Glidden Company,  
Cleveland, Ohio).

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company prod-  
ucts.

**Publications (weekly and monthly) and  
Printers (sales books)—**

Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes  
"Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies  
Home Journal" and "Country Gentle-  
man").

Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago (includes  
the magazines "Time" and "Life").

Moore Business Forms, Inc., Emeryville,  
sales books printers. (includes prod-  
uct, "Rediform").

**Radio Stations—**

KFI  
KECA

**Radios and Radio Supplies—**

Emerson Radio Manufacturing Company  
products.

**Resorts—**

Lake County:

Blue Lake Park.  
Saratoga Springs.  
Salmina's.  
Austin's.

**Stoves and Heaters—**

O'Keefe & Merritt Company, Los An-  
geles.

**Utilities—**

Kern County Land Company.  
Kern County Canal and Water Com-  
pany.



## VII

## STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Local Unions Affiliated	Councils Affiliated	Total Affiliations	Total Membership
October 1, 1909.....	151.....	11.....	162.....	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244.....	12.....	256.....	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362.....	12.....	374.....	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429.....	15.....	444.....	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502.....	15.....	517.....	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512.....	18.....	530.....	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498.....	18.....	516.....	66,500
October 1, 1916.....	481.....	21.....	502.....	68,000
October 1, 1917.....	498.....	21.....	519.....	71,500
October 1, 1918.....	486.....	21.....	507.....	78,000
October 1, 1919.....	515.....	24.....	539.....	94,900
October 1, 1920.....	549.....	27.....	576.....	104,200
October 1, 1921.....	568.....	27.....	595.....	100,100
October 1, 1922.....	664.....	27.....	691.....	91,000
September 1, 1923.....	626.....	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
September 1, 1935.....	619.....	29.....	648.....	102 000
September 1, 1936.....	622.....	32.....	654.....	135,179
September 1, 1937.....	740.....	35.....	775.....	235,911
September 1, 1938.....	854.....	39.....	893.....	291,763
September 1, 1939.....	915.....	39.....	954.....	267,401
September 1, 1940.....	987.....	42.....	1029.....	274,901
September 1, 1941.....	917.....	44.....	961.....	332,635
September 1, 1942.....	1050.....	53.....	1103.....	451,970
September 1, 1943.....	1003.....	72.....	1075.....	510,477
August 1, 1944.....	1040.....	78.....	1118.....	521,356
August 1, 1945.....	1131.....	106.....	1237.....	514,239
June 1, 1946.....	1113.....	108.....	1221.....	510,596

## REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1945-1946

Labor Unions in good standing, August 1, 1945.....	1131	
Labor Councils in good standing, August 1, 1945.....	106	
Total .....		1237
Labor Councils affiliated during year.....	8	
Labor Unions affiliated during year.....	42	
Total .....		50
Balance .....		1287
Withdrawals during year:		
Mergers: Local Unions, 3; Councils, 1; Total .....	4	
Withdrawals, disbanded, suspended, etc. Local Unions, 16; Councils, 1; Total.....	17	
Dissociated by American Federation of Labor for non-payment of per capita tax, Machinists Local Unions, 41; Councils, 4; Total .....	45	
Total Withdrawals, Mergers, Suspensions, etc.....		66
Balance.....		1221

**REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1945-1946 (Continued)**

Total Affiliations as of June 1, 1946:

Labor Councils, as of June 1, 1946..... 108

Labor Unions, as of June 1, 1946..... 1113

Total..... 1221

**NEW LOCAL AFFILIATIONS****August 1, 1945, to May 31, 1946, incl.**

Town	Name of Union	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Agoura, L. A. County Rd. Dept. Empl. (Malibu Dist.)		770	4-26-46	62623	15
Aptos, Chemical Workers		249	3-25-46	61755	46
Bakersfield, United Slate, Tile & Roofers		66	2-23-46	60866	25
Berkeley, Chemical Workers		233	(reinstatement only)		
Camarillo, State Hospital Employees		923	9-17-45	56496	28
Chester, Lumber & Sawmill Workers		3074	(reinstatement only)		
Chico, Lathers		156	4-22-46	62554	8
Chico, Painters		1084	4- 6-46	62030	3
El Cerrito, Teachers		866	5-11-46	63067	26
Eureka, Municipal Employees		54	4-29-46	62667	35
Eureka, Typographical		207	4-16-46	62412	40
Eureka, United Textile Workers		126	12-11-45	58797	74
Fresno, Chemical Workers		147	3-23-46	61742	76
Fresno, Chemical Workers		160	5- 4-46	62779	76
Hilo, Hawaii, Sugar Workers		23587	2- 1-46	60128	75
Hollywood, Screen Extras Guild			8- 4-45	55240	2000
Honolulu, T. H., Office Employees		170	5-18-46	63304	50
Los Angeles, (Advertising & Public Relations Employees)		518	5 -7-46	62877	15
Los Angeles, Cracker Bakers		418	3-11-46	61303	200
Los Angeles, Freight Handlers, Clerks, etc.		357	1-17-46	59864	500
Los Angeles, (Industrial Workshop for the Blind)		936	1-29-46	60082	20
Los Angeles, Produce Drivers & Employees		630	9-18-45	56548	390
Los Angeles, Retail Hardware & Appliance Salesmen		1215	4- 1-46	61855	150
Los Angeles, Stove Mounters		68	(reinstatement only)		
Los Angeles, Watchmakers		115	1-12-46	59711	50
Oakland, Auto & Ship Painters		1176	12-6-45	58590	228
Oakland, Commercial Telegraphers		208	4-27-45	62655	100
Oakland, Retail Delivery Drivers		588	(reinstatement only)		
Oakland, Sheet Metal Workers		355	11-16-45	58203	125
Oakland, Technical Engineers		39	2- 7-46	60335	40
Oro Grande, Cement Workers		192	12-21-45	59112	65
Pasadena, Lathers		81	4-18-46	62494	62
Redding, Lumber & Sawmill Workers		2608	4-13-46	62352	45
Redding, M. P. Projectionists		739	8- 9-45	55443	7
San Bernardino, Barbers		253	8- 1-45	55146	91
San Diego, Laundry & Cleaning Workers		259	9-14-45	56422	35
San Diego, Roofers		553	8- 8-45	55396	48
San Diego, Shipwrights, B.B. & Caulkers		1300	2-13-46	60598	392
San Francisco, Calif. Empl. Service Empl.		948	9- 6-45	56066	26
San Francisco, Casket Workers		94	2-23-46	60886	50
San Francisco, Dressmakers		101	8-10-45	55513	300
San Francisco, Emergency Hospital Empl.		803	9- 5-45	56024	50
San Francisco, Teachers		61	9-18-45	56557	41
San Pedro, Masters, Mates & Pilots		18	5- 8-46	62915	66
San Pedro, Port Watchmen		137	(reinstatement only)		

**NEW AFFILIATIONS (Continued)**

Town	Name of Union	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
San Rafael, United Slate & Composition Roofers .....		121	(reinstatement only)		
Santa Monica, Retail Clerks .....		1442	(reinstatement only)		
Sunnyvale, Theatrical Stage & M. P. Oper.....		796	1-16-46	59856	11
Vallejo, Hod Carriers .....		326	(reinstatement only)		
Watsonville, Lathers .....		122	(reinstatement only)		
Weimar, Sanatorium Employees .....		745	2-28-46	60950	25
Total Locals, 42; Reinstatements, 9.					5707

**NEW COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS**

Town	Name of Union	No.	Date	Rec. No.
Eureka, Redwood District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers .....		—	8-11-45	55550
Fresno, District Council of Chemical Workers .....		2	2-15-46	60664
Los Angeles, Council of Fed. Municipal Crafts .....		—	2-20-46	60811
Los Angeles, L. A. Metal Trades Council .....		—	2- 7-46	60321
Los Angeles, Southern California District Council of Lathers .....		—	3-13-46	61411
Roseville, Central Labor Council .....		—	(reinstatement only)	
Sacramento, District Council of S. C. & M. Employees .....		39	11-16-45	58208
San Francisco, Western Conf. of Spec. Unions .....		—	3-14-46	61494
San Jose, Allied Printing Trades Council .....		—	8-11-45	55573
Total Councils, 8; Reinstatements, 1.				

**WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISSOLUTIONS, SUSPENSIONS, ETC.****August 1, 1945, to May 31, 1946, incl.**

Bakersfield, Aeronautical Mechanics No. 1814, withdrawn, inactive since July 1, 1945.

Corona, Citrus Warehouse Workers No. 979, merged with Produce Drivers No. 630, membership withdrawn Nov. 21, 1945.

Glendale, Central Labor Council, merged with C.L.C., Los Angeles, Dec. 1945,

Hollywood, Aeronautical Mechanics No. 780, membership withdrawn Oct. 3.

Long Beach, Police Dept. Employees No. 745, local disbanded Oct. 13, 1945.

Los Angeles, Lithographers No. 22, Nov. 30, 1945, withdrawn from A. F. of L.; Musicians Union No. 47, withdrawal, action Board of Directors.

Napa, Barbers and Beauticians No. 476, merged with Local No. 335 of Vallejo in December 1944.

Pittsburg, Glass Bottle Blowers No. 160, Jan. 22, 1946, local disbanding.

Randsburg, Federal Labor Union No. 21464, disbanded, charter returned.

Riverbank, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2975, merged with Boxmakers

Local No. 3088, Stockton, which is not affiliated, Nov. 2, 1945.

Sacramento, Tailors No. 107, withdrawn from A. F. of L., now C.I.O.

San Francisco, Lithographers No. 17, Nov. 30, 1945, withdrawn from A. F. of L.; Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary & Bartenders, etc., withdrawal of affiliation March 27, 1946.

San Pedro, Laundry Workers No. 29, merged with Local No. 52, Los Angeles, March 6.

Scotia, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 3008, local disbanded.

Spadra, California State Employees No. 180, suspended by A. F. of L., now C.I.O.

Torrance, Rock Products Workers No. 22391, suspended, mail returned.

Trona, Potash, Phosphate & Borax Workers No. 21902, disbanded, charter returned.

Visalia, Hotel, Restaurant & Bartenders No. 137 suspended, mail returned.

Wilmington, Marine Pipefitters No. 599, withdrawal. Reasons: decrease in membership and low dues, Aug. 14, 1945.

## VIII

## REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

June 3, 1946

California State Federation of Labor  
870 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

We have audited the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of California State Federation of Labor for the period August 1, 1945, to May 31, 1946. In connection therewith, we examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and obtained information and explanations from the Secretary-Treasurer and employees.

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

The commercial accounts with banks were reconciled with the bank statements on file for the period August 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946. The balances on deposit in commercial and savings accounts as of May 31, 1946, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were confirmed by correspondence with the depositories. The office fund was counted during the course of our audit and found in order.

Securities owned as of May 31, 1946, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were inspected during the course of our audit and are detailed as follows:

ISSUE	Maturity Date	Maturity Value	Cost
United States Treasury Bond—3½%.....	1952	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F....	1954	20,000.00	14,800.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F....	1955	57,000.00	42,180.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F....	1956	90,000.00	66,600.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F....	1957	45,000.00	33,300.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$213,000.00	\$157,880.00

The surety bond of Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary - Treasurer, in the amount of \$10,000.00 was confirmed by correspondence.

Net changes in the fund balances for the period are summarized as follows:

	Cash Resources Aug. 1, 1945	Increase	Cash Resources May 31, 1946
Operating Funds:			
General Fund .....	\$133,314.72	\$21,958.74	\$155,273.46
Legal Defense Fund .....	95,139.34	17,616.91	112,756.25
Organizing Fund .....	78,858.35	5,364.33	84,222.68
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$307,312.41	\$44,939.98	\$352,252.39
Less: Reserves .....	151.50	12.48	163.98
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$307,160.91	\$44,927.50	\$352,088.41

The previous fiscal year of the Federation ended July 31, 1945. Due to special conditions, the Executive Council found it necessary to call the Forty-Fourth Annual Convention meeting for June 17, 1946. This audit report therefore covers a ten months' period from August 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946. However, inasmuch as representation of affiliated organizations is based on the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceeding year, the detail of Per Capita Fees and Affiliation Fees (Schedules 1 and 2) is based on a twelve months' period ended May 31, 1946.

We attach the following for your information:

Exhibit A—Statement of cash, cash deposits, bonds owned, and loan receivable, May 31, 1946.

Exhibit B—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, August 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946.

Schedule 1—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees, June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946.

Schedule 2—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees—by districts, June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946.

Very truly yours,

SKINNER & HAMMOND,

Certified Public Accountants.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1946

#### Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits, Bonds Owned, and Loan Receivable

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
<b>Cash on Hand and on Deposit:</b>				
Office Fund .....	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00	\$	\$
Bank of America N.T.&S.A.—Humboldt Branch—Commercial Account.....	167,219.34	71,150.41	54,956.25	41,112.68
The Anglo California National Bank—Savings Account .....	11,148.57)			
Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account .....	6,630.35)	14,048.05	5,000.00	5,000.00
Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.—Savings Account .....	6,269.13)			
	<u>\$191,417.39</u>	<u>\$85,348.46</u>	<u>\$59,956.25</u>	<u>\$46,112.68</u>
<b>Cash Deposits:</b>				
United Air Lines .....	\$ 425.00	\$ 425.00		
Flood Garage .....	30.00	30.00		
	<u>\$ 455.00</u>	<u>\$ 455.00</u>		
<b>Bonds Owned:</b>				
United States Treasury, 3½% — Par Value .....	\$ 1,000.00	\$	\$ 1,000.00	\$
United States Savings Bonds, Series F—Cost .....	156,880.00	66,970.00	51,800.00	38,110.00
	<u>\$157,880.00</u>	<u>\$66,970.00</u>	<u>\$52,800.00</u>	<u>\$38,110.00</u>
Loan Receivable .....	<u>\$ 2,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,500.00</u>		
Total Cash, Cash Deposits, Bonds owned, and Loan Receivable .....	<u>\$352,252.39</u>	<u>\$155,273.46</u>	<u>\$112,756.25</u>	<u>\$84,222.68</u>
<b>Reserves:</b>				
Social Security and Unemployment Insurance Deductions .....	\$ 163.98	\$ 163.98		
Total Cash, Cash Deposits, Bonds Owned, and Loan Receivable, Less Reserves.....	<u>\$352,088.41</u>	<u>\$155,109.48</u>	<u>\$112,756.25</u>	<u>\$84,222.68</u>

## Summary of Change in Financial Position

For the period August 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946

Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned August 1, 1945 .....	\$307,160.91
Cash Receipts over Cash Disbursements for the period August 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946—as shown in detail on Exhibit B .....	44,927.50
Cash, Cash Deposits, Bonds Owned and Loan Receivable May 31, 1946 — as above, Less Reserves .....	\$352,088.41

## Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
<b>Receipts:</b>				
Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees:				
Per Capita Tax—General.....	\$ 85,516.51	\$85,516.51	\$	\$
Per Capita Tax—Legal Defense.....	42,259.46		42,259.46	
Per Capita Tax—Organizing.....	42,259.46			42,259.46
Affiliation Fees.....	62.00	62.00		
	<u>\$170,097.43</u>	<u>\$85,578.51</u>	<u>\$42,259.46</u>	<u>\$42,259.46</u>
Other Receipts:				
Interest Received on Investments.....	\$ 129.79	\$ 129.79		
Legislative Expense Refunds.....	233.00	233.00		
Sundry Expense Refunds.....	78.26	78.26		
	<u>\$ 441.05</u>	<u>441.05</u>		
Total Receipts.....	<u>\$170,538.48</u>	<u>\$86,019.56</u>	<u>\$42,259.46</u>	<u>\$42,259.46</u>
<b>Disbursements:</b>				
44th Annual Convention—San Francisco \$	2,084.22	\$ 2,084.22	\$	\$
Washington Labor Conference.....	536.25	536.25		
Annual Report of Officers.....	2,983.44	2,983.44		
Executive Council Meetings.....	6,756.91	6,756.91		
Legal Services.....	24,642.55		24,642.55	
Organizing Expenses.....	36,895.13			36,895.13
Legislative Expenses.....	8,194.02	8,194.02		
Statistical Expenses.....	9,368.70	9,368.70		
Publicity Expenses.....	6,899.69	6,899.69		
Office Salaries.....	11,197.09	11,197.09		
Printing, Stationery, Office Supplies....	6,538.17	6,538.17		
Office Rent—General.....	1,385.00	1,385.00		
Postage and Mailing—General.....	2,032.51	2,032.51		
Telephone and Telegraph.....	1,470.98	1,470.98		
Taxes .....	1,090.91	1,090.91		
General Expenses.....	3,535.41	3,535.41		
Total Disbursements.....	<u>\$125,610.98</u>	<u>\$64,073.30</u>	<u>\$24,642.55</u>	<u>\$36,895.13</u>
Cash Receipts over Cash Disbursements for the period August 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946—Exhibit A .....	\$ 44,927.50	\$21,946.26	\$17,616.91	\$ 5,364.33

## Schedule 1—Details of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees

June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946

<b>AGNEW</b>		<b>Theatrical Stage Employees No.</b>	
California State Employees No.		215 .....	32.00
247 .....	\$ 24.00	Typographical No. 439 .....	24.00
<b>AGOURA</b>		United Slate, Tile and Roofers No.	
Los Angeles County Road Employ-		66 .....	12.75
ees, Malibu District, No. 770.....	\$ 7.00		<hr/>
<b>ALAMEDA</b>			\$2,288.47
Carpenters and Joiners No. 194....	\$ 82.68	<b>BANNING</b>	
<b>ALHAMBRA</b>		Carpenters and Joiners No. 2134....	\$ 25.48
City Employees No. 679.....	\$ 32.88	<b>BEATRICE</b>	
<b>ALTURAS</b>		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No.	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No.		2564 .....	\$ 20.32
3065 .....	\$ 44.52	<b>BELL</b>	
<b>ANAHEIM</b>		Los Angeles County Fire Protec-	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2203....	\$ 85.52	tion District Employees No. 434 \$	105.16
<b>ANTIOCH</b>		<b>BENICIA</b>	
Cannery Workers No. 678.....	\$ 101.40	Machinists No. 1687 .....	\$ 67.54
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2038....	26.00	<b>BERKELEY</b>	
Paper Makers No. 330 .....	24.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1158....	\$ 102.56
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill		Chemical Workers No. 233 .....	8.00
Workers No. 249 .....	48.00	Fainters No. 40 .....	72.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 199.40		\$ 182.56
<b>APTOS</b>		<b>BEVERLY HILLS</b>	
Chemical Workers No. 249.....	\$ 9.00	Screen Set Designers No. 1421 ....	\$ 118.28
<b>ARCATA</b>		State, County and Municipal Em-	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		ployees No. 432 .....	24.00
No. 2799 .....	\$ 27.88		<hr/>
No. 2808 .....	\$ 283.12		\$ 142.28
	<hr/>	<b>BLUE LAKE</b>	
	\$ 311.00	Loggers No. 3010 .....	\$ 32.68
<b>BAKERSFIELD</b>		<b>BURBANK</b>	
Aeronautical Mechanics No. 1814 \$	20.12	City Employees No. 412 .....	\$ 25.98
Bakers No. 146 .....	22.96	Culinary Workers and Bartenders	
Barbers No. 317 .....	47.52	No. 694 .....	144.00
Bartenders No. 378 .....	103.72	Machinists No. 1600 .....	51.00
Building and Construction Trades		Aeronautical Mechanics No. 727 ....	300.00
Council .....			<hr/>
Butchers No. 193 .....	77.04		\$ 520.98
Carpenters and Joiners No. 743....	425.28	<b>CAMARILLO</b>	
Central Labor Council .....	12.00	State Hospital Employees No. 923 \$	25.68
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 87.....	658.24	<b>CASPER, CAMP No. 20</b>	
Chemical Workers No. 98 .....	24.00	Loggers No. 2782 .....	\$ 22.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 550 .....	159.84	<b>CHESTER</b>	
Electrical Workers No. 428 .....	42.60	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
Hod Carriers and Common Labor-		No. 3074 .....	\$ 22.42
ers No. 220 .....	231.12	<b>CHICO</b>	
Lathers No. 300 .....	24.00	Barbers No. 354 .....	\$ 24.00
Laundry Workers No. 175 .....	40.12	Bartenders and Culinary Workers	
Machinists No. 139 .....	28.68	No. 658 .....	46.88
Millmen No. 1081 .....	24.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2043	50.70
Operating Engineers No. 469 .....	22.20	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2838	50.44
Painters No. 314 .....	60.00	Millmen No. 1495 .....	121.96
Plasterers and Cement Finishers		Motion Picture Projectionists No.	
No. 191 .....	59.76	501 .....	22.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No.			
460 .....	136.52		

Painters No. 1084 .....	9.00
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 156 .....	5.00

\$ 329.98

**CHOWCHILLA**

Chemical Workers No. 99 .....	\$ 35.12
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**CHULA VISTA**

Aeronautical Mechanics No. 755 ....	\$ 355.92
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 761 .....	18.00

\$ 373.92

**COLTON**

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 89 .....	\$ 122.64
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**CORONA**

Citrus Warehouse Workers No. 979 .....	\$ 29.72
Produce Drivers and Employees No. 630 .....	25.60

\$ 55.32

**CORONADO**

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 12 \$	24.00
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**COWELL**

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 86 .....	\$ 28.96
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**CROCKETT**

Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037 .....	\$ 551.52
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**CUPERTINO**

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 100 .....	\$ 38.72
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**DIAMOND SPRINGS**

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 158 .....	\$ 24.00
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**DORRIS**

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2828 .....	\$ 74.32
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**DUNSMUIR**

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 295 .....	\$ 46.56
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**EL CENTRO**

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 338 .....	\$ 71.68
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	20.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1070....	74.08
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 1119 .....	87.60
Painters No. 313 .....	24.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656 .....	24.00
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 112 .....	24.00

\$ 337.36

**EL CERRITO**

Operative Potters No. 165 .....	\$ 104.96
Teachers No. 866 .....	3.00

\$ 107.96

**EL MONTE**

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1507 \$	442.68
Chemical Workers No. 78 .....	38.52
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1082 .....	103.60

\$ 584.80

**EL PORTAL**

Mine and Mill Workers No. 1461....	\$ 24.00
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**EMERYVILLE**

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 245 .....	\$ 38.16
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**EUREKA**

Bakers No. 195 .....	\$ 22.00
Barbers No. 431 .....	22.00
Bartenders No. 318 .....	46.32
Butchers No. 445 .....	22.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1040....	105.68
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 220 .....	107.60
Electrical Workers No. 482 .....	18.80
Laborers No. 181 .....	45.00
Laundry Workers No. 156 .....	28.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2592 .....	48.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2868 .....	59.72
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3056 .....	62.96
Machinists No. 540 .....	58.40
Motion Picture Operators No. 430 .....	24.00
Municipal Employees No. 54 .....	3.00
Musicians No. 333 .....	32.20
Office Employees No. 23520 .....	14.00
Painters No. 1034 .....	45.56
Plumbers No. 471 .....	37.68
Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers .....	7.00
Retail Clerks No. 541 .....	60.60
Typographical Union No. 207 .....	5.00
United Textile Workers No. 126 ....	17.52

\$ 905.04

**FEATHER FALLS**

Saw Mill and Lumber Handlers No. 2892 .....	\$ 105.28
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**FORT BRAGG**

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2610 .....	\$ 287.36
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**FORTUNA**

Loggers No. 3061 .....	\$ 38.34
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**FRESNO**

Auto Maintenance No. 1309 .....	\$ 160.00
Bakers No. 43 .....	125.68
Barbers No. 333 .....	42.70
Bartenders No. 566 .....	107.28

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00	Printing Pressmen No. 107 .....	24.00
Building Service Employees No. 110 .....	36.02	Typographical No. 871 .....	24.00
California State Conference of Painters .....	12.00		\$ 950.96
Carpenters No. 701 .....	422.80	GRASS VALLEY	
Central Labor Council .....	12.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1903 \$	56.52
Chemical Workers No. 97 .....	31.12	GREENVILLE	
Chemical Workers No. 100 .....	35.44	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2647 .....	\$ 68.68
Chemical Workers No. 147 .....	6.04	GRIDLEY	
Chemical Workers No. 160 .....	4.04	Carpenters No. 2148 .....	\$ 24.00
City Employees No. 765 .....	28.68	HANFORD	
Cooks No. 230 .....	89.24	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1043 \$	39.68
Culinary Workers No. 62 .....	262.00	HAYWARD	
District Council of Carpenters .....		Cannery Workers No. 768 .....	\$ 694.80
District Council of Chemical Workers .....	13.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1622 .....	48.00
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrating Employees No. 616 .....	469.44	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 823 .....	204.56
Electrical Workers No. 100 .....	24.00		\$ 947.36
General Teamsters No. 431 .....	1,188.44	HILO, HAWAII	
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 294 .....	146.60	Sugar Workers No. 23587 .....	\$ 16.00
Iron Workers No. 155 .....	28.72	HOLLYWOOD	
Iron Workers No. 624 .....	22.00	Aeronautical Mechanics No. 780 ....	\$ 8.32
Joint Executive Board, Culinary Bartenders and Hotel Employees		Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44 .....	96.00
Lathers No. 83 .....	24.00	American Federation of Radio Artists .....	144.00
Laundry Workers No. 86 .....	109.43	Film Technicians No. 683 .....	544.72
Machinists No. 653 .....	120.00	Hollywood Painters No. 5 .....	101.48
Millmen No. 1496 .....	76.76	Machinists No. 1185 .....	77.12
Motion Picture Operators No. 599 .....	48.00	Make-up Artists No. 706 .....	132.92
Motor Coach Operators No. 1027 .....	47.30	Motion Picture Costumers No. 705 .....	95.04
Municipal Employees No. 205 .....	20.00	Motion Picture Studio First Aid Employees No. 767 .....	24.96
Office Employees No. 69 .....	24.00	Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727 .....	72.00
Operating Engineers No. 336 .....	63.48	Motion Picture Studio Painters No. 644 .....	423.64
Paste Makers No. 20264 .....	24.00	Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728 .....	480.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 188 .....	36.79	Motion Picture Studio Projectionists No. 165 .....	111.96
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246 .....	102.24	Office Employees No. 174 .....	49.00
Printing Pressmen No. 159 .....	22.00	Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 755 .....	72.00
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 1288 ....	118.00	Post Office Clerks No. 1256 .....	26.44
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252 .....	25.24	Screen Actors Guild .....	2,400.00
Sign Painters No. 966 .....	24.00	Screen Cartoonists No. 852 .....	312.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 158 .....	24.00	Screen Extras Guild, Inc. ....	869.00
Winery and Distillery Workers No. 45 .....	300.00	Screen Office Employees Guild No. 1391 .....	200.00
	\$4,483.38	Special Officers, Guards, Etc. No. 193 .....	48.00
FULLERTON		Studio Carpenters No. 946 .....	944.64
Flat Glass Workers No. 20928 ....	\$ 24.00	Studio Electricians No. 40 .....	240.00
GLENDALE		Studio Grips No. 80 .....	20.25
Brick and Clay Workers No. 774 \$	216.92	Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399 .....	360.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 563....	353.88	Studio Utility Employees No. 724 .....	606.00
Central Labor Council .....	6.00		8,410.49
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 324 .....	135.40		
Operative Plasterers No. 739 .....	112.76		
Painters No. 713 .....	52.00		
Post Office Clerks No. 841 .....	26.00		

# STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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## HONOLULU

Central Labor Council .....	\$ 12.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1260 ....	177.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1186 ....	192.00
Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders No. 5 .....	46.60
Operating Engineers No. 635 .....	217.92
Office Employees No. 170 .....	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 648.52

## HUNTINGTON PARK

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 212 .....	\$ 48.00
Butchers No. 563 .....	336.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114 .....	87.28
Glass Bottle Blowers, Flint No. 141 .....	24.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 144 .....	22.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146 .....	78.80
Machinists No. 1571 .....	95.24
	<hr/>
	\$ 691.32

## IDRIA

Quicksilver Workers No. 21966 ....	\$ 27.76
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## INGLEWOOD

City Employees No. 496 .....	\$ 27.16
Painters and Decorators No. 1346 ..	69.76
	<hr/>
	\$ 96.92

## KINGSBURG

Cannery Workers No. 746 .....	\$ 55.60
Chemical Workers No. 96 .....	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 79.60

## KORBEL

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3046 .....	\$ 56.08
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## LAGUNA BEACH

Carpenters No. 1648 .....	\$ 26.84
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## LA JOLLA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1358 ..	\$ 57.85
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## LODI

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1418 ..	\$ 91.72
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## LONG BEACH

Auto Mechanics No. 1126 .....	\$ 56.96
Bakers No. 31 .....	78.00
Barbers No. 622 .....	77.28
Bartenders No. 686 .....	234.00
Bricklayers No. 13 .....	42.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 166 .....	35.20
Bus Drivers No. 1254 .....	171.88
Carpenters and Joiners No. 710 ....	628.96
Cement Finishers No. 791 .....	72.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No. 572 ..	336.00
Chemical Workers No. 1 .....	82.44
Chemical Workers No. 40 .....	138.60

## City and County Employees No.

112 .....	143.24
Cleaning and Dyehouse Workers No. 36 .....	120.00
Culinary Alliance No. 681 .....	1,560.00
Dry Dock and Ordinance Painters No. 1501 .....	28.92
General Truck Drivers No. 692 ....	452.56
Hod Carriers and Common Labor- ers No. 507 .....	480.00
Lathers No. 172 .....	33.22
Long Beach Police Department Employees No. 745 .....	6.00
Machinists No. 1235 .....	665.60
Machinists No. 1577 .....	22.76
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521 .....	24.00
Musicians Association No. 353 ....	48.00
Painters No. 256 .....	236.68
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 494 .....	164.44
Post Office Clerks No. 543 .....	61.20
Printing Pressmen No. 285 .....	24.00
Retail Clerks No. 324 .....	222.00
Rig Builders No. 1458 .....	141.44
Rock Products Workers No. 21643 ..	43.72
Roofers No. 72 .....	24.00
Teachers No. 776 .....	8.00
Technical Engineers No. 94 .....	48.00
Typographical No. 650 .....	48.00
United Garment Workers No. 56 .....	88.90
	<hr/>
	\$6,672.00

## LOS ANGELES

Advertising and Public Relations Employees No. 518 .....	\$ 7.00
American Guild of Variety Artists ..	88.00
Asbestos Workers No. 5 .....	91.20
Bakers No. 37 .....	900.00
Bakers No. 453 .....	61.60
Bakery Drivers No. 276 .....	572.84
Barbers No. 295 .....	48.00
Bartenders No. 284 .....	743.60
Beauticians No. 295-a .....	24.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32 ....	28.80
Board of Education Employees No. 99 .....	29.08
Boilermakers No. 92 .....	5,176.48
Bookbinders No. 63 .....	60.00
Bricklayers No. 2 .....	184.86
Brick and Clay Workers No. 661 .....	79.00
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420 .....	602.88
Building Service Employees No. 99 .....	417.76
Bus Drivers No. 1222 .....	48.00
California Conference of Glaziers ..	12.00
Cap Makers No. 22 .....	34.70
Carpenters and Joiners No. 25 .....	783.28
Carpenters and Joiners No. 634 ....	874.40
Cement Finishers No. 627 .....	180.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 11 .....	80.80

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Cigar Makers No. 225 .....	24.00	County Superior Court Clerks No. 575 .....	24.00
Cloak Makers No. 65 .....	240.00	Deputy Sheriffs No. 536 .....	124.80
Commercial Telegraphers (Western Union) No. 48 .....	120.00	County Watchmen and Guards No. 790 .....	30.60
Cooks No. 468 .....	650.00	Editorial Association No. 1 .....	57.64
Coopers No. 152 .....	32.36	Metal Trades Council .....	5.00
Council of Federated Municipal Crafts .....	4.00	Police Employees No. 665 .....	46.20
Cracker Bakers No. 418 .....	25.00	Water and Power Department Office Employees No. 653 .....	7.00
Dental Technicians No. 100 .....	28.80	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2288 .....	806.16
Dining Car Employees No. 582 .....	229.04	Machinists No. 1186 .....	357.24
Displaymen and Commercial Decorators No. 1154 .....	49.00	Machinists No. 311 .....	704.00
District Council of Brick Workers No. 11 .....	18.00	Machinists No. 1422 .....	120.00
District Council of Machinists No. 94 .....	6.00	Mailers No. 9 .....	66.40
District Council of Painters No. 36 .....	12.00	Meat Cutters No. 421 .....	1,045.03
Dye Workers No. 23018 .....	24.00	Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626 .....	249.60
Electrical Workers No. B-11 .....	720.00	Metal Polishers No. 67 .....	36.00
Electrical Workers No. B-18 .....	282.00	Milk Drivers No. 93 .....	2,311.00
Electrotypers No. 137 .....	24.00	Millinery Workers No. 41 .....	24.00
Elevator Constructors No. 18 .....	68.32	Millwrights No. 1607 .....	77.84
Film Exchange Employees No. 61-B .....	48.72	Miscellaneous Employees No. 440 .....	371.32
Freight, Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357 .....	101.00	Miscellaneous Foremen and Public Works Superintendents No. 413 .....	36.36
Garment Cutters No. 36 .....	22.00	Molders and Foundry Workers No. 374 .....	45.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 100 .....	4.00	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150 .....	213.72
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 129 .....	8.00	Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403 .....	26.00
Glass Workers No. 636 .....	214.16	Musicians Association No. 47 .....	320.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 300 .....	730.00	Musicians Association No. 767 .....	104.00
House, Building and General Movers No. 923 .....	58.20	Newspaper Pressmen No. 18 .....	96.00
Industrial Work Shop for the Blind No. 936 .....	13.00	Office Employees No. 30 .....	261.19
Iron Workers, (Shopmen) No. 509 .....	60.00	Operating Engineers No. 12 .....	2,400.00
Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42 .....	13.00	Painters No. 116 .....	654.86
Jewelry Workers No. 23 .....	84.00	Painters No. 434 .....	24.00
Ladies Garment Workers No. 84 .....	240.00	Painters No. 1037 .....	24.00
Ladies Garment Workers No. 96 .....	96.00	Painters No. 1348 .....	150.00
Ladies Garment Workers No. 384 .....	48.00	Paper Makers No. 208 .....	55.80
Lathers No. 42 .....	38.40	Paper Makers No. 356 .....	32.80
Lathers No. 42-A .....	151.84	Pattern Makers Association .....	38.40
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52 .....	144.00	Photo Engravers No. 32 .....	100.00
Lithographers Amalgamated No. 22 .....	27.20	Plasterers No. 2 .....	124.80
Local Freight Drivers No. 208 .....	834.36	Plumbers No. 78 .....	510.76
Allied Printing Trades Council .....	12.00	Post Office Clerks No. 64 .....	192.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00	Printing Pressmen No. 78 .....	130.00
City Employees No. 119 .....	24.00	Printing Specialists and Paper Converters No. 388 .....	100.80
City Water and Power Employees No. 233 .....	90.24	Provision House Workers No. 274 .....	288.00
County Fire Wardens No. 540 .....	95.84	Public Service Carpenters No. 2231 .....	30.72
County Office Employees No. 187 .....	30.76	Public Service Painters No. 323 .....	46.28
County Park and Recreation Department Employees No. 517 .....	32.12	Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 266 .....	24.00
County Probation Officers No. 685 .....	57.36	Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 307 .....	109.44
County Social Workers No. 558 .....	48.00	Railway Carmen No. 414 .....	277.52
		Railway Carmen No. 601 .....	171.60
		Railway Mail Association .....	22.00
		Refrigeration Fitters No. 508 .....	36.00

Registered Nurses, First Aid Men and Women No. 22173 .....	82.00
Re-inforced Iron Workers No. 416 .....	66.00
Retail Clerks No. 770 .....	2,068.00
Retail Hardware and Appliance Salesmen No. 1215 .....	19.60
Roofers No. 36 .....	168.28
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 .....	870.16
Sheet Metal Workers No. 371 .....	27.36
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831 .....	22.00
Southern California Council of Public Employees of State, County and Municipal Employees .....	32.00
Southern California District Council of Lathers .....	13.00
Southern California District Council of Laborers .....	12.00
Sprinkler Fitters No. 669 .....	37.00
State Employees No. 33 .....	96.00
Stationary and Operating Engineers No. 63 .....	255.00
Stereotypers No. 58 .....	54.80
Stove Mounters No. 68 .....	32.04
Structural Iron Workers No. 433 .....	144.00
Switchmen No. 43 .....	44.52
Teachers No. 430 .....	224.72
Theatrical Janitors No. 72 .....	84.92
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 768 .....	24.00
Tile Layers No. 18 .....	31.20
Transportation (Street Carmen) No. 1277 .....	400.00
Typographical No. 174 .....	452.00
United Garment Workers No. 94 .....	26.00
United Garment Workers No. 125 .....	240.00
Van, Storage and Furniture Drivers, Packers, Etc. No. 389 .....	571.84
Waiters No. 17 .....	1,087.20
Waitresses No. 639 .....	1,612.00
Watchmakers No. 115 .....	15.00
Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848 .....	716.08
Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595 .....	114.72
Window Cleaners No. 101 .....	80.00
Women's Union Label League No. 36 .....	12.00
	<b>\$39,880.32</b>

## LOYALTON

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2695 .....	\$ 107.32
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## MARTINEZ

Allied Hospital Employees No. 251 .....	\$ 42.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2046 .....	156.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 324 .....	300.00
Machinists No. 1173 .....	67.04
Painters No. 741 .....	28.00

Plumbers No. 159 .....	69.52
Teamsters No. 315 .....	1,214.48
	<b>\$1,889.44</b>

## MARTSVILLE

Barbers No. 720 .....	\$ 24.00
Bartenders No. 715 .....	165.68
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1570 .....	107.44
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborer No. 121 .....	62.24
Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 505 .....	22.56
Painters No. 146 .....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 17 .....	24.00
Stage Employees No. 216 .....	22.00
	<b>\$ 451.92</b>

## MAYWOOD

American Federation of Grain Processors No. 21830 .....	\$ 106.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148 .....	22.00
	<b>\$ 128.00</b>

## MERCED

Auto Mechanics No. 1119 .....	\$ 12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1202 .....	52.60
Central Labor Council .....	15.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 995 .....	30.00
Typographical No. 865 .....	24.00
	<b>\$ 133.60</b>

## MIDLAND

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 63 .....	\$ 18.00
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## MODESTO

Barbers No. 787 .....	\$ 24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1235 .....	173.44
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 190 .....	42.48
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 542 .....	189.28
District Council of Machinists No. 41 .....	7.00
Electrical Workers No. B-684 .....	76.72
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1130 .....	61.32
Machinists No. 1528 .....	111.08
Operating Engineers No. 734 .....	56.76
Packing House Employees and Dehydrating Workers No. 22911 .....	22.00
Painters No. 317 .....	33.80
Plasterers No. 429 .....	24.00
Plumbers No. 437 .....	27.00
Retail Clerks No. 1273 .....	87.00
Teamsters No. 386 .....	590.48
	<b>\$1,538.36</b>

## MOJAVE

Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 507 .....	\$ 140.54
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## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

<b>MONROVIA</b>			
California City Employees No. 825	\$	22.00	
Electrical Workers No. B-1008		48.00	
Painters No. 254		26.00	
	\$	96.00	
<b>MONTEBELLO</b>			
Municipal Employees No. 528	\$	12.00	
<b>MONTEREY</b>			
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 483	\$	104.52	
Building and Construction Trades Council		13.00	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1323		145.04	
Central Labor Council		12.00	
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific		569.70	
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 690		42.40	
Painters and Decorators No. 272		30.12	
Plumbers No. 62		24.00	
Roofers No. 50		18.00	
Seine and Line Fishermen		240.00	
		<u>\$1,198.78</u>	
<b>MOUNTAIN VIEW</b>			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1280	\$	109.96	
<b>NAPA</b>			
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 753	\$	79.24	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2114		85.40	
California State Hospital Employees No. 174		72.32	
Central Labor Council		11.00	
Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers No. 63		33.68	
Dried Fruit Workers No. 668		24.72	
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 371		102.44	
Machinists No. 1419		69.56	
Painters No. 262		21.80	
United Garment Workers No. 137		76.36	
United Garment Workers No. 197		70.38	
	\$	646.90	
<b>NEWARK</b>			
Chemical Workers No. 62	\$	49.76	
Stove Mounters No. 61		101.50	
	\$	151.26	
<b>NORWALK</b>			
California State Employees No. 69	\$	45.12	
<b>OAKLAND</b>			
Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council	\$	12.00	
Alameda County School Employees No. 257		57.60	
Auto Mechanics No. 1546		720.00	
Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176		55.32	
Bakers No. 119		120.00	
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432		207.28	
Barbers No. 134		211.00	
Bartenders No. 52		665.28	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 171		88.00	
Boilermakers No. 39		500.00	
Bricklayers No. 8		36.00	
Building Service Employees No. 18		322.00	
Butchers No. 120		240.00	
California Conference of Typographical Unions		9.00	
California State Council of Cannery Workers		16.00	
Candy Workers No. 119-C		120.00	
Cannery Workers No. 750		1,496.24	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 36		969.44	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1473		180.12	
Carpet, Linoleum and Soff Tile Workers No. 1290		36.00	
Cement Finishers No. 594		66.00	
Cemetery Employees No. 20372		38.68	
Central Labor Council		12.00	
Chauffeurs No. 923		297.32	
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 23		240.00	
Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 939		39.00	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union No. 208		1.00	
Construction and General Laborers No. 304		1,040.00	
Cooks No. 228		480.00	
Culinary Alliance No. 31		639.84	
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456		120.00	
District Council of Machinists No. 115		6.00	
District Council of Painters No. 16		6.00	
Drydock and Marine Waysmen No. 3116		720.00	
Electrical Workers No. B-50		24.00	
Electrical Workers No. B-595		408.00	
Floor Layers and Carpenters No. 1861		48.00	
Garage Employees No. 78		262.46	
General Warehousemen No. 853		399.96	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2		48.00	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137		40.80	
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141		96.00	
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610		86.52	
Lathers No. 88		52.00	
Laundry Drivers No. 209		117.20	
Laundry Workers No. 2		300.00	
Mechanics, (Street Carmen) No. 818		178.92	
Machinists No. 284		368.68	
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302		288.00	
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169		35.88	
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96		93.92	
Ninth District Council of Bakers		12.00	
Oakland Production Workers No. 1518		315.20	
Office Employees No. 29		1,046.84	

# STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Operating Engineers No. 507 .....	96.00
Painters and Decorators No. 127 .....	240.96
Paint Makers No. 1101 .....	29.12
Plasterers No. 112 .....	44.00
Plumbers No. 444 .....	144.00
Post Office Clerks No. 78 .....	91.20
Printing Pressmen No. 125 .....	96.00
Printing Specialists and Paper Converters No. 382 .....	336.00
Production Workers No. 1566 .....	120.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 255 .....	52.92
Railway Carmen No. 735 .....	22.00
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588 ..	141.00
Retail Food Clerks No. 870 .....	576.00
Roofers No. 81 .....	143.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 .....	240.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 355 .....	36.00
Shipyard and Marine Shop Labor- ers No. 886 .....	2,580.00
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 878 .....	46.60
Sleeping Car Porters (Oakland Division) .....	88.00
Steamfitters and Helpers No. 342 ..	96.00
Street Carmen No. 192 .....	480.00
Teachers No. 771 .....	57.96
Teamsters No. 70 .....	1,971.20
Technical Engineers No. 39 .....	9.00
Technical Engineers No. 89 .....	112.00
Theatrical Employees No. B-82 ....	48.00
Theatrical Janitors No. 121 .....	33.60
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107 .....	24.00
Typographical No. 36 .....	139.88
Welders and Burners No. 681 .....	300.00

\$22,383.94

## ONTARIO

City Employees No. 472 .....	\$ 24.00
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## ORO GRANDE

Cement Workers No. 192 .....	\$ 16.80
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## OROVILLE

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 654 .....	\$ 69.32
Boilermakers No. 690 .....	24.00
Butchers No. 460 .....	24.00
Cannery Workers No. 21634 .....	41.92
Carpenters No. 1240 .....	35.68
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Railway Carmen No. 679 .....	30.00

\$ 236.92

## OXNARD

Post Office Clerks No. 491 .....	\$ 14.00
Sugar Workers No. 20875 .....	68.60

\$ 82.60

## PALM SPRINGS

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1046 \$	27.20
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## PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914 .....	\$ 33.88
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Carpenters and Joiners No. 668 ....	69.60
District Council of Painters No. 33 ..	12.00
Teachers No. 442 .....	12.00

\$ 127.48

## PASADENA

Central Labor Council .....	\$ 12.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 531 .....	340.00
Hod Carriers No. 439 .....	123.76
Machinists No. 767 .....	35.00
Meat Cutters No. 439 .....	138.80
Painters and Decorators No. 92 ....	72.00
Pasadena School District Employ- ees No. 606 .....	51.76
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 194 .....	74.52
Plumbers No. 280 .....	56.72
Printing Pressmen No. 155 .....	24.00
Typographical No. 583 .....	48.00
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union No. 81 .....	8.56

\$ 985.12

## PATTON

California State Hospital Employ- ees No. 204 .....	\$ 22.00
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## PETALUMA

Barbers No. 419 .....	\$ 24.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 271 .....	60.04
Beauticians No. 419-A .....	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 981 ....	42.12
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Poultry and Egg Workers No. 364-B .....	96.00

\$ 258.16

## PITTSBURG

Barbers No. 917 .....	\$ 31.16
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 822 .....	246.34
Chemical Workers No. 23 .....	146.04
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific .....	52.36
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 160 .....	20.00
Paper Makers No. 329 .....	44.92
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 825 .....	24.00

\$ 564.82

## PLACERVILLE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1992 \$	24.00
Hotel and Restaurant Workers No. 793 .....	26.00

\$ 50.00

## POMONA

Central Labor Council .....	\$ 12.00
Chemical Workers No. 58 .....	26.00
Machinists No. 1586 .....	89.73

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Painters, Decorators and Paper		Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Hangers No. 979 .....	6.00	City Employees No. 395 .....	38.76
Retail Clerks No. 1423 .....	22.00	Hod Carriers and General Labor-	
		ers No. 1184 .....	197.60
	\$ 155.73	Retail Clerks No. 1167 .....	202.52
<b>PORT CHICAGO</b>		United Cement Lime and Gypsum	
Chemical Workers No. 25 .....	\$ 50.54	Workers No. 48 .....	112.52
			\$ 821.56
<b>PORTERVILLE</b>		<b>ROSEVILLE</b>	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2126 \$	22.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1147 \$	34.00
<b>QUINCY</b>		Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		City Employees No. 136 .....	25.00
No. 2591 .....	\$ 27.52	Local Federation Council No. 15 ..	12.00
<b>RANDBURG</b>		Railway Carmen No. 231 .....	196.96
Federal Labor Union No. 21464 ....	\$ 12.00		\$ 279.96
<b>REDDING</b>		<b>SACRAMENTO</b>	
Bartenders No. 549 .....	\$ 53.96	Bakers No. 85 .....	\$ 235.68
Building and Construction Trades		Barbers No. 112 .....	43.48
Council .....		Bartenders No. 600 .....	192.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1599	139.72	Bay District Council of Iron	
Central Labor Council .....	12.00	Workers .....	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 470 .....	161.68	Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		Helpers No. 166 .....	24.00
No. 2608 .....	5.40	Boat Builders No. 1681 .....	6.00
Machinists No. 1397 .....	72.00	Boilermakers No. 735 .....	21.00
Moving Picture Projectionists No.		Bookbinders No. 35 .....	70.40
739 .....	25.00	Boxmakers and Lumber Handlers	
Plumbers and Steamfitters No.		No. 3170 .....	144.00
662 .....	22.72	Bricklayers No. 9 .....	36.00
	\$ 492.48	Building and Construction Trades	
<b>RICHMOND</b>		Council .....	12.00
Barbers No. 508 .....	\$ 22.00	Butchers No. 498 .....	349.84
Bartenders and Culinary Workers		California State Employees No.	
No. 595 .....	742.16	375 .....	28.24
Beauticians No. 508-a .....	22.00	Cannery Workers No. 857 .....	111.80
Boilermakers No. 317 .....	67.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 586 ....	417.04
Boilermakers No. 513 .....	1,668.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2170 ..	48.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 642 ....	371.68	Carpet, Linoleum and Tile Work-	
Contra Costa Building and Con-		ers No. 1237 .....	24.00
struction Trades Council .....	12.00	Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 150 .....	1,116.84
Electrical Workers No. B-302 .....	895.64	City Employees No. 329 .....	24.68
Fish Cannery Workers of the		Construction and General Labor-	
Pacific .....	198.58	ers No. 185 .....	240.00
Laundry Workers No. 23 .....	24.00	Cooks No. 683 .....	185.04
Leadburners No. 512 .....	22.00	District Council of Carpenters .....	9.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No.		District Council of State, County	
560 .....	24.00	and Municipal Employees No. 39	9.90
Operative Potters No. 89 .....	37.60	Electrical Workers No. B-340 .....	85.20
Painters No. 560 .....	360.00	Federated Trades Council .....	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 1179 .....	489.84	Iron Workers No. 118 .....	96.00
Typographical No. 738 .....	24.00	Lathers No. 109 .....	24.00
	\$4,980.50	Machinists No. 33 .....	288.00
<b>RIVERBANK</b>		Millmen No. 1618 .....	56.68
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		Miscellaneous Employees No. 393	203.56
No. 2975 .....	\$ 2.00	Moving Picture Machine Operators	
<b>RIVERSIDE</b>		No. 252 .....	32.00
Barbers No. 171 .....	\$ 22.44	Musicians No. 12 .....	51.12
Building and Construction Trades		Office Employees No. 43 .....	28.00
Council .....	12.00	Operating Engineers No. 210 .....	57.60
Carpenters and Joiners No. 235 ....	223.72	Painters No. 487 .....	125.80
		Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447	72.00

# STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Post Office Clerks No. 66 .....	49.00
Printing Pressmen No. 60 .....	41.20
Retail Clerks No. 588 .....	144.00
Railway Carmen No. 632 .....	48.00
Railway Carmen No. 1344 .....	49.44
Roofers No. 47 .....	26.00
Sacramento County Board of Education Employees No. 258 .....	41.76
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162 .....	48.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 341 .....	24.00
Stage Employees No. 50 .....	24.00
State Council of Roofers .....	11.00
Street Carmen No. 256 .....	68.88
Tailors No. 107 .....	24.00
Teachers No. 31 .....	28.80
Typographical No. 46 .....	70.40
Waiters and Waitresses No. 561 .....	275.24
Wholesale Plumbing House Employees No. 447-Aux. ....	24.00

**\$5,489.72**

## SALINAS

Barbers No. 827 .....	\$ 24.00
Bartenders No. 545 .....	66.60
California State Highway Department Employees No. 420 .....	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 925 ..	113.56
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Culinary Alliance No. 467 .....	106.88
Electrical Workers No. 243 .....	2.00
Fruit and Produce Drivers No. 890 .....	596.08
Musicians Association No. 616 .....	26.96
Operating Engineers No. 165 .....	38.58
Painters No. 1104 .....	25.20

**\$1,035.86**

## SAN ANDREAS

United Cement Lime and Gypsum No. 57 .....	\$ 52.28
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## SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253 .....	\$ 38.00
California Inland District Council of State, County, and Municipal Employees .....	12.00
California State Employees No. 533 .....	29.56
Carpenters and Joiners No. 944 ..	450.64
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 467 .....	742.92
City Employees No. 333 .....	24.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 535 .....	49.00
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 783 .....	357.92
Machinists No. 1047 .....	84.00
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 577 .....	36.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 167 .....	24.00
Office Employees No. 33 .....	24.00
Painters No. 775 .....	75.24

Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 73 .....	89.40
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 364 (Includes "Redlands and Riverside") .....	141.72
Stage Employees No. 314 .....	24.00

**\$2,214.40**

## SAN BRUNO

Carpenters No. 848 .....	\$ 73.64
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## SAN DIEGO

Bakers No. 315 .....	\$ 151.88
Barbers No. 256 .....	68.24
Bridgemen No. 229 .....	145.12
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 102 .....	101.20
Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229 .....	300.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1296 ..	636.72
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1571 ..	263.08
Cooks and Waitresses No. 402 .....	1,335.35
County and Municipal Employees No. 127 .....	24.00
District Council of Carpenters, San Diego County .....	13.00
District Council of Machinists No. 50 .....	
Electrical Workers No. B-465 .....	264.00
Electrical Workers No. B-569 .....	328.00
Federated Fire Fighters of California No. 145 .....	1,033.44
Federated Trades Council .....	12.00
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific .....	252.00
Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers No. 89 .....	580.48
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 627 ..	40.32
Lathers No. 260 .....	25.60
Laundry and Cleaning Workers No. 259 .....	19.49
Machinists No. 389 .....	60.00
Machinists, Naval Aircraft No. 726 .....	33.12
Machinists No. 1370 .....	130.20
Millmen No. 2020 .....	165.20
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297 .....	28.80
Musicians Association No. 325 .....	122.04
Office Employees No. 139 .....	23.04
Operating Engineers No. 526 .....	96.00
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346 .....	99.28
Painters No. 333 .....	243.32
Post Office Clerks No. 197 .....	48.00
Printing Pressmen No. 140 .....	26.40
Roofers (Carpenter's International) No. 553 .....	24.60
Salesdrivers, Helpers and Dairy Employees No. 683 .....	240.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 206 .....	45.78

Shipwrights, Boat Builders and Caulkers No. 1300 .....	67.48	Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7 .....	240.00
Streettypers No. 82 .....	24.00	Civil Service Building, Maintenance Employees No. 66-A .....	178.92
Street, Electric, Railway and Municipal Car Employees No. 1309 .....	120.00	Cloakmakers No. 8 .....	136.00
Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542 .....	720.00	Commercial Telegraphers No. 34 .....	240.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122 .....	24.00	Commission Market Drivers No. 280 .....	144.00
Waiters and Bartenders No. 500 ..	442.76	Construction and General Laborers No. 261 .....	480.00
	<u>\$8,439.94</u>	Cooks No. 44 .....	1,691.12
SAN FRANCISCO		Coopers No. 65 .....	72.28
American Guild of Variety Artists \$ ..	90.75	Coppersmiths No. 438 .....	144.00
Asbestos Workers No. 16 .....	73.00	Cracker Bakers No. 125 .....	120.00
Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073 .....	111.00	Cracker Baker Auxiliary No. 125 .....	120.00
Auto Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960 .....	30.00	Dental Technicians No. 99 .....	57.64
Auto Mechanics No. 1305 .....	800.00	Draftsmen No. 11 .....	38.40
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241 .....	120.00	Dress Makers No. 101 .....	109.00
Bakers No. 24 .....	773.00	Electrical Workers No. B-1245 ....	260.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 ....	297.52	Electrical Workers No. 6 .....	480.00
Barbers No. 148 .....	240.00	Elevator Constructors No. 8 .....	72.00
Bar Pilots No. 89 .....	24.00	Emergency Hospital Employees No. 803 .....	3.00
Bartenders No. 41 .....	1,715.60	Film Exchange Employees No. B-17 .....	30.00
Beauticians No. 12 .....	192.00	Florists, Landscapers, etc. No. 167 .....	24.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44 ....	26.00	Garage Employees No. 665 .....	532.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 168 .....	144.00	Garment Cutters No. 45 .....	42.48
Boilermakers No. 6 .....	1,200.00	General Warehousemen No. 860 ....	924.84
Bookbinders and Bindrywomen No. 31-125 .....	216.00	Glaziers and Glassworkers No. 718 .....	48.00
Bottlers No. 293 .....	336.00	Granite Cutters No. 45 .....	24.00
Brewery Drivers No. 227 .....	288.00	Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250 .....	337.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00	Hotel Service Workers No. 283 ....	1,051.16
Building Material Teamsters No. 216 .....	168.00	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 .....	63.68
Butchers No. 115 .....	432.00	Iron Workers No. 377 .....	96.00
Butchers No. 508 .....	533.24	Jewelry Workers No. 36 .....	72.00
California Allied Printing Trades Council .....	12.00	Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213 .....	34.40
California Employment Service Employees No. 948 .....	21.00	Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256 ..	120.00
California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2 .....	14.00	Laundry Workers No. 26 .....	1,248.00
California State Laborers and Utility Workers No. 1226 .....	24.00	Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31 .....	48.00
Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158 .....	336.00	Lithographers No. 17 .....	144.00
Cannery Workers No. 21106 .....	24.00	Local Joint Executive Board Culinary, Bartenders and Hotel Service Workers .....	10.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 22 ....	988.04	Locksmiths No. 1331 .....	18.80
Carpenters and Joiners No. 483 ..	483.52	Macaroni Workers No. 493 .....	97.32
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2164 ..	156.00	Machinists No. 732 .....	24.00
Casket Workers No. 94 .....	5.00	Marble Shopmen No. 95 .....	22.00
Cemetery Employees No. 10634 ....	82.00	Master Furniture Guild No. 1285 .....	96.00
Chauffeurs No. 265 .....	926.92	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40 .....	122.20
Cigar Makers No. 228 .....	24.00	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 .....	720.00
City and County Employees No. 747 .....	58.00	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 .....	386.56
		Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 ..	1,259.04
		Moulders and Foundry Workers No. 164 .....	156.00
		Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162 .....	77.76
		Motor Coach Employees No. 1225 .....	312.00
		Musicians Association No. 6 .....	480.00

Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 .....	122.60	Street, Electric Railway and Municipal Car Employees No. 1380 .....	500.00
Northern California District Council of Laborers .....	12.00	Teachers No. 61 .....	29.76
Office Employees No. 3 .....	96.00	Teamsters No. 85 .....	1,200.00
Office Employees No. 36 .....	104.00	Theatrical Janitors No. 9 .....	48.00
Operating Engineers No. 3 .....	1,800.00	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16 .....	55.68
Operating Engineers No. 64 .....	478.72	Theatrical Stage Employees No. B-18 .....	76.80
Operating Engineers C.S.B.R. ....	36.00	Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784 .....	29.00
Optical Technicians No. 18791 ....	30.00	Typographical No. 21 .....	430.68
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989 .....	44.00	Union Label Section .....	12.00
Painters No. 19 .....	386.00	United Garment Workers No. 131 .....	240.00
Painters and Decorators No. 1158 .....	591.48	United Hatters No. 31 .....	24.00
Painters District Council No. 8 ....	12.00	Upholsterers No. 28 .....	48.00
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1053 .....	70.72	Venetian Blind Workers No. 2565 .....	73.48
Pattern Makers Association .....	72.00	Waiters No. 30 .....	1,396.92
Pharmacists No. 838 .....	96.00	Waitresses No. 48 .....	2,730.56
Photo Engravers No. 8 .....	144.00	Watchmakers No. 101 .....	48.00
Pile Drivers No. 34 .....	974.88	Watchmakers No. 102 .....	26.00
Plumbers and Gas Fitters No. 442 .....	312.00	Water Workers No. 101 .....	26.00
Post Office Clerks No. 2 .....	264.00	Web Pressmen No. 4 .....	96.00
Printing Pressmen No. 24 .....	274.78	Western Conference of Specialty Unions .....	12.00
Printing Specialists and Paper Converters No. 362 .....	240.00	Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109 .....	109.72
Production Machine Operators No. 1327 .....	480.00	Window Cleaners No. 44 .....	96.00
Professional Embalmers No. 90-49 .....	45.52	Wood Wire and Metal Lathers No. 65 .....	34.76
Railway Carmen No. 498 .....	41.00		
Railway Clerks No. 890 .....	120.00		\$46,720.71
Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089 .....	96.00	SAN JOSE	
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 ....	223.56	Allied Printing Trades Council .....	\$ 11.00
Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100 .....	864.00	Automobile Mechanics No. 1101 ....	134.64
Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017 .....	48.00	Barbers No. 252 .....	70.08
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648 .....	912.00	Bartenders No. 577 .....	162.28
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410 .....	96.00	Bookbinders No. 3 .....	24.56
Roofers No. 40 .....	84.00	Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 640 .....	24.00
Sailors Union of the Pacific .....	1,599.96	Building Service Employees No. 77 .....	24.00
San Francisco Labor Council .....	12.00	Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
San Francisco Mailers No. 18 .....	72.44	Butchers No. 506 .....	217.44
Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350 .....	144.00	California State Council of Barbers and Beauticians .....	13.00
Sausage Makers No. 203 .....	124.26	Cannery Workers No. 679 .....	2,391.72
Seafarers, Engine, and Stewards, Department Pacific Coast Division .....	960.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 316 ....	228.31
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104 .....	216.00	Cement Laborers No. 270 .....	186.92
Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9 .....	1,050.00	Central Labor Council .....	18.00
Ship Painters No. 961 .....	540.32	Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 180 .....	281.56
Shipwrights No. 1149 .....	460.68	District Council of Carpenters Santa Clara Valley .....	12.00
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510 .....	105.60	Dried Fruit, Nut Packers, and Dehydrating Employees No. 21084 .....	81.72
Sprinkler Fitters No. 669 .....	26.00	Electrical Workers No. B-332 .....	24.00
Steamfitters No. 509 .....	119.04	Hod Carriers No. 234 .....	24.00
Steamfitters and Helpers No. 590 .....	486.00	Lathers No. 144 .....	22.00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29 .....	85.60	Laundry Workers No. 33 .....	110.00
Stove Mounters No. 65 .....	20.00	Lumber and Planing Mill Workers No. 3102 .....	54.12
		Machinists No. 504 .....	398.00
		Millmen No. 262 .....	166.16

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431 .....	24.00	Lathers No. 366 .....	24.00
Musicians Association No. 153 .....	24.00	Laundry Workers No. 29 .....	18.00
Office Employees No. 94 .....	20.00	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2607 .....	227.44
Painters No. 507 .....	82.36	Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America No. 18 .....	3.64
Plasterers No. 224 .....	37.68	Painters No. 949 .....	42.00
Plumbers No. 393 .....	48.48	Pile Drivers No. 2375 .....	240.00
Printing Pressmen No. 146 .....	22.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 838 .....	58.96
Retail Clerks No. 428 .....	275.76	Port Watchmen No. 137 .....	29.00
Roofers No. 95 .....	24.56	Retail Clerks No. 905 .....	\$ 144.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309 .....	25.40	Shipyard Laborers No. 802 .....	1,254.62
Stationary Engineers No. 171 .....	51.88	Waitresses No. 512 .....	349.12
Street Carmen No. 265 .....	26.00		
Teamsters No. 287 .....	762.52		
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134 .....	36.00		
Typographical No. 231 .....	42.60		
			\$3,543.62

## SAN LEANDRO

Musicians Association No. 510 .....\$ 24.00

## SAN LUIS OBISPO

Barbers No. 767 .....	\$ 24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1632 .....	70.92
Central Labor Council .....	11.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 1464 .....	57.64
Machinists No. 1166 .....	18.00
Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 144 .....	25.00
Painters No. 1336 .....	20.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 403 .....	23.00

\$ 249.56

## SAN MATEO

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340 .....	\$ 199.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	21.00
Butchers No. 516 .....	49.00
Carpenters No. 162 .....	261.32
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 389 .....	58.56
Lathers No. 278 .....	27.48
Laundry Workers No. 143 .....	44.00
Machinists No. 1414 .....	89.60
Plumbers No. 467 .....	26.00
Printing Pressmen No. 315 .....	18.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 409 .....	24.00
Typographical No. 624 .....	33.60

\$ 863.56

## SAN PEDRO

Automobile Mechanics No. 1484 .....	\$ 64.80
Bartenders No. 591 .....	96.00
Butchers No. 551 .....	144.00
Carpenters No. 1140 .....	275.44
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 53 .....	24.00
Culinary Alliance No. 754 .....	440.60
Guards and Watchmen No. 1155 .....	96.00

## SAN RAFAEL

Barbers No. 582 .....	\$ 24.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 126 .....	257.12
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
California State Council of Lathers .....	12.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
General Truck Drivers No. 624 .....	703.80
Golden Gate District Council of Lathers .....	12.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 291 .....	164.88
Lathers No. 268 .....	48.00
Machinists No. 238 .....	188.00
Plumbers No. 769 .....	24.00
Roofers No. 121 .....	12.84

\$1,470.64

## SANTA ANA

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748 .....	\$ 48.56
Building and Construction Trades Council—Orange County .....	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1815 .....	246.44
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 66 .....	41.80
Electrical Workers No. B-441 .....	42.06
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 652 .....	125.00
Painters and Decorators No. 686 .....	47.44
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 582 .....	52.80
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 504 .....	24.00

\$ 640.10

## SANTA BARBARA

Barbers No. 832 .....	\$ 22.00
Building and Construction Trades Council .....	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 185 .....	26.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1062 .....	142.52
Central Labor Council .....	10.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 186 .....	240.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 591 .....	75.08
Culinary Alliance No. 498 .....	\$ 473.28

Electrical Workers No. 413 .....	36.00	Motion Picture Machine Operators	
Hod Carriers and General Laborers		No. 420 .....	24.00
No. 195 .....	24.00	Musicians Association No. 292 .....	57.48
Meat Cutters No. 556 .....	28.80	Typographical No. 577 .....	24.00
Musicians Protective Association			
No. 308 .....	16.00		\$ 319.42
Painters No. 715 .....	61.00	SELMA	
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	35.36	Chemical Workers No. 131 .....	\$ 20.00
Post Office Clerks No. 264 .....	24.00	Cannery Workers No. 23099 .....	2.16
Retail Clerks No. 899 .....	36.00		\$ 22.16
Roofers No. 137 .....	24.00	SONOMA	
Sheet Metal Workers No. 273 .....	26.00	California State Employees No.	
State, County, and Municipal Em-		14-1 .....	\$ 86.20
ployees No. 358 .....	41.84	SONORA	
Theatrical Stage Employees No.		Carpenters and Joiners No. 2196....	\$ 24.04
442 .....	24.00	SOUTHGATE	
Typographical No. 394 .....	16.00	Fitters, Welders, and Helpers No.	
	\$1,393.88	250 .....	\$ 240.00
SANTA CRUZ		Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill	
Barbers No. 891 .....	\$ 24.00	Workers No. 253 .....	48.00
Butchers No. 266 .....	45.44		\$ 288.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 829 ....	31.20	SPADRA	
Central Labor Council .....	12.00	California State Employees No. 180	\$ 9.76
Construction and General Laborers		STOCKTON	
No. 283 .....	26.00	Barbers No. 312 .....	\$ 24.00
Electrical Workers No. 609 .....	24.00	Bartenders No. 47 .....	199.18
Musicians Association No. 346 .....	18.00	Boilermakers No. 749 .....	64.00
Painters and Decorators No. 1026	24.00	Building and Construction Trades	
Santa Cruz County Hospital Em-		Council .....	13.00
ployees No. 700 .....	26.80	California State Employees No. 382	22.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304 .....	24.00	Cannery Workers No. 601 .....	28.00
	\$ 255.44	Carpenters and Joiners No. 266....	327.40
SANTA MARIA		Central Labor Council .....	15.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2477\$	81.40	Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439 .....	1,040.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders		City Employees No. 102 .....	48.40
No. 703 .....	248.68	Cleaning and Dye House Workers	
Food Packers, Processors, Ware-		No. 102 .....	47.20
housemen, etc. No. 865 .....	48.00	County Employees No. 183 .....	25.00
Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 381	283.04	Culinary Alliance No. 572 .....	410.00
	\$ 661.12	Electrical Workers No. 591 .....	48.00
SANTA MONICA		Farm, Equipment Maintenance	
Barbers No. 573 .....	\$ 28.72	Workers No. 20984 .....	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1400....	113.76	Lathers No. 98 .....	36.00
Central Labor Council .....	12.00	Laundry Workers No. 177 .....	95.36
Culinary Workers No. 814 .....	120.00	Machinists No. 364 .....	384.76
Painters No. 821 .....	64.20	Motion Picture Projectionists No.	
Plumbers No. 545 .....	47.64	428 .....	18.00
Retail Clerks No. 1442 .....	130.72	Motor Coach Operators No. 276 ....	32.72
Typographical No. 875 .....	25.52	Office Employees No. 26 .....	37.08
State, County, and Municipal Em-		Operating Engineers No. 508 .....	43.20
ployees No. 351 .....	8.64	Paper Makers No. 320 .....	24.00
	\$ 551.20	Pencil Material Workers No. 20298	77.40
SANTA ROSA		Post Office Clerks No. 320 .....	24.00
Barbers No. 159 .....	\$ 24.00		\$3,107.70
Bartenders and Culinary Workers		SUNNYVALE	
No. 770 .....	128.32	Cannery Workers No. 774 .....	\$ 326.12
Butchers No. 364 .....	24.00	Theatrical Stage and Motion	
Central Labor Council .....	12.00	Picture Operators No. 796 .....	9.00
Machinists No. 1178 .....	25.62		\$ 335.12

**SUSANVILLE**

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 767 .....	\$ 26.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 3033....	31.48
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2790 .....	82.04
Retail Clerks No. 750 .....	22.00
Northern California District Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers .....	12.00
Tri-Counties Central Labor Council	14.00
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	\$ 187.52

**TAFT**

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1774 ....	22.00
Central Labor Council .....	18.00
Culinary Alliance No. 771 .....	52.04
Electrical Workers No. 343 .....	20.00
Laundry Workers No. 124 .....	30.60
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	\$ 142.04

**TERMINAL ISLAND**

Cannery Workers of the Pacific....	\$1,700.00
Seine and Line Fishermen .....	56.00
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	\$1,756.00

**TORRANCE**

Machinists No. 1619 .....	\$ 25.56
Rock Products Workers No. 22391 .....	10.22
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	\$ 35.78

**TRACY**

Sugar Workers No. 20058 .....	57.25
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**TRINIDAD**

Loggers No. 3006 .....	\$ 73.36
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**TULARE**

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1578....	\$ 34.72
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**TURLOCK**

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1306....	\$ 35.44
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**TWAIN**

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2944 .....	\$ 32.00
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**UKIAH**

California State Employees No. 519 .....	\$ 26.00
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**VALLEJO**

Asbestos Workers No. 70 .....	\$ 24.00
Barbers No. 335 .....	33.80
Beauticians No. 335-A .....	35.84
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers No. 82 .....	24.00
Boilermakers No. 148 .....	246.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 180 .....	532.88
Central Labor Council .....	12.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 560 .....	659.20
Electrical Workers No. B-180 .....	96.00
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 20397 .....	82.80
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 326 .....	128.52
Lathers No. 302 .....	12.00

Laundry No. 113 .....	32.60
Machinists No. 1492 .....	28.80
Musicians Association No. 367 .....	83.48
Office Employees No. 86 .....	82.96
Painters No. 376 .....	60.00
Plasterers and Finishers No. 631 .....	29.40
Plumbers No. 343 .....	32.00
Retail Clerks No. 373 .....	269.48
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221 .....	144.00
State Council of California Sheet Metal Workers .....	12.00
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731 .....	64.84
Teamsters No. 490 .....	330.80
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 241 .....	27.00
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	\$3,084.80

**VAN NUYS**

Barbers No. 837 .....	\$ 51.36
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1913 .....	302.70
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	\$ 354.06

**VENICE**

Bricklayers and Stone Masons No. 26 .....	\$ 24.00
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**VENTURA**

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2463....	\$ 121.89
Electrical Workers No. 952 .....	48.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 585 .....	212.46
Operating Engineers No. 732 .....	28.00
Painters and Decorators No. 955....	45.24
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 741 .....	20.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484 .....	39.64
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	\$ 515.23

**VERNON**

Chemical Workers No. 92 .....	\$ 24.00
Paper Makers No. 336 .....	24.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 254 .....	44.00
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	\$ 92.00

**VICTORVILLE**

United Cement Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 49 .....	\$ 80.48
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**VISALIA**

Cannery and Dried Fruit Workers No. 22642 .....	\$ 100.50
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1484....	65.08
Central Labor Council .....	17.28
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1060 .....	42.40
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 605 .....	24.00
Painters No. 439 .....	30.00
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	\$ 279.26

# STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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## WATSONVILLE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 771.....\$	60.40
Central Labor Council .....	9.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 345 .....	97.88
Lathers No. 122 .....	13.00
Painters No. 750 .....	24.00
Railway Carmen No. 765 .....	24.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611 .....	24.00
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	\$ 252.28

## WEED

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2907 .....	\$ 245.08
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## WEIMAR

Weimar Sanatorium Employees No. 745 .....	\$ 7.68
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## WESTWOOD

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 768 .....	107.14
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2836 .....	685.24

## Musicians Protective Association

No. 583 .....	24.10
Office Employees No. 41 .....	27.48
Retail Clerks No. 730 .....	24.00

\$ 867.96

## WILMINGTON

Marine Pipefitters, Welders, etc. No. 599 .....	\$ 720.00
Marine Painters No. 812 .....	376.00
Operating Engineers No. 235 .....	480.48
Ship Carpenters No. 1335 .....	1,086.28

\$2,662.76

## PER CAPITA RECEIPTS AND AFFILIATION FEES, JUNE 1, 1945 TO MAY 31, 1946.....\$204,931.98

Less: Per capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees June and July 1945 .....	34,834.55
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## TOTAL PER CAPITA RECEIPTS AND AFFILIATIONS FEES

AUGUST 1, 1945 TO MAY 31, 1946 — Exhibit B .....	\$170,097.43
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### Schedule 2 — Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts June 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946

#### District No. 1:

Chula Vista .....	\$ 373.92
Coronado .....	24.00
El Centro .....	337.36
La Jolla .....	57.85
San Diego .....	8,439.94
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	\$ 9,233.07

#### District No. 2:

Anaheim .....	\$ 85.52
Fullerton .....	24.00
Laguna Beach .....	26.84
Long Beach .....	6,672.00
Santa Ana .....	640.10

7,448.46

#### District No. 3:

Agoura .....	\$ 7.00
Alhambra .....	32.88
Banning .....	25.48
Bell .....	105.16
Beverly Hills .....	142.28
Burbank .....	520.98
Colton .....	122.64
Corona .....	55.32
El Monte .....	584.80
Glendale .....	950.96
Hollywood .....	8,410.49
Huntington Park .....	691.32
Los Angeles .....	39,880.32
Maywood .....	128.00
Midland .....	18.00
Monrovia .....	96.00
Montebello .....	12.00

Norwalk .....	45.12
Ontario .....	24.00
Oro Grande .....	16.80
Palm Springs .....	27.20
Pasadena .....	985.12
Patton .....	22.00
Pomona .....	155.73
Riverside .....	821.56
San Bernardino .....	2,214.40
South Gate .....	288.00
Spadra .....	9.76
Van Nuys .....	354.06
Vernon .....	92.00
Victorville .....	80.48

56,919.86

#### District No. 4:

Inglewood .....	\$ 96.92
San Pedro .....	3,543.62
Santa Monica .....	551.20
Terminal Island .....	1,756.00
Torrance .....	35.78
Wilmington .....	2,662.76
Venice .....	24.00

\$ 8,670.28

#### District No. 5:

Camarillo .....	\$ 25.68
Oxnard .....	82.60
San Luis Obispo .....	249.56
Santa Barbara .....	1,393.88
Santa Maria .....	661.12
Ventura .....	515.23

\$ 2,928.07

## OFFICERS REPORTS TO

**District No. 6:**

Bakersfield .....	\$ 2,288.47
Chowchilla .....	35.12
Fresno .....	4,483.38
Hanford .....	39.68
Kingsburg .....	79.60
Merced .....	133.60
Mojave .....	140.54
Porterville .....	22.00
Randsburg .....	12.00
Selma .....	22.16
Taft .....	142.04
Tulare .....	34.72
Visalia .....	279.26

\$ 7,712.57

**District No. 7:**

El Portal .....	\$ 24.00
Lodi .....	91.72
Modesto .....	1,538.36
Riverbank .....	2.00
San Andreas .....	52.28
Sonora .....	24.04
Stockton .....	3,107.70
Tracy .....	57.25
Turlock .....	35.44

\$ 4,932.79

**District No. 8:**

Agnew .....	\$ 24.00
Aptos .....	9.00
Cupertino .....	38.72
Idria .....	27.76
Monterey .....	1,198.78
Mountain View .....	109.96
Palo Alto .....	127.48
Salinas .....	1,035.86
San Bruno .....	73.64
San Jose .....	6,188.75
San Mateo .....	863.56
Santa Cruz .....	255.44
Sunnyvale .....	335.12
Watsonville .....	252.28

\$ 16,540.35

**District No. 9:**

San Francisco .....	\$ 46,720.71
Hilo, Hawaii .....	16.00
Honolulu, Hawaii .....	648.52

\$ 47,385.23

**District No. 10:**

Alameda .....	\$ 82.68
Berkeley .....	182.56
Emeryville .....	38.16
Hayward .....	151.26
Newark .....	151.26
Oakland .....	22,383.94
San Leandro .....	24.00

\$ 23,809.96

**District No. 11:**

Antioch .....	\$ 199.40
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Cowell .....	28.96
Crockett .....	551.52
El Cerrito .....	107.96
Martinez .....	1,889.44
Pittsburg .....	564.82
Port Chicago .....	50.54
Richmond .....	4,980.50

\$ 8,373.14

**District No. 12:**

Benicia .....	\$ 67.54
Napa .....	646.90
Petaluma .....	258.16
San Rafael .....	1,470.64
Santa Rosa .....	319.42
Sonoma .....	86.20
Vallejo .....	3,084.80

\$ 5,933.66

**District No. 13:**

Chico .....	\$ 329.98
Diamond Springs .....	24.00
Feather Falls .....	105.28
Grass Valley .....	56.52
Gridley .....	24.00
Marysville .....	451.92
Oroville .....	236.92
Placerville .....	50.00
Roseville .....	279.96
Sacramento .....	5,489.72
Weimar .....	7.68

\$ 7,055.98

**District No. 14:**

Arcata .....	\$ 311.00
Beatrice .....	20.32
Blue Lake .....	32.68
Casper .....	22.00
Eureka .....	905.04
Fort Bragg .....	287.36
Fortuna .....	38.34
Korbel .....	56.08
Trinidad .....	73.36
Ukiah .....	26.00

\$ 1,772.18

**District No. 15:**

Alturas .....	\$ 44.52
Chester .....	22.42
Doris .....	74.32
Dunsmuir .....	46.56
Greenville .....	68.68
Loyalton .....	107.32
Quincy .....	27.52
Redding .....	492.48
Susanville .....	187.52
Twain .....	32.00
Weed .....	245.08
Westwood (Lassen County) .....	867.96

\$ 2,216.38

PER CAPITA RECEIPTS AND AFFILIATION FEES, JUNE 1, 1945 TO  
MAY 31, 1946 .....\$204,931.98

Less: Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees June and July, 1945..... 34,834.55

TOTAL PER CAPITA RECEIPTS AND AFFILIATION FEES, AUGUST 1,  
1945 TO MAY 31, 1946—Exhibit B.....\$170,097.43

Schedule 3—Details of Disbursements  
August 1, 1945 to May 31, 1946

44TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—SAN FRANCISCO:

Salaries and Expenses:

Marjorie Kerr .....	\$ 252.00
Anthony L. Noriega .....	34.20

\$ 286.20

Printing:

Garrett Press .....	1,798.02
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TOTAL ..... \$ 2,084.22

WASHINGTON LABOR CONFERENCE:

John C. Lyons—Expenses .....	\$ 536.25
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ANNUAL REPORT OF OFFICERS:

Garrett Press .....	\$ 2,983.44
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS:

Allowances and Expenses of Officers

Attending Executive Council Meetings:

Bitter, K. G. ....	\$ 359.04
Blackburn, James H. ....	296.98
Brown, E. L. ....	181.40
Burg, Paul E. ....	140.00
Chesebro, F. C. ....	234.32
Engle, F. M. ....	255.00
Finks, Harry ....	179.47
Grande, Loleta ....	259.46
Green, C. A. ....	211.57
Gruhn, A. J. ....	266.58
Kelly, George ....	226.42
Lehmann, O. T. ....	30.00
Lundeberg, Harry ....	211.42
May, C. F. ....	150.00
Miller, Earl ....	389.94
Pitts, Thomas L. ....	235.65
Real, Charles W. ....	252.42
Rohrback, H. C. ....	205.65
SmaM, Thomas A. ....	268.07
Stoneman, Mae ....	265.65
Swanson, V. S. ....	171.42
Wayne, D. T. ....	15.00
Waugh, James ....	271.98
Noriega, Anthony L.—President .....	161.35
Haggerty, C. J.—Secretary-Treasurer .....	183.00

\$ 5,421.79

Other Expenses:

Allen, Gladys B. ....	\$ 150.00
Cooper, Alice .....	19.73

**Other Expenses (Continued)**

Garrett Press .....	227.29
Hines, Charles A. ....	15.00
Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel .....	66.95
Hotel Senator .....	56.65
Hyans, Curtis J. ....	160.50
Mayes, Barney .....	175.00
Otto, Walter R. ....	147.25
Petty Cash—Sundry .....	2.25
Scully, Charles P. ....	70.00
Southern Pacific Railway Co. ....	204.00
Star Engraving Co. ....	20.50
St. Francis Hotel .....	20.00
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,335.12</b>

**\$ 6,756.91****LEGAL SERVICES:****Fees, Salaries and Expenses:**

Davis, Robert L. ....	\$ 1,158.56
Davison, Sol .....	4,851.64
Doidge, Robert T. ....	91.80
Garrett, Arthur .....	1,676.14
Haggerty, C. J. ....	1,196.40
Janigian, Charles J. ....	2,472.13
Lore, Elmer .....	1,810.00
Scully, Charles P. ....	2,545.00
Todd, Clarence E. ....	5,463.43
	<b>\$ 21,270.10</b>

**Other Expenses:**

Flood Realty Co.—Rent .....	\$ 1,325.00
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	808.59
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses .....	370.25
Stenotype Reporting Company .....	40.50
Western Union .....	828.11
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>3,372.45</b>

**\$ 24,642.55****ORGANIZING EXPENSES:****Salaries and Expenses:**

Davison, Sol .....	\$ 4.40
Finks, Harry .....	58.50
Green, C. A. ....	151.74
Haggerty, C. J. ....	5,035.00
Hines, Charles A. ....	150.00
Hyans, Curtis J. ....	5,011.00
Mayes, Barney .....	5,400.00
Miller, Earl .....	65.00
Noriega, Anthony L. ....	1,508.25
Otto, Walter L. ....	3,942.78
Small, Thomas A. ....	171.09
Wilkerson, Naomi .....	200.00

**21,697.76****Other Expenses:**

Flood Realty Co.—Rent .....	\$ 560.00
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage .....	2,501.60
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	411.35
Southern California Telephone Co. ....	279.32

## STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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## Other Expenses (Continued)

California Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association.....	3,500.00
Forbes—Advertising and Public Relations .....	35.00
San Francisco Building Trades Council .....	20.00
Flood Garage .....	213.86
Don Lee, Inc. ....	82.23
Elliott Addressing Machine Co. ....	6.83
George I. Lynn—Advertising .....	1,408.36
Motor Vehicles Department .....	27.50
Californian Hotel .....	10.00
K and D Press .....	3.59
Golden Gate Press .....	433.03
Benedetti Floral Co. ....	78.09
United Air Lines .....	191.30
St. Francis Hotel .....	80.00
Wm. Sutherland—Railroad Fare—C. J. Haggerty .....	21.95
Garrett Press .....	486.85
A and D Traveling Bill Boards .....	2,947.00
National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires Inc. ....	250.00
Blake, Moffitt and Towne .....	244.55
R. A. Judson—Secretary—Organizing Committee, DEIU No. 94, San Jose, California .....	100.00
R. E. Conzelman—Central Labor Council, Santa Ana, California .....	680.00
California State Auto Association .....	12.00
Masonic Temple—Hall rental .....	40.00
Exact Office Service .....	12.80
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses .....	560.16

15,197.37

TOTAL .....

\$ 36,895.13

## LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES:

## Salaries and Expenses:

Allen, Gladys B. ....	\$ 150.79
Bitter, K. G. ....	84.69
Finks, Harry .....	15.00
Haggerty, C. J. ....	2,084.00
Kerr, M. M. ....	306.00
Lore, Elmer J. ....	100.00
Noriega, Anthony L. ....	38.16
Real, Charles W. ....	18.91

\$ 2,797.55

## Other Expenses:

Garrett Press .....	\$ 4,123.57
Western Union .....	10.85
Bureau of Printing .....	20.50
Sacramento Letter .....	5.00
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	153.41
H. S. Crocker Co. ....	9.46
Hotel Senator .....	848.53
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses .....	225.15

5,396.47

TOTAL .....

\$ 8,194.02

## STATISTICAL EXPENSES:

## Salaries and Expenses:

Boyett, Florence .....	\$ 45.00
Dugan, Katherine .....	360.00

**Salaries and Expenses (Continued)**

Dunn, Margaret .....	1,029.84
Jackson, Lois C. ....	1,585.61
Kerr, M. M. ....	45.00
London, Joan .....	3,322.49
Paff, Ann K. ....	180.00
Sikora, Esther .....	952.50

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\$ 7,520.44

**Rent:**

Flood Realty Co. ....	395.00
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**Books, Pamphlets and Subscriptions:**

Commerce Clearing House .....	\$ 60.00
Journal of Political Economy .....	3.50
National Safety Council .....	.50
California Safety Council .....	30.00
Bureau of National Affairs .....	397.24
California Department of Employment .....	10.11
Nelson Hall Co., Publishers .....	7.35
McGraw Hill Book Co. ....	61.11
Research Institute of America .....	1.50
California Farm Research .....	2.00
Committee for Economic Development .....	1.00
Dun's Review .....	5.00
Harvard Business Review .....	5.00
Labor and Nation .....	15.00
National Foremen's Institute, Inc. ....	7.50
The People's Lobby, Inc. ....	2.00
Special Libraries Association .....	15.00
San Francisco Call Bulletin .....	7.50
San Francisco News .....	1.50
San Francisco Examiner .....	10.50
San Francisco Chronicle .....	21.00
Industrial Relations Section .....	1.50
American Management Association .....	16.25
The Twentieth Century Fund .....	9.30
International Labor Office .....	7.00
American Economic Association .....	5.00
Standard & Poor's Corp. ....	306.00
California Taxpayers' Association .....	2.00
Los Angeles Times .....	14.55
Academy of Political Science .....	5.00
American Council of Public Affairs .....	9.50
Nation's Business .....	12.00
MacMillan Publishing Co. ....	9.23
National Common Housing .....	15.00
National Service Bureau .....	2.00
San Francisco Housing and Planning Association .....	5.90
University of Minnesota Press .....	2.50
The Monitor .....	2.50
J. W. Stacey, Inc. ....	3.46
Chester M. Wright and Associates, Inc. ....	18.00
American Home Economics Association .....	1.50
Legislative Service and Weekly Letter .....	4.00
Frank M. Jordan—Secretary of State .....	9.90
Columbia University Book Store .....	3.75
Kiplinger Washington Agency .....	18.00
Harper and Brothers .....	3.00
Metal Trades Department .....	7.50
American Statistical Association .....	6.00
Workers Education Bureau .....	10.00

**Books, Pamphlets and Subscriptions (Continued)**

American Labor Conference .....	2.00
California Inspection Rating Bureau .....	.57
Negro Affairs .....	5.00
University of California Press .....	2.50
Town Hall .....	12.00
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. ....	75.00
Superintendent of Documents, Sacramento .....	1.74

1,273.46

**Other Expenses:**

Allen's Press Clipping Bureau .....	\$ 65.05
Benedetti Floral Co. ....	4.00
Commonwealth Club .....	24.00
Arco Publishing Co. ....	8.38
Victor Adding Machine Co. ....	15.00
A. Carlisle & Co. ....	7.61
Walter Radell Co. ....	32.29
Remington Rand .....	6.61
Standard Photo Print Co. ....	8.51
Office Towel Supply Co. ....	2.40
Marchant Calculating Machine Co. ....	3.35
H. S. Crocker Co. ....	2.60

179.80

TOTAL .....

\$ 9,368.70

**PUBLICITY EXPENSES:****Salaries and Expenses:**

Anthes, Fred P. ....	\$ 563.00
Erickson, Leona E. ....	551.00
Lore, Elmer P. ....	49.46
Moore, Josephine .....	563.00
Weber, Nan A. ....	551.00

2,277.46

**Other Expenses:**

Garrett Press—Printing .....	\$ 1,116.08
Wm. H. McCarthy .....	1,776.60
Flood Realty Co. ....	290.00
Golden Gate Press .....	643.44
Walter Radell Co. ....	66.88
Victor Adding Machine Co. ....	10.00
Blake, Moffitt and Towne .....	441.86
Southern Cross—Advertisement .....	60.00
Office Towel Supply Co. ....	2.40
A. Carlisle Co. ....	193.81
Elliott Addressing Machine Co. ....	16.55
Clarence Burkett—Photographer .....	4.61

4,622.23

TOTAL .....

\$ 6,899.69

**OFFICE SALARIES:**

Allen, Gladys B. ....	\$ 1,424.67
D'Aubigny, Berthe .....	1,980.00
Haggerty, C. J. ....	4,000.00
Hines, Charles A. ....	3,306.42
Kerr, M. M. ....	440.00
Wilkerson, Naomi .....	46.00

TOTAL .....

\$ 11,197.09

**PRINTING, STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES:**

Addressography Sales Agency .....	\$ 35.89
Arco Publishing Co. ....	125.31
Blake, Moffitt and Towne.....	252.24
Victor Adding Machine Co. ....	41.75
Wobbers, Inc. ....	154.18
Garrett Press .....	5,046.89
James H. Barry Co. ....	588.88
A. Carlisle Co. ....	7.62
Walter Radell Co. ....	32.55
Schwabacher, Frey Co. ....	6.98
Gilbert's Office Supply and Typewriter Co. ....	38.14
Elliott Addressing Machine Co. ....	9.53
H. S. Crocker Co. ....	3.08
Golden Gate Press .....	114.50
Charles R. Hadley Co. ....	5.79
Diebold, Inc. ....	27.37
Pacific Carbon and Ribbon Co. ....	3.84
Banco Corp. ....	14.20
Veterans Typewriter Co. ....	1.75
Clarke Manufacturing Co. ....	27.68
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 6,538.17</b>

**OFFICE RENT—GENERAL:**

Flood Realty Co. ....	\$ 1,385.00
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**POSTAGE AND MAILING—GENERAL:**

Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage .....	\$ 1,963.00
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co. ....	69.51
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 2,032.51</b>

**TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH:**

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	\$ 1,235.50
Western Union .....	231.68
R.C.A. Communications .....	3.80
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,470.98</b>

**TAXES:**

California Department of Employment .....	\$ 665.46
Collector of International Revenue .....	373.97
Russell L. Wolden—Personal Property Taxes .....	51.48
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$ 1,090.91</b>

**GENERAL EXPENSES:**

Mo Dorman—Equipment .....	\$ 61.50
Skinner & Hammond—Auditing Service .....	995.00
Benedetti Floral Co. ....	146.57
St. Paul of the Shipwreck Church—Donation .....	20.00
Office Towel and Supply Co. ....	68.20
Bank of America N. T. & S. A.—Bank Charge .....	1.40
San Francisco Tuberculosis Association .....	5.00
Charles Holbrook Merrill Co. ....	5.06
California Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association .....	500.00
Panhandle Carpet & Linoleum Co. ....	371.71
Auto Club of Southern California .....	45.67
Flood Building Employees—Christmas Gifts .....	30.00
American Federation of Labor—Dues .....	10.00
State Compensation Insurance Co. ....	96.60

## General Expenses (Continued)

Mark H. Meherin and Sons—Bond .....	75.00
Ruth Natusch—Mimeographing .....	128.02
Alice Cooper—Mimeographing .....	21.53
Labor League For Human Rights—Furniture .....	144.33
Hibernia Savings & Loan Co.—Safe Deposit Box .....	4.80
Reliable Messenger Service .....	.77
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses .....	754.25
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TOTAL .....	\$ 3,535.41
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TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS — EXHIBIT B .....	\$125,610.98

Fraternally submitted,  
C. J. HAGGERTY.



# CHRONOLOGY

## CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR PRESIDENTS, SECRETARIES, AND AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION DELEGATES

### Presidents

- 1901 Cecil D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
- 1902—1903 John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
- 1904—1905 Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1906 G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1906 Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1907—1908 George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1908 Alexander M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
- 1909—1911 Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
- 1912—1915 Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
- 1916—1921 Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
- 1922—1923 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1924—1925 Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
- 1926—1927 John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1928—1929 William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.
- 1930—1933 A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
- 1934—1935 Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees Division 518, San Francisco.
- 1936 James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
- 1937—1943 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
- 1943—1946 Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco.

### Secretaries

- 1901—1902 Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
- 1903 George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
- 1904 George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco.
- 1905 Frank J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
- 1906—1907 James H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
- 1908—1909 George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
- 1909—1936 Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.
- 1936—1943 Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Division 518, San Francisco.
- 1943—1946 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

### Delegates to American Federation of Labor Conventions

- 1904 San Francisco—John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo
- 1907 Norfolk, Va.—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
- 1908 Denver, Colo.—Joshua 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—Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
- 1921 Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
- 1922 Cincinnati, Ohio—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, Post Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.
- 1926 Detroit, Mich.—Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
- 1927 Los Angeles, Calif.—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, 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.
- 1935 Atlantic City, N. J.—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
- 1936 Tampa, Florida—George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.
- 1937 Denver, Colo.—Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento.
- 1938 Houston, Texas—Thomas Nickola, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.
- 1939 Cincinnati, Ohio—Burt B. Currihan, Bldg. Material Truck Drivers No. 420, Los Angeles.
- 1940 New Orleans, La.—James H. Quinn, Hoisting and Portable Engrs. No. 3, San Francisco.
- 1941 Seattle, Wash.—C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.
- 1942 Toronto, Canada—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
- 1943 Boston, Mass.—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
- 1944 New Orleans, La.—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
- 1945 (Convention postponed, due to the war.)

# PROCEEDINGS

## Of the Forty-Fourth Annual Convention

Monday, June 17, 1946

### FIRST DAY

### MORNING SESSION

#### Opening Ceremonies

The delegates were entertained while awaiting the call to order with an excellent concert by the San Francisco Municipal Band under the leadership of Phil Shapiro.

The Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:10 a.m. in the Civic Auditorium.

Chairman of the Convention Committee, Anthony Cancilla, brought the delegates to attention and presented Berthe D'Aubigny who sang the "Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the band.

Chairman Cancilla then asked the delegates to join in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The assembled delegates and guests responded as one voice.

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

#### Invocation

Chairman Cancilla introduced His Excellency, the Most Reverend Archbishop John Mitty, to deliver the following invocation:

"O Almighty and Eternal God! Acknowledging Thy supreme domination over us and our dependence on Thee, we call upon Thee, to bless the deliberations of this convention.

"Give to us the grace to live up to our high vocations as the chosen spokesmen of our fellow workers. Help us to promote the true welfare of our membership in accord with Thy laws. Take from our hearts all bitterness, the fruit of strife and dissension. Enable us to consider all proposals not merely in terms of labor's advantage but also and principally in the light of the common welfare.

"As the influence of labor broadens not only within economic life but also in social and political life, guard us against those decisions that would make of man a mere puppet of an all-powerful state. Impress upon our minds that unless we find in Thy laws the guide for our conduct, one law alone will prevail in the market-place and in legislative halls—the

law of the jungle, the law that might is right.

"Grant then that this invocation be not an empty gesture, a type of lip service to a traditional custom. Rather let it be for us an occasion to look into our own hearts and ask the question: Are we who represent our fellow workers in many trades and occupations worthy of our calling? Are we endeavoring to create a social order in which it will be possible for ourselves and all mankind to develop in accord with our true nature—as creatures made to the image and likeness of God? If this is our purpose, we may in confidence offer our simple prayer:

"May God guide us. May God enlighten us. May God strengthen us. May God help us. May God lead us, through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen."

#### Introductions

John A. O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, was next presented by Chairman Cancilla, and Mr. O'Connell welcomed the delegates to San Francisco. Also, as the secretary of the Local Arrangements Committee, Mr. O'Connell told the Convention of the arrangements for the comforts and pleasure of the delegates.

At this point the matter of introductions was turned over by Anthony Cancilla to State Senator Jack Shelley. Senator Shelley then presented the Honorable Roger D. Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco, who welcomed the Convention and spoke briefly of collective bargaining as the hope for industrial peace.

Senator Shelley next introduced San Francisco's Chief of Police, Charles W. Dullea, who assured the delegates of a pleasant stay in this city, and promised to take care of any difficulties which might arise (applause).

Chief of the San Francisco Fire Department, Albert J. Sullivan, was also introduced to the assembly, to add his words of welcome to the Federation.

At this time, Senator Shelley announced the presence among the guests of Assemblyman Thomas J. Maloney. Mr. Maloney was introduced and spoke to the convention. The following are his remarks, in part:

"For twenty-two long years I have carried the banner of the California State Federation of Labor, in other words, the American Federation of Labor, on the floor of the Legislature of the State of California.

"During those twenty-two years some of the trials and tribulations have been most strenuous.

"I am happy to say here this morning, though, that while I pay particular tribute to the officers of the California State Federation of Labor, let me pay particular tribute to Neil Haggerty, who comes to Sacramento and handles somewhere around two to three hundred bills every session in your interest and in the cause of the people who toil for a living in California." (Applause.)

"May I say to you delegates here today that every labor bill on the statutes of the State of California for the last twenty-two years that has been promoted has come through and always because of the California State Federation of Labor. And don't let anyone fool you that they haven't." (Applause.)

Sheriff Daniel J. Murphy of the County of San Francisco and delegate to the convention, was next introduced and spoke, as a past President of the State Federation, of the great development and progress of the organization in the past twenty-five years. In closing he disclosed that this is his thirty-second convention as a delegate.

Senator Shelley, continuing introductions, then presented Assemblyman Jack Lyons of Los Angeles, Ed Gaffney of San Francisco, and Carl Fletcher of Long Beach. The gentlemen took bows, along with Joe Casey, Dan Flanagan, Tom Randall and Jack Sweeney. Mr. Shelley also announced Mr. Ernest P. Marsh, Regional Director of the U. S. Conciliation Service and the Assistant Regional Director, Mr. William P. Halloran. Commissioners William P. Foley, Lewis Livingston, and William J. Curtin also took bows.

Mr. J. D. McDonald, President of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, was introduced and reported on the activities of the Oregon Federation as follows, in part:

"We have just concluded our forty-third Annual Convention of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, in Astoria, Oregon. The Convention went on record approving an intensive organization program, part of which is devoted to the organization of basic industries where there are many jurisdictions."

Mr. McDonald further outlined the organizing plans of the Oregon Federation and closed with the hope that the pre-war joint meetings of the California and Oregon Federations might be renewed.

**George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer  
American Federation of Labor**

**Brother George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of La-**

**bor, was welcomed to the Convention and made the following address, which will be reprinted in pamphlet form:**

"I am happy to be here with you today and to have an opportunity of saying a few words to a representative gathering of free American Trade unionists.

"This is the first opportunity I have had to visit the great State of California since the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor plunged our country into war. However, although the officers of the American Federation of Labor were denied the opportunity of visiting the West Coast during the war because of the tremendous pressure of business in Washington, I can assure you that they were by no means unaware of the tremendous contribution made by the workers of California to the eventual victory of our country and its allies over the vicious forces of dictatorship represented by Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese war lords.

"So, I am indeed happy to be here today to extend to you the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor and at the same time to offer sincere congratulations on the part played by the workers of the California State Federation in creating America's unparalleled record of war production. In the dark days of June, 1940, when England stood alone in defense of a decent way of life before the most powerful array of military might the world had ever known, and when President Roosevelt called on all America to prepare for the defense of our country, the workers of the American Federation of Labor in California responded to a man. While some of the dominant unions of the CIO were engaged in picketing the White House in protest against our country's policy of preparing for war and of giving aid to the forces of democracy who were fighting with their backs to the wall, you men and women were supporting our country to the limit. We, who were in Washington, were fully cognizant of the support you gave to the nation's defense effort at a time when the Moscow worshipping boys of the CIO were doing their damndest to stop production of aircraft right here in California. And this all-out effort to stop airplane production came at a time when our nation's resources in that field were such as to leave us practically defenseless from air attack. The American Federation of Labor unions in this State did not have to adopt a new line on June 22nd, 1941, when Hitler attacked Russia. You can be proud of the fact that the California State Federation of Labor was pro-United States of America when Hitler and Stalin were partners and you were pro-United States after the dictators had parted company.

"The delegates to this convention have every right to a feeling of pride in the part played by the American Federation of Labor membership of California in our Nation's victory in the recent world conflict. As an officer of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, I share that feeling of pride and congratulate you for a job well done.

"On this occasion I would like to talk to you briefly in regard to the progress and present problems of the American Federation of Labor. A little later I desire to talk to you about the highly important question of our country's foreign policy and the part the American Federation of Labor must play in support of that policy.

"At the outset may I report to you that the American Federation of Labor today is composed (as of May 31st) of 6,953,000 paid up members. No doubt the actual membership is higher than this by several hundred thousand when we consider non-active members, pensioned members and those still in service who are temporarily relieved of the payment of dues, but as Secretary I have not evolved any other way of counting membership than the method of counting dues paid. I do not believe in citing a claimed or estimated membership for the American Federation of Labor.

"Incidentally, talking about CIO raids, there is one simple and effective way to meet and defeat these tactics. Let every A. F. of L. union put its full strength behind the union being raided and there will be no doubt of the result. United action and defense of any union attacked by the CIO is and will be and will continue to be the standard policy of the American Federation of Labor.

"Between V-J Day, August 14th, and the 1st of February past, 3,000,000 A. F. of L. workers secured wage increases averaging 10 to 20 cents per hour. All of these gains were made within the framework of the then existing wage policy of the government, which policy had been laid down by President Truman on August 18, 1945. Practically all of these gains were made by the American Federation of Labor without the exercise of labor's most important asset — the right to strike.

"To point up this latter statement, which reflects the traditional A. F. of L. policy of settling its troubles by true collective bargaining without government dictation and interference, I wish to point out that out of 1,400,000 workers on strike on the 15th of February, only 4 per cent were members of the American Federation of Labor.

"The policy of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the strike is quite simple. We will fight to the very limit of our resources to preserve the right of wage earners to collectively quit their jobs whenever and wherever the conditions of work are not satisfactory to them. We believe that the elimination by law of this right spells the end of our democratic government and the beginning of a dictatorship of the Communist-Fascist type. We believe that labor must come to the bargaining table with the right to strike as its principal asset if there is to be equality of bargaining at that table. We believe if the right to strike goes out one door

of America's economic household that slavery marches in from another door. We do not believe that the right to strike should be used capriciously or when workers' just demands can be met by sound and sincere bargaining. We do not believe in striking to force government interference or control, because if this course is pursued to its ultimate end we will achieve complete government control and subsequent loss of the strike weapon. And under no circumstances does the American Federation of Labor believe in the use of the strike weapon to achieve a political purpose.

"We don't believe in estimating whether or not a strike before it takes place is going to affect the P.A.C. or not, because we have no P.A.C. and we have no part of the P.A.C. (Applause) In a democracy the strike is an economic instrument that should only be used as a last resort to achieve economic ends.

"I point out these things to you here today to let you know that the American Federation of Labor still holds fast to the principles and ideals of its long and glorious history — principles and ideals which have been the basic foundation of an economy that has raised the standards of American labor to a point higher than those which prevail for workers anywhere else on earth.

"Now just a word or two in regard to the supreme efforts being made by labor's enemies to enact legislation designed to hamper and ultimately destroy the effectiveness if not the very existence of free trade unions in America. I am sure that I do not have to describe to you the evils and the real purposes of the notorious Case Bill which President Truman vetoed a week ago. You are familiar with this bill. Suffice it to say that the officers of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions fought valiantly against this measure from the day of its introduction until last Tuesday afternoon when the House of Representatives by a scant margin refused to over-ride the President's veto. The A. F. of L. takes the same uncompromising position on the President's so-called emergency legislation. We refuse to accept even a little bit of temporary slavery. Nor do we accept the philosophy that service in the Army of the United States which was considered a pathway of honor and glory so recently should now be considered as punishment for crime. (The crime of course being the refusal of a free man to continue to work under conditions not satisfactory to him.) This approach to and solution for industrial trouble smacks too much of the Communist-Fascist way to be acceptable to the free men and women of the American Federation of Labor. The fact that this legislation is intended to be temporary in no way affects the democratic principle of individual liberty involved and in no way makes it less reprehensible to those who love freedom.

"In addition to our fight against anti-

labor legislation in Washington, the American Federation of Labor is participating to a large degree in the legal battles now raging in a number of States against anti-labor laws at the State level. We are assisting in every way we can the various State Federations of Labor who are engaged in defending the rights of free Americans in the States where these rights have been the subject of reactionary assaults.

"I can assure you very definitely that we are going to continue our efforts along these lines in Washington, in the various States, and anywhere else where the spectre of reaction raises its ugly head. The United States of America is the greatest country on earth today because for 170 years its people have been free. We of the American Federation of Labor are going to try and keep it that way.

"The industrial and legislative matters which I have briefly touched on are all of real importance to the American worker. However, in the final analysis they are internal problems that can and will be dealt with under our American democratic system. I am sure that despite the fact that our domestic problems of today seem extremely difficult of solution they can and will be solved under our democratic system. While we retain the right to elect those who administer the affairs of our government we can look forward with confidence to the eventual solution of our problems no matter how difficult they may seem.

"On the matter of our Government's relations with other countries of the world and the part we, as a nation, must play in an effort to achieve world peace there can, however, be no internal disunity. Every man and woman who prides himself or herself on his or her American citizenship must back up to the limit our country's efforts to achieve a peace based on justice and decency. In its relations with the other nations of the earth our country must of necessity be a unit if it is to be effective. There can not be one foreign policy for the American worker and another for the American businessman. We can not have two foreign policies — one for the Republicans and another for the Democrats. We must succeed or fail as one indivisible unit. If we fail we must and will face an ominous and uncertain future as a united nation. We achieved military victory on this basis. There is no other basis on which we can win the peace.

"In approaching this subject it is well perhaps for us to analyze the reasons for America's supreme effort on the side of those who fought against the dictatorial forces of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan in the last war. If we see clearly why we fought and produced and sacrificed we can see just as clearly the basic principles of liberty and justice on which our nation rests its hopes for a peaceful world in the future. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that no free nation engaged in this war was accorded more loyal support by its

citizens than that given to our nation by the free men and women of America. And on just what reasoning was this support based? Did the people of America want to win in order that we might acquire and hold for ourselves the territory of some other nation? Did we engage in war in order that we might enslave the peoples of some other nation? Did our national will to win have its inspiration in the hope that we could control the thinking of other peoples along religious lines? Did we as a people desire by military victory to impose our form of government on any other peoples? No, I think all these questions can be truthfully answered in the negative. Our actions before, during and after the war have at no time indicated a desire to subjugate or dominate any other people on earth in any manner whatsoever.

"What then was in the minds and hearts of our people when they sacrificed their sons and brothers; when they supplied the weapons of war to our fighting allies as well as to our own men in service to a degree and extent of production that was little short of miraculous? What were they thinking of? What did they hope for by the defeat of the vicious exponents of the master race theory? The answer is simple. The people of America fought and worked for victory over the most inhuman and barbarous forces of modern history in the hope of establishing, after victory, a world of peace based on the principles so clearly enunciated in the Atlantic Charter. Yes, they worked and fought and hoped and prayed for a world in which it would be possible for men to live and work toward a better day for all mankind without the eternal curse of war. The soldiers, sailors and workers of our country hoped that by defeating those who openly and frankly made a virtue of barbaric injustice, we would be able to build a world of peace on the firm foundation of international fair-dealing for all peoples.

"And yet today, 13 months after the capitulation of Nazi Germany, and 10 months after the final surrender of Japan, we find it difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile what we see about us with that which we had in mind when we fought and worked for military success.

"Tragic as it may seem, we cannot delude ourselves. The world picture that we have seen taking shape in the last year or so offers little promise for the peace which I am sure all mankind ardently prayed for during six years of world-wide conflict. We see definite indications of a return in the old world to the philosophy that only the strong are fit to rule. No, we won't call it Nazism or Fascism this time, but I am sure that the victims will recognize the same old methods of oppression and tyranny for what they are — no matter what name is applied to the system.

"By force, or unilateral action, we find Soviet Russia exercising the prerogatives of a dictator in Poland, Eastern Germany, Iran, Czechoslovakia, and the Balkan na-

tions and, in addition, assuming a dominant anti-democratic position in Eastern Asia. While screaming loudly against an imaginary "western bloc" this same nation has set up a chain of dominated states from the North Sea to the Pacific Ocean.

"Square this sort of thing, if you can, with the principles of freedom and self-determination for all peoples so forcefully expressed by the late President Roosevelt during all the years he was leading an inspired people to final and conclusive victory. Reconcile, if you can, the present situation in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, where millions of people are suffering and starving under Soviet imposed dictatorships, with America's promise to accord the right of self-government to all nations liberated from Hitler's domination. The American Federation of Labor has raised its voice in protest against these oppressions for the same fundamental ideals of liberty and justice on which it protested against Hitler's and Mussolini's aggressions for years prior to the start of World War II. I can tell you here and now that we shall continue to raise our voices in protest. We shall continue to fight for a world system of justice in which right NOT might will govern relations between the peoples of the world.

"Let no one try to tell us, as certain people are telling American leaders of political life and thought, that we must not speak out frankly against the evils we see in the recent actions of Soviet Russia, lest such utterances "worsen relations" between our two countries. That is ridiculous nonsense.

"American Labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, has never accepted and will never accept the gag rule. We have never and we do not now recognize that silence, in the face of manifest evil, is a virtue. We know that all history shows the utter futility of trying to correct wrong by refusing to expose it.

"No, we of the American Federation of Labor will continue to speak out — bluntly and clearly — regarding undemocratic, unilateral actions by Russia in the conviction that there is more chance of securing change by criticising what we don't like than by remaining mum.

"We must have no more illusions as to Soviet foreign policy. We can not be guided by expressions emanating from Moscow if we see clearly that these expressions are inconsistent with day to day action. We must accept the actions of our guide. It is crystal clear by now that Soviet world-wide policy calls for the complete elimination by whatever method available of any non-Soviet type of government. In fact, while we in America can discover no radical difference either as to methods or purposes between Fascism and Communism, the Russian line is to label all non-Soviet governments as fascist. In the final analysis the Soviet idea for world peace seems to be complete acceptance on the part of all the world of Soviet domination and control.

"Secretary Byrnes has made it clear to the American people that our foreign policy has not changed since victory. He has made it clear to all that America desires Russia's friendship. But he has also made it clear that we can not and will not abandon the principles of freedom and justice for which our people have fought and produced and sacrificed. It is our duty as Americans to let the world know that Secretary of State Byrnes is following a policy that squares with our American desires and ideals. We want him to continue to defend democracy no matter how much Molotov rumbles and roars and no matter how much the Communists here at home squeal and scream. We should let him know that we want him to continue to refuse to give Russia a blank check on the rest of the world. We should let Secretary Byrnes know that we want to accomplish a peace which will let Italy live as a free democracy, let Austria be free, yes — let even Germany purge itself of totalitarianism, and restore liberty to a people who at least at one time were champions of social progress. I believe that Secretary Byrnes deserves the commendation of the American people for throwing the spotlight of publicity upon the Baltic and Balkan States, on unhappy Poland, and on Iran, Korea and Manchuria and all other lands afflicted by the blight of Soviet domination. In short, it is the plain duty of all here at home who consider themselves as red-blooded Americans to back up our Secretary of State to the very limit in his efforts to achieve world peace on a basis of simple human justice.

"Now let me call your attention to the Soviet created and controlled World Federation of Trade Unions — so called. This is a world-wide fifth column organization formed by Russia for the purpose of inculcating world labor with the views of Soviet world policy. This is the so-called world labor organization which the American Federation of Labor has refused to join or to even recognize as a trade union instrument. Let me tell you something about it.

"This organization came into being with a loud noise at the time the United Nations Conference on International Organization was held here in San Francisco. It was formed by the so-called trade unions of Soviet Russia, which as we know are not trade unions at all, but merely instruments of oppression operated by the Russian government for the purpose of enslaving the workers of Russia. Working in conjunction with the Soviet group was the dominant Communist group in the CIO and the Secretary of the British Trades Union who had been lured into collaboration by the promise that he would be the dominant leader in this new set-up (incidentally he has since resigned). The W. F. T. U. claims to represent 60 million workers, of which the CIO claims to represent six million. Needless to say, no proof of membership figures is required. However,

an analysis of the figures claimed on which voting strength is of course determined shows that Soviet Russia and the countries it controls have about 70 per cent of the votes. Russia alone has 27,000,000 listed out of the 60,000,000 total claimed. This organization has been loudly demanding a seat in the United Nations Organization on a par with member States on the ground that it represents all world labor. It is very ardently following the Party Line with regard to world affairs. It has among other things been loudly insistent on a democratic rule for Spain and the Argentine. Of course, it will have to pipe down insofar as the Argentine is concerned because you know that Russia and Argentina have kissed and made up. The dictator, Peron, will now of course be recognized as a staunch advocate of democracy and, of course, it is by no means impossible or improbable that dictator Stalin may suddenly discover that dictator Franco isn't such a bad fellow after all. Seriously, however, this so-called World Federation of Labor has a big assignment in Soviet plans for the future. A program for world domination calls for world-wide power and influence over those who produce. This so-called federation of world labor could well be a very efficient instrument for world policy through the use of the fifth column methods which Hitler used in some countries with great effect.

"It is somewhat of a coincidence and to me rather significant that today as we assemble here and while delegates representing our government meet in Paris with the representatives of Russia, Britain and France, that this so-called World Federation of Labor is holding its Executive Board meeting in Moscow. Three officers of the CIO are at this moment in Moscow attending this meeting of Russia's world propaganda and pressure group. This gives one to wonder whether or not the CIO boys approach their discussions with their Soviet friends with the same ideals and principles as to world peace as are advocated by our Secretary of State and his colleagues at Paris. You know I am, to some extent, surprised that the CIO has allowed themselves to be hooked into this outfit. But of course there is no cause for astonishment in regard to people like Bridges and Curran who have never by a single word or deed indicated any loyalty to America that overshadowed their allegiance to Moscow.

"Entirely apart from the obvious purpose behind this organization, I am sure you can readily understand why the American Federation of Labor would not under any circumstances join with the so-called Russian unions. The fundamental difference in ideals between the two groups would make cooperation impossible. We pride ourselves on our free movement. We pride ourselves on the fact that we can strike, that we can quit and go where we will, individually in search of better employment. We take pride in the fact that we can pub-

licly disagree with our government. We like free speech. We dislike concentration camps. We abhor speed-up systems. We are opposed to a secret police force which strikes stark naked terror in the hearts of all peoples in totalitarian countries. All of these matters represent fundamental and basic differences between our movement and Russia's labor front. No, while we hope to see the day when the Russian worker is released from state slavery, we can not give approval to his present status by joining with him in an organization which is as much a fraud as the Soviet unions themselves.

"The American Federation of Labor is going to continue to follow its traditional American way. We are not going to put ourselves in a position similar to that which the CIO Communist group found themselves in June of '41 when they had to turn somersaults in order to keep in step with Moscow.

"The real trade unionists in our country have an obligation to see to it that American workers are not fooled by this so-called World Federation of Trade Unions. The greatest contribution we can make outside of supporting a foreign policy based on justice and liberty is to see to it that this organization is identified in the minds of American workers in its true form — as an instrument of Soviet power politics— designed to undermine the allegiance of workers to their own nations. The American Federation of Labor is going to oppose to the limit this or any other effort which may be made to destroy the loyalty of our workers to this nation.

"The record of achievement written by the American Federation of Labor over a 65 year period is an American record. We are going to follow the American line from here on in. I am sure from the part you have played in writing this record that the California State Federation of Labor is likewise going the American way."

#### Senator Jack Shelley

Senator Shelley extended his remarks after thanking the preceding speaker, Mr. George Meany, and his words follow in full.

"Brothers and sisters in the American Federation of Labor movement, may I take this opportunity of making a few brief remarks before I turn the Convention over to your President, Brother Noriega, for the official opening of the Convention.

"Labor is now and it has always been the cornerstone in the movement for peace and progress.

"As has been so forcefully brought out this morning, in the words of His Excellency Rev. Archbishop John Mitty of San Francisco, and in the message delivered by Brother George Meany, in these trying times we cannot forget labor's responsibility and we must not fail to rededicate it to those causes.

"We have won a victory against totalitarian thought. But totalitarian thought still exists. And just as abhorrent as is that

totalitarian thought which was defeated by armed conflict—Fascism!—is that other totalitarian thought which seeks to inveigle the American public and the people of the world down the wrong alley: Communism!

"The foundation of society is the family. And to go forward to peace and progress, labor representatives must fight to preserve the sanctity and the dignity of the family, because in doing so they are strengthening themselves and strengthening the welfare and advancing the welfare of their own members.

"We have trying times ahead of us. We have a responsibility, not only to attend our meetings, collect the dues and see that the people get on the job and that they are taken care of, but we have a very definite responsibility to educate our own members as to the part they must play in continuing and expanding our American society and our American life.

"We have problems ahead of us in California. During the period of the war there was saddled on us certain legislation, and those who have proposed it or proposed it at that time will without question seek to make that legislation permanent.

"We must strengthen our forces to resist those efforts, and we must dedicate ourselves in California to seeing that legislation such as that of the elimination of the secondary boycott, the enactment of the Hot Cargo law, which was passed in 1941, is not made permanent in California, thereby harnessing labor through the peace years of our existence. (Applause.)

"We must dedicate ourselves to meeting the increased cost of living in so far as we can meet it, and in particular by increasing the benefits paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act and seeing that the temporary legislation which has been enacted, and which should be continued, is continued because the cost of living for those injured and those workmen who will suffer injuries on their jobs is as high as can be met by the small benefits paid.

"We have another responsibility, a responsibility as labor people, which goes hand in hand with building the family and protecting that foundation of society. We must enact into our California Workmen's Compensation law a provision for the payment of benefits to the children of deceased workmen who are killed in their employment. (Applause.)

"We haven't it, but we certainly need it. (Applause.)

"I know that in this Convention, the first one held in four years, those of you who are here are here with a full recognition of the responsibility that rests upon you, and I know that you will do your job.

"I would be remiss in my own obligation to you, my brothers and sisters, if I did not take some opportunity at this time to say from the bottom of my heart: Thank you for the assistance and the cooperation and help you gave me in my travels around the state in the recent primary election. I know that with that help and that help

engendered and magnified, as I am sure I will have it, I will be presiding over the Senate of California when it meets in January 1947." (Applause.)

#### President Anthony L. Noriega

At the close of his turn as master of ceremonies, Senator Shelley presented the President of the California State Federation of Labor, Anthony Noriega, and Vice-President Floyd Billingsley, who in turn presented a handsome gavel, made by the members of IATSE Local 44, Hollywood.

President Noriega accepted the gavel and formally opened the convention. His opening address follows:

"Mr. Chairman, honored guests, fellow delegates and friends:—

"It gives me inexpressible pleasure to welcome you to the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

"I wish to thank the Convention Committee on Arrangements at this time for the splendid job they have done in looking after the many details which will contribute to the success of this Convention and to the comfort of the delegates.

"This Convention is our first in four years. A very critical period, perhaps the most critical period in the history of our nation, has intervened since our last convention. For these reasons alone, this Convention can be considered the most important convention which the California State Federation of Labor has ever held. Undoubtedly, because of the long record that has been compiled since 1942, there will be a strong tendency to look backward and review our achievements. This would be only natural. Yet I am sure that the delegates here assembled will recognize the need of looking forward and concerning ourselves with the problems that must be solved, and that we will reduce to a minimum our interest and pride in the past.

"When the achievements of labor during the war period are considered, the temptation to reemphasize our contribution to the war effort is not only human, but very enticing. Nevertheless, the problems of reconversion, which I need not impress upon you, present an even greater challenge to us, if possible, than the shooting war.

"We are in the midst of an inflationary period which threatens every gain won by the unions, and to attempt to control this terrible menace alone would be enough to consume our time, energy and resources for the duration of this Convention. This does not take into account the many other problems that are nearly as pressing and of more direct concern to us.

"It is evident that the economy of California has undergone great expansion. Paralleling this growth, the labor movement has also forged ahead, attaining unprecedented influence and numerical strength. We are now confronted with such basic problems as retaining the in-

dustrial growth of our great state in order to secure employment for our membership, while maintaining and improving the standards of living we have successfully achieved.

"In spite of the curtailment of the major war industries—shipbuilding and aircraft—the peacetime industries are developing to the point of being able to absorb a greater number of the employees released from the war industries than we had reason to expect.

"The American Federation of Labor has established its leadership in the State of California to an unquestionable degree. This is because the brand of trade unionism which the A. F. of L. espouses is superior and has rendered a greater service to its membership than any other. Challenges to our leadership have come from time to time from the dual organization, but it is gratifying to report that we have met those challenges, and that we have repelled and will continue to repel the raiding tactics of the CIO.

"Undoubtedly, there will be numerous disagreements and ardent debate in our discussions, but the basic unity in our ranks is stronger than it ever has been in the history of our movement. Because we are a democratic organization, based on free and voluntary majority rule, we have nothing to fear from disagreements and we welcome honest debate. That is why, when a decision is arrived at by us, it carries with it the influence of our whole membership, and is the result of the greater wisdom of which we are capable.

"So, in opening the sessions of this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which also marks the 47th anniversary of its existence, I wish to pay tribute to you and the membership of the unions you represent for the splendid job you have done in meeting the most critical needs of our country during the war, and express my confidence that you will do your share and more in solving our country's problems in the trying times ahead."

#### Governor Earl Warren

Secretary Haggerty had the honor of presenting the Chief Executive of the State of California, Governor Earl Warren, who addressed the Convention as follows:

"I am particularly happy to attend your first postwar convention of the State Federation of Labor. It gives me the opportunity to express to you and through you to the million or more members of the craft unions, which you represent, my appreciation for the truly great contribution which you all made to the record of California in helping to win the war.

"It was a record of which every Californian can be proud. The airplanes and ships which we manufactured, the oil and minerals and chemicals which we produced and refined, the food which we produced and processed, the men and muni-

tions which we funnelled through our State to all parts of the world, as well as the essential services rendered to our civilians, all added up to a remarkable result. I know it materially shortened the war. I am proud that while I was Governor the people of my State were able to make such a contribution to the greatest cause in history.

"I believe the reason we were able to accomplish this result was because we approached our problems with a unity of purpose and in a spirit of good will that were unexcelled in any part of the country. Not a single rash or intemperate act marred our progress.

"During those months of feverish activity the economy of our State was completely remoulded. We absorbed two million new people and while still expanding our agricultural output, we established ourselves as one of the great industrial states of the Union. We are destined to retain that position, and the world already acknowledges it. Since V-J Day, over 850 factories of varying size have either been established or are only awaiting materials to get started. We have 24,000 more retail establishments than we had on V-J Day, and they are still increasing. Employment in California today is at the highest point in our peacetime history. The number of men and women now working is only 300,000 less than the wartime peak.

"Management and labor are anxious to get started on innumerable projects that spell both stability and prosperity for our State. But the reactions from war are still holding us back. Our economy has temporarily become disjointed. We have become a nation of paradoxes. We have money with which to purchase, but nothing to buy. We have people eager to work and others ready to employ them, but some bottleneck prevents their getting together. We have hundreds of thousands of families that want to rent or buy homes, and others ready to build for them, but there are no nails to hold the structures together. Congestion is to be found everywhere, and hovering over the whole picture is the ugly spectre of inflation.

"These things are largely responsible for the growing irritations that operate in emphasizing differences and frictions, instead of stimulating closer understanding. Both labor and management are being victimized by these extraordinary circumstances.

"What we need now more than anything is a realization that these dislocations are not the making of any one segment of our people. They are the back-wash of war. And it will take the same unity of purpose, the same spirit of good will that made us so effective during the war, to overcome them.

"We should emphasize the hundreds of successful industrial relations accomplishments instead of focusing all our atten-

tion on an occasional breakdown in this field. We should record publicly the successes of collective bargaining and not just its occasional failures." (Applause.)

"Our approach to these problems has much to do with the outcome. In these days when nerves are strained, and living conditions are not normal, we should emphasize the things we stressed during the war.

"In one of my messages to the Legislature I said the following:

"In the field of labor relations, nothing could be more productive of peace than the continuance of your policy adopted at my suggestion in the past regular session of looking with disfavor upon all legislation that might stir up animosity between labor and management. I am sure that this is sound policy. In time of war, I consider it vital. In time of peace, I consider it no less important. Repressive legislation in this field will never be the answer to our problems." (Applause.)

"In the same message I continued: 'Our comparative freedom from industrial dislocations during the past two years is, to me, proof that in California we have made progress in this field. Our loss of man-days of work because of labor-management controversy is far below the national average. To me, this is proof that the tolerance which comes only with understanding by both groups of the aims, the necessities, and the difficulties confronting each other has been on the increase.

"Complete understanding in this controversial field of human relationship will never be brought about by legislation alone. Such understanding can come only in the course of collective bargaining by people who appreciate the common benefits to be derived from open and honest labor-management relationships. Such relationships will always be more dependent upon human relationships than upon law.'

"Ladies and gentlemen, that Legislature agreed. Neither labor nor management sought reprisals against the other for the prevailing conditions or the excuses of the few. The policy paid dividends to California. It will continue to pay dividends, and I want my second administration to be characterized by a continuance of it." (Applause.)

"Our State stands on the threshold of what can be its greatest era of development. We have the natural resources, the working climate, the markets for everything we can produce, skilled workers and accessibility to the great Pacific basin which we so fervently hope is soon to open to the peaceful commerce of the world. Nothing but neglect of our vast opportunities can prevent California from achieving her rightful destiny. Every citizen must do his part and I have full confidence that this great American organization will be in the forefront working always to advance the cause of good govern-

ment through Constitutional processes and in accordance with American ideals.

"You have supported my administration in all its undertakings. That has been a great comfort to me. The recent endorsement of my record by your executive committee was most reassuring. I appreciate your confidence, and I thank you for it.

"I want the next four years to be years of accomplishment for California, because what we do now will go far to make the pattern for the California of the future:— a California of twenty million people.

"I have more confidence than ever before in the ability of our State Government to work in a spirit of good will in seeking a solution of the problems which face our people. I recognize, as do all of you, that Government cannot solve every problem, but it is equally certain that many of them will never be disposed of satisfactorily without the positive participation of Government. They have to do with the fundamentals of life, and are particularly close to the working man. They must be dealt with on a broad basis. They will continue to test our ability to work together in harmony and in good will.

"Your State Government is in a better position to serve today in dealing with these matters than it has ever been before. We have reorganized, modernized and revitalized most of our departments. We intend to continue to make improvements in those departments. We intend to invite the active participation of all who can help in developing programs to improve the health of the people in their homes and communities. We shall seek their cooperation in increasing the safety of men and women at their work, and in measures that will add to the security of our workers against involuntary unemployment, whether caused by economic dislocations or by illness. We will continue to work to improve our educational system, to increase recreational facilities, to modernize and humanize our State institutions, and to develop our natural resources and conserve them for those who will follow us.

"We are still at work on our program for providing disability and sick benefits to all workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act. The disability provisions, as you know, were added to the Act at the special session of the Legislature earlier this year and extend to approximately 2,750,000 workers the protection of unemployment insurance to those who are unable to work because of illness or non-industrial accident.

"This new program would normally become effective in May of 1947, but we are bending every effort to make it effective at an earlier date. It should become effective at an earlier date. I recently made a formal request to the Federal Social Security Board for the withdrawal of \$104,000,000 which our workers have contributed to the

Unemployment Trust Fund. This would permit the start of disability and sick payments this summer. (Applause).

"We have been informed that our best approach is to ask Congress to make technical amendments to the Federal laws so that immediate payments may be permitted, and such an amendment has already been drawn and introduced. Members of our State Employment Stabilization Commission have appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee urging early adoption. Our California delegation in Congress and our two Senators have indicated that a strong effort will be made to have the amendment adopted immediately.

"It is my intention to press for early action by Congress, and if necessary I intend to go to Washington personally to appear in its behalf. The money needed to launch our disability program has already been contributed by the working men and women of California, and we will continue to urge the immediate release of these funds to start our program promptly.

"We are also working diligently on many phases of industrial safety, and we will never be satisfied until California is the safest State in America in which to work. We want to prevent our workers from losing arms and legs and eyes, rather than to pay them compensation for such losses. But when they do suffer such injuries, we want them to be adequately compensated.

"We promise to keep constantly in mind that the happiness of our people depends upon there being jobs for everyone. This is especially true in a growing State like California, and it is the duty of our State Government to provide an atmosphere and every reasonable incentive for creating employment. We must encourage the establishment of new industries, and carry on the research that is necessary for interpreting economic trends. We want to develop the facts on which industry, agri-

culture and labor can predicate their plans. We want to be optimists about our future, but we want our optimism to be based on facts.

"Californians can afford to face the facts, not merely because they have material resources and the technical skills, but because they have preserved their tradition of friendliness and good will.

"This spirit of a people is stronger than steel, more effective than statutes, because it gives meaning and purpose to everything they do. Without it, our plans and programs, however well conceived, will fail. With it, our future will be magnificent, for it will be written, not merely in terms of statistics, but in terms of the human welfare of our men, our women and our children.

"Thank you."

(Sustained applause.)

At the close of the Governor's speech, James Quinn, member of the State Board of Equalization, was introduced to the Convention by President Noriega.

#### Announcements

Secretary Haggerty then made the following announcements:

"On September 1, 1946, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers, Sign, Scene and Pictorial Artists of America will hold their international convention in San Francisco. A monster Labor Day parade of the A. F. of L. will be held on Labor Day. This Convention for the first time is being held on the West Coast. Fifteen hundred delegates are expected.

"On Friday, September 7, in the evening, at Seals Stadium, an A. F. of L. ball game will be held. All are invited. Myer I. Simpson is chairman of the committee and other members of the committee are William Southerland, R. W. Young, A. L. King, Harvey King, Joe Clark, vice-president."

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

### AFTERNOON SESSION

President Noriega called the Convention to order at 2:20 p.m. He then introduced Mr. Ben Duniway, Regional Director of O.P.A.

#### Address of Ben Duniway

"Mr. President and members of the Convention: I count it a privilege and an honor to appear before this Convention for a few minutes to discuss with you the situation in regard to price and rent control as it is today, a little bit of where we are going.

"The reason I think it is a particular privilege to be here is that there is no organized group in this country which has shown so good an understanding and appreciation of the problems of the Govern-

ment in attempting to control prices and rents, which has been so consistent and intelligent a supporter of those efforts of the Government, as the labor movement and particularly the American Federation of Labor.

"We have had throughout the West Coast, which is under the jurisdiction of this Regional Office, the finest kind of cooperation from organized labor. I hope we can continue to count on it.

"We recognized very early in the setting up of the Government's price and rent control program that one of the organized groups in the United States which had the most to lose if we failed and the most to gain if we succeeded was labor. And for that reason we have had very close

working relationships with the labor movement, both nationally and locally, throughout the four and a half years that we have been trying to control prices and rents.

"As you know, there is a national labor policy committee on which representatives designated by your Executive Council sit in Washington, which meets regularly and frequently with the Administrator to consider our common problems. In addition we have labor liaison officers in the national office, of whom Leo Lucas of the American Federation of Labor is one, who are a part of the Administrator's staff and whose job it is to know what is going on and what is being planned in the Office of Price Administration that is of interest to labor, and to bring to the Administrator labor's viewpoint as to whether we are or are not doing the right thing in trying to handle the problems that come flooding in upon us.

"We have here in San Francisco your own Herbert Geoghegan, who is a delegate to this Convention as a member of my staff, and his title is Regional Labor Adviser. He sits in all our staff meetings. He knows everything we do in the way of policy decisions. He tells us when he thinks we are crazy, and he tells us that rather often, as a matter of fact. We are glad to listen to him. I can't imagine a better working relationship than we have had with Herb, and I don't think there is any member of our staff who has contributed more in the way of thoughtful and intelligent criticism than he has done.

"In addition to that, in every one of our seven districts—two here in California: one in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco—there is a Labor Advisory Committee which meets regularly with the District Director to consult with him and to discuss our common problems.

"Then beyond that, on the several hundred price control boards located in every important trading area in the State, we have labor members.

"So it is not an idle thing when I say we have had real and efficient support and cooperation from labor. We simply could not have done even as well as we have—and I don't want to pretend we have done a perfect job or anything like it—without your support, and it has been a two-way street. It has not been just a case of the OPA consulting with labor in the sense of telling you people what we are going to do and saying, 'Now you go out and help us.' You have brought us a lot of suggestions and criticisms that have prevented us from doing things that otherwise might have hurt the overall stabilization program, that might have gotten us into some real trouble in trying to do our job, and don't think we don't appreciate it, because we do.

"Now, today I think the problem the Office of Price Administration was created to handle is in about as critical a stage as it has ever been, and it seems

to me that the nature of that problem is such that you and your members have as great stake in it as you have ever had.

"Recently your National Executive Council adopted a statement on the problem in which they have stated the nature of it far better, I think, than I could possibly do. It is a very brief statement. I would like to read it to you. It goes as follows:

"This is an issue of direct and vital concern to every American worker and his family. Wages can never keep up with prices in a runaway race. Every boost in prices is a raid on the wage-earner's pocketbook. As the purchasing power of his earnings shrinks, the worker becomes unable to buy all he and his family need. The inevitable result will be a dangerous decline in the American standard of living, which organized labor has fought so hard to improve. Some economists welcome a little bit of inflation as a forerunner of industrial boom, but the tragic consequences of such boom will be a disastrous post-war bust."

"I think, ladies and gentlemen, we stand at this moment on the verge of going in that direction unless we are awfully careful. Historically it can be demonstrated by any set of figures you can put together that in a runaway spiral of inflation it is always prices that are ahead and not wages. It is also true today that the only agency of the United States Government or any other government that stands between you and your members and that kind of disastrous race is the Office of Price Administration. Now, that is not too strong a reed on which to lean. It can't do its job unless it has the legal authority to do that job and unless it has the people that are needed to do that job. Lack of some things has been responsible for its not doing as good a job as those of us who work in it would like to see it do. At the same time, I am very proud to have been associated with the OPA for four and one-half years, because I think we have achieved a really remarkable success, considering what we were up against.

"In spite of everything that you hear, the Federal Reserve Board index today of production (and this is a commodity index, not a dollar index; it doesn't reflect inflated prices) is 170 per cent of the 1939 civilian production. That has been done under price control.

"We improved; we increased production during the war to better than 200 percent, and we did it under price control. And I am satisfied myself that one of the reasons that we did it was price control, because if a businessman is planning production and doesn't know what his costs are going to be tomorrow, he is out competing with everybody else for inventory instead of doing the production job. That is just as much true in peacetime as it ever was in wartime.

"Not only that, but in the last war, ac-

cording to the BLS, prices went up 108 percent. In this war they have gone up about 33 percent, according to the same index; and even if you allow for a margin of error in these figures, the record certainly is not a discreditable one considering the enormous pressures we are up against.

"I could give you people statistics for a long time on the economic pressures that face the Office of Price Administration, and that means that face you and me, looking toward higher prices. I don't think I need to do that. You people, you members and their wives are the consumers of America and you know what rising prices are and you know that we have got a lot of prices up today, and you know that there is tremendous pressure to push them up.

"We in OPA, on the other hand, are on the receiving end of a lot of pressures. People come into our office every day and ask us to do a more flexible or a more realistic or a more beautiful job of price control. They never say, 'Raise prices.' But that, ladies and gentlemen, is what they mean.

"I cannot think of a commodity field of any importance that we have under control today where we don't get in every one of our offices clear across the country pressure from somebody to permit them to raise their prices, and they know that if they raise them they could charge them. So the pressures are clearly there.

"There is pending in Washington today a bill. In its present form it would take all meats, dairy products and poultry out from under price control. It would take clothing from under price control, because it says that if production reaches the 1940 to '41 level, price controls shall be lifted. And production of clothing today is above those levels.

"And yet you and I know what would happen to clothing prices if that were done. Not only that, it would take out from under price control or weaken price control on enough commodities so that while it says nothing about it, it would force OPA to raise rents. Prices of commodities, including rents, are interdependent. We have to keep them under the law fair and equitable. We have to maintain a relative total stability throughout the economy if we can defend our regulations.

"You cannot control half the economy when there is price pressure on all of it and keep control on a part of it.

"Now, that is the situation we are up against, and the pressures are on from every side.

"Not only that, the decontrol of meat and grain and dairy products would, in our judgment, make it impossible to carry out our commitments to feed the starving in Europe and in Asia because cattle and hogs eat grain.

"If there is no price control on them, we know perfectly well that that is where the grain is going to go. And one of the reasons for the Governments' raising the

grain price recently, without raising the price of meats or poultry, was to force more grain off the farms, out of the mouths of the pigs and the cattle, so that we could put it on the ships and send it abroad to our allies, who are, without our assistance, in danger of falling prey to a system of government that certainly will not contribute anything to the stability of the world or to us in the future.

"Now, that is the situation we are up against. We hear a good deal from time to time about how every time they have an increase in wages, there has to be a corresponding increase in prices. Like all statements, that is a half truth. It is true that there are industries where labor costs are such a large percentage of the total production costs and where other costs have gone up sufficiently that where a wage increase comes, a price increase is called for in order to maintain the profits of that industry at peacetime levels. In those cases we have granted price increases.

"But again, as representatives of the workers of California, you people know that there are plenty of industries in which wage costs are a sufficiently small fraction of total costs and in which profits are so much higher than they were pre-war that a wage increase does not mean a price increase. And so far we have succeeded in doing one thing in all such instances that has never before happened in a time of inflationary pressures such as this, namely, that where wage increases have required price increases, the price increases have come behind the wage increases and been in lower percentages than the wage increases instead of running far ahead of them, the net effect of it being that when you get your wage increase you can buy something with it.

"As I said at the beginning, I don't know of any group in this country that has worked better with us, that has shown a better understanding of the problems that we have to face and of the importance to the future of this country and what we are here to do than organized labor has shown.

"What can you people do in the immediate future, you and those that you represent, to carry on that same kind of support? Well, I think there are two ways. One of them is fairly obvious because the issue as to where we are going in this country with price control has got to be disposed of in the next couple of weeks. But assuming that that issue is settled so that we continue to have price control in those areas where we need it, then there is another way in which you can be of the greatest assistance to us because inflation comes in two ways. It comes first in the form of price increases that the Government authorizes. Some of these are unavoidable.

"Our general standard is that if a business or an industry, in the light of its current costs, is not in a position to earn its pre-war profits, it is entitled to a price

increase. And I am sure that you will agree with me that it is not one of the things that OPA was created for, to abolish the profit system on which all of us, you and I, everyone in this country, depends, if our economic system is to continue to be a free one.

"That is one way that price increases come. We need your continued advice and assistance to be sure that we don't give price increases when we ought not to. We have used that advice to great advantage up to now, and we hope we will continue to get it.

"But there is another way in which inflation comes, and that is by violation of our regulations. We have had price control on something like eight million different commodities in this country, and there are several million sellers of them, from manufacturers to retailers.

"To enforce those regulations, we have been allowed by the Congress about three thousand investigators, which is less than one for every county in the United States. And it isn't as big as the police force in most of our middle-sized cities.

"How, then, have we succeeded in holding prices as well as we have? Primarily because volunteers, members of our War Price and Rationing Boards, during the war, of our Price Control Boards today, many of them from organized labor, many from other groups in the community, have given countless hours of their time without charge to the Government to assist us first in educating the communities in which they live and the trade in those communities about our regulations and about why our regulations do what they do; and, secondly, have assisted us in enforcing the regulations by reporting violations to our boards and our rent offices, and by acting as members of panels who, as the agent of the United States Government, settle the Government's claim against violations of those regulations.

"There are hundreds of representatives of organized labor on those boards. We need the continued support and effort of all of those people, and we need as many more as you can get for us if we are going to continue to do this job. I think those are the two principal ways, then, that you can continue to help us. One is through consultation and advice, and the other is through active effort. It takes two people to make a black market, and if those who are its victims, instead of lying down or writing complaining letters about why the OPA doesn't enforce the regulations, will assist the OPA, we can break those black markets. If we can do that, and if we are given the tools necessary to continue to do our job during the next few official months when production, which is rapidly expanding, will have caught up to the point that the OPA will be run out of business, then I think there is a very good prospect of a long period of sustained prosperity and stability for all of us.

"Let me close, if I may, by reading you a

short excerpt from a recent editorial in the Toledo Blade, which expresses the point that I want to make far more effectively than I could make it. Besides, maybe it says a couple of things that as a Government official I cannot directly say.

"If Mr. Wason really means that the NAM is more concerned with the welfare of the American people than with the profits of its members, we can't see how the largely negative powers of OPA can prevent its serving them. There is nothing in the Price Control Act which prevents manufacturers from lowering the prices of the goods they sell. There is nothing in it which prevents them from producing goods as fast as ever they can, and if Mr. Wason's theory that only production can solve our economic problems by increasing supply to meet demand is right . . .

And I might add I think it is right.

"... it would seem that the members of NAM would see that the quickest way to get rid of OPA would be to produce goods enough to run it out of business.' And anytime industry will do that, ladies and gentlemen, I will be delighted.

"The trouble with this argument put up by the foes of OPA is that the men who advance it don't appear to believe in it. If they are more concerned with the welfare of the nation than with the gouging of its people, they would be willing to forego higher profits for another year just to put our economy back on a sound basis. But when they insist on charging all that the traffic will bear before the nation recovers from its wartime economic dislocation, they make it pretty plain that they are much more interested in cashing in on this post-war emergency than in helping their country to overcome it.'

"I think, ladies and gentlemen, that that sums up pretty well what we are up against today. The choice is before you and others as representatives of the American people. Those of us who are in OPA have been taking a beating for a long time. We will be very happy when we can stop taking it. But we got into this business because we believed it was essential for the protection of all of us to maintain stability until production could catch up. We still think that is essential. We are happy to have had your support up to now, and we hope we can continue to have that support.

"Thank you very much." (Applause.)

#### E. P. Marsh

President Noriega presented E. P. Marsh, Regional Director of the U. S. Conciliation Service, U. S. Department of Labor. Mr. Marsh spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I bring to you today the keen regret of my Chief, Edgar L. Warren, Director of Conciliation, U. S. Department of Labor, that the press of his duties in Washington,

D. C., made it impossible for him to accept your invitation to attend and address your convention. Nothing would have given him greater pleasure and he hopes the time will be not far distant when he can visit this section of the country and meet the men and women of labor. He has asked me to convey to you his best wishes for a most successful session, a session that in its action and planning for the future may be looked back upon in years to come as a milestone in the history of your organization.

"If we were to believe entirely the public outcry that we hear, we would be convinced that labor has nothing else on its mind but striking. If I understand the philosophy of the labor movement regarding strikes, it is that they are a weapon of last resort to obtain greater compensation for work performed, leading to a larger and fuller life. To say that workers strike 'just for the fun of it,' in the face of the hardships and sacrifices that follow in the wake of strikes, would be asinine. It is true that people sometimes go on an emotional jag, in a sort of mass frenzy induced by an eloquent recital of their wrongs, but even then there is a reason behind such mass action—desire to better the day by day living conditions of themselves and their families.

"It is true we seldom realize beforehand what a strike is going to cost us in lost earnings. Two recent strikes, making the headlines day after day in the nation's press, both highly dramatized, bring forcibly home to us the staggering money cost of strikes to those involved in them. The General Motors strike lasted 113 days. The wage loss was \$127,690,000. Before the strike occurred the Company offered a ten per cent wage increase; the final settlement was 18½ cents per hour. It will take the workers five years to make up through increased earnings the difference between what was offered them and what they finally settled for. The Company lost \$600,000,000 in unfilled orders; the dealers throughout the country lost \$100,000,000 in sales commissions.

"The other is the recent Los Angeles transit strike which lasted twenty-five days. It cost the strikers in lost wages \$33,000 a day or a total of \$825,000. The Company had a daily loss of revenue of \$54,795.00, a total loss of \$1,363,565.

"In greater or less amount every strike of whatever nature tells the same story.

"No right thinking person will deny to labor, individually or collectively, the right to cease his employment when the terms of employment do not suit him. The right to cease work is a sacred right and when it ceases, democracy dies. But if our particular agency, the U. S. Conciliation Service, or any other agency can lessen by one day the duration of a strike, or prevent a strike occurring—always provided such strike settlement or strike prevention is the result of honest collective bargaining

and mutual agreement, industry and the general public has been well served.

"In this connection I wonder if enough is known about what is actually being done without fanfare or bluster to make and keep industrial peace. You know a man and his wife may live together amiably for years and neither one makes the newspaper headlines; domestic tranquility just isn't 'news,' but let a man beat up his wife and then watch the headlines scream. And so it is in industry. One strike—glaring headlines; years of industrial peace in a given plant or industry—gobs of newspaper silence. So, let's look at the record:

"In April of this year, the last month in which I have available figures—our Service settled 1704 disputes. Of these 355 were strikes and lockouts involving 212,028 employees. During that same month our Service adjusted 643 threatened strikes involving 280,604 persons. There were 504 controversies adjusted containing no strike threat but affecting the working lives of 149,856 workers.

"Actually the overwhelming majority of America's workers today are going about their business of doing a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, loyal to their country and its institutions. The strike picture is not pretty—no strike picture ever is—but it is unfair to hold the dark side of the picture up to public view and say this is the whole picture.

"Without relaxing for a moment our effort to substitute real collective bargaining for strikes and lockouts, it is time to call to recollection of the public the sunny side of the picture—perhaps delve into past—by too many people—forgotten history of labor's part in building a better America.

"Do you remember the time when Workmen's Compensation was only a vision—all right for Europe, perhaps, but certainly not needed nor suited to our country? I do. But there were daring thinkers in and out of labor's ranks who disagreed with those whose plaintive cry was 'let well enough alone.' I lived in one of the first states to write into law the theory that industry—not the worker—should bear the cost of injury and fatality to the human cog in the machine. The state of Washington was the second state in the union to pass this law—the first to have its constitutionality upheld by the Supreme Court.

"The law had just become operative when a mill worker in my city lost both hands in the whirling saws. I sent for the labor representative of the Commission and together we went to the hospital. Do you know what that man, lying on that bed of pain, a large family at home dependent upon him for its sole support, said to us? This is what he said: 'Gentlemen, they tell me that there is a new law that will pay me something for this accident. If I could have a thousand dollars now to pay my doctor and hospital bill,

pay the grocery bill for a while until I can get out of here, I'll get a watchman's job or something like that, and I'll get along.' Think of that scene, you men and women, when you feel like complaining over a cold in the head! Well, he got his thousand dollars and every month thereafter there came to him from the state of Washington a check paying back in small part what society owed to him. Who forced the payment of that debt to him and to the thousands that were to follow him in nearly every state of the Union? The voice of labor, echoing through the legislative halls of every statehouse in the country. Is there a piece of constructive legislation today upon any statute books, protecting and lightening the daily lives of labor, that would have been there without the compelling urge of labor representatives, the men and women of labor and their forebears who fill this hall today. I would not detract from fine co-operation of other branches of society but it was and is the driving force of labor that brought these laws to the statute books and compels observance of them.

"Another instance of cool heroism and fortitude:

"Midway of World War II a wildcat strike arose in the midwest, seriously affecting production of vitally needed war material. The union involved was the United Auto Workers. No amount of persuasion availed to end the walkout. The president of the union lay seriously ill in a hospital bed. Against the advice of his doctor, who warned him it might mean his death, he rose from his sick bed, called the strikers to the union hall and for four hours battled it out with them. He induced them to go back to work and use the machinery of the contract to adjust their grievances. Then he returned to his hospital bed—and died. No soldier whose life and blood stained the sands of Normandy deserved a more heartfelt tribute from a grateful country than this soldier of industry who gave up his life that the military might of America might be furnished in unabated flow the implements of war. This starkly dramatic episode in the history of labor's contribution to the winning of World War II stands out to emphasize the part that labor played in the great struggle.

"Yes, there is a sunny side to the picture; a reflection of the hopes and dreams and aspirations and accomplishments of labor, playing so large a part in the America we love. Labor has a right to demand that the faults of labor, seen sometimes in exorbitant demands upon industry and sometimes in unjustified strikes, shall be weighed in the scales with the contribution labor has made through the years to the well-being of the nation. We know the scales will fall heavily to the credit side of labor.

"Probably no like period in the history of American labor has seen such strides

in unionization and negotiation of union contracts as the years 1941-1945, inclusive.

"To sum up at the end of 1945, of 29 million eligible to union membership, 13.8 million or 48% were organized. In manufacturing industries 67% were working under union agreements. In non-manufacturing industries 34% were working under union agreements. 39% of all employees were under some form of dues checkoff.

"With that tremendous growth came power and with power comes responsibility. In years to come history will judge the labor movement of today by the use it made of that power. We talk of labor's rights but after all, employing capital has rights; every lawful, decent segment of this complex thing we call 'humanity' has rights. Just as no man lives to himself alone neither does any organized branch of society and to the extent labor recognizes and respects the rights of others, it will make and hold an honored, hallowed place in history."

#### Langdon Post

Mr. Langdon Post, Director of Region VI, National Housing Agency, was presented in the third principal address of the afternoon.

"At the outset I wish to express my appreciation to this great organization for the opportunity to appear before you. As evidence of this appreciation I will confine my remarks within the shortest possible limitations.

"Four and a half years ago we were challenged by forces that threatened our homes, our nation, our democracy. To meet that challenge we called upon all the forces at our command, courage, imagination, vision and above all, a determination that springs from the soul of a nation confident of its own strength and faithful to its manifest destiny; we pledged our wealth, our genius, our talent and our people; we tied together the three great instruments which control these forces, government, private enterprise and free enterprise, each one contributing its full share, each conscious of the others' capacities, all working in mutual confidence toward a common objective.

"The result was not merely victory over our enemies, but proof of the power and strength of the instruments of our democracy when they are integrated for the achievement of a common end. The accomplishments of those four years raised the curtain on the future and disclosed to the people of this nation the potential power of our productive system; a system that sent 12,000,000 of its most efficient workers into the armed forces, supplied them with the finest equipment in the world, furnished our allies with much of their weapons of war, and, at the same time established a standard of living for the nation as a whole such as its people have never enjoyed before—and all this at the sacrifice of

precious few, if any, of our fundamental freedoms.

"Now we are challenged by forces not so dramatic, not so direct, not so discernible, but equally dangerous and equally menacing to our democracy. I say to you that a nation which, being capable of producing homes for all its people, permits half of them to go without decent homes is inviting chaos and revolution, and I say this advisedly.

"The figures by which we measure the impact of this force will stagger the imagination of the petty thinker and throw fear into the timid. This, being a California State Convention of the American Federation of Labor, I present the figures for this State. Proportionately they are larger and more forbidding than almost any other State in the Union, and they present in themselves a challenge to the imaginative ingenuity and determination of the people of the State. In presenting them I want to state that, in my opinion they are conservative.

"If over the next ten years we are determined to provide decent homes for all the people of California, veterans and otherwise, we will have to provide a total of 1,355,000 homes, or an average of 135,000 homes a year. These figures are based upon a normal growth over the next ten years, using a National average. They do not take into account the tremendous abnormal increase in population which we know for certain is going to occur in this State during that period and any estimate of which would only be the wildest guess.

"But these figures mean nothing in themselves unless we can apply them to accomplishments in the past. The greatest home building year, of which we have a record, in the history of California produced 80,000 homes. Compare this with the figures above. We must produce each year for ten years 52 per cent more than the number of homes produced in the best year of our past.

"Is this a challenge to fear, or to welcome? I cannot speak for any one individual, but I have enough knowledge of the labor unions in this country to know that the word fear cannot be found in any of their constitutions or by-laws.

"But now let me relate these figures more specifically to the interests of the delegates meeting in this great convention. Today there are 147,000 workers engaged on site, and this includes all types of construction, not just housing. In order to maintain the present ratio of workers engaged in building houses as compared with workers employed in other types of construction we would need at least 73,000 additional workers employed continuously for the next ten years to accomplish this program.

"The development and maintenance of this great labor force is primarily your problem, but you cannot find its solution alone. It can only be found through the cooperation of our other instruments,

private enterprise and government. It is their responsibility just as much as it is yours. And this solution must not be found at the expense of organized labor which has finally established itself firmly in the economic structure of this State. In some parts of the State there appears to be a real willingness on the part of contractors to cooperate. In other sections this cooperation is woefully lacking.

"But you have another obligation, an immediate one, and I cannot refrain from taking this opportunity to call it to your attention. It is perfectly obvious that we cannot meet this challenge unless we call upon all the instruments of our democracy just as we did in the war and these instruments must work together, not separately. It requires legislative and administrative action on the part of government, it demands cooperation by private enterprise, and most important of all it depends upon the support of the people who look to organized labor for their leadership.

"We have started on such a program but it is not complete. We are building temporary homes for veterans and we are launched on a program to meet the veterans' demands for decent permanent houses. To this extent we have made a beginning. This is the first part of what is known as the Wyatt Program. But the second part of this program is the heart and soul of the whole. Legislatively it is known as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill. It passed the Senate two months ago without a dissenting vote. It now rests in the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives awaiting further hearings.

"This bill is the most comprehensive piece of legislative ever to be introduced into the Congress of the United States dealing with the rebuilding of America. It casts its shadow over the future of America for the next 50 years and it is cast in the same mould of philosophy that guided us through the war. It throws the responsibility for the rebuilding upon the instruments of private and free enterprise but, at the same time, recognizes that they cannot discharge this responsibility without the aid and encouragement of government. It deals with the rebuilding of our towns, cities, the replanning of our great metropolitan areas, and the elimination of our blight and decay and the housing of all our people, not any fortunate or selected group on a standard of which we are now capable, but at prices we can afford to pay. There is no time to go into details, most of you have a knowledge of it anyway, and all you internationals had a prominent part in the drafting of it.

"I bring it up at this time because I fear that the delaying tactics of its opponents may succeed in keeping it away from a vote in the House, hoping for an early adjournment. This legislation must pass before Congress adjourns this summer. If it fails of passage this year it must start its

long and weary way through both Houses once again and the people of this Nation will have their hopes and dreams stifled for another desperate period of time.

"The American Federation of Labor can point with justified pride to its part in the fight for the provision of decent homes for all the people. It has borne the brunt of the battle for the past ten years. It has taken the leadership and all the advances made are the result of its determination. Once again the people of this Nation, veterans or otherwise, who walk the streets in search of a decent American home look to you for help and leadership.

"You must not fail them and you know well the power of your voice when you are determined."

#### Ray C. Kirkpatrick

For the final address of the afternoon session President Noriega introduced Mr. Ray C. Kirkpatrick, Director, Labor Relations, Federal Works Agency.

"It is always a pleasure to return to California where the hospitality of the people is exceeded only by their vision.

"I think we are all very much concerned with the economic future of the country, especially as it may affect working men and woman, and by this time I am sure we are pretty well agreed that some rather positive action must be taken if we are to have a continuing high level of employment.

"Once before, you will recall, we trusted to luck with rather disastrous results. That was back in the late '20's, when we were assured that business had 'entered upon a new, permanent, high plateau' and that 'poverty had been abolished from the United States forever.' Yet within a few years millions of men and women were walking the streets of our cities in a vain search for jobs. That disaster of the depression, which is estimated to have cost the American people more than the second World War, might have been avoided, it is now generally recognized, if the proper steps had been taken in time.

"Today, it is encouraging to note, a number of important steps are being taken in time. At least that is true here in California. One way of providing useful jobs in a time of emergency is through public construction activities. After the war years, during which all but the most urgently-needed military construction was deferred, we accumulated an enormous backlog of needed public work. Today we have a great need for new highways, schools, sewer and water systems, hospitals and other facilities. It is to be hoped that we will be able to turn to these to provide good jobs should another depression threaten.

"Many people seem to forget that construction of any kind has to be planned before men can be put to work with trowel and saw and hammer. This planning involves site acquisition, engineering

surveys, the preparation of working drawings, the writing of specifications and the drafting of contract documents. And since all these operations take a good deal of time—up to a year or more in some cases—it follows that we need to get our plans drawn up as soon as possible. We do not know how soon we shall need them.

"It is a pleasure to note, therefore, that California is far along with its public works planning. The Federal Works Agency has been authorized to assist the States and local communities in their planning by making advances of Federal funds. Of the 30 million dollars so far appropriated for this purpose, a little over one and a half million dollars was allotted to California. All but about 11 thousand dollars of this money has been put to work in this State with the result that 266 applications have been approved for the planning of projects to cost about 44 million dollars.

"In addition, a considerable amount of planning besides highways has been done in California without Federal assistance. A recent survey made by the Federal Works Agency shows that 210 governmental units in the State already have completed, with their own funds, plans for an additional 442 projects to cost 70 million dollars, while plans for projects to cost about 375 million are in the design stage.

"Or, to put it another way, California, with slightly more than five per cent of the population of the country, has completed nine per cent of all the public works plans now in existence—a performance exceeded only by New York State, which with 10 per cent of the population, has more than 48 per cent of all completed public works plans in the country.

"In addition, I am informed that the State government is now prepared to assist California counties and cities to the extent of nearly 100 million dollars in financing actual construction of urgently needed public works.

"Now, I don't want to leave the impression that this State's record is perfect; I think much more needs to be done; but California is so far ahead of most of the other States that I think its public officials deserve congratulations.

"There is another problem awaiting solution about which I should like to speak briefly because I think it is of interest to the working men and women of California from many angles. I refer to a rather desperate situation now facing the colleges of the country.

"You will recall that the G. I. Bill of Rights promises a college education to all war veterans who can qualify for it. Tuition fees and funds for the veteran's subsistence while at college are guaranteed. But now we discover that many of the colleges and universities are turning veterans away for lack of room and it is probable that hundreds of thousands will

have to be rejected next fall unless better accommodations in the way of class rooms, laboratories and dormitories are provided in the meantime.

"College enrollments throughout the country reached an all-time peak in 1940 with 1,316,158 students. But by next fall more than two million will be clamoring for admission, despite the fact that the colleges have been able to do almost no new building in the meantime. General Bradley, Veterans' Administrator, recently reported that nearly two million veterans already have applied for the educational benefits. And included in this number are thousands of young men who entered military service from the ranks of organized labor. In addition, sons and daughters of workers who are being graduated from our high schools this month, and who want to continue their education, may be in danger of being turned away.

"Senator Mead of New York has introduced two bills in the Senate designed to assist in this emergency. One would make possible the use of surplus government-owned buildings, such as Army barracks, which would be reassembled at the colleges to provide temporary classroom space. A second Mead bill would provide a system of Federal loans and grants to the colleges for permanent dormitories and educational buildings. Since these measures are still pending in Congress, it would be inappropriate for me to discuss them in greater detail. I am interested at the moment only in giving you some of the facts of a situation which I am sure are of interest to you. A number of colleges, of course, have drawn up plans for additional buildings, but not many of them have the money to put their plans into effect.

"With admirable hindsight we can now see how the long depression that began in

1929 might have been averted. I am encouraged to believe that we have learned from our past mistakes. I have stressed the importance of public works planning in this connection, because our failure to plan back in the '20's was disastrous, and because of the important role construction activities play in our economy.

"It is estimated that for every two men employed at the construction site, two or three others get jobs in the mining, manufacture and transportation of the needed materials. So you can see that many others besides building and construction trades workers are deeply affected by the violent fluctuations in the construction industry which we have had in the past. Also affected are the workers of all other trades with whom construction workers spend their wages—the baker, the grocer, the barber, the waiter, the farmer, the doctor and the dentist.

Normally, new construction accounts for ten per cent of the national income. That is an impressive measure of its importance. And while it can hardly be expected that public work alone will stabilize the whole economy, it can be used to stabilize the construction industry itself provided it is well planned in advance and properly timed. It is one of the roads to a continuing high level of employment and therefore to lasting happiness and prosperity."

#### Report of Committee on Credentials

The Chair recognized the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, James Blackburn, who presented a report of the Committee. A motion by Chairman Blackburn that the delegates whose names were printed in the Preliminary Roll of Delegates, and of those on the supplementary list he had just read, be seated as delegates to the Convention, was duly seconded and unanimously adopted.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

(NOTE—The report as here printed comprises the completed roll-call of the Convention, following the additions and changes made through the supplementary reports made by the Committee on successive days of the sessions. In it is given the name of the city in which the Union is located, the name of the Union represented and its total vote, the name of the Union's delegate or delegates, and the vote which each delegate was entitled to cast.)

#### ALAMEDA

Carpenters No. 194: (172)  
S. A. E. Hansen, 172  
Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
Local No. 689: (150)  
R. L. Zolner, 75  
J. L. Jensen, 75  
Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
Local No. 501: (150)  
Frank Lusk, 75  
G. W. Eves, 75

#### ANTIOCH

Cannery Workers Union No.  
678: (211)  
May L. Jenkins, 211  
Paper Makers Union No. 330:  
(50)  
William Perry, 50

#### ARCATA

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers  
No. 2808: (589)  
Stanley Jordan, 295  
Fred J. Parker, 294

#### BAKERSFIELD

Bakers No. 146: (47)  
W. R. Cierley, 47  
Bartenders No. 378: (216)  
H. A. Porter, 216  
Building and Construction  
Trades Council: (2)  
F. M. Engle, 1  
Butchers No. 193: (160)  
Art Daley, 80  
Harold Hodson, 80  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 748:  
(886)  
William H. Bester, 443  
A. W. Davis, 443

#### BAKERSFIELD (Continued)

Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 87:  
(1371)  
Joe Hickman, 1371  
Cooks & Waiters No. 550: (333)  
Morton B. Boorse, 167  
Fred West, 166  
Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
Local No. 844: (150)  
W. Albertoni, 75  
H. Burke, 75  
Hod Carriers & Common Labor-  
ers No. 220: (481)  
Edward Carnes, 241  
W. J. Mays, 240  
Painters No. 314: (125)  
F. M. Engle, 63  
Angelo Lachusia, 62  
P. A. Chann (alternate)

**BANNING**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 2134:  
(53)  
Elmer J. Doran, 53

**BELL**

Los Angeles County Fire Protection District Employees  
Local 434: (219)  
James H. Thompson, 219

**BERKELEY**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1158:  
(213)  
George A. Hess, 71  
W. H. Noe, 71  
E. S. Ransom, 71  
Chemical Workers No. 233: (16)  
Harold R. Lonnberg, 8  
William Sherman, 8  
Painters No. 40: (150)  
Clarence Vezey, 150

**BURBANK**

Culinary Workers & Bartenders  
No. 694: (300)  
Fred Klaiber, 75  
Dick Lacy, 75  
Margaret Lacy, 75  
Ethel Jones, 75  
Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
Local No. 778: (150)  
S. R. O'Day, 75  
W. Gray, 75

**CAMARILLO**

Camarillo State Hospital Employees No. 923: (53)  
George F. Bronner, 27  
Raymond S. Fox, 26

**CHICO**

Millmen No. 1495: (254)  
Archie Bedford, 127  
R. L. Westlake, 127  
Motion Picture Projectionists  
No. 501: (45)  
William Van Ornum, 45

**CROCKETT**

Sugar Refinery Workers No.  
20037: (1149)  
D. W. Delamain, 383  
Michael Hargadon, 383  
Frank D. Tacconi, 383

**EL CENTRO**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers  
No. 338: (149)  
Audra Barrigan, 149  
Theatrical Stage Employees No.  
656: (50)  
Paul W. Barrigan, 50

**EL CERRITO**

Teachers No. 866: (6)  
Molly Kullman, 3  
Marguerite Gehrhart, 3

**EL MONTE**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1507:  
(922)  
S. E. Pefley, 461  
M. H. Carpenter, 461  
Hod Carriers & General Laborers  
No. 1082: (215)  
J. R. Fortune, 108  
John D. Hillseth, 107

**EUREKA**

Bakers Union No. 195: (45)  
Walter Janke, 45  
Butchers No. 445: (45)  
Harold V. Pavey, 45  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Albin J. Gruhn, 1  
Harold V. Pavey, 1  
Cooks & Waiters No. 220: (224)  
Joe King, 224  
Electrical Workers No. B-482:  
(39)  
Henry J. Tomwall, 39

**EUREKA (Continued)**

Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
Local No. 652: (150)  
Dan Harrington, 75  
C. C. Pratt, 75  
Laborers No. 181: (93)  
Albin J. Gruhn, 93  
Motion Picture Operators No.  
430: (50)  
Norton Fautz, 25  
Dale Wagner, 25  
Redwood District Council of  
Lumber & Saw Mill Workers  
(2)  
A. W. Muir, 2

**FRESNO**

Bakers No. 43: (261)  
C. C. Fuller, 131  
Johnnie Patterson, 130  
Barbers No. 333: (88)  
E. A. Pietsch, 44  
Perry F. Spencer, 44  
Bartenders No. 566: (223)  
H. E. "Bill" Leedham, 75  
Fred W. Meyer, 74  
Louie Powell, 74  
Building & Construction Trades  
Council: (2)  
Paul L. Reeves, 1  
Charles Robinson, 1  
Building Service Employees No.  
110: (76)  
Annie Mae Gribble, 38  
William H. McDonald, 38  
Calif. State Conference of Painters:  
(2)  
James Blackburn, 1  
Hugh Rutledge, 1  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
C. H. Cary, 2  
Chemical Workers Union No. 97:  
(64)  
J. W. Browning, 32  
W. T. O'Rear, 32  
Chemical Workers No. 160: (8)  
Norman V. Smith, 8  
Cooks No. 230: (185)  
Henry Darden, 93  
Thyron E. Hood, 92  
Culinary Workers No. 62  
Helen L. Mallory, 182  
George Rollis, 182  
Thomas Timms, 181  
District Council of Chemical  
Workers: (2)  
W. T. O'Rear, 1  
Bert Veredge, 1  
Orlando Lamont (alternate)  
Howard Beary (alternate)  
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers &  
Dehydrator Warehousemen  
No. 616: (978)  
Pat A. Renna, 978  
Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
Local No. 753: (150)  
Ed. Barron, 75  
L. D. Bond, 75  
Fresno Labor Council: (2)  
Norman V. Smith, 2  
General Teamsters No. 431:  
(2475)  
Alvia Fudge, 1238  
Harry A. MacDonald, 1237  
Hod Carriers & Common  
Laborers No. 294: (292)  
Pete Schwabenland, 146  
William V. Stymans, 146  
Iron Workers No. 155: (59)  
Charles B. Eckardt, 30  
James E. Welden, 29  
Joint Executive Board, Culinary,  
Bartenders & Hotel Employees:  
(2)  
Thyron Hood, 1  
Fred W. Meyers, 1  
Motion Picture Operators No.  
599: (100)  
J. Edward Murphy, 100  
Office Employees No. 69: (50)  
Annabel Rainie, 50  
Operating Engineers No. 336:  
(132)  
M. G. Campbell, 66  
Dewey White, 66

**FRESNO (Continued)**

Winery & Distillery Workers  
No. 45: (625)  
Fred Schmidt, 312  
Norman W. Smith, 313

**GLENDALE**

Brick & Clay Workers No. 774:  
(451)  
L. F. Jones, 226  
F. Treptow, 225  
Culinary Workers & Bartenders  
No. 324: (232)  
Virgil Armstrong, 94  
Shell Harding, 94  
Beulah Johnston, 94  
Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
Local No. 776: (150)  
A. Duarte, 75  
Geo. Reckelberg, 75  
Operative Plasterers No. 739:  
(234)  
Roy McDowell, 117  
Jack Muller, 117  
Painters No. 713: (108)  
John H. Adams, 54  
O. C. Martin, 54

**GREENVILLE**

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers  
No. 2647: (143)  
R. Giesick, 143

**HAYWARD**

Cannery Warehousemen, F. P.  
Drivers & Helpers No. 768:  
(1447)  
Harry Rizzo, 1447  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1622:  
(100)  
E. C. Kelso, 50  
Charles A. Roe, 50  
Culinary Workers & Bartenders  
No. 823: (426)  
Ruby Hall, 426

**HOLLYWOOD**

Affiliated Property Craftsmen  
No. 44: (200)  
Roy M. Brewer, 67  
Warren A. Dailey, 67  
B. C. DuVal, 66  
Film Technicians No. 683: (1134)  
Norval D. Crutcher, 567  
John R. Martin, 567  
Hollywood Painters No. 5: (211)  
A. H. Reed, 106  
Joe Peeler, 105  
Motion Picture Costumers No.  
705: (198)  
Ted Ellsworth, 198  
Motion Picture Studio Laborers  
No. 727: (150)  
Albert K. Erickson, 150  
M. P. Painters & Scenic Artists  
No. 644: (882)  
William H. Ball, 441  
Herbert K. Sorrell, 441  
Elmer O. Rusk, (alternate)  
J. L. Nesbitt, (alternate)  
Motion Picture Studio Electrical  
Technicians No. 728: (1000)  
A. T. Dennison, 1000  
Motion Picture Studio Projectionists  
No. 165: (233)  
James J. Eddy, 233  
Office Employees No. 174: (100)  
Grace Dudley, 100  
Screen Actors Guild: (5000)  
George Chandler, 834  
Edward Arnold, 834  
Walter Pidgeon, 833  
Pat Somerset, 833  
Franchot Tone, 833  
Tudor Williams, 833  
Screen Cartoonists No. 852: (650)  
Cecil Beard, 325  
Maurice Howard, 325  
Screen Extras Guild: (1810)  
Edd K. Russell, 302  
C. Hyans, 302  
John E. Ince, 302  
Michael Lally, 302

**HOLLYWOOD (Continued)**

Theodore A. Lorch, 301  
 Franklyn Farnum, 301  
 Special Officers, Guards, etc.  
 No. 193: (100)  
 Ted Camp, 50  
 John H. Raymond (alternate)  
 Harry C. Holdeman, 50  
 William D. Henry (alternate)  
 Studio Carpenters No. 946: (1968)  
 Thomas B. Conley, 328  
 P. J. Green, 328  
 Ralph E. Haley, 328  
 James F. Kearns, 328  
 Ben Price, 328  
 A. V. Schiavone, 328  
 Studio Electricians No. 40: (500)  
 W. F. Moore, 250  
 Roy Tindall, 250  
 Studio Grips No. 80: (42)  
 Wm. C. Barrett, 42  
 Studio Transportation Drivers  
 No. 399: (750)  
 Charles W. Burhart, 250  
 Ralph H. Clare, 250  
 Joseph Epstein, 250  
 Studio Utility Employees No.  
 724: (1262)  
 L. C. Davies, 211  
 James E. Day, 211  
 L. C. Helm, 210  
 Louis J. Marko, 210  
 H. C. Rohrbach, 210  
 Sam Sadler, 210

**HONOLULU**

Electrical Workers No. 1186:  
 (400)  
 Otto A. Rieman, 400  
 Electrical Workers No. 1260:  
 (368)  
 George A. Mulkey, 368

**HUNTINGTON PARK**

Butchers No. 563: (700)  
 R. S. Graham, 700  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114:  
 (181)  
 Chester L. Headley, 181  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146:  
 (164)  
 Jim McDonald, 82  
 Henry C. Turner, 82  
 International Brotherhood of  
 Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers,  
 Welders and Helpers, Local  
 212: (100)  
 Harry Lea, 100

**LA JOLLA**

Carpenters Union No. 1358: (120)  
 Kenneth G. Bitter, 120

**LONG BEACH**

Bakers No. 31: (162)  
 Herman Nellund, 162  
 Barbers No. 622: (161)  
 Peter Kohl, 81  
 S. G. Mortimore, 80  
 Bartenders No. 686: (487)  
 M. R. Callahan, 122  
 Edward Emery, 122  
 Clarence Kime, 122  
 J. W. Quiggle, 121  
 Carl R. Crain, 87  
 Bricklayers No. 13: (87)  
 Building & Construction Trades  
 Council: 2  
 George D. Hammond, 2  
 Bus Drivers No. 1254: (358)  
 J. M. Litteral, 179  
 H. K. Ver Ploeg, 179  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 710:  
 (1310)  
 George G. Bentson, 655  
 A. C. Leonard (alternate)  
 W. A. Reese, 655  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 E. L. Brown, 1  
 Gilbert A. Lahlum, 1

**LONG BEACH (Continued)**

Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No.  
 572: (700)  
 Elton Cole, 117  
 B. L. Culpepper, 117  
 William W. Donaldson, 117  
 Albert W. Kline, 117  
 Irving Miller, 116  
 Richard J. Seltzer, 116  
 Chemical Workers No. 1: (171)  
 Marshall Shafer, 171  
 Chemical Workers No. 40: (288)  
 Lewis C. Bawden, 144  
 E. J. Saindon, 144  
 City & County Employees, No.  
 112: (298)  
 William A. Minnick, 298  
 Cleaners & Dyers No. 36: (250)  
 Richard D. Myers, 250  
 Culinary Alliance No. 681: (3250)  
 Jack T. Arnold, 542  
 Kathryn M. Arnold, 542  
 V. V. Jameson, 542  
 J. A. Mitchek, 542  
 Clayton R. Smith, 541  
 Jule Stevens, 541  
 Dry Dock & Ordnance Painters  
 No. 1501: (60)  
 Joseph F. Clarke, 60  
 Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
 Local No. 372: (150)  
 Lyle Wood, 75  
 E. Maddock, 75  
 Hod Carriers & Common Labor-  
 ers No. 507: (1000)  
 Glenn K. Buss, 250  
 Paul L. Ashby, 250  
 E. M. Mueller, 250  
 Julius Muller, 250  
 Painters No. 256: (493)  
 James H. Blackburn, 83  
 H. W. Coffin, 82  
 William C. Farley, 82  
 Carl Fletcher, 82  
 Ray E. Gelston, 82  
 Wayne J. Hull, 82  
 Technical Engineers No. 94:  
 (100)  
 P. G. Ripper, 100  
 United Garment Workers No. 56:  
 (185)  
 Maurine Dolan, 93  
 Madge Torrence, 92

**LOS ANGELES**

Advertising & Public Relations  
 Employees and Helpers No.  
 318: (14)  
 Edward H. Gibbons, 7  
 Ralph Roddy, 7  
 Bakers No. 37: (1875)  
 Roy A. Birno, 625  
 Archie E. Goodman, 625  
 Raymond C. Gulick, 625  
 Bakers No. 453: (128)  
 Charles D. Shields, 128  
 Barbers No. 295: (100)  
 Frank LeCain, 50  
 Alvin L. Holt, 50  
 Bartenders No. 284: (1549)  
 Thomas H. Meehan, 1549  
 Beauticians No. 295-a: (50)  
 Esther Reidenbaugh, 50  
 Boilermakers No. 92: (10,784)  
 Frank H. Pierce, 5392  
 George H. Smith, 5392  
 Bricklayers No. 2: (385)  
 Charles Henry (alternate)  
 William R. Roberts, 129  
 George F. Ryan, 128  
 Edw. J. Thompson (alternate)  
 John V. McGinnis, 128  
 Building Material & Dump Truck  
 Drivers No. 420: (1256)  
 William J. Barry, 628  
 Warren S. Jaques, 628  
 Building Service Employees No.  
 99: (870)  
 George Bradley, 290  
 John Hughes, 290  
 Zola Stephens, 290  
 California Conference of  
 Glaziers: (2)  
 M. F. Coll, 1  
 Daniel Del Carlo, 1  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 25:  
 (1631)  
 John H. Davis, 544  
 C. T. Lehmann, 544  
 Fred W. Melville, 543  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 634:  
 (1821)  
 Charles Bolling, 456  
 Abraham Bowers, 455  
 Willis J. Hill, 455  
 James N. Thornton, 455  
 Cement Finishers No. 627: (375)  
 William W. Haslwanter, 375  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 W. J. Bassett, 1  
 Thomas J. Ranford, 1  
 Cooks No. 468: (1354)  
 Joe Dodge, 226  
 Robert A. Franklin, 226  
 Harry H. Sachs, 226  
 Herman Selditch, 226  
 John M. Sargent, 225  
 John W. Buzzell, 225  
 Cracker Bakers No. 418: (52)  
 Russell De Vore, 18  
 John Gobster, 17  
 Clay C. Rittenhouse, 17  
 Council of Federated Municipal  
 Crafts: (2)  
 L. A. Parker, 2  
 Dining Car Employees No. 582:  
 (477)  
 James H. Anderson, 120  
 Claude McGuinn, 119  
 William E. Pollard, 119  
 Thomas Rowlett, 119  
 District Council of Brick Work-  
 ers No. 11: (2)  
 William I. Van Patten, 2  
 District Council of Carpenters:  
 (2)  
 William H. Knight, 1  
 Floyd A. Marrs, 1  
 District Council of Painters No.  
 36: (2)  
 Terry C. Canaday, 1  
 E. B. Webb, 1  
 Electrical Workers No. B-11:  
 (1500)  
 John W. Dunn, 300  
 William Glaser, 300  
 James Lance, 300  
 Elmer Mecham, 300  
 James F. Murray, 300  
 Electrical Workers No. B-18:  
 (587)  
 Russell H. Bush, 147  
 L. B. Hoffman, 147  
 E. P. Taylor, 147  
 R. P. Strubhar, 146  
 Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
 Local No. 748: (392)  
 E. F. McNamara, 196  
 H. L. Easterly, 196  
 Film Exchange Employees No.  
 61-B: (101)  
 Florence Peterson, 51  
 William A. Ring, 50  
 Freight Handlers Clerks & Help-  
 ers No. 357: (280)  
 Vern H. Cannon, 105  
 Raymond F. Leheny, 105  
 John W. Filippoff, 70  
 Hod Carriers & Common Labor-  
 ers No. 300: (1520)  
 George Davis, 254  
 Otto Keeney, 254  
 Ed Martin, 253  
 William E. Murphy, 253  
 Tony Salgado, 253  
 William R. Taylor, 253  
 Industrial Work Shop for the  
 Blind No. 936: (27)  
 John Donovan, 14  
 Harry Wolf, 13  
 Int'l. Ladies Garment Workers  
 Union, Local No. 96: (200)  
 Bertha Kopsell, 200  
 Joint Council of Teamsters (2)  
 Paul D. Jones, 1  
 Einar O. Mohn, 1

**LOS ANGELES (Continued)**

**LOS ANGELES (Continued)**

Ladies Cloak Makers No. 65: (500)  
 S. Willens, 500  
 Ladies Garment Workers No. 84: (500)  
 Ladies Garment Workers No. 84: (500)  
 Bob Burnside, 250  
 Dewey Long, 250  
 Ladies Garment Workers No. 384: (100)  
 Susan D. Adams, 50  
 Ethel Robson, 50  
 Lathers No. 42: (80)  
 C. J. Haggerty, 40  
 George M. Donnelly, 40  
 Lathers No. 42-A: (316)  
 Albert E. Kidwell, 316  
 Local Freight Drivers No. 208: (1738)  
 Burrell Davis, 580  
 Ted Merrill, 579  
 Jack T. Rafn, 579  
 L. A. Allied Printing Trades Council: (2)  
 Henry C. Clemens, 2  
 L. A. Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)  
 Lloyd A. Mashburn, 1  
 Ralph A. McMullen, 1  
 L. A. County Probation Officers No. 685: (119)  
 Elmer N. Waite, 119  
 L. A. Metal Trades Council: (2)  
 A. E. Laster, 1  
 F. V. McKenney, 1  
 Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No. 2288: (1679)  
 Nick G. Cordil, 560  
 C. L. Renfrow, 560  
 H. N. Sweet, 559  
 Meat & Provision Drivers No. 626: (520)  
 L. Dayton, 260  
 A. J. Menard, 260  
 Milk Drivers No. 93: (4814)  
 Gene O. Bernard, 803  
 C. F. Redmon, 803  
 Ernest Rowell, 802  
 Frank Smith, 802  
 Leonard Tracy, 802  
 Clyde Watson, 802  
 Misc. Hotel & Restaurant Employees No. 440: (773)  
 John L. Cooper, 194  
 Lawrence Guillot, 193  
 Harvey Lundschen, 193  
 William Lushing, 193  
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150: (445)  
 Sidney Burton, 75  
 W. G. Crowley, 74  
 Ray Haskell, 74  
 George J. Schaffer, 74  
 Earl E. Spicer, 74  
 Charles A. Vencill, 74  
 Newspaper Pressmen No. 18: (200)  
 Fred Pfister, 100  
 Edward Balsz, 100  
 Office Employees No. 30: (544)  
 Mary Boyd, 182  
 William A. Ring, 181  
 Anne Sweet, 181  
 Operating Engineers No. 12: (5000)  
 H. W. Browitt, 834  
 William C. Carroll, 834  
 Charles A. Evans, 833  
 P. A. Judd, 833  
 Theodore R. Lawson, 833  
 Maurice A. Skates, 833  
 Painters No. 116: (1364)  
 Fred Bates, 228  
 Boris Gruber, 228  
 Sam Laderman, 227  
 James Meeks, 227  
 W. H. Newman, 227  
 Don Richards, 227  
 Painters No. 1348: (312)  
 Dave Fishman, 312  
 Plasterers No. 2: (260)  
 George McCaughey, 130  
 Festus T. McDonough, 130

**LOS ANGELES (Continued)**

Plumbers No. 78: (1064)  
 Walter A. Bertelsen, 355  
 Herbert Pearson, 355  
 L. M. Wickland, 354  
 Post Office Clerks No. 64: (400)  
 Eskel Thyden, 400  
 Printing Pressmen No. 78: (270)  
 Charles S. Hall, 270  
 Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 388: (210)  
 Patrick J. Morgan, 70  
 Peter Perrige, 70  
 Walter J. Turner, 70  
 Railway Carmen No. 601: (357)  
 E. J. Cound, 179  
 L. D. Erickson, 178  
 Retail Food Clerks No. 700: (4308)  
 Joseph T. DeSilva, 4308  
 Retail Hardware & Appliance Salesmen No. 1215: (40)  
 Robert H. Padden, 40  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 108: (1812)  
 Ben Anisman, 302  
 Leonard T. Graham, 302  
 H. W. Holden, 302  
 Charles F. Mall, 302  
 Frank Mitchell, 302  
 E. Peterson, 302  
 Southern Calif. Council of State, County & Municipal Employees: (2)  
 E. T. Bowler, 2  
 So. Calif. District Council of Laborers: (2)  
 James J. Bardwell, 1  
 W. L. Leiby, 1  
 Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers Union No. 266: (127)  
 Louis Levy, 25  
 Harry Scott, 25  
 Dave Klien, 25  
 Cliff Mayer, 25  
 Nathan Stern, 27  
 Stage Employees No. 33: (200)  
 Roy Hostetter, 200  
 Stationary & Operating Engineers No. 63: (531)  
 J. C. Fitzgerald, 133  
 Earl C. Smith, 133  
 Raymond A. Walsh, 133  
 L. O. Wilson, 132  
 Stereotypers No. 58: (114)  
 Clarence C. Liles, 114  
 Structural Iron Workers No. 433: (300)  
 James Cheely, 75  
 John R. Reasoner, 75  
 James R. Shively, 75  
 Robert D. Whelchel, 75  
 Theatrical Janitors No. 72: (176)  
 William Farrell, 88  
 Pete Maggio, 88  
 Transportation (Street Carmen) No. 1277: (833)  
 D. D. McClurg, 139  
 Henry B. Mann, 139  
 R. C. Haslam, 139  
 R. G. Shannon, 139  
 R. J. Donnelly, 139  
 William McCrae, 138  
 Typographical No. 174: (941)  
 Charles L. Brown, 314  
 Paul M. Coss, 314  
 John F. Dalton, 313  
 United Garment Workers No. 125: (500)  
 Anne Peterson, 167  
 George C. Slater, 167  
 Adele V. Sterling, 166  
 Van Storage Drivers, Packers and Helpers No. 389: (1191)  
 David J. Belanger, 1191  
 Waiters No. 17: (2265)  
 William P. Finnigan, 567  
 John Shackelford, 566  
 J. W. Van Hook, 566  
 John F. Dalton, 566  
 Waitresses No. 639: (3358)  
 Grace Finnigan, 672  
 Evelyn S. Murphy, 672  
 Marie O'Keefe, 672

**LOS ANGELES (Continued)**

Mae Stoneman, 671  
 Cora Track, 671  
 Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848: (1491)  
 Walter M. Laidlaw, 249  
 Gerhard Liliefloren, 249  
 Russell Marks, 248  
 J. W. Phillips, 248  
 Thomas L. Pitts, 248  
 Harry G. Thompson, 248  
 Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595: (239)  
 Sam C. Becker, 120  
 L. L. Sylvaire, 119  
 Window Cleaners No. 101: (166)  
 F. W. Bartholomew, 83  
 Paul Doyle, 83  
 Women's Union Label League No. 36: (2)  
 Julia C. Dunn, 1  
 Dimple McCoy, 1

**LOYALTON**

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No. 2695: (223)  
 L. A. Mitchell, 223

**MARTINEZ**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 2040: (325)  
 George H. Weise, 163  
 Leslie B. Buck, 162

Central Labor Council: (2)  
 Hugh Caudel, 1  
 Freda Roberts, 1  
 Construction & General Laborers No. 324: (625)  
 Lee R. Asher, 105  
 Claude M. Bays, 104  
 Henry W. Billings, 104  
 M. J. Buckley, 104  
 Ronald D. Wright, 104  
 T. O. Wright, 104  
 Contra Costa Building & Const. Trades Council: (2)  
 Al C. Clem, 1  
 Howard H. Reed, 1  
 Painters No. 741: (58)  
 Russell C. Roberts, 58  
 Plumbers No. 159: (144)  
 Lewis Berg, 48  
 Frank Leonasio, 48  
 James E. Matheson, 48  
 Teamsters No. 315: (2530)  
 Paul E. Burg, 422  
 Erle E. Carter, 422  
 Norman Harvey, 422  
 A. W. Johnston, 422  
 Floyd Rains, 421  
 Howard Reed, 421

**MARYSVILLE**

Bartenders No. 715: (345)  
 Wilma Jensen, 173  
 Lawrence E. McGowan, 172  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 William C. Waack, 2  
 Retail Clerks No. 17: (50)  
 Hugh P. Fee, 50  
 Stage Employees No. 216: (45)  
 Frank Hamon, 45

**MERCED**

Carpenters & Joiners Local No. 1202: (109)  
 J. M. Hutchison, 55  
 Julius Kufeldt, 54  
 John Halle (alternate)  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 J. A. McManus (alternate)  
 W. E. Bryson, 2

**MODESTO**

Central Labor Council: (2)  
 C. A. Green, 1  
 W. M. King, 1  
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 542: (394)  
 Joe J. Lemmond, 197  
 Ruby M. Lemmond, 197

**MODESTO (Continued)**

Dried Fruit, Nut Packers & Dehyd. Employees No. 698: (45) formerly Packing House Employees No. 22911  
 George E. Nelson, 45  
 Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 1130: (127)  
 Charles A. Green, 64  
 Stuart Scofield, 63  
 Operating Engineers No. 734: (118)  
 W. E. Armstrong, 59  
 Travis Massey, 59  
 Stage Employees No. 564: (45)  
 Earl Swartz, 45  
 Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 386: (1230)  
 W. J. Kiser, 615  
 H. F. Blanchard, 615

**MONTEREY**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 433: (217)  
 Pearl Robinson, 217  
 Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)  
 William J. Dickerson, 1  
 Mahlon Fales, 1  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 1323: (302)  
 William J. Dickerson, 151  
 Tom Elide, 151  
 Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific: (1186)  
 Lester A. Caveny, 297  
 William W. Culver, 297  
 Louis A. Mathison, 296  
 Joseph Perry, 296  
 Seine & Line Fishermen: (500)  
 John Crivello, 500

**NAPA**

Central Labor Council: (2)  
 LeRoy Griffin, 1  
 George A. Solomon, 1  
 Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 371: (213)  
 Louis A. Buck, 107  
 Jess Campbell, 106  
 Adolph Benthien (alternate)  
 United Garment Workers No. 137: (159)  
 Fern Carlson, 80  
 Myrtle E. Clark, 79  
 Elno Church (alternate)  
 United Garment Workers No. 197: (146)  
 Walter Nesbit, 146  
 Wilma Wilkenson (alternate)

**NORWALK**

Calif. State Employees No. 69: (94)  
 Menzo D. Cline, 47  
 Lloyd Hazen, 47

**OAKLAND**

Alameda County Bldg. & Const. Trades Council: (2)  
 H. E. Albers, 1  
 J. C. Reynolds, 1  
 Alameda County School Employees No. 257: (120)  
 R. J. Johnson (alternate)  
 Henry Loretz, 120  
 E. J. Schwingen (alternate)  
 Auto & Ship Painters No. 1176: (115)  
 Leslie K. Moore, 58  
 Albert L. King, 57  
 Bakers No. 119: (250)  
 Jack Larripa, 84  
 E. E. Stack, 83  
 William Wagner, 83  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (431)  
 Lester Benham, 216  
 Lester Summerfield, 215  
 Barbers No. 134: (439)  
 Doris Chapman, 110  
 S. J. Olsen, 110  
 C. A. Silva, 110  
 William Slocumb, 109

**OAKLAND (Continued)**

Bartenders No. 52: (1386)  
 James B. Burns, 231  
 Louis Cooperman, 231  
 Al Cutler, 231  
 Victor W. Lester, 231  
 John F. Quinn, 231  
 Louis Silvestri, 231  
 Blacksmiths, D. F. & Helpers No. 171: (183)  
 A. C. Brunel, 183  
 Butchers No. 120: (500)  
 Ray Bopp, 167  
 James V. Cantando, 167  
 Francis A. Roberts, 166  
 Candy Workers No. 119-c: (250)  
 Eleanor Massola, 125  
 Frank Potestio, 125  
 Cannery Workers No. 750: (3117)  
 Henry Figuera, 520  
 Chester L. Oliveira, 520  
 Joseph B. Silva, 520  
 Charles Verrey, 519  
 Homer Bruce, 519  
 Rose Sanders, 519  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 36: (2019)  
 G. Bennoys, 337  
 J. C. Dial, 337  
 L. V. Frates, 337  
 Barney Holder, Jr., 336  
 D. Moss, 336  
 E. Wallace, 336  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 1473: (375)  
 Ed. McGuire, 375  
 Cement Finishers No. 594: (137)  
 Otos Tout, 137  
 Cemetery Employees No. 20372: (80)  
 Eugene Guiney, 40  
 John Sullivan, 40  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 Charles D. Clark, 1  
 William P. Fee, 1  
 Chauffeurs No. 923: (619)  
 Virgil Bacus, 104  
 N. L. Entler, 103  
 Harold A. Stewart, 103  
 L. Thomas, 103  
 John H. Reeves, 103  
 H. J. Wallenius, 103  
 Clerks & Lumber Handlers No. 939: (81)  
 H. E. Carlock, 41  
 W. W. Patterson, 40  
 Construction & General Laborers No. 304: (2166)  
 Howard Bostwick, 361  
 Leon Daniels, 361  
 James R. Johnson, 361  
 Harry Lago, 361  
 Joe Roberts, 361  
 Thaddeus Stevens, 361  
 Cooks No. 228: (1000)  
 H. J. Badger, 200  
 Winnie Carleton, 200  
 Jack B. Faber, 200  
 Harry Goodrich, 200  
 P. L. Sander, 200  
 Culinary Alliance No. 31: (1333)  
 James D'Arcy, 267  
 Irene Keremitsis, 267  
 Edward King, 267  
 Marjorie Linotti, 266  
 Frances Haskins, 266  
 Dining Car Cooks, Waiters, No. 456: (250)  
 Clarence E. Brown, 84  
 James Dixon, 83  
 Bernard Gravell, 83  
 District Council of Painters No. 16: (2)  
 Clarence Vezey, 1  
 H. E. Mountain, 1  
 Drydock & Marine Waysmen No. 3116: (1500)  
 Harvey Garabedian, 500  
 John Mumford, 500  
 Raymond D. Frobert, 500  
 Electrical Workers No. B-50: (50)  
 E. S. Hurley, 50  
 Electrical Workers No. B-595: (850)  
 Delbert Hansen, 142

**OAKLAND (Continued)**

J. R. Johnston, 142  
 George D. Leydecker, 142  
 S. E. Rockwell, 142  
 Dan M. Ryan, 141  
 Stewart A. Woolsey, 141  
 Federated Fire Fighters of Calif. Local No. 55: (393)  
 M. J. Terry, 197  
 A. I. Copeland, 196  
 Floor Layers & Carpenters No. 1861: (100)  
 Bert H. Wenk, 100  
 Garage Employees No. 78: (546)  
 Robert S. Ash, 110  
 Harry W. Lear, 109  
 R. L. Pelochino, 109  
 Bob H. Simmons, 109  
 Peter T. Smythe, 109  
 General Warehousemen No. 853: (833)  
 Fred Bertolone, 209  
 Joseph J. Betmen, 208  
 Frank M. Farre, 208  
 W. D. Nicholas, 208  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2: (100)  
 Guy Gill, 100  
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141: (200)  
 Elaine Alameida, 67  
 Gratalee Reese, 67  
 Don M. Witt, 66  
 Lathers Union No. 88: (108)  
 Rex B. Pritchard, 108  
 Laundry Drivers No. 209: (244)  
 William P. Gibbons, 61  
 D. J. Kalgard, 61  
 O. E. Rathel, 61  
 Newton Shawl, 61  
 Laundry Workers No. 2: (625)  
 Walter East, 157  
 A. D. Fey, 156  
 Harold Green, 156  
 Eddie L. Maney, 156  
 Laura Fontanella (alternate)  
 L. V. Haynes (alternate)  
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302: (600)  
 Harry A. Akers, 100  
 Albert Brown, 100  
 Oscar E. Hanson, 100  
 George A. Hunt, 100  
 Alfred Silva, 100  
 Manuel L. Silva, 100  
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169: (74)  
 Irving S. Cohn, 37  
 Al Daul, 37  
 Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 96: (195)  
 Edwin A. Clancy, 98  
 Fred J. Frisco, 97  
 Ninth District Council of Bakers: (2)  
 Henry Bartosh, 1  
 Archie E. Goodman, 1  
 Office Employees No. 29: (2190)  
 Thomas L. Bolster, 364  
 Raymond R. Colliver, 364  
 Muriel Kerchen, 363  
 Rita Brown Lewis, 363  
 Frank F. Randall, 363  
 John B. Kinnick, 363  
 Operating Engineers No. 507: (200)  
 Frank Brantley, 67  
 H. Kelley, 67  
 T. J. Roberts, 66  
 Painters & Decorators No. 127: (502)  
 H. E. Albers, 168  
 H. E. Mountain, 167  
 Francis Dunn, Jr., 167  
 Paint Makers No. 1101: (60)  
 Charles J. Colbert, 30  
 Jack Kopke, 30  
 Plumbers No. 444: (300)  
 Samuel J. Donohue, 300  
 Post Office Clerks No. 78: (190)  
 Robert C. Durand, 64  
 Leonard J. Luckett, 63  
 John F. O'Connor, 63  
 Printing Pressmen No. 125: (200)  
 Fred Brooks, 200

**OAKLAND (Continued)**

Printing Spec. & Paper Converters No. 382: (700)  
 John Ferro, 350  
 Herbert Hewitt, 350  
 Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588: (293)  
 Fred V. Irvin, 49  
 D. H. Kent, 49  
 J. F. McSherry, 49  
 Louis Silva, 49  
 Joe Souza, 49  
 Julius Stender, 48  
 Retail Food Clerks No. 870: (1200)  
 Vincent J. Calin, 200  
 Esther C. Carter, 200  
 Mina G. Dorrance, 200  
 Ethel Lewis, 200  
 Charles A. Omstead, 200  
 Harris C. Wilkin, 200  
 Roofers No. 81 (297)  
 V. J. Barton, 99  
 Con Silveria, 99  
 R. R. Sparman, 99  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 216: (500)  
 Lloyd Child, 100  
 J. Earl Cook, 100  
 George W. Grosser, 100  
 Joseph F. Pruss, 100  
 Robert E. Quinn, 100  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 355: (75)  
 Louis Martin, 75  
 Shipyard & Marine Shop Laborers No. 886: (5375)  
 A. F. Bartholomew, 896  
 R. H. Judish, 896  
 Harry Lumsden, 896  
 O. K. Mitchell, 896  
 John Palfy, 896  
 H. L. Sander, 896  
 Steamfitters Union No. 342: (200)  
 John Ervin, 100  
 Earl S. Gibson, 100  
 Street Carmen No. 192: (1000)  
 A. E. Brown, 167  
 John Cadigan, 167  
 Harry Daniels, 167  
 H. G. King, 167  
 Guy Lane, 166  
 O. H. Robejohannes, 166  
 Teachers No. 771: (120)  
 Edwin Ross, 60  
 Edward D. Cone, 60  
 Teamsters No. 70: (4106)  
 Walter Earl, Jr., 685  
 James H. Marshall, 685  
 Ernest W. Mulgrew, 684  
 Charles W. Real, 684  
 Cy Stulting, 684  
 Henry White, 684  
 Technical Engineers No. 39: (18)  
 John B. Nimetz, 9  
 Paul M. Gatzke, 9  
 Technical Engineers No. 89: (233)  
 J. A. Johnson, 47  
 Genevieve J. Jones, 47  
 Philip G. Morton, 47  
 Lee Norgans, 46  
 Ronald J. Jackman, 46  
 Theatrical Employees No. B-82: (100)  
 Joe Connelly, 100  
 Theatrical Stage Employees, Union No. 107: (60)  
 Warren R. H. Sawyer, 50  
 Theatrical Janitors No. 121: (70)  
 Frank Figone, 70  
 Typographical Union No. 36: (291)  
 Joe W. Chaudet, 291  
 Welders & Burners No. 681: (625)  
 George Jay Kelly, 105  
 Ernest E. MacGregor, 104  
 Edwin E. Mantz, 104  
 Ellis H. Nelson, 104  
 Theos B. Wagener, 104  
 Dallas W. Wilson, 104

**OROVILLE**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 654: (144)  
 Edw. A. Doyle, 72  
 H. Earl Kloss, 72  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 William S. Davis, 1  
 William Roberts, 1

**PALO ALTO**

Barbers No. 914: (70)  
 Rafael Canete, 35  
 Frank E. Ermey, 35

**PASADENA**

Central Labor Council: (2)  
 John G. Marshall, 1  
 E. E. Megham, 1  
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 531: (708)  
 Anna A. Berry, 236  
 Hilton Porter, 236  
 Fred S. Sweet, 236  
 Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 439: (257)  
 Silas W. Brister, 257  
 Lathers Union No. 81: (17)  
 Arthur L. Chatterton, 17  
 Meat Cutters No. 439: (289)  
 Lee Johnson, 145  
 Clyde B. Tyler, 144  
 Painters & Decorators No. 92: (160)  
 N. C. Kent, 75  
 Thomas Prophet, 75  
 Typographical No. 583: (100)  
 L. P. Byrnes, 50  
 Thomas Tubbs, Jr., 50

**PETALUMA**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 271: (125)  
 Fred Berwert, 42  
 Earl P. Byars, 42  
 Ben O'Brien, 41  
 Beauticians No. 419-A: (50)  
 Lily Bone, 50  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 981: (87)  
 H. T. Bradberry, 44  
 Elmo A. Brown, 43  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 Lily Bone, 2

**PITTSBURG**

Bartenders & Chemical Workers No. 822: (513)  
 John J. Kramer, 171  
 Alma Pezzatti, 171  
 Benny Wagner, 171  
 Chemical Workers No. 23: (304)  
 Bert Veregge, 304  
 Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific: (109)  
 Velma Davis, 55  
 Lillian Taffell, 54  
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 825: (50)  
 Walter E. Robbie, 50

**PLACERVILLE**

Hotel & Restaurant Workers No. 793: (54)  
 Noreen Schrader, 54

**POMONA**

Central Labor Council: (2)  
 Edwin M. Greenwald, 1  
 Lee Johnson, 1  
 Retail Clerks No. 1428: (45)  
 Edna M. Greenwald, 23  
 Edwin M. Greenwald, 22

**REDDING**

Central Labor Council: (2)  
 Glyn Cantrell, 2  
 Culinary Workers No. 470: (336)  
 Charles R. McDermott, 336  
 Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2608: (11)  
 Glyn Cantrell, 11

**RICHMOND**

Barbers No. 508: (45)  
 Hugh Caudel, 45  
 Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 595: (1546)  
 Burton E. Lindgren, 310  
 Mrs. Elsie I. Martin, 309  
 Mrs. Mary McMillan, 309  
 D. E. Robinette, 309  
 Miss Bernice A. Sullivan, 309  
 Boller-makers No. 513: (3475)  
 T. R. Brown, 580  
 Thomas J. Crowe, 579  
 John Gauny, 579  
 Homer E. Patton, 579  
 Mel Stine, 579  
 H. F. Walker, 579  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 642: (774)  
 Harry E. Cecil, 387  
 Ralph L. Goodwin, 387  
 Electrical Workers No. B-302: (1865)  
 Forrest L. Ebert, 311  
 Harry D. Gates, 311  
 Joe Giovanini, 311  
 D. B. Leonard, 311  
 E. A. Lawrence, 311  
 T. J. Ryan, Jr., 310  
 Federated Fire Fighters of Calif. Local No. 188: (150)  
 Ray Felton, 75  
 G. Heide, 75  
 Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific: (413)  
 George Barrett, 83  
 LaMoine Flow, 83  
 Francis Issel, 83  
 George Issel, 82  
 Robert Maertins, 82  
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 560: (50)  
 W. E. Horton, 25  
 Charles Weden, 25  
 Operative Potters No. 89: (78)  
 Robert Golden, 78  
 Painters No. 560: (750)  
 Charles M. Hammond, 250  
 Homer Williams, 250  
 C. J. Alveraz, 250  
 Retail Clerks No. 1179: (1020)  
 Jack Luther, 255  
 Orval McReynolds, 255  
 Albert R. West, 255  
 H. C. Wilson, 255  
 Typographical No. 738: (50)  
 H. M. Calkins, 25  
 I. A. Erdahl, 25

**RIVERSIDE**

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)  
 Elmer J. Doran, 1  
 C. W. Mitchell, 1  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 235: (466)  
 A. C. Brooks, 233  
 C. W. Mitchell, 233  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 Sam L. Hefley, 1  
 C. W. Mitchell, 1  
 Retail Clerks No. 1167: (421)  
 Marshall Kent, 106  
 Myles Odoroff, 105  
 Ted Phillips, 105  
 Elizabeth Thompson, 105

**ROSEVILLE**

Central Labor Council: (2)  
 C. E. Holen, 1  
 W. S. deWood, 1  
 Railway Carmen No. 231: (410)  
 George Curry, 410

**SACRAMENTO**

Bakers No. 85: (491)  
 Henry Bartosh, 164  
 Everett Meadows, 164  
 Thomas L. Zerill, 163  
 Bartenders No. 600: (400)  
 H. B. Hudson, 134  
 N. R. Patterson, 133  
 Walter G. Victor, 133

**SACRAMENTO (Continued)**

Bay District Council of Iron Workers: (2)  
 M. Fenton, 1  
 Ralph G. Graham, 1  
 Boat Builders No. 1681: (12)  
 Cecil M. Butler, 12  
 Bookbinders No. 35: (146)  
 Robert L. Ennis, 146  
 Boxmakers & Lumber Handlers No. 3170: (300)  
 Don R. Riggs, 300  
 Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)  
 James T. Harvey, 2  
**Butchers** No. 498: (728)  
 Harley Holman, 728  
 Cannery Workers No. 857: (232)  
 George Cole, 39  
 Theresa DeCosta, 39  
 Mike Elorduy, 39  
 Harry Finks, 39  
 Glenn Hedberg, 38  
 Dan Milonich, 38  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 586: (868)  
 John A. Nelson, 434  
 B. G. Rugg, 434  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 2170: (100)  
 Mitchell C. McKay, 50  
 Walter Rickett, 50  
 Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 150: (2326)  
 Ray A. Flint, 1163  
 Albert A. Marty, 1163  
 Construction & General Laborers No. 185: (500)  
 Percy F. Ball, 250  
 Harry Sherman, 250  
 Cooks No. 683: (385)  
 Ernest Hadley, 193  
 George McCullough, 192  
 District Council of Carpenters: (2)  
 Ralph W. Schenken, 2  
 Electrical Workers No. B-340: (177)  
 Charles H. Crawford, 177  
 Federated Fire Fighters of Calif. Local No. 522: (150)  
 Ed Benson, 75  
 H. E. Smith, 75  
 Federated Trades Council: (2)  
 J. L. R. Marsh, 1  
 Harry Finks, 1  
 Iron Workers No. 118: (200)  
 C. R. Burton, 200  
 Miscellaneous Employees No. 898: (424)  
 Ralph P. Gross, 212  
 Homer E. Huffman, 212  
 Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 252: (66)  
 W. R. Federolf, 66  
 Office Employees No. 43: (58)  
 Jennie L. Sanders, 58  
 Painters No. 487: (262)  
 Walter R. Morris, 131  
 J. L. R. Marsh, 131  
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447: (150)  
 Arthur Ferguson, 150  
 Printing Pressmen No. 60: (86)  
 Wm. J. McQuillan, 85  
 Retail Clerks No. 588: (300)  
 James F. Alexander, 150  
 Thomas F. Dougherty, 150  
 Stage Employees No. 50: (50)  
 R. Hood, 50  
 State Council of Roofers: (2)  
 Louis L. Garber, 2  
 Street Carmen No. 256: (143)  
 Charles William Abell, 143  
 Waiters & Waitresses No. 561: (573)  
 Frank Dix, 191  
 Lilas Jones, 191  
 Anne McCullough, 191  
 Wholesale Plumbing House employees 447-Aux.: (50)  
 Ford K. Stevens, 50

**SALINAS**  
 Bartenders No. 545: (138)  
 P. C. Balestra, 69

**SALINAS (Continued)**

E. F. Rose, 69  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 925: (236)  
 Lee R. Gullion, 118  
 Ivan Miller, 118  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 Wm. G. Kenyon, 1  
 Culinary Alliance No. 467: (222)  
 Bertha A. Bowles, 222  
 Fruit & Produce Drivers No. 890: (1241)  
 Peter A. Andrade, 414  
 Albert A. Harris, 414  
 William G. Kenjon, 413  
 Operating Engineers No. 165: (80)  
 Richard Christiansen, 40  
 Harry Vosburgh, 40

**SAN BERNARDINO**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 944: (938)  
 John R. Bolles, 157  
 J. W. Howard, 157  
 George A. McCoy, 156  
 H. H. Morrison, 156  
 Eugene Pester, 156  
 E. O. Rippetow, 156  
 J. S. Guier (alternate)  
 Forrest Shamhart (alternate)  
 Central Labor Council: (2)  
 Elmer J. Doran, 1  
 Harry E. Reynolds, 1  
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 535: (102)  
 Alice V. Griffin, 51  
 Harry E. Griffin, 51  
 General Truck Drivers & Helpers Union, Local No. 467: (1547)  
 Tom T. Dodson, 773  
 O. B. Robbins, 774  
 Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 783: (745)  
 Elmer J. Doran, 125  
 J. H. Hickox, 124  
 J. A. Huffstutler, 124  
 James McGraw, 124  
 Ray Wilson, 124  
 Charles New, 124  
 Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 577: (75)  
 Basil H. Davis, 38  
 Harry E. Reynolds, 37  
 Painters No. 775: (156)  
 R. B. Savage, 156

**SAN DIEGO**

Barbers No. 256: (142)  
 Charles F. Bliss, 71  
 J. W. Riley, 71  
 Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)  
 K. G. Bitter, 2  
 Butchers & Meat Cutters No. 229: (625)  
 J. B. McFaden, Jr., 313  
 Max J. Osslo, 312  
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 1296: (1326)  
 L. E. Palmer, 663  
 Joseph W. Parker, 663  
 Cooks & Waitresses No. 402: (2886)  
 Josephine Benson, 481  
 May Jeffress, 481  
 Peggy Payne, 481  
 Laura Stevenson, 481  
 Dudley Wright, 481  
 Eugene Yelvington, 481  
 District Council of Carpenters, San Diego County: (2)  
 Pledger W. Anderson, 2  
 Electrical Workers No. B-465: (550)  
 Howard C. Likes, 550  
 Electrical Workers No. B-569: (683)  
 M. R. Gallion (alternate)  
 M. L. Ratcliff, 342  
 M. G. Small, 341

**SAN DIEGO (Continued)**

Federated Fire Fighters of Calif. Local No. 145: (393)  
 H. G. Shumway, 197  
 R. H. Kresser, 196  
 Federated Trades Council: (2)  
 Henry M. Smith, 2  
 Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific: (525)  
 Edgar H. Teague, 525  
 Hod Carriers & Construction Laborers No. 89: (1209)  
 Ira Acord, 202  
 Wallace Armstrong, 202  
 Harold B. Dustin, 202  
 George W. Glikerson, 201  
 Louis F. Mehl, 201  
 James O'Malley, 201  
 Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 627: (84)  
 W. C. Bostwick, 42  
 D. E. Hamblen, 42  
 Millmen No. 2020: (344)  
 C. O. Taylor, 344  
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297: (60)  
 Earl F. Nelson, 30  
 Edward H. Dowell, 30  
 Operating Engineers No. 526: (200)  
 Fred W. Bierig, 200  
 Oper. Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 346: (206)  
 Floyd Goodrich, 206  
 Painters No. 333: (506)  
 Herb Baker, 102  
 David W. Buchanan, 101  
 Harold S. Hunt, 101  
 William Kirby, 101  
 John E. Lang, 101  
 Sales Drivers and Dairy Employees No. 683: (500)  
 C. W. Chapman, 250  
 Larry M. Smith, 250  
 Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542: (1500)  
 John Quimby, 750  
 J. P. Poteet, 750  
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122: (50)  
 T. F. McGillin, 50  
 Waiters & Bartenders No. 500: (922)  
 John W. Brown, 154  
 E. B. Charboneau, 154  
 Peter N. George, 154  
 Harry Owens, 154  
 Neal Rowell, 153  
 Dick Uhrich, 153

**SAN FRANCISCO**

Asbestos Workers No. 16: (152)  
 Edward G. Dwyer, 76  
 Edw. F. Kelly, 76  
 Automobile & Car Painters No. 1073: (231)  
 T. C. Meagher, 116  
 E. M. Sullivan, 115  
 Auto Drivers & Demonstrators No. 960: (62)  
 Gerry A. Rhodes, 62  
 Automotive Warehousemen No. 241: (250)  
 Gerald Cruise, 84  
 W. J. McHeon, 83  
 T. E. Olsen, 83  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484: (619)  
 Paul Code, 155  
 Homer V. Dale, 155  
 Wendell J. Phillips, 155  
 Clarence J. Walsh, 154  
 Barbers Union No. 148: (500)  
 Edwin P. Adams, 100  
 Grover Duke, 100  
 Joseph H. Honey, 100  
 Stanley Roman, 100  
 Walter W. Pierce, 100  
 Bartenders No. 41: (3574)  
 Anthony Anselmo, 596  
 James M. Burke, 596  
 Arthur F. Dougherty, 596  
 Bruno J. Mannori, 596  
 Arthur R. Neergaard, 595  
 William G. Walsh, 596

**SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)**

Bay Counties District Council of  
Carpenters: (2)  
Charles Clancy, 1  
V. V. Dart, 1  
Beauticians Union No. 12: (400)  
Margrate McFarland, 134  
Dolly E. Spragg, 133  
Michael Ze Lonka, 133  
Louis P. Hansen (alternate)  
Bill Posters & Billers No. 44: (54)  
Loyal H. Gilmour, 27  
B. A. Brundage, 27  
Blacksmiths, D. F. & Helpers  
No. 168: (300)  
Joseph J. Cerri, 75  
J. J. Harrington, 75  
William P. Healy, 75  
Stanley J. Zak, 75  
Boilermakers No. 6: (2500)  
O. J. Becker, 417  
J. Kowalski, 417  
A. McLennan, 417  
E. J. Medley, 417  
E. Rainbow, 416  
C. A. Rasmussen, 416  
Bookbinders & Binderywomen  
No. 31-125: (450)  
Lora Barbrack, 90  
Lillian Bratt, 90  
Fred Dettmerring, 90  
Hugh Hitch, 90  
William S. Hogan, 90  
Building & Construction Trades  
Council: (2)  
Daniel F. DeCarlo, 1  
Dewey Mead, 1  
Building Material Drivers No.  
216: (350)  
Dan Dougherty, 88  
J. R. Gearhart, 88  
James F. Ward, 87  
John E. Moore, Sr., 87  
Calif. Allied Printing Trades  
Council: (2)  
Joseph P. Bailey, 1  
Fred Brooks, 1  
Calif. Employment Service Em-  
ployees No. 948: (43)  
Peter D. Kristich, 22  
W. Lee Sandberg, 21  
California Pipes Trades Council:  
(2)  
Clayton W. Bilderback, 2  
Calif. State Council of Retail  
Clerks No. 2: (2)  
A. B. Crossler, 1  
Edwin M. Greenwald, 1  
Calif. State Laborers & Utility  
Workers No. 1226: (50)  
Frederick C. Kracke, 50  
Candy & Glace Fruit Workers  
No. 158: (700)  
David Dunham, 350  
Rose Van Lask, 350  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 22:  
(2058)  
Peter B. Froyen, 686  
Albert G. Gilson, 686  
John J. Welsh, 686  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 483:  
(1007)  
Lewis F. Stone, 1007  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 2164:  
(325)  
William W. Benn, 109  
John L. Hogg, 108  
Alexander Watchman, 108  
Cemetery Workers No. 10634:  
(170)  
Eugene Guiney, 170  
Chauffeurs Union No. 265:  
(1931)  
C. W. Burns, 322  
S. T. Dixon, 322  
A. N. Jacobson, 322  
George Kelly, 322  
D. G. Nyhan, 322  
William E. O'Brien, 321  
City & County Employees No.  
747: (120)  
George Cuniffe, 40  
Molly H. Minudri, 40  
Ed Rogers, 40

**SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)**

Cleaning & Dye House Workers  
No. 7: (500)  
Sol Abrams, 84  
Albina Baker, 84  
Mary Horn, 83  
Claire Kossak, 83  
Kathleen Novak, 83  
Henry M. Romiguere, 83  
Civil Service Building Mainte-  
nance Employees No. 66-A:  
(372)  
Dewey Anderson, 75  
Miles Bride, 75  
George Lillie, 74  
Ora Mohn, 74  
P. L. Schlesinger, 74  
Cloakmakers Union No. 8: (283)  
Jack Taub, 142  
Henry Zacharin, 141  
Circular Distributors No. BB-11:  
(20)  
Lew C. G. Blix, 20  
Commercial Telegraphers No.  
34: (500)  
James W. Cross, 500  
Commission Market Drivers No.  
280: (300)  
Silvio Giannini, 150  
Anthony Schurba, 150  
Construction & General Labor-  
ers No. 261: (1000)  
Sam Capriolo, 167  
Luther Cassell, 167  
Hugh Gallagher, 167  
Art Gullikson, 167  
John Murphy, 166  
John O'Donnell, 166  
Cooks Union No. 44: (3523)  
Rene Battaglini, 588  
Joe Belardi, 587  
Fred Heindl, 587  
Walter Hurd, 587  
C. T. McDonough, 587  
James R. Norris, 587  
Coppersmiths No. 438: (300)  
Walter A. Langley, 150  
Robert E. Mogel, 150  
Cracker Bakers No. 125: (250)  
Henry Simpson, 250  
Cracker Bakers Auxillary No.  
125: (250)  
Bertha Del Carlo, 250  
Draftsman Union No. 11: (80)  
C. V. Patterson, 40  
R. T. Shoaf, 40  
Dressmakers Union No. 101:  
(227)  
Jannie Matyas, 227  
Electrical Workers No. B-1245:  
(541)  
A. S. Ford, 91  
Alfred M. Hansen, 90  
James R. Kelly, 90  
Marvin L. Larsen, 90  
Charles W. Mason, 90  
Jerome S. Whelton, 90  
Electrical Workers Union No. 6:  
(1000)  
Charles J. Foehn, 167  
Kennard C. Graham, 167  
Edward R. Sablatschan, 167  
W. H. Diederichsen (alternate)  
Merritt G. Snyder, 166  
Gerald L. Pickle (alternate)  
Joseph Ziff, 166  
J. J. Nunan, 167  
John E. Shaw (alternate)  
Elevator Constructor's Local No.  
8: (150)  
Laird R. Fort, 75  
James E. Dinwiddie, 75  
Film Exchange Employees No.  
B-17: (62)  
Edward Gieger, 31  
Vesta Murphy, 31  
Garage Employees No. 665:  
(1108)  
Frank L. Manning, 370  
Arnold Moss, 369  
F. W. Steinkamp, 369  
Garment Cutters No. 45: (88)  
Albert M. Harman, 44  
Andy Ahern, 44

**SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)**

General Warehousemen No. 860:  
(1926)  
John Dillon, 321  
Raymond Johnson, 321  
John McBride, 321  
Mark O'Reilly, 321  
Thomas White, 321  
Daniel V. Flanagan, 321  
Hospital & Institutional Work-  
ers No. 250: (702)  
Arthur T. Hare, 141  
Alfred Hurson, 141  
James E. Murphy, 140  
Joseph Vaughn, 140  
Evelyn Walsh, 140  
Hotel Service Workers Union,  
Local No. 283: (2189)  
Iris Carpenter, 437  
Aline Henderson, 438  
Bertha Metro, 438  
Forest Seitzinger, 438  
Marie Stephens, 438  
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519:  
(132)  
Walter Dillworth, 66  
Edward Baytus, 66  
Iron Workers No. 377: (200)  
John Baird, 100  
Edwin E. Walker, 100  
Jewelry Workers No. 36: (150)  
Leonard G. Allen, 75  
Richard Parino, 75  
Laundry Wagon Drivers No.  
256: (250)  
John Regan, 125  
William F. Vaughn, 125  
Laundry Workers No. 26: (2600)  
Tillie M. Clifford, 434  
Charles Keegan, 434  
Anita Mahan, 433  
Lawrence R. Palacios, 433  
Anna Perry, 433  
Mary Quirk, 433  
Leather & Novelty Workers No.  
31: (100)  
Charles Bruno, 50  
Terry Haag, 50  
Macaroni Workers No. 493: (202)  
Romolo Bobba, 68  
Antone Devencenzi, 67  
Frank D. Pallari, 67  
Marble Shopmen No. 95: (45)  
Lee Lydon, 23  
John S. Nessman, 22  
Master Furniture Guild No.  
1285: (200)  
Ann O'Leary, 100  
R. J. O'Rourke, 100  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90:  
(1500)  
Capt. C. F. May, 1500  
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226:  
(805)  
Carl S. Barnes, 135  
Eddie J. Dennis, 134  
Sam J. Haas, 134  
William R. Hart, 134  
Jack D. Sullivan, 134  
Fred J. Wettstein, 134  
Miscellaneous Employees No.  
110: (2623)  
James Dimakes, 438  
Henry Paquet, 437  
Leon Prodromou, 437  
Helen Wheeler, 437  
John Vallas, 437  
Helene Jaye, 437  
Molders & Foundry Workers No.  
164: (325)  
Frank Brown, 109  
John J. Gibson, 108  
A. T. Wynn, 108  
Motion Picture Projectionists  
No. 162: (162)  
Floyd M. Billingsley, 54  
John A. Forde, 54  
Anthony L. Noriega, 54  
Musicians Union No. 6: (1000)  
James G. Dewey, 334  
A. Jack Haywood, 333  
Joseph Mendel, 333  
National Organization Masters,  
Mates & Pilots of America,  
Local No. 40: (254)  
Arne Andreasen, 254

## SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Newspaper & Periodical Drivers  
No. 921: (255)  
Jack Goldberger, 128  
Al G. Vergez, 127  
No. Calif. District Council of  
Laborers: (2)  
Lee Lalor, 1  
John P. Peregoy, 1  
Office Employees No. 3: (200)  
Jerome F. D'Ewart, 67  
Minnette Fitzgerald, 67  
Anne Gladstone, 66  
Rita Eaton (alternate)  
Addra Hron (alternate)  
Ernestine Kettler (alternate)  
Office Employees No. 36: (216)  
Richard A. Liebes, 72  
Edwin J. McCall, 72  
Eleanor D. Murphy, 72  
Operating Engineers, California  
State Branch: (75)  
Kevin A. Walsh, 38  
T. G. Roberts, 37  
Operating Engineers No. 3:  
(3750)  
T. M. Bynon, 625  
Pat Clancy, 625  
C. F. Mathews, 625  
Victor S. Swanson, 625  
P. E. Vandewark, 625  
Joe Walther, 625  
Operating Engineers No. 64:  
(997)  
Newell J. Carman, 167  
Darrell Davis, 166  
Claude C. Fitch, 166  
Kevin A. Walsh, 166  
Fred Wheeler, 166  
George Winter, 166  
Optical Technicians No. 18791:  
(62)  
Bernard Abrams, 31  
Edward Rower, 31  
Packers & Preserve Workers No.  
20889: (91)  
Lawrence T. Bregante, 46  
James A. Caras, 45  
Painters Union No. 19: (804)  
Don Fitzpatrick, 134  
Emil Haag, 134  
John McDowell, 134  
Al Nielssen, 134  
Wm. D. Sutherland, 134  
R. Young, 134  
Painters & Decorators No. 1158:  
(1232)  
W. O. Bartlett, 206  
H. D. Frazier, 206  
Don Fuller, 205  
Robert Lieser, 205  
Herbert C. Martin, 205  
Thomas L. Williams, 205  
Painters District Council No. 8:  
(2)  
R. H. Wendelt, 1  
Lou Wender, 1  
Pharmacists Union No. 838: (200)  
Homer L. Asselin, 67  
Albert Wm. Crumpton, 67  
Joseph Henry Kane, 66  
Pile Drivers Union No. 34:  
(2031)  
George U. Ainsworth, 407  
Bruce Anderson, 406  
D. J. Freeman, 406  
Emil Geist, 406  
J. T. Wagner, 406  
Plumbers No. 442: (650)  
Neil J. Kelly, 325  
George W. Kyne, 325  
Norman J. Bott (alternate)  
Post Office Clerks No. 2: (550)  
John I. Condon, 184  
Emile Dedieu, 183  
Clifford J. Roberts, 183  
Printing Pressmen No. 24: (572)  
Herbert J. dela Rosa, 191  
Arthur Sanford, 191  
Stephen P. Kane, 190  
Printing Specialists & Paper  
Converters No. 362: (500)  
Lillian Compagno, 100  
Mark J. Fiore, 100  
Jack D. Maltester, 100

## SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Lee Roy Risdon, 100  
Paul Thiebaut, 100  
Professional Embalmers No.  
9049: (94)  
Phil A. Murphy, 94  
Railway Clerks No. 890: (250)  
Gus Gaynor, 250  
Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks  
No. 1089: (200)  
John J. Hill, 67  
George W. Johns, 67  
R. G. Walker, 66  
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278:  
(465)  
Joseph J. Lynch, 233  
Harry C. McNally, 232  
Retail Department Store Em-  
ployees No. 1100: (1800)  
John Blaiotto, 300  
Barney Colombo, 300  
Mary Grant, 300  
Leona Graves, 300  
Stanley Scott, 300  
Larry Vail, 300  
Retail Fruit & Vegetable Clerks  
No. 1017: (100)  
Allen Brodke, 50  
Henry Savin, 50  
Retail Grocery Clerks Union No.  
648: (1900)  
W. G. Desepte, 317  
Madeline Devencenzi, 317  
Maurice Hartshorn, 317  
Robert Hunter, 317  
C. H. Jinkerson, 316  
Elsie MacDougall, 316  
Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen  
No. 410: (200)  
Audre Ellis, 67  
Jay Gottlieb, 67  
William Silverstein, 66  
Roofers Union No. 40: (175)  
Irving Rogers, 59  
Walter F. Walker, 58  
Clifford Wolbert, 58  
Charles Rodenberger  
(alternate)  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific:  
(3333)  
Joe St. Angelo, 555  
R. D. Thompson, 555  
James Lentz, 555  
Charles Brenner, 556  
Harry Johnson, 556  
Harry Lundeborg, 556  
R. G. Anderson (alternate)  
Edward Turner (alternate)  
Seafarers, Engineers & Stewards  
Dept., P.C.D.: (2000)  
Hal Banks, 667  
George Kleist, 667  
Harlan Snow, 666  
San Francisco Emergency Hos-  
pital Employees, Local No.  
803: (6)  
Kenneth M. Hopkins, 6  
San Francisco Labor Council: (2)  
Anthony Cancellia, 1  
James Symes, 1  
San Francisco Mailers No. 18:  
(150)  
Joseph P. Bailey, 50  
Edward Karby, 50  
Duncan C. Ross, 50  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104:  
(450)  
Frank Burk, 450  
Shipfitters & Helpers No. 9:  
(2187)  
Andrew Chioino, 438  
James Coughlin, 438  
Marlo Grossetti, 437  
L. H. Keel, 437  
Joe Roberts, 437  
Ship Painters Local Union No.  
961: (1125)  
M. Cravens, 282  
F. H. Montgomery, 281  
John O'Dea, 281  
C. L. Seaman, 281  
Sign & Pictorial Painters No.  
510: (220)  
Myer Simpson, 110  
R. H. Wendelt, 110

## SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Sprinkler Fitters No. 669: (54)  
John Allen, 27  
Fred E. Hutchens, 27  
Steamfitters Union No. 509: (248)  
J. A. Bulger, 62  
J. P. Jones, 62  
Fred Pollock, 62  
William Zak, 62  
Steamfitters & Helpers No. 590:  
(1012)  
Lafayette Henry Cerveau, 169  
Charles Cox, 169  
Henry McGrath, 169  
Laird McMillan, 169  
Luther Morris, 168  
Timothy Reardon, 168  
Stove Mounters No. 65: (41)  
John D. Roberts, 41  
Street, Electric Ry. & M. C. Op-  
erators No. 1380: (1041)  
Sherman W. Douglas, 174  
Thomas Gowanlock, 174  
Alfred McGrath, 174  
John B. Mooney, 173  
James J. O'Brien, 173  
Frederick Williams, 173  
Teachers Union No. 61: (62)  
Holland Roberts, 31  
Dwight Sandifer, 31  
Teamsters No. 85: (2500)  
William Blundell, 417  
John Boden, 417  
William Nealon, 417  
Milton Silva, 417  
Edward J. Wafford, 416  
Elo Wilson, 416  
Theatrical Janitors No. 9: (100)  
Charles Hardy, 50  
Charles H. Woodie, 50  
Theatrical Stage Employees No.  
16: (116)  
Frederick B. Williams, 116  
Theatrical Stage Employees No.  
E-18: (160)  
Rexford Elder, 54  
Nell Joyce, 53  
Alvin F. Maass, 53  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants  
No. 784: (60)  
William P. Sutherland, 60  
Typographical Union No. 21:  
(897)  
Claude M. Baker, 449  
Charles F. Crawford, 448  
Union Label Section: (2)  
Dan Braines, 1  
Thomas A. Rotell, 1  
United Garment Workers No.  
131: (500)  
Nellie Casey, 167  
Kathryn V. Granville, 167  
Lillie Rogers, 166  
Waiters Union No. 30: (2910)  
Alfred C. Armstrong, 582  
Jacob Holzer, 582  
Joseph Piccini, 582  
Leonard Siemek, 582  
Joseph Wilder, 582  
Waitresses No. 48: (5688)  
Frankie Behan, 948  
Elizabeth Kelley, 948  
Joyce Levan, 948  
Hazel O'Brien, 948  
Kathleen Stewart, 948  
Jackie Walsh, 948  
Watchmakers No. 101: (100)  
George F. Allen, 100  
Watchmakers No. 102: (54)  
Warren Billings, 54  
Web Pressmen No. 4: (200)  
Clyde E. Bowen, 67  
Ernest J. Burroni, 67  
Daniel C. Murphy, 66  
Wholesale Liquor Drivers No..  
109: (228)  
George W. Hickman, 57  
Charles W. Leonard, 57  
Thomas M. Pisan, 57  
Irving S. Wolin, 57  
Window Cleaners Union No. 44:  
(200)  
Tony Borsella, 67  
G. H. Lonkey, 67  
A. R. Scheak, 66

**SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)**

Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers  
No. 65: (72)  
Harold L. Cody, 36  
Frank Warren, 36

**SAN JOSE**

Barbers No. 252: (146)  
Anthony Agrillo, 146  
Bartenders No. 577: (338)  
Herschell Morgan, 338  
Building & Construction Trades  
Council: (2)  
R. A. Judson, 1  
Joseph Matison, 1  
Cannery Workers No. 679: (4982)  
John Dunn, 831  
Edward Felley, 831  
Melvin Lloyd Johnson, 830  
John Larocca, 830  
LeRoy Pette, 830  
Frances Simonetti, 830  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 316:  
(475)

James Hibbert, 238  
Vernon S. Swain, 237  
Cement Laborers No. 270: (376)  
Elmer Barberi, 94  
William F. Bonar, 94  
J. S. Lindsey, 94  
William Zalabak, 94  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
LeRoy Pette, 2  
Cooks, Waiters & Waitresses No.  
180: (586)  
John W. King, 293  
Clarence J. Larsen, 293  
District Council of Carpenters:  
(2)

George S. Smoot, 2  
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers, De-  
hydrator Employees No.  
21084: (170)

Joseph J. LaBarbera, 170  
Electrical Workers No. B-332:  
(50)

Edward A. Stock, 50  
General Truck Drivers No. 287:  
(1588)

George W. Jenott, 1588  
Lathers Union No. 144: (45)  
R. A. Judson, 45

Laundry Workers No. 33: (229)  
Lola Chantler, 115  
Jeanette Zoccoli, 114

Motion Picture Projectionists  
No. 431: (50)  
C. H. Tillson, 25

Carl B. Carr, 25  
Musicians Prot. Assn. No. 153:  
(50)

Ted Patnoe, 25  
Pierson Tuttle, 25  
Office Employees Int. Union  
Local No. 94: (41)  
Virginia H. Montoya, 41  
Painters No. 507: (171)  
Joseph Matison, 171  
Plumbers Union No. 393: (101)  
Dan MacDonald, 101  
Printing Pressmen No. 146: (45)  
George G. Spooner, 45  
Retail Clerks No. 428: (574)  
Victor J. Lazzaro, 192  
James P. McLoughlin, 191  
Floyd P. Weseman, 191  
Theatrical Stage Employees No.  
134: (75)  
C. G. Brewer, 75

**SAN LUIS OBISPO**

Construction & General Labor-  
ers No. 1464: (120)  
Lee Galli, 40  
Archie E. Shank, 40  
Charles Brown, 40  
Meat Cutters & Butchers No.  
144: (52)  
William Hurt, 52

**SAN MATEO**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers  
No. 340: (414)  
Harry F. Morrison, 207  
F. A. Small, 207

**SAN MATEO (Continued)**

Building & Construction Trades  
Council: (1)  
Albert H. Randall, 1  
Carpenters No. 162: (544)  
J. F. Cambiano, 272  
U. S. Simonds, Jr., 272  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Ruth M. Bradlye, 1  
Thomas A. Small, 1  
Laundry Workers No. 143: (91)  
Ruth M. Bradley, 91  
Plumbers & Steamfitters No.  
467: (54)  
Albert H. Randall, 54  
San Mateo Pressmen No. 315:  
(37)  
Richard McAllister, 37  
Theatrical Stage Employees No.  
409: (50)  
John Turturici, 50  
Typographical No. 624: (70)  
Henry Johnson, 35  
Rex Rhodes, 35

**SAN PEDRO**

Bartenders No. 591: (200)  
Andrew Hemmes, 67  
Frank Leonard, 67  
William Mulligan, 66  
Butchers No. 551: (300)  
Frank Krasnesky, 300  
Carpenters No. 1140: (573)  
T. F. Fawcett, 287  
P. M. Morris, 286  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Cecil O. Johnson, 1  
O. T. Satre, 1  
Culinary Alliance No. 754: (917)  
Kitty Howard, 306  
Billie McReynolds, 306  
Goldie Price, 306  
Painters No. 949: (87)  
C. L. McBride, 44  
F. R. Robinson, 43  
Pile Drivers No. 2375: (500)  
Cecil O. Johnson, 250  
Thomas M. Randall, 250  
Retail Clerks No. 905: (300)  
Al Morgan, 100  
Haskell Tidwell, 100  
Edna Johnson, 100  
Shipyard Laborers No. 802:  
(2613)  
Norman Murray, 1307  
L. McClain, 1306  
Waitresses No. 512: (727)  
Edna N. Burke, 243  
Peggy Katzer, 242  
Mary J. Olson, 242

**SAN RAFAEL**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers  
No. 126: (535)  
Eugene R. Johnson, 268  
Virginia Worth, 267  
Building & Construction Trades  
Council: (2)  
Charles M. Cellar, 1  
Jerry Timmer, 1  
Calif. State Council of Lathers:  
(2)  
A. E. Kidwell, 1  
K. O. Swift, 1  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Lloyd Brooks, 1  
H. O. Foss, 1  
General Truck Drivers No. 624:  
(1466)  
Glen Clark, 245  
Frank J. Keegan, 245  
Robert B. MacKinnon, 244  
Roy A. Rhodes, 244  
Tony Silva, 244  
Clyde Simon, 244  
Golden Gate District Council of  
Lathers: (2)  
E. K. Rhodes, 1  
H. J. Skelley, 1  
Hod Carriers & General Labor-  
ers No. 291: (343)  
Irving F. Blabon, 69  
L. C. Brooks, 69  
Arthur Jue, 69  
Jerry Timmer, 68  
James L. Wilson, 68

**SAN RAFAEL (Continued)**

Lathers No. 268: (100)  
John Airoidi, 50  
J. O. Dahl, 50  
Plumbers No. 769: (50)  
Ira Justis, 50

**SANTA ANA**

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748:  
(101)  
Charles E. Devine, 101  
Building & Construction Trades  
Council: (2)  
R. C. Conzelman, 2  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1815:  
(513)  
Earl Fromm, 86  
Powell E. Lonon, 86  
Richard Quandt, 86  
Everett Quigley, 85  
William Titchenal, 85  
William X. Vaughn, 85  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
R. C. Conzelman, 1  
C. E. Devine, 1  
Federated Fire Fighters of Calif.  
Local No. 509: (150)  
W. Grimes, 75  
E. H. Patterson, 75  
Hod Carriers & General Labor-  
ers No. 652: (260)  
L. J. Buckholz, 130  
L. R. Conzelman, 130  
Painters Union No. 686: (98)  
James R. Wilson, 98  
Theatrical Stage Employees No.  
504: (50)  
Ralph F. Adams, 25  
A. V. Narath, 25

**SANTA BARBARA**

Building & Construction Trades  
Council: (2)  
J. Smedley, 2  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1062:  
(296)  
Armond N. Gauthier, 148  
J. Smedley, 148  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Fred E. Draper, 1  
Dick E. McDonald, 1  
Chauffeurs & Teamsters No. 186:  
(500)  
A. C. Trawiss, 167  
Harold J. Haenssler, 167  
R. D. Ussery, 166  
Construction & General Labor-  
ers No. 591: (156)  
Fred Draper, 52  
C. C. Franklin, 52  
Thomas Peterson, 52  
Culinary Alliance No. 498: (986)  
Albert Cheney, 198  
Loleta Grande Cheney, 197  
Margaret Royer, 197  
Bee Tumber, 197  
Edwin J. Tierney, 197  
Theatrical Stage Employees No.  
442: (50)  
Lisle C. Smith, 50

**SANTA CRUZ**

Butchers No. 266: (94)  
Kaspar Bauer, 94  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 829:  
(65)  
W. A. Butcher, 65  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Kaspar Bauer, 1  
Thomas H. Deane, 1  
Painters & Decorators No. 1026:  
(50)  
H. C. Bollman, 25  
Thomas H. Deane, 25

**SANTA MARIA**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 2477:  
(169)  
George Hobbs, 85  
A. E. Atkinson, 84  
Culinary Alliance & Bartenders  
No. 703: (518)  
Marie Birdsong, 173  
Erwin Bailey, 173  
Zoe McBride, 172

**SANTA MARIA (Continued)**

Truck Drivers & Helpers No. 381: (589)  
Ernest Graves, 589

**SANTA MONICA**

Barbers No. 573: (59)  
John J. Nolan, 59  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Al Mason, 1  
C. G. O'Brien, 1  
Culinary Workers No. 814: (250)  
George C. Anderson, 63  
Walter Cowan, 63  
Edward Kelsey, 62  
Fay Mason, 62  
Retail Clerks Union No. 1442: (272)  
O. I. Clappitt, 68  
C. G. O'Brien, 68  
Walt Regan, 68  
Billie Clappitt, 68  
Typographical No. 875: (53)  
Albert M. Fellows, 53

**SANTA ROSA**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 770: (267)  
Ray Faught, 89  
Frank Guidotti, 89  
Rose Schafer, 89  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Roy Faught, 2  
Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 420: (50)  
Charles W. Cook, 50

**SONOMA**

Calif. State Employees No. 14-1: (179)  
Thomas C. Bennett, 90  
J. Herbert Geoghegan, 89

**SONORA**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 2196: (50)  
E. B. Leonard, 50

**SOUTHGATE**

Federated Fire Fighters of Calif. Local No. 810: (150)  
Ray Thayer, 75  
John Abbott, 75  
Fitters, Welders & Helpers No. 250: (500)  
C. C. Balch, 84  
W. B. Goodrich, 84  
C. S. McKinley, 83  
Arthur Mulcahy, 83  
R. J. Pickard, 83  
Jack Williams, 83  
E. E. Adkins (alternate)  
A. V. Orrill (alternate)  
R. J. Sweeney (alternate)

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO**

Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Makers No. 1053: (147)  
Ted Leicher, 49  
I. M. Nichols, 49  
Virginia Stark, 49

**STOCKTON**

Bartenders No. 47: (414)  
Frank T. Quirk, 207  
Angelo Trucco, 207  
Boilermakers No. 749: (133)  
Harwin Harrington, 133  
Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)  
Ed Doran, 1  
H. A. Gibson, 1  
California State Hospital Employees No. 382: (45)  
Elbridge Strong, 45  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 266: (682)  
J. A. Sousa, 682  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Henry T. Clark, 2

**STOCKTON (Continued)**

Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439: (2166)  
C. C. Allen, 1083  
W. J. Conboy, 1083  
Culinary Alliance No. 572: (854)  
Dave Mitchell, 427  
William V. Norris, 427  
Electrical Workers No. 591: (100)  
Amos H. Feely, 100  
Lathers Union No. 96: (75)  
David Harrington, 75  
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428: (37)  
Charles E. Bailey, 19  
Tillman J. Meadows, 18  
Paper Makers No. 320: (50)  
Elmer Kirby, 50

**SUNNYVALE**

Theatrical Stage & M. P. Operators No. 796: (18)  
Vincent Roy Barber, 9  
Maurice James Flynn, 9

**SUSANVILLE**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 767: (54)  
Leta A. Roberts, 54  
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2790: (170)  
L. A. Sehorn, 170  
No. Calif. District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers: (2)  
Leslie A. Sehorn, 1  
Earl Miller, 1

**TAFT**

Culinary Alliance No. 771: (108)  
Marie Tanner, 108

**TERMINAL ISLAND**

Cannery Workers of the Pacific: (341)  
Martin Fransone, 886  
Joe Ortega, 885  
Leonard Powell, 885  
James Waugh, 885  
Seine & Line Fishermen: (116)  
Valentino Fiorentino, 116

**UKIAH**

California State Employees No. 519: (54)  
Helen E. Anderson, 54

**VALLEJO**

Barbers No. 335: (70)  
Luis Mazada, 70  
Beauticians No. 335-A: (74)  
Ruby L. Kaufman, 37  
Lucille C. Pine, 37  
Boilermakers No. 148: (513)  
Fred W. Matting, 103  
Paul O. Beeman, 103  
Charles F. Daley, 103  
James F. Daley, 102  
Albert S. Thoss, 102  
Carpenters & Joiners No. 180: (1110)  
Guy Robbins, 555  
W. M. Baker, 555  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Frank Joseph, 1  
Lowell Nelson, 1  
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 560: (1373)  
Cathryn Bryant, 229  
Robert Burke, 229  
Watson Busby, 229  
Joseph Killeen, 229  
Charles Lunde, 229  
Charles McLaughlin, 228  
Electrical Workers No. B-180: (200)  
Harry Ballard, 67  
Andrew Low, 67  
E. Varney, 66  
Neil Corrigan (alternate)  
L. S. Curtis (alternate)  
C. Dabney (alternate)

**VALLEJO (Continued)**

Federated Fire Fighters of Calif. Local No. 683: (150)  
K. Crouch, 75  
J. Rodriguez, 75  
Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 326: (267)  
James Broton, 54  
George S. Canon, 54  
Willie Coleman, 53  
W. F. Conley, 53  
Robert Roundtree, 53  
Office Employees International Union No. 86: (172)  
James Fisher, 86  
Eleanor Kratzer, 86  
Painters No. 376: (125)  
Lee Creech, 63  
Carl Forsberg, 62  
Plasterers & Finishers No. 631: (61)  
Lowell Nelson, 61  
Retail Clerks No. 373: (561)  
Robert C. Bovey, 141  
Stanley Sapp, 140  
Carlos Martinez, 140  
Charles Phillipson, 140  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221: (300)  
Paul R. Everson, 75  
T. N. Gould, 75  
Emil Norberg, 75  
H. M. Stark, 75  
Teamsters Union No. 490: (689)  
Richard Dibble, 230  
Frank C. Chesebro, 230  
Joseph Ellis, 229  
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 241: (56)  
Truman Enlow, 56

**VAN NUYS**

Barbers No. 837: (107)  
Claire J. LaFever, 107

**VAN NUYS (Continued)**

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1913: (630)  
George T. Bradley, 158  
J. D. Curryer, 158  
G. S. Holloway, 157  
Paul G. Pedersen, 157

**VENTURA**

Hod Carriers & General Laborers No. 585: (442)  
G. C. Beltran, 148  
Robelo Marquez, 147  
Victor F. Rose, 147

**VICTORVILLE**

United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers No. 49: (167)  
Ralph Elliott, 167

**VISALIA**

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 605: (50)  
Albert M. Cox, 50  
Central Labor Council: (2)  
Mildred Rowe, 2  
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 345: (203)  
W. J. Brown, 68  
Robert Murray, 68  
Mildred Rowe, 67  
Lathers Union No. 122: (27)  
Claude R. French, 27

**WATSONVILLE**

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611: (50)  
James W. Wilson, 25  
Wilton Hill, 25

**WEED**

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers  
No. 2907: (510)  
W. A. Davis, 510

**WESTWOOD**

Bartenders & Culinary Workers  
No. 768: (223)  
Charles Carter, 112  
LeRoi Smith, 111

**WESTWOOD (Continued)**

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers  
No. 2836: (1427)  
George W. Becker, 286  
William C. Corbett, 286  
Earl Miller, 285  
Charles Langdon, 285  
Roy Walker, 285

**WILMINGTON**

Marine Painters No. 812: (783)  
M. H. Kahler, 261  
Russell H. McCall, 261  
Roy L. Plum, 261  
Operating Engineers No. 235:  
(1001)  
H. C. Sorenson, 1001

**Committee Appointments**

The next order of business, appointment of committees, was called by President Noriega. Secretary Haggerty read the list of committee appointments as follows:

**Committee on Rules and Order**—Joseph Bailey, Chairman, California Allied Printing Trades Council, San Francisco; Arthur Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Alvin Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles; Harry Sweet, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; Jay Smedley, Carpenters No. 1062, Santa Barbara; Chas. E. Devine, Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748, Santa Ana; Harry McDonald, Teamsters No. 431, Fresno; Wm. Daul, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107, Oakland; Harold B. Pavay, Butchers No. 445, Eureka.

**Committee on Legislation**—Wm. J. Bassett, Chairman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Capt. C. F. May, Master, Mates & Pilots No. 90, San Francisco; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; Jack Reynolds, Building Trades Council, Oakland; Wendell Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; A. J. Copeland, Fire Fighters No. 55, Oakland; J. Herbert Geoghegan, California State Employees No. 14-1, Sonoma; James Waugh, Cannery Workers, Terminal Island; Louis F. Mehl, Hodcarriers, Bldg. and Common Laborers No. 89, San Diego.

**Committee on Constitution**—Robert A. Ash, Chairman, Garage Employees No. 78, Oakland; Robert A. Judson, Building Trades Council, San Jose; C. H. Cary, Fresno Central Labor Council, Fresno; Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Ed. Brown, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Lawrence Palacios, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; J. L. R. Marsh, Painters No. 487, Sacramento; K. G. Bitter, Building Trades Council, San Diego; Geo. Mulkey, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco.

**Committee on Credentials**—James Blackburn, Chairman, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; Kitty Howard, Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro; Andy Ahern, United Garment Cutters No. 45, San Francisco; Helen L. Mallory, Culinary Workers No. 62, Fresno; Ralph Conzelman, Hod Carriers, Bldg. & Common Laborers Union No. 652, Santa Ana; W. L. Leiby, Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles; Jack Heyward, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco; Wm. P. Fee, Alameda Central Labor Council, Oakland;

James Symes, San Francisco Labor Council; Vic Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Sherman Douglass, Street, Electric Rwy. & M.C. Operators No. 1380, San Francisco; Robt. L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento; Wayne J. Hull, Painters Local 236, Long Beach.

**Committee on Labels and Boycotts**

Charles Hall, Chairman, Printing Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles; Chas. Tillson, Motion Picture Operators No. 431, San Jose; Edna N. Burke, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro; Jack D. Maltester, Printing Specialists and Paper Converters No. 362, San Francisco; Elmer Doran, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Arthur Hare, Hospital & Institutional Workers No. 250, San Francisco; Joseph F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo.

**Committee on Label Investigation**

Thomas A. Rotell, Chairman, Central Labor Council, San Francisco; Nellie Casey, United Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; Chas. Shields, Bakers Union No. 453, Los Angeles; John W. Brown, Waiters & Bartenders No. 500, San Diego; John Dunn, Cannery Workers No. 679, San Jose; Susan Adams, Ladies Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles; Elizabeth Kelley, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Rose Sanders, Cannery Workers No. 150, Oakland; Henry T. Clark, Central Labor Council, Stockton.

**Committee on Grievances**

Albert L. King, Chairman, Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176, Oakland; Freda Roberts, Contra Costa Central Labor Council, Martinez; Fred Melville, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles; Jack Kopke, Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland; Chas. Evans, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles; Muriel Kerchen, Office Employees No. 29, Oakland; Earl Miller, Northern Calif. District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers, Susanville; Harry Finks, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; Marie O'Keefe, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Joseph DeSilva, Retail Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles.

**Committee on Resolutions**

Lloyd Mashburn, Chairman, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; Harry E. Reynolds, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers No. 814, Santa Monica; Edward Dowell, M. P. Projectionists No. 297, San Diego; Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; Geo. Hammond, Building Trades Council, Long Beach; Albin J. Gruhn, Humboldt Central Labor Council, Eureka; Joe St. Angelo, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Geo. Jenott, General Truck Drivers

No. 287, San Jose; J. W. Buzzell, Cooks Union No. 468, Los Angeles.

**Committee on Officers Reports**—Ted White, Chairman, Warehousemen No. 860, San Francisco; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Howard Reed, Contra Costa Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council, Martinez; Catherine Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach; Leonard Graham, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles; W. T. O'Rear, District Council of Chemical Workers, Fresno; Loleta Grande Cheney, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; Burt B. Wenk, Floor Layers No. 1861, Oakland; Roy Brewer, Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood.

Secretary Haggerty then called for the Chairmen of the Committees to obtain the lists of their committees and proceed to organize.

#### Treasury Citation

The Chair recognized Delegate W. A. Ring, who presented a Treasury Citation to the Federation with these remarks:

"I would like to say that the Treasury Department realizes the great job that the California State Federation of Labor has done, and in token of their appreciation I have been delegated by Secretary Vinson of the Treasury to make this award to the California State Federation of Labor and give it to you, President Anthony Noriega, for the whole Federation."

#### Announcements

Secretary Haggerty made the following important announcements:

"This is for the information of the delegates. It is a notification that five p.m., Tuesday, is the deadline for receipt of resolutions to be considered by this Convention.

"I would like to announce that the Federation will publish in pamphlet form the address given this morning by the Secretary-Treasurer. If you care to have extra copies of this address, we will have them for you before the week is over. You may have as many as you like for distribution to your friends.

"If you don't have them when you get home, if you will write to the Federation office, we will be glad to supply the number of copies you require. We will keep on printing them until the requests stop coming in.

"I have been asked to announce that the IBEW Convention will convene on September 2 of 1946 in this city in the same building. That is the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers International Convention."

An announcement made at this time that the Owl Drug Company was unfair, and requesting the delegates not to patronize these stores, was promptly corrected from the floor by Delegate Elizabeth Kelley, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco, and the announcement was withdrawn.

The Convention adjourned at 3:50 p.m. until Tuesday, June 18, at 10:00 a.m.

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## STATEMENT ON VETERANS' PROBLEMS

Submitted to the 44th Annual Convention of the  
California State Federation of Labor by the Executive Council

In 1941, when it appeared that it was inevitable that America should enter the World War, the Convention of this Federation, meeting in this city, adopted a resolution upon the general subject of the war and its effect upon this country, both during and after such a war. Among other things, this Federation pointed out that there would be several million men and women returned from the armed forces of this country, and declared, at that time, that the United States government should then begin to prepare to take proper care of these veterans if and when they should return to civilian life.

The labor movement of California and of the United States has been consistently endeavoring to carry out the program of veteran aid and rehabilitation. Obviously the mechanics of such a job could not be developed until the occasion for it arose, which it has now.

In order to effectuate and materially carry out the program enunciated in 1941 and already put into effect by many of our unions in this state, it is necessary that every organization that has not already done so, should establish a veterans' committee which would put into force a program for the reabsorption of the veterans into our economy. Such a committee must establish liaison with the various governmental agencies charged with the responsibility of helping the veteran convert to civilian life. These agencies include the United States Employment Service, the Veterans' Administration and the Selective Service. It is preferable that permanent liaison people be employed by the AFL to facilitate the cooperation of the AFL organizations with the various governmental agencies dealing with the rehabilitation of the veteran.

Such a committee must have as its ob-

jectives, the carrying out of the following program, under trade union auspices:

1. Development of an apprenticeship program.
2. Vocational training programs for veterans who have never worked before or who desire to change their occupation.
3. Rehabilitation of wounded, disabled and other veterans so that they may fit into our industrial scheme.
4. Facilitation of the entrance of veterans into unions.

#### **1. Development of an apprenticeship program**

The GI Bill of Rights provides assistance for veterans desiring to apprentice themselves to a skilled trade. Under this law, a subsistence allowance of \$65 per month is allowed for single persons and \$90 per month for those with dependents. Regulations of the Veterans' Administration provide, however, that the total earnings under an apprenticeship, plus the subsistence allowance, cannot exceed the earnings of a journeyman. To qualify for such apprenticeship training, the Veterans' Administration has set forth the following rules:

1. Veterans must show aptitude for a skilled trade.
2. High school graduates are usually preferred.
3. Age limits of from 18 to 24 years are usually imposed. Returning veterans are, however, generally considered to be of the same age as they were when they entered the military service.
4. A veteran with the desired aptitude will qualify so long as he is physically able to perform the work in a skilled trade. Those with physical disabilities are being employed as apprentices in many trades where the work is suited to them.
5. Veterans who meet the required qualifications are being given preference in the selection of applicants for apprentice training.

It is up to the unions to take advantage of these provisions, and to seek out and encourage veterans to become apprentices under the guidance of the unions. The unions should either make apprenticeship agreements with their employers, or incorporate provisions for apprentices into their collective bargaining agreements.

In adopting any such program, it is necessary that standards of apprenticeship be spelled out in the agreement. The United States Employment Service has issued certain basic standards for an apprenticeship program, and these standards should be the minimum which the unions should incorporate either in their apprenticeship agreements or their collective bargaining agreements.

The USES basic standards are as follows:

1. An apprentice occupation is considered one which requires 4,000 hours or more to learn.

2. A schedule of the work processes to be learned on the job.

3. A progressively increasing scale of wages for the apprentice that should average not less than 50% of the journeyman's rate over the period of apprenticeship.

4. Provision for related class room instruction. (144 hours per year of such instruction is normally considered necessary.)

5. The terms and conditions of the employment and training of each apprentice to be stated in a written agreement and registered with the State Apprenticeship Council.

6. Review of apprenticeship by the State Apprenticeship Council.

7. Apprenticeship should be jointly established by the employer and the employee. (Taken care of by above suggestion that apprenticeship agreements between union and employer be drawn up, or included in collective bargaining agreements.)

8. Adequate supervision and the keeping of records should be required for all apprenticeship programs.

It is very evident that the government is interested in encouraging and facilitating an apprenticeship program for veterans, and the unions should take every step to cooperate with this program. They must, therefore, adopt an apprenticeship program that will meet the minimum requirements of the Federal scheme, and they must make it apparent to the veterans that the unions are participating for the benefit of the veterans. When apprenticeship programs are set up, effort must be made, through the Union Veterans' Committee, to attract veterans, and preference should be given to veterans in admitting apprentices.

#### **2. Vocational training programs for veterans who have never worked before or who desire to change their occupation**

Closely allied to the apprenticeship training program is the vocational training program. Service in the armed forces has interrupted the regular employment of veterans and upon the resumption of civilian life, many desire to enter into different fields of endeavor. Sometimes such desires are motivated by a dislike of prewar occupations, and sometimes they are motivated by a desire to make use of skills acquired while in the armed forces. A large number of the veterans have never worked before and need to acquire skills. For those who seek work in trades in which apprenticeship is not necessary, the program of vocational training has been set up with provisions for supplementary allowances for veterans who are either employed in an on-the-job training program or are attending vocational schools.

### On-the-Job-Training

The Union Veterans' Committee must familiarize itself with this program and be in a position to offer advice to veterans. Specifically, the unions should supervise such programs in the shops with which they have collective bargaining agreements. It is advisable, where possible, to cover such programs with collective bargaining agreements or to make separate agreements covering on-the-job training programs. It is essential that the unions do this for several reasons. Attention has already been directed in the public press to the fact that some employers have been abusing this program and have been using it as an attempt to get cheap labor, depending upon the fact that government is subsidizing the veterans.

It is thus essential that the unions, together with their employees, set up on-the-job training programs in which wage scales are set in accordance with performance standards. Such programs must be worked under close supervision, and any veteran who turns out a competent, first-class job should be transferred to the regular payroll, and paid the regularly established rate for the occupation.

### Vocational Schools

Another part of the vocational training program with which the unions must concern themselves is that carried on in the vocational schools. In the main, there are two categories of such schools, public and private. The public schools are generally operated in conjunction with a normal public vocational school program, under the direction of public authority, in cooperation with the Veterans' Administration.

It is in these schools that organized labor can exert the greatest influence. Organized labor has for a long time cooperated with the vocational school program and should continue to cooperate in this direction. The Union Veterans' Committee should seek to have a voice in the administration and curriculum of such institutions, as well as in the course of study offered to the veteran, so as to insure that the purpose of the vocational schools is being fulfilled. They should set up standards of skills in all parts of the school's work, which the student must achieve.

Finally, the Union Veterans' Committee must put forth every effort to see that the point of view of organized labor is presented to the students of the vocational schools. Such committees, besides taking care of the foregoing, may arrange for the students of such schools lectures on organized labor by competent people within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

### Private Vocational Schools

As a result of the allowances granted to veterans for vocational training, many

private schools have arisen, some of which are honestly devoted to the purpose of vocational training, and some of which exist only for the purpose of mulcting the veteran. The unions should have the same program for these private schools as they do for the public, but the problem of bringing labor's influence to bear here is much greater. One possible method of approach is through the Veterans' Administration. All such schools must secure the latter's approval if the veteran is to secure the benefits guaranteed under the GI Bill of Rights. Organized labor should demand an opportunity to scrutinize the standards for recognition set up by the Veterans' Administration for private vocational schools, and to make recommendations for changes where necessary. Organized labor should not depend upon this formality, however, but should, through its Veterans' Committees, approach these private schools with the same program that they have for the public vocational schools. The Union Veterans' Committee should investigate all such private schools and should recommend to veterans only those which come up to the desired standards.

### 3. Rehabilitation of the wounded, disabled and other veterans so that they may fit into our industrial scheme

The Federal government, through its various veterans' agencies, is engaged in a program to rehabilitate wounded and disabled veterans, and the organized labor movement should cooperate with these agencies whenever possible. Organized labor faces the problem directly, however, when such veterans apply for jobs. The most frequent problem arises when a returning veteran finds that, because of disabilities suffered during the war, he cannot assume his old job. Unions should include in their collective bargaining agreements a provision that such veterans should be entitled to any job in the plant which his disability permits him to hold, in accordance with the principles of seniority.

Under the Federal rehabilitation program, many disabled veterans are being trained for various industrial tasks. The unions, here, should adopt the same program as has been suggested for the vocational schools. They should help set up standards of performance, and they should see that the trainees have had an opportunity to study the point of view of organized labor. More concretely, organized labor should establish a regular vocational guidance service, to which such veterans can apply for advice and assistance in seeking occupations in which they can perform satisfactory work, without interference from their disability.

### 4. Facilitation of the entrance of veterans into unions

Many of the unions have already done much in making special provisions for the

reinstatement of veterans who were union members prior to the war. Many unions have also incorporated special reemployment provisions in their agreements and have provided for the retention of veterans' seniority while in the armed forces. But additional effort must be made in the direction of bringing into the unions veterans who have had no previous union membership. Many unions have already made provisions for the admittance of veterans at greatly reduced initiation fees, and in some cases, without initiation fees. The Union Veterans' Committee should study this problem in detail, and each individual union itself must study this matter. The matter of initiation fees must not be permitted to be an obstacle to the acceptance of veterans into the unions. Organized labor must realize that the great bulk of the veterans come from the working class, that they will continue to remain in the working class, and that they must be made part of the organized labor movement.

### SUMMARY

To carry out the veterans' program and in order to see that the veterans receive the aid of the organized labor movement, Union Veterans' Committees should be appointed to study all phases of the problem. They should appoint paid liaison men to the various government agencies handling veterans' problems. A concrete example is the following. The USES has special veteran placement services. A labor liaison man, trained in vocational guidance, should be assigned here, to assist the veteran in determining his aptitudes and where best they may be applied. He should also be able to guide the veteran into the organized labor movement.

### LEGISLATION

There are many veterans' needs which organized labor must favor, but which organized labor itself cannot effectuate. These things can be accomplished only through Federal legislation. The labor movement must, therefore, have a legislative program for the veterans. There are two immediate problems which call for the whole-hearted support of the organized labor movement; veterans' housing and the overhauling of the pension system for disabled veterans.

#### Housing

The problem of housing for veterans should be of great concern to the organized labor movement. Both the Federal and State governments have taken steps to assist the veterans in solving their housing problems. The Federal Public Housing Agency has granted top priority to veterans in all Federally owned housing projects. The National Housing Agency facilitates the granting of priorities to veterans for the building of homes. Under the GI Bill of Rights, veterans may ob-

tain loans to finance the building of homes. All of this sounds well on paper, but the present housing situation lends itself to the actual swindling of veterans who want to acquire homes.

It is common knowledge that, because of the inflation of housing values, the veteran does not get his money's worth when he buys or builds a house today, and that inflation of housing costs and land values are primarily responsible for this state of affairs. The rapid pace of the inflation spiral in housing today makes it apparent that all realty values will crash within the next several years, and that veterans will find their investments in homes evaporate.

There are several things which can be done, and upon which organized labor must take a firm stand. The conditions under which veterans' loans for housing are made should be revised. For one thing, loans should not be made under present housing values. It should be ascertained that value is received for the money invested. Standards of construction should therefore be set up by responsible governmental agencies, and these standards should serve as the basis for the GI loan. The dollar equivalents of these standards should not be in terms of present-day inflated values, but, rather, should be based on long term trends. Such action, however, can be accomplished only through legislation, and the organized labor movement should take this lead in proposing such legislation.

Contributing to the present high cost of homes which veterans seek to buy or build, are the present inflated land values. This, too, is a problem which can best be handled by the Government, both on a Federal and State level. Both the State and the Federal Government should be empowered to acquire, by exercising the right of eminent domain, the land needed for veterans' housing. The condemnation proceedings instituted by the government for such a purpose should be based on a fair appraisal of the land in accord with long-term land values, and should not be based on present inflationary prices. Land acquired in this manner should be sold to the veterans at the cost to the government, solely for the purpose of building homes in which veterans will live. Sufficient safeguards should be provided for in such legislation to make sure the land is used for the purpose intended and that unscrupulous real estate operators and land speculators cannot acquire the land by using veterans as dummy purchasers.

Such a program will go a long way toward not only helping the veteran to solve his housing problem without at the same time becoming a victim of the inflationary spiral, but toward stabilizing the whole price structure of housing. The housing crisis of today is not caused by unknown factors nor by sinister individuals. The fact of the matter is that at the time we entered the war there was al-

ready a serious shortage of homes due to the fact that the construction of new homes had lagged during the depression years of the '30s. The situation during the war years was aggravated by a shifting of the population, with more concentration in the cities because of the demands of war industries. The return of the veterans has merely complicated the situation. It has increased the demand for a limited supply of homes and has resulted in the skyrocketing of prices.

The solving of the veterans' housing problem will be of tremendous assistance in stabilizing housing costs, for it will remove a large proportion of the demand for dwelling units. Thus, the organized labor movement should urge a solution for the veterans' housing problem, not only because solving the veterans' housing problem will remove one of the causes for the present inflationary situation in the building industry.

#### Pensions for Disabled Veterans

Organized labor must interest itself in the disabled veteran, not only by enabling and assisting him to fit into jobs in organized industries, but by backing legislation which will assure him a fair pension, in line with the disabilities suffered as a result of services in the armed forces.

A series of laws has been enacted by Congress which govern pensions and disability compensation and which are administered by the Veterans' Administration. A complicated system has been established to determine the size of the pension in accord with the severity and type of injury. The size of the pension is determined by a board within the Veterans' Administration, and no veteran can really know what to expect until the decision is rendered.

There are two types of disability awards: service-connected and nonservice-connected. Service-connected awards are made for disabling injuries incurred while in the armed forces. Nonservice-connected awards are made to veterans who incur disabling injuries after they have been separated from the service.

In the case of service-connected disabilities, a table of percentages of dis-

abilities has been set up, varying from 10% disability, which provides a pension of \$11.50 per month, to total disability, which provides a pension of \$115.00 per month. The loss of both hands or both eyes and certain other disabilities may be compensated for by a maximum pension of \$265.00 per month. The nonservice disability pension is \$50.00 per month, and after 10 years \$60.00 per month.

The whole pension system is inadequate and obsolete. The uncertainty of the amount due for service-connected disability may lead to endless litigation before the Veterans' Administration, through its various appeals boards. The decision of the Veterans' Administration is final and no court or any other outside agency has the power of review.

The sums granted are wholly inadequate and are out of line with the present level of the cost of living, and take no account of the inflationary spiral which is characteristic of today's economic scene. Disabled veterans suffering total disability cannot exist on \$115.00 per month, and the supplementary payments to those suffering partial disabilities cannot supply the needs of veterans in our present day economic scene.

Just as organized labor is now striving to adjust its wages to our inflationary economy so that wages may keep pace with the ever rising cost of living, so organized labor must have the same program for veterans suffering disabilities because of their services with the armed forces. The veterans' pensions mean as much to the veterans as wages do to the members of our unions. The pensions are awarded, after all, to compensate for lost ability to earn wages, a lost ability due to services in the armed forces.

The American Federation of Labor must take the lead, therefore, in calling for a complete revision and simplification of the pension system and the elimination of all uncertainty and governmental red tape. Organized labor must have as a plank in its platform, a program for adjusting pensions to the rising cost of living. To this end, it must initiate and support legislation in Congress for the revision of the whole pension system.

## INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

The following Resolutions were submitted for the consideration of the Convention.

#### Union Label Week

**Resolution No. 1—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.**

Whereas, The symbol of all the various trade unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor is the "Union Label"; and

Whereas, The Union Label is the means by which organized workers inform their

fellow workers and the general public that their product or service is produced by competent workers under fair American and union standards; and

Whereas, There is a pressing need to rejuvenate Union Label consciousness among all people of this state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the Governor of this state to proclaim the week beginning on

Labor Day of each year as "Union Label Week"; and be it further

Resolved, That all of the Federation's affiliated unions be urged to cooperate to the fullest extent in carrying out the observance of Union Label Week.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
For Convention action, see page 301.

#### Hiring Aliens Subject to Deportation

**Resolution No. 2**—Presented by Lowell Nelson and Frank Joseph of Consolidated Building Trades, Metal Trades, Central Labor Council of Solano County, Vallejo.

Whereas, There exists a group of employers who persist in hiring Mexican Nationals in processing jobs throughout the state in preference to returning war veterans and unemployed American citizens; and

Whereas, This condition, if allowed to continue unabated, will eventually spread to all citrus districts and each and every citrus juice processing plant in Southern California; and

Whereas, The Mexican Nationals in question are classed as A.W.O.L. from their original contracts and subject to deportation at the taxpayer's expense; and

Whereas, There is not, at the present time, any penalty whatsoever placed on the employer who hires these employees; and

Whereas, The U. S. Immigration Department is compelled by law to check each and every alien of this status; and

Whereas, According to last reports there are approximately 8,000 of these so-called A.W.O.L.'s in the state of California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor institute a program to enact a law through the California State Legislature placing a penalty on any employer in the processing industries who wilfully hires an alien subject to deportation under existing U. S. Immigration Laws which govern the Mexican National Labor contracts and instruct its legal department to proceed with the proper legal steps; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor exercise all of its powers to the end that California may eliminate these vicious and appalling conditions within our borders; and be it further

Resolved, That all necessary steps be taken to acquaint the proper authorities in Washington, D. C., with the true state of affairs existing in our state to the end that our returning veterans and deserving American citizens are not displaced in these industries by deportable aliens; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our Congressional representatives and the U. S. Department of Immigration.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 302.

#### Penalty for Hiring Aliens Subject to Deportation

**Resolution No. 3**—Presented by C. E. Devine and R. C. Conzelman of Central Labor Council of Orange County, Santa Ana; Roy Faught, Central Labor Council, Santa Rosa; Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey, Humboldt County Central Labor Council, Eureka; Imperial Valley Building and Construction Trades Council, El Centro; Imperial Valley Central Labor Council, El Centro.

Whereas, Orange County has always followed an anti-labor policy in the past and has fostered the Associated Farmers, Employers' Industrial Relations Council, and other definitely fascist-minded groups; and

Whereas, There exists a group of employers who persist in hiring Mexican nationals in processing jobs throughout the area in preference to returning war veterans and unemployed American citizens; and

Whereas, This condition, if allowed to continue unabated, will eventually spread to all citrus districts and each and every citrus juice processing plant in Southern California; and

Whereas, The Mexican nationals in question are classed as A.W.O.L. from their original contract and subject to deportation at the taxpayer's expense; and

Whereas, There is not, at the present time, any penalty whatsoever placed on the employer who hires these employees; and

Whereas, The U. S. Immigration Department is compelled by law to check each and every alien of this status; and

Whereas, According to last reports there are approximately 8,000 of these so-called A.W.O.L.'s in the state of California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor institute a program to enact a law through the California State Legislature placing a penalty on any employer in the processing industries who wilfully hires an alien subject to deportation under existing U. S. Immigration Laws which govern contracts of Mexican nationals and instruct its legal department to proceed with the proper legal steps; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation exercise all of its powers to the end that California may eliminate these vicious and appalling conditions within our borders; and be it further

Resolved, That all necessary steps be taken to acquaint the proper authorities in Washington, D. C., with the true state of affairs existing in our state to the end that our returning veterans and deserving American citizens are not displaced in these industries by deportable aliens.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 302.

### Minimum Price Schedules for Beauty Services

**Resolution No. 4—**Presented by Margaret McFarland, Beauticians Union No. 12, San Francisco, and Doris Chapman, Barbers and Beauticians No. 134, Oakland.

Whereas, Unjust, unsanitary, economically demoralizing trade practices have been and are now being carried on in the operation of beauty shops in the State of California, and unfair competition exists between the individual shopowners in the beauty industry of this state to the extent that it is impossible for operators to maintain reasonably safe and healthful beauty services; and

Whereas, Such conditions constitute a menace to the health, welfare, and reasonable comfort of the inhabitants of this state and tend to the transmission of disease; and

Whereas, In order to promote public welfare healthfully and economically these reforms are necessary; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have introduced at the next session of the Legislature the necessary legislation to amend the State Cosmetology Law to establish minimum price schedules for the various items of beauty service, in conformity with similar provisions now existing in the California State Barber Law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

### Temporary Licenses for Beauty Operators

**Resolution No. 5—**Presented by Margaret McFarland, Beauticians Union No. 12, San Francisco, and Doris Chapman, Barbers and Beauticians Union No. 134, Oakland.

Whereas, The law as now constituted permits the California State Cosmetology Board to issue at its discretion temporary licenses to students who have complied with requirements of the board and to operators from states where standards are not as high as California without having proven their qualifications by examination; and

Whereas, This condition inflicts inferior services upon the public and tears down the high standards of the industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation amending the Business and Professions Code, Article 9: Section 7414 to be stricken out and the following substituted:

Under no circumstances shall a temporary license be issued to any applicant

who has not taken the California State Board examination.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

### Increased Compensation for Members of the State Board of Cosmetology

**Resolution No. 6—**Presented by Margaret McFarland, Beauticians Union No. 12, San Francisco, and Doris Chapman, Barbers and Beauticians Union No. 134, Oakland.

Whereas, The members of the State Board of Cosmetology are compensated at the rate of ten dollars (\$10.00) per day for actual attendance at Board meetings; and

Whereas, This amount is inadequate, in view of conditions and present day standards of living; and

Whereas, The State Board reserve fund is far in excess of its needs and is added to each year through license fees and income from investment in building shares; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation amending the Business and Professions Code, Chapter 10, Division 3, Article 1, Section 7315, of Cosmetology Act, by striking out "ten dollars" (\$10.00) and substituting "fifteen dollars" (\$15.00).

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 306.

### Examination Qualifications for Beauty Operator

**Resolution No. 7—**Presented by Margaret McFarland, Beauticians Union No. 12, San Francisco, and Doris Chapman, Barbers and Beauticians Union No. 134, Oakland.

Whereas, The California State Law requires that a youth attend school until she becomes eighteen (18) years of age or graduates from high school; and

Whereas, Most normal youths acquire a high school diploma before formal education ends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor and work to the end that our State Cosmetology Act be amended to require a high school diploma or the taking of a College Board examination as prescribed by the California State Board of Education to show that she has a high school education or its equivalent, before any person shall be eligible to begin training as a Junior Operator or as a student in a school of Cosmetology; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct its legislative representative to have introduced at the next session of the Legislature the necessary legislation to amend Article 3, Section 7332 of the State Cos-

metology Act so as to include the above requirements.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### **New Vice-Presidential District for San Bernardino-Riverside**

**Resolution No. 8**—Presented by Elmer J. Doran and C. W. Mitchell of Building and Construction Trades Council of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, Riverside.

Whereas, Labor's growth in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties has been tremendous, especially in the Building Trades; and

Whereas, Closer relationship should exist wherein greater organization can be made in all fields in behalf of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor make San Bernardino and Riverside Counties a new vice-presidential district of the California State Federation of Labor, and that a vice-president be elected from this new district.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.  
For Convention action, see page 280.

#### **Increase Demand for Union Label Goods**

**Resolution No. 9**—Presented by Frank E. Dix, Waiters and Waitresses Union No. 561, Sacramento; J. L. R. Marsh, Sacramento Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Harry Finks, Vice-President, California State Federation of Labor, District 13, Sacramento; F. W. Joseph, Solano County Central Labor Council, Vallejo; Lowell Nelson, Solano County Central Labor Council, Vallejo; Henry Hansen, San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, Stockton; Henry E. Kirby, San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, Stockton; C. A. Green, Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, Modesto; H. F. Blanchard, Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, Modesto; Louis P. Gutenberger, State, County and Municipal Employees, District Council No. 39, Sacramento; Chester L. Childs, State, County and Municipal Employees, District Council No. 39, Sacramento; O. W. Norman, Sacramento and Yolo Counties Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento; James T. Harvey, Sacramento and Yolo Counties Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento; Robert D. Pentz, Butte County Central Labor Council, Chico; William S. Davis, Butte County Central Labor Council, Chico; Ray A. Flint, Teamsters Union No. 150, Sacramento.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor recognizing the value of diligently supporting union made goods (and services); and

Whereas, Each delegate at its convention is required to display at least five established union labels; and

Whereas, Great and increasing difficulty is being experienced, especially in the smaller communities, to secure union labeled articles (or services); and

Whereas, Fallow ground work has already and is continuously being done within their limited means by label organizations in Los Angeles, Sacramento (covering the Central Valleys) and San Francisco; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Federation's Executive's Council to cooperate, financially and otherwise, with existing chartered Label Leagues within the State in their efforts to increase the support of and extend the demand for Union Labeled goods and Services.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
For Convention action, see page 301.

#### **Affiliation with "World Federation of Trade Unions"**

**Resolution No. 10**—Presented by Kasper Bauer and Thomas H. Deane of Santa Cruz Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, There are a thousand reasons why Labor should unite on a world scale for economic and political strength, educational and stabilization purposes, etc.; and

Whereas, The A. F. of L. has not affiliated with the World Federation of Labor, a 70,000,000 member organization, a powerful influence against war and wage slavery all over the globe; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions, and that the State Secretary of the A. F. of L. be instructed to present this resolution in proper form to the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor, urging its adoption, for reasons mentioned herein and others, by that Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 312.

#### **Unity with CIO**

**Resolution No. 11**—Presented by Kasper Bauer and Thomas H. Deane of Santa Cruz Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz; Imperial Valley Central Labor Council, El Centro.

Whereas, A tragic situation has developed in the ranks of labor whereby the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. are divided against each other in the same industries; and

Whereas, Labor is faced with tremendous battles and problems in the coming period such as unemployment, reconversion, seniority for veterans, wage reductions, anti-labor bills and elections; and

Whereas, Industry is powerfully organized and presents a solid front against a divided labor movement, using every opportunity to turn one against the other, thus weakening both; and

Whereas, We are faced with a total war declared by one organization against the other. The stage of legal technicalities and court actions has been passed and the fight is developing into a war of attrition.

One union raids another; existing collective bargaining agreements are being challenged; brother is pitted against brother, and there is no common front against our mutual enemy; and

Whereas, The entire rank and file membership of both groups favor unity for their mutual benefit and protection against the onslaughts of the owning group and their political satellites; and

Whereas, This deplorable situation must come to an end if the labor movement is to survive; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for genuine unity; that

First: There be immediate elections of Committees in all Central Labor Councils in the State of California to meet with similar Committees from the respective C. I. O. Councils, Railroad Brotherhood Councils and any other bona fide labor organizations desiring unity.

Second: That this first joint meeting shall set up under its own supervision subcommittees as broad and representative as possible, no Committee having more than 10% of paid officials.

Third: That the first order of business be to call a Conference to iron out all jurisdictional disputes in progress today.

Fourth: That the Conference immediately draw up a program to end intra-union warfare within both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. and inter-union warfare between both labor bodies.

Fifth: That this Convention call on the National A. F. of L. Convention to effect unity through National Committees which shall consist of not more than 10% paid officials.

Sixth: That these Committees never disband until unity is established.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 312.

### Labor Party

**Resolution No. 12**—Presented by Kasper Bauer and Thomas H. Deane of Santa Cruz Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz; Imperial Valley Central Labor Council, El Centro.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor is continually growing in size and influence in the affairs of the nation; and

Whereas, The A. F. of L. nationally and locally finds itself entering into politics in an ever greater measure; and

Whereas, The A. F. of L. in the past has entered into politics only insofar as it has voted for its "friends" and punished its "enemies" in both Republican and Democratic Parties and in lobbying for and against bills in Congress and in the legislatures; and

Whereas, Most of the "friends of labor" end up going down-the-line in supporting anti-labor measures, indicating the need for an organization responsible to labor to

advance labor's needs, which are the needs of the majority of the people of the country; and

Whereas, The national constitution of the A. F. of L. and the state constitution both forbid party politics; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session, June 17, 1946, go on record to call on the coming National Convention of the A. F. of L. to amend Article 3, Section 9 of the National Constitution to read:

"The A. F. of L., both nationally and locally, shall enter into the building of a party of Labor based upon a program of Labor's needs and interests." and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention endorse the formation of Labor's own party, nationally and locally; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Executive Board be instructed to properly prepare this resolution for presentation to the coming National Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and be it finally

Resolved, That the State Executive Board be instructed to send copies of this resolution to every State Federation Executive Board in the United States and request all their affiliated bodies to support this resolution at the coming National Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 312.

### Abolition of Conscription

**Resolution No. 13**—Presented by Kasper Bauer and Thomas H. Deane of Santa Cruz Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, There is a dangerous drift towards militarism and war among the United Nations, which must be checked if war is to be prevented; and

Whereas, An armament race that would lead to war is beginning, as shown by talk of military alliances, proposals for peacetime conscription, and military control of atomic energy; and

Whereas, Such a war could bring nothing but disaster for the entire world; therefore be it

Resolved, That this body oppose peacetime conscription, military control of atomic energy and all other such measures as would lead to further militarization of our nation; and be it further

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine to actively campaign for universal abolition of conscription and world-wide disarmament either through the United Nations or through a separate international conference called by the United States, as steps to stop an armament race and a headlong rush to war; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution

go to the press, to the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to all Congressmen and Senators from your state, and to President Truman.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 300.

#### **Abolition of Wage Adjustment Board**

**Resolution No. 14**—Presented by C. C. Balch et al of United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, Labor at large and the membership of the United Association have made good their pledge in behalf of their country and have worked for it as well as fought for it; and

Whereas, Our wages have been frozen, and the prices of the goods we must buy have been allowed to climb unreasonably high; and with the Wage Adjustment Board still in power in the construction industry, to which we must submit all of our negotiated collective bargaining agreements, we in the construction industry feel that we are committed to unnecessary governmental procedure and the loss of millions of dollars in wages by the actions of this Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California Federation of Labor go on record and work for the abolishment of the Wage Adjustment Board.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### **Purchase of Blind-Made Products**

**Resolution No. 15**—Presented by John Donovan and Harry Wolf of California State Industrial Workshop for the Blind Union No. 936, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Wagner-O'Day Act of June 25, 1933, created a federal committee known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products, which is composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative from the Navy Department, the War Department, the Treasury Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Interior; and

Whereas, It is the duty of this committee to determine the fair market price of any and all commodities used by the various departments of the government and considered by the committee to be suitable for manufacture by workshops for the blind; and

Whereas, The Act has been responsible for the gainful employment of nearly seven thousand blind individuals, and contributed substantially to the war effort by the production of some thirty-six million dollars worth of products for the Army and the Navy, and the United States Maritime Commission, as well as various other departments of the government; and

Whereas, The Act has proven fully suc-

cessful in supplying satisfactory products to the government and has proven beneficial both to the departments of the federal government and to the blind; and

Whereas, The states of New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Louisiana have enacted laws patterned after this federal law, and many other states are now preparing similar legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor the enactment of similar legislation in the State of California: This legislation shall in effect create a Committee for the purchase of blind-made products, to be appointed by the Governor, and to serve without compensation other than necessary expenses. This committee shall consist of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and one representative each from the Bureau of Purchases, the Department of Institutions, the Department of Finance, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Education, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Public Works, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Forestry, and the Department of Penology. This committee, to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products, shall meet monthly with the workshop managers, shall select certain products used by the various departments of the State of California and deemed suitable by the committee for production in the workshops for the blind, and shall determine a fair market price for these commodities. It shall then become the duty of the State Purchasing Agent to allocate state purchases of these designated products to the state workshops for the blind in accordance with their ability to render satisfactory service and make adequate deliveries.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### **Raw Material for Blind Workshops**

**Resolution No. 16**—Presented by John Donovan and Harry Wolf of California State Industrial Workshop for the Blind Union No. 936, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The State of California maintains and operates industrial workshops for the blind; and

Whereas, Many of the blind employees have been unable to earn anywhere near the amount allowed them by law, and they have been laid off due to lack of materials; and

Whereas, The very existence of these blind workers depends solely upon the materials that are possible to use; the shops have many orders and due to the uneven flow of materials the employees cannot be retained to do any work; and

Whereas, The workers depend for most of their earnings upon employment in the

workshops, being paid on a piece-work basis; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to notify all labor publications in the State of California of the dire need for raw materials for use in the blind workshops, and that he suggest they publicize and make known to dealers in raw materials the importance of this blind workers' enterprise, so that these dealers then may assist in obtaining the necessary raw materials that may in the end serve to give aid and comfort to the blind workshop employees of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 288.

#### State Laws to Govern Barbering in State Institutions

**Resolution No. 17**—Presented by George F. Bronner and Raymond S. Fox of State Hospital Employees Union No. 923, Camarillo.

Whereas, Present laws require those practicing barbering in the State of California to abide and operate under the conditions as set forth in said laws; and

Whereas, Barbering is practiced exclusively in some State institutions by employees who are not classified as barbers under civil service status; and

Whereas, Competency and cleanliness is an essential in the regulation and conduct of barbering in institutions as in private fields, both in securing qualified help and rendering the type of service as required by present law; and

Whereas, Those performing the duties of barbers should be classified as such under civil service status and a pay schedule set up in comparison to wages paid in private industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in the adoption of the above and instruct its legislative representative to present to the legislature the extension of the present law to include State institutions within the State Code governing barbering.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### Commissary Stores for State Employees

**Resolution No. 18**—Presented by George F. Bronner and Raymond S. Fox of State Hospital Employees Union No. 923, Camarillo.

Whereas, Many State institutions having been placed in remote areas throughout the state have contributed to employees being forced to pay higher prices for the necessities of life; and

Whereas, Transportation is necessary to reach available business communities which further adds to the cost of purchases. Low populated communities cannot and do not offer the low prices of food commodities that are granted in heavily populated

communities, due to the volume of business transacted; and

Whereas, Some prisons or State Penitentiaries have commissary stores wherein employees may purchase commodities and enjoy greater purchasing power; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor assembled in its 44th Annual Convention instruct its legislative representative to draw up necessary laws for presentation to the next session of the legislature, providing for establishment of commissary stores and allowance of employees to purchase commodities at a reasonable price therein, on the grounds of remotely located institutions.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### State Employees in Labor Code ..

**Resolution No. 19**—Presented by George F. Bronner and Raymond S. Fox of State Hospital Employees Union No. 923, Camarillo.

Whereas, Public Employees in the State of California have been excluded from the provisions of the State Labor Code; and

Whereas, Many inequities in working conditions now existing in public employment could and would be rectified by allowing the provisions of the Labor Code to apply to public employees, giving them the same protection therein as provided in private employment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the legislature appropriate legislation which will include public employees within the benefits of the Labor Code.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### Union Protection of State Employees

**Resolution No. 20**—Presented by George F. Bronner and Raymond S. Fox of State Hospital Employees Union No. 923, Camarillo.

Whereas, The following proposed legislation would be of great benefit to the employees of the State of California:

(1) It is hereby affirmed that employees of the State of California are authorized and empowered to fully and freely associate themselves in organizations of their own choosing for their mutual benefit and advancement.

(2) All department administrative heads of the State of California shall formulate and establish in their respective departments or agencies, effective machinery whereby grievances, complaints, problems or suggestions may be presented by the said organizations and/or their duly authorized representatives.

(3) No employee shall be punished, disciplined or discriminated against, nor shall his or her status, position, salary, ad-

vancement or any other rights be affected in any way by reason of his membership in any such organization or his lawful activities therein.

(4) The Governor shall have the right to intervene in any dispute between any such organization and any department of the State, if he deems it desirable or necessary in the interest of the State. therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record instructing its legislative representative to present this law to the State Legislature at its next regular session for adoption.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### State Employees' Seniority

**Resolution No. 21**—Presented by George F. Bronner and Raymond S. Fox of State Hospital Employees Union No. 923, Camarillo.

Whereas, Present laws and rules do not provide or cover seniority rights of employees of the State of California under the Civil Service Act except to a minor degree; and

Whereas, Lacking proper law and rule covering seniority, many acts of policy are committed depriving employees of just and earned rights for long and meritorious service; therefore be it

Resolved; That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative representative to introduce the attached bill on seniority, prepared by International counsel of the A.F.S.C.&M.E. at the next regular session of the California State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### 40-Hour Week for State Employees

**Resolution No. 22**—Presented by George F. Bronner and Raymond S. Fox of State Hospital Employees Union No. 923, Camarillo.

Whereas, The federal government has declared and granted a forty-hour week to its employees; and

Whereas, This action was motivated to aid postwar employment; and

Whereas, As a result of the shortening of the work week there is created additional employment; and

Whereas, It has been proved over a period of time that the lessening of work hours increases the efficiency of an employee and directly aids in conserving and lengthening the life span of each individual thus affected; and

Whereas, In consideration of the above federal action and the reasons for its adoption, a like policy should be adopted by the State of California in behalf of its employees; and

Whereas, There exists at present a conflicting policy within state service of various agencies granting some of their em-

ployees a forty-hour week and denying it to others; and

Whereas, Consistent action by this organization to bring about a forty-hour week through existing laws and rules governing the California State Civil Service under Section 154, has only brought forth the need of legislative action; and

Whereas, This same condition existed in the eliminating of the discrepancy on holidays granted to the state employees, and final action thereon was the enactment of a uniform holiday law for all state employees as set forth in the Political Code and existing as such previous to enactment of a uniform holiday law; and

Whereas, The same procedure must be followed before recognition will take place giving all state employees equal hours; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of California, by legislation, place all its employees on a forty-hour work week in line with the federal government, and thereby also eliminate the existing discrepancy in hours of work now prevailing among state employees; and be it further

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its representatives to bring about a forty-hour work week for all employees of the State of California, by the introduction of legislation establishing a forty-hour work week for all state employees.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### Reimbursement for Damage to Personal Property

**Resolution No. 23**—Presented by George F. Bronner and Raymond S. Fox of State Hospital Employees Union No. 923, Camarillo.

Whereas, The employees of mental institutions within the State of California are performing duties that are considered hazardous; and

Whereas, Many times in the performance of duty they are subjected to both physical injury and damage to personal property, such as eyeglasses and uniforms; and

Whereas, Physical injuries are covered by workmen's compensation, but there is no protection or reimbursement for destruction of eyeglasses or damage to uniforms; and

Whereas, The replacement cost of personal property through no direct fault of the employee is costly and must be made out of the wages of said employee, thus many times decreasing the wages; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of labor instruct its legislative representative to draw up a measure providing for reimbursement for such loss under above conditions and press for its passage at the

next regular session of the California State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### **Adequate State Retirement System**

**Resolution No. 24**—Presented by George F. Bronner and Raymond S. Fox of State Hospital Employees Union No. 923, Camarillo.

Whereas, Workers want a security that comes with full employment, which makes it possible for the nation to produce enough for all to enjoy a life of decency and satisfaction as self-respecting citizens; and

Whereas, A "life of decency," as we Americans understand it, means the ability to continue to purchase the necessities of life, to maintain a well-balanced diet, health insurance, maintenance of a comfortable home, and leisure of happiness in the remaining years of life; and

Whereas, The present state retirement system is so inadequate in meeting all these standards, and its present benefits are a poor reward for many state employees who have devoted the best years of their life to their employer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the state legislature make a survey of the present inadequate retirement system and recommend what improvements may be needed to bring it to a condition that the contributors may enjoy a decent and adequate retirement pension; and be it further

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to introduce the necessary legislation to bring this resolution into effect.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 303.

#### **Identification of Piping and Pipefitting Systems Carrying Dangerous Materials**

**Resolution No. 25**—Presented by C. C. Balch et al of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, The whole problem of industrial accidents and the need for their prevention is of greater importance now than ever before, and the unions must insist on adequate protection for their membership by having the employers maintain adequate safety programs; and

Whereas, Because of the lack of proper identification of pipelines or pipeline systems, many of the Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Apprentices employed in the many industries in the State of California have suffered serious injuries, loss of eyes and other members of their bodies; and

Whereas, The Safety Committee of Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Apprentices of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters and the California Pipe Trades Council, Southern California Division, consisting of the following locals: No. 460, Bakersfield; No. 202, El Centro;

No. 494, Long Beach; No. 78, Los Angeles; No. 508, Los Angeles; No. 669, Los Angeles, No. 280, Pasadena; No. 398, Pomona; No. 364, San Bernardino; No. 230, San Diego; No. 502, Santa Ana; No. 114, Santa Barbara; No. 545, Santa Monica; No. 250, Los Angeles; No. 484, Ventura; and No. 599, Wilmington, have adopted the following program:

(1) Piping systems and all above-ground piping systems used to transport gases, vapors, liquids, semi-liquids and chemicals of all kinds shall be identified in any one establishment when there are one or more dangerous materials transported by pipe.

(2) The scheme for identification of piping systems approved by the American Standards Association shall be used as a guide for the details in identifying various piping systems such as those used to transport fire protection materials, dangerous materials and safe materials.

(3) Adoption of the identification of piping systems Order No. 22.1 and Order No. 22.2 PROPOSED SAFETY ORDERS issued by the Division of Industrial Safety of the State of California, for the protection of the membership of the United Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Apprentices.

therefore be it  
Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve the above program and do everything possible for its realization, including calling upon the State Industrial Safety Division to adopt Proposed Safety Orders No. 22.1 and No. 22.2.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### **Protection Against Injuries from Acids, Alkalies, Chemicals, Fumes, Gases, Hot Dusts and Vapors in the Pipefitting Trade**

**Resolution No. 26**—Presented by C. C. Balch et al of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, The whole problem of industrial accidents and the need for their prevention is of greater importance now than ever before, and the unions must insist on adequate protection for their membership by having their employers maintain adequate safety programs; and

Whereas, The Safety Committee of Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Apprentices Local 250, Los Angeles, California, and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and with the unanimous support of the California Pipe Trades Council, Southern Division, consisting of the following Locals: Local No. 460, Bakersfield; No. 202, El Centro; No. 761, Glendale; No. 494, Long Beach; No. 78, Los Angeles, No. 508, Los Angeles, No. 669, Los Angeles; No. 280, Pasadena; No. 398, Pomona; No. 364, San Bernardino; No. 230, San Diego; No. 502, Santa Ana; No. 114, Santa Barbara; No. 545, Santa Monica; No. 484, Ventura; and No. 599,

Wilmington—have stated that there has been no recognition of injuries suffered by their members coming in contact with acids, caustics, vapors, gases and chemicals of all kinds; and that the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters at this time has too many of its membership confined in hospitals with industrial dermatitis diseases which this Union contends are occupational, whereas the insurance companies claim and maintain they are non-occupational diseases; and

Whereas, The above-mentioned organizations have adopted the following program: when any members of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters are working on any repair and maintenance work pertaining to acids, alkalies, vapors, hot dusts, gases, fumes and any and all chemicals, there shall be a chemist on the job site, so that anyone can consult with said chemist regarding acids, fumes, dust vapors, and all chemicals contained in the pipe lines and plant equipment; also, tests shall be made as to the allergy of the men to the chemicals in and around the atmosphere causing serious injuries due to a specific allergy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the above program and render all assistance in bringing about its realization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 288.

#### **Installation of Safety Precautions on Pipelines**

**Resolution No. 27**—Presented by C. C. Balch et al of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, The whole problem of industrial accidents and the need for their prevention is of greater importance now than ever before, and the unions must insist on adequate protection for their membership by having the employers maintain adequate safety programs; and

Whereas, Throughout all industry in the State of California serious and fatal accidents are experienced by members of the United Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Apprentices, because pipelines containing injurious liquids, gases, vapors, fluids, etc., are improperly safeguarded by the installation of blind flanges, locked block valves, proper bleeding and such other precautionary measures as will make the pipefitting industry safe for the members of this Union; and

Whereas, A fatal accident occurring in the utility industry wherein one of their members was killed and three other members seriously injured because of improper blanking or locking of a live gas line, is but one instance wherein their members are suffering personal injuries and fatalities while employed on pipefitting work throughout the several industries within the State of California; and

Whereas, The Safety Committee of Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Apprentices, Local No. 250, and the California Pipe Trades Council, Southern Division, consisting of the following Locals: No. 460, Bakersfield; No. 202, El Centro; No. 761, Glendale; No. 494, Long Beach; No. 78, Los Angeles; No. 508, Los Angeles; No. 669, Los Angeles; No. 380, Pasadena; No. 398, Pomona; No. 364, San Bernardino; No. 230, San Diego; No. 582, Santa Ana; No. 114, Santa Barbara; No. 545, Santa Monica; No. 250, Los Angeles; No. 484, Ventura; and No. 599, Wilmington—have proposed and recommended that the following safety measures and requirements be embodied in the General Safety Orders of the Division of Industrial Relations of the State of California:

(1) Adequate blinding of pipelines, pipes and all appurtenances connected thereto, which carry:

- (a) Inflammable or harmful fumes, vapors, gases, dusts, corrosives or other injurious substances.
- (b) Hot vapors, hot dusts, gases, corrosives or fluids.

(2) Pipes and pipelines having pressures of 5 pounds per sq. in. or more shall be provided with adequate safeguards.

(3) Where the blinding or blanking of pipelines, pipes or other appurtenances cannot be accomplished, valves used for shut-off purposes shall be locked and the key of such locks shall be retained by the journeymen of the local union while the work is being performed.

(4) All pipe lines, pipes and appurtenances thereto, when operating at pressures in excess of 5 pounds per sq. in. shall have the pressure reduced to between one and five pounds.

(5) Adequate and proper ventilation shall be provided for each place and type of employment. Normal ventilation shall be provided for each place and type of employment. Where normal ventilation is not adequate for proper working conditions, general or local, exhaust or blowers and ventilating systems shall be installed. therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the above program, render whatever assistance may be required by the Safety Committee of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters in drafting the proposed Safety Orders, and urge their adoption by the State Division of Industrial Safety.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### **Employment of Welders Where Fire Hazards Exist**

**Resolution No. 28**—Presented by C. C. Balch et al of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, It is common practice for welders to be required to perform welding, cutting, or heating operations in areas

where fire, or hazards of fire exist because of the presence of inflammable or explosive substances; and

Whereas, These conditions have been the cause of many serious injuries and fatalities to welders and other employees; and

Whereas, The Safety Committee of Steamfitters, Pipefitters and Apprentices, Local No. 250, Los Angeles, and the Southern Council of United Association, Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, affiliated with the California Trades Council, with the unanimous support of the following locals: Local No. 460, Bakersfield; No. 202, El Centro; No. 761, Glendale; No. 494, Long Beach; No. 78, Los Angeles; No. 508, Los Angeles; No. 619, Los Angeles; No. 280, Pasadena; No. 398, Pomona; No. 364, San Bernardino; No. 230, San Diego; No. 582, Santa Ana; No. 114, Santa Barbara; No. 545, Santa Monica; No. 250, Los Angeles; No. 484, Ventura; and No. 599, Wilmington, have resolved that the following wording on the Prevention of Accidents due to Welding be inserted in the proposed General Safety Orders under Part VIII, Section 15:

(a) A written and numbered fire permit issued and signed by the employer or his authorized agent shall be required before a source of ignition is used, except when used:

1. In connection with fixed fire equipment.

2. In laboratories and pilot plants required for operating purposes but not sources of ignition used in the maintenance of equipment.

3. Within designated and posted smoking areas.

4. In locations where compliance with the order would result in the employer, or his authorized agent, issuing a fire permit to himself; provided, however, that under such circumstances Section (d), (e) and (h) of this order shall apply.

5. With a construction area, or maintenance ship area, meeting the following conditions when posted by the employer in a manner to define the boundaries:

(a) The area shall be remotely located from process equipment which is being operated.

(b) The area shall be free of combustible liquids and gases.

(c) The area shall be isolated by having incoming combustible liquid or gas-carrying lines blinded except necessary fuel oil and fuel oil and fuel gas lines.

(d) The area shall be effectively protected from combustible oils and gases entering from sewers, drains, or ditches.

(b) A fire permit shall be issued only at the beginning of, or during, the day on which the source of ignition is to be used, and will not be valid for a period longer than 18 hours after being issued. The fire permit shall designate the date,

the place, and the hours during which the source of ignition may be used. The fire permit shall designate the specific area or piece of equipment, the nature of the use and any special precautions or limitations to be observed before or during the use of the source of ignition.

(c) Employees shall secure a fire permit before using a source of ignition, except as specified in Section (a).

(d) Before a fire permit is issued the employer shall cause the location where the source of ignition is to be used, to be inspected or tested to determine that the source of ignition may be safely used. If the permit is for the use of a source of ignition in a confined space, a test of the atmosphere in the confined space shall be made. No fire permit shall be signed until the foregoing conditions have been met and unless the combustible gas or vapor content is less than 14% of the lower explosive limit.

(e) When a source of ignition that requires a fire permit is to be used, the following requirements, if applying, shall be met:

1. Oil accumulations in exposed area shall be removed from floors and ground.

2. Oil soaked floors or ground in exposed area shall be covered with clean earth or other non-combustible material, water flushed or water sprayed.

3. Combustible material that may be ignited shall be covered with non-inflammable material or kept wet.

4. Gage glasses containing light oil or combustible gas and exposed to spatter of molten metal shall be drained and their cocks closed, or otherwise guarded against breakage.

(f) The signed fire permit shall be kept on the job where the source of ignition is being used until the work is completed, the permit expires, or is revoked.

(g) A copy of each permit issued shall be kept on file at the plant of issue for at least six months after date of issue.

(h) Fire extinguishing equipment shall be readily available to the employees who are using a source of ignition in places which require a fire permit. therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the above proposal, and do everything possible to obtain its insertion in the proposed General Safety Orders.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### Adjustment of Salary of Secretary-Treasurer

Resolution No. 29—Presented by K. G. Bitter, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Diego; James Waugh, Fish Cannery Workers, Terminal Island; Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Harry Lundeborg, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Charles W.

Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles; Lou Helm, Laborers Union No. 724, Hollywood.

Whereas, Section 3 of Article 9 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor provides that the Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a salary of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars a month; and

Whereas, Since the time that the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer was established in the present by-laws, the California State Federation of Labor has grown to be one of the largest State Federations in the entire United States; and

Whereas, Due to the expanding duties incumbent upon the Secretary-Treasurer's position, which are the inevitable outgrowth of the activities of our progressive organization; and

Whereas, The duties of the office of Secretary-Treasurer have more than doubled since the establishment of the salary incorporated in the present by-laws; and

Whereas, The aforementioned additional functions of the State Federation of Labor include the operation of the statistical bureau and other such services to the membership of affiliated unions which come under the responsibility of the Secretary-Treasurer; and

Whereas, The officials of outside organizations of smaller membership and less influence and responsibility pay their officials a sum, in many cases, far in excess of the present compensation of the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation; and

Whereas, In many cases the International Unions and many of the larger local union officials are paid on the basis of more than the present salary established in the constitution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Section 3 of Article 9 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor be amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a salary of ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars per year."

and be it further

Resolved, That this shall become effective immediately upon adjournment of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.  
For Convention action, see page 279, page 284.

#### Condemnation and Revocation of Executive Order 9697

Resolution No. 30—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Organized labor, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, believes in free collective bargaining; and

Whereas, The present wage stabilization policy, as established by Executive Order 9697 of the President of the United States, issued on February 14, 1946, and administered by the National Wage Stabilization

Board, is an interference with the right of free collective bargaining; and

Whereas, The regulations established by the National Wage Stabilization Board by virtue of the authority granted in said Executive Order No. 9697, require bureaucratic approval for certain types of wage increases which have been arrived at through free collective bargaining; and

Whereas, Under these said resolutions of the National Wage Stabilization Board, the terms and conditions of collective bargaining agreements, freely arrived at, may be negated because they exceed permissible limits established by bureaucratic regulations; and

Whereas, The basic theory of the said Executive Order 9697, and the regulations established under its authority, is to tie wages to prices, and to permit wage increases only when no price increase is involved, or to permit wage increases necessary to eliminate inequities, maladjustments or substandards, or to approve wage increases in conformance with a national pattern; and

Whereas, These regulations place an undue emphasis on the relation of wages to prices and neglect to take into account that wages may be frequently increased without the need to increase prices, because the wage cost may be only a small part of production costs and because increased productivity of labor and improved techniques of production entitle labor to higher wages; and

Whereas, The policy of approving price increases as a result of wage increases is highly inflationary and denies to the workers the benefits of wage increases by causing higher living costs and a diminution of the real wages of the workers; and

Whereas, The said Executive Order 9697 and the aforementioned regulations issued by the National Wage Stabilization Board give employers an unfair advantage in collective bargaining because it enables them to make collective bargaining agreements contingent upon receiving approval of price relief; and

Whereas, Approving wage increases based on wage patterns established by Presidential fact-finding boards places a premium on strikes, because all such fact-finding boards are established because of strikes or threats to strike; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its belief in free collective bargaining; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to revoke Executive Order 9697, and thereby destroy this barrier to free collective bargaining, remove the threat of inflation caused by the wage-price policy of the National Wage Stabilization Board; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Honorable Harry S. Truman; the Secretary of Labor, the Honorable Lewis E. Schwellenbach; the President of

the American Federation of Labor, the Honorable William Green; and to members of the National Wage Stabilization Board.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### **Admission of Jews to Palestine**

**Resolution No. 31**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The inhuman fury of the Nazi has turned Europe into a graveyard for the Jews; and

Whereas, The few European Jews who escaped the Nazi crematoria are left in utter destitution with no homes to go to and no means of supporting themselves; and

Whereas, These Jews have been frozen out of the economic life in Europe and are forced to live in displaced persons' camps; and

Whereas, The only country which can absorb these Jews and the only country to which they desire to go is Palestine; and

Whereas, President Truman has recommended that Great Britain rescind its infamous White Paper and open the gates of Palestine to 100,000 displaced European Jews as an immediate step to save the lives of these displaced Jews; and

Whereas, The Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine has recommended that 100,000 displaced Jews be immediately admitted into Palestine; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has expressed itself unequivocally in favor of this recommendation to forestall the prospect of mass suicide for these unfortunate people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the President of the United States and the State Department to take immediate action to bring pressure on the government of Great Britain to heed the plea of the President of the United States and the report of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine and immediately admit 100,000 displaced Jews to Palestine; and be it further

Resolved, That this action take place at once, without any further delay, without any further investigation, and without regard to any other long-range proposals of the Anglo-American Committee Inquiry on Palestine.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### **Condemning the Ku Klux Klan, the Communist Party, and Other Subversive Organizations**

**Resolution No. 32**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, This nation has just emerged triumphantly from a world war fought to preserve the principles of democracy, equal rights and civic liberties for all; and

Whereas, Hitler and nazism were defeated physically in World War II, but

the ideology fostered by nazism has not received an equally deadly blow; and

Whereas, This ideology bases itself on fomenting racial conflict, religious intolerance and cultural friction; and

Whereas, This incubated campaign of bitterness and hatred has enveloped sections of the populations throughout the world; and

Whereas, There is evidence that this inhuman system of ideas is causing and threatens to cause bloodshed and the destruction of civilization by totalitarian barbarism; and

Whereas, Unless this "blood and thunder" philosophy is rejected by the masses of the people, the apostles of hate will grow in influence and be encouraged in their determination to destroy the labor movement; and

Whereas, The winning of the peace depends upon unity and solidarity among all peoples within our nation, regardless of class, race, or creed; and

Whereas, This unity is being threatened by un-American forces within our borders which, like the Ku Klux Klan and other subversive "nationalist" organizations, preach hate and bigotry, seeking to divide us into bitter, warring factions; or, like the Communist Party, which seeks to set class against class and desires to use the American labor movement to further Russia's imperialistic foreign policy; and

Whereas, The Ku Klux Klan, which operates anonymously and in violation of the law of the land, frankly and arrogantly expresses its hatred for the organized labor movement and openly declares its ambition to establish a "super empire," which in all essentials resembles the totalitarianism personified by the Hitler regime in Germany; while the Communist Party, which operates behind various "front" organizations, tries to infiltrate into legitimate organizations in order to carry out their avowed revolutionary cause; and

Whereas, This same Ku Klux Klan movement is apparently enjoying a growth in influence and membership due, among other things, to indifference on the part of labor and other progressive forces in combating this menace; while the Communist Party tirelessly seeks to gain recruits in the organized labor movement; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, at its New Orleans convention, expressed itself forcefully on this point by resolution, saying, "Racial and religious discord play into the hands of the enemies of organized labor. . . . The same labor-baiting forces will find group prejudice directed against Catholics, Negroes and Jews and other minorities an even more effective weapon to use. . . ."; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, in a resolution, stated: "Efforts will undoubtedly be made (by the Communist Party) not only to disorient and disunite labor as much

as possible, but to create dissension and confusion among the people of the State of California and the Nation through their usual shady and unscrupulous maneuverings to divide public opinion in every conceivable way"; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has continuously taken a similar position; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor now assembled go on record as condemning the Ku Klux Klan movement and the Communist Party, and all other subversive "nationalist" organizations as a threat to our government, to our society, to our unions, and to ourselves as freedom-seeking citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge all members within its jurisdiction to fight bigotry in any form, regardless of whom it is directed against, and to work unitedly in every possible way against all forces striving to divide our people along lines of race, creed or class; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge all the affiliated organizations to forbid membership to any member identified with the Ku Klux Klan, or the Communist Party, since this would involve a dual loyalty which could not be maintained to the interest of the unions, but only to their detriment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

#### Prosecuting Boycotts

**Resolution No. 33**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, After companies are placed on the unfair list of the State Federation, upon request of a union and after being processed through its parent central labor council, nothing more is done, in a great number of cases, to make this boycott effective; and

Whereas, Due to this negligence and apathy, the unfair list that is compiled by the State Federation of Labor eventually loses its significance and effectiveness; and

Whereas, If this unfair list is to retain its prestige and influence, and assist in making such boycott action effective through guiding the actions of other unions, it will be necessary for each union initiating a boycott action to follow it through; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor now assembled go on record recommending to all unions that they exhaust every possibility of settlement before placing a company on the unfair list, but that once such a company is placed on the unfair list, the union or unions responsible do everything possible to prosecute the boycott action.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
For Convention action, see page 301.

#### Retain O. P. A.

**Resolution No. 34**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, An unprecedented demand now exists in the United States for all types of goods, which, as a consequence of the dislocation caused by the war, American industry is unable to supply; and

Whereas, This inability to meet consumer demands is a source of inflation which, in turn, threatens the stability of the American economy; and

Whereas, Uncontrolled inflation will raise the cost of living beyond the reach of the American worker and bring suffering and privation to wage-earners and their families; and

Whereas, Uncontrolled inflation and the resulting economic instability lead to economic depression and unemployment, which give rise to either fascism or communism; and

Whereas, Our great bulwark against inflation is the OPA with its control over rent and prices; and

Whereas, The OPA control over prices and rents is the one means of keeping down the cost of living and enabling the worker to maintain himself and his family on a standard of health and decency through his wages; and

Whereas, Certain selfish interests are now working for the removal of OPA controls so that they may increase their already tremendous profits, without regard to the economic cost to the people of the United States; and

Whereas, As a result of the concerted efforts of the National Association of Manufacturers and other similar associations, there is now before Congress legislative proposals which would eliminate many of the OPA controls and which would make it impossible for OPA to maintain present prices and rent ceilings; and

Whereas, Any such legislative action would create economic chaos and destroy the economic status of the American worker by destroying the purchasing power of his weekly pay envelope; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the Congress of the United States to retain the OPA intact and to resist any proposed changes that would weaken its enforcement powers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to each member of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Proper Safeguards on Machinery When Manufactured

**Resolution No. 35**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The alarming rate of industrial injuries has become a national scandal, and this is especially reprehensible in view of the fact that the causes for the almost unbelievably large number of accidents which maim workers can be eliminated; and

Whereas, One of the basic factors contributing to this repugnant state of affairs is the failure of a great many manufacturers to provide or install proper safeguards on the machines they produce. Exemplifying this failure is the absence of any guards on unit-contained transmission apparatus. This apparatus includes V-belts and pulleys, chains and sprockets, flat belts and pulleys, or gears on the outside of machines, completely exposed to contact by workers or any other persons passing them; and

Whereas, A solution of this serious problem cannot be expected to result from the efforts of one single state, since the problem is national in scope and not confined within the boundaries of any single state, dictating the need, therefore, for an organized national program directed toward improving the entire field of industrial machine guarding by manufacturers; and

Whereas, In the interest of safety for the millions of workers in A. F. of L. organizations and others, it is imperative that we unite our efforts to correct this practice of any and all manufacturers who fail to provide the necessary guards, and make a sustained and earnest effort to promote safeguarding of machines; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby goes on record to request that the Honorable Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, institute a nation-wide program encompassing all manufacturers of industrial equipment and requiring them to install proper safeguards when the machines are manufactured; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the coming annual convention of the American Federation of Labor requesting that organization to concur in this program and coordinate its implementation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

#### **Support of Pepper-Hook Minimum Wage Bill**

**Resolution No. 36—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.**

Whereas, The Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted in 1938, and provides for the 40-cent hourly minimum which is still in effect; and

Whereas, The 40-cent minimum was inadequate in 1938 and not sufficient at that time to support a family on the American standard of living; and

Whereas, The tremendous rise in the cost

of living since 1938 has made the 40-cent minimum not only inadequate but obsolete; and

Whereas, The 40-cent minimum is equivalent today to but 30 cents in 1938, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Cost of Living Index which minimizes the rise in the cost of living; and

Whereas, Today the 40-cent minimum does not provide an income sufficient to maintain a family on the American standard of living and is a substandard wage; and

Whereas, It is important for the entire American economy not only for the American worker to earn sufficient to maintain himself and his family on the American standard of living, but also because American mass production industries depend upon a large internal consumers' market, which can exist only as long as the American workers have an income sufficient to purchase the products of American industry; and

Whereas, Industries now paying their workers substandard wages provide unfair competition to fair industries and make it difficult for such industries to continue to pay fair wages; and

Whereas, A wage floor which will eliminate substandard conditions in light of today's cost of living removes labor costs as an element of competition and encourages industry to emphasize efficiency of production; and

Whereas, The presence of any large group of workers who must live on substandard conditions with inadequate food, shelter, clothing and care of health is a threat to the stability of the American economy; and

Whereas, The Fair Labor Standards Act, as enacted in 1938 and amended since, provides exemptions from the minimum wage and maximum hours of the Act for a large number of specified agricultural handling and processing operations when performed in the "area of production"; and

Whereas, Nearly two million workers, many of whom are employed in the State of California, are thus deprived of the benefits of the minimum wage and maximum hour provisions of the said Act; and

Whereas, Many of the employees employed in canning and handling of fresh fruit, vegetables and fish are now exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act; and

Whereas, Many of these so-called agricultural industries, now exempt, operate like any other industry in the State of California, and on an all-year basis; and

Whereas, There is no sound reason for such industries to be exempt from the minimum wage provision of the Act; and

Whereas, There is no sound reason for any such industries operating on a year-round basis to be totally exempt from the maximum hours provisions of the said Act; and

Whereas, The United States Senate has already passed the so-called Pepper-Hook

Bill (S. 1349) which provides for an increase in the Fair Labor Standards Act wage floor to 65 cents per hour; and

Whereas, The said Pepper-Hook Bill eliminates the exemption from the minimum wage provisions of many of these so-called agricultural industries and places limitations on the exemptions to the maximum hours provisions; and

Whereas, The Labor Committee of the United States House of Representatives has approved this bill and it is now in the hands of the Rules Committee of the United States House of Representatives; and

Whereas, Passage of this bill was included on the "must" legislation program of the California State Federation of Labor, which was adopted by its Executive Council at its meeting in San Francisco on September 21 and 22, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives to bring this bill to the floor of the House of Representatives; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge the House of Representatives to pass the Pepper-Hook Bill (S. 1349); and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the members of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, to all California Congressmen, and to the President of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

### Housing

**Resolution No. 37**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The housing emergency confronting the State of California is even more acute than the shortage facing the entire nation, due to the tremendous wartime increase in California's population; and

Whereas, Hundreds of thousands of former war-workers and returning veterans desire to remain in California, but will be prevented if homes to fit their needs and incomes are not available; and

Whereas, Both the emergency housing needs of four million veterans and the long-range needs of the vast majority of all American families are for moderately priced private housing for rent and sale, and public low-rent housing; and

Whereas, These needs cannot be met without the provisions embodied in the Senate-approved General Housing Bill (S. 1592), for perfecting our FHA system of private mortgage insurance, for aids to private rental housing, and for public low-rent housing; and

Whereas, There is in addition a large rural and farm population in California, including small farm owners, tenants and migratory workers who have long lived in substandard slum shacks because there

was no other place for them to live; and

Whereas, The needs of these families cannot be met without the provisions in S. 1592 for low-interest rate loans and for an extension of public low-rent housing program to rural areas; and

Whereas, The State of California has already recognized the acute need for immediate slum clearance to prepare decent sites for veterans' housing and to protect every family against the threat of future blight by enacting state urban redevelopment laws; and

Whereas, These laws will be ineffective and inoperative without the provisions in S. 1592 for Federal financial aid to localities for slum clearance and redevelopment; and

Whereas, The end of the war and the resulting reduction in employment, cuts in pay and rise in prices, threaten workers with both homelessness and unemployment; and

Whereas, The comprehensive housing program embodied in S. 1592 is the only specific measure now before Congress which can make real the goals of full employment and full production by enabling the key construction industry to build for the large and stable, mass middle-income market; and

Whereas, The goals of full employment and a soundly built home for every American family cannot be achieved without the inclusion of the Senate-approved amendment to S. 1592 requiring that not less than prevailing wages be paid on all FHA insured construction; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the U. S. House of Representatives to report out S. 1592 in the form approved by the Senate; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor call upon each of the representatives from this State to take vigorous leadership in obtaining passage by the House of S. 1592 during this session of Congress without changes or amendments in the Senate-approved bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 288.

### Penalize Employers Withholding Wage Payments

**Resolution No. 38**—Presented by A. B. Crossler of California State Council of Retail Clerks Union No. 2 of San Francisco.

Whereas, The Labor Code of the State of California makes it unlawful for an employer to withhold from an employee any part of a wage arrived at through collective bargaining; and

Whereas, Many unscrupulous employers violate this state law by failing to pay the union wage scale to employees unaware of their rights; and

Whereas, Such employers nevertheless escape the consequences of such violation of the law merely by paying the amount of

wages due when confronted with their violations; and

Whereas, It is in the interest of all working people and in accordance with public policy that such violators of the law be punished and that employees who have been imposed upon in this manner be recompensed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Labor Code be amended to provide that an employer who withholds from an employee any part of a wage agreed upon through collective bargaining shall pay to said employee as damages not less than double the amount of wages so unlawfully withheld; and be it further

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor shall instruct the Federation's legislative representative to draft an appropriate amendment to the Labor Code in accordance with this resolution and seek its introduction and passage in the next session of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Abolition of "Merit Rating"**

**Resolution No. 39**—Presented by A. B. Crossler of California State Council of Retail Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present California State Unemployment Insurance Act provides for a so-called merit rating system under which employers are given an advantage in tax payments based upon the amount of unemployment insurance paid out to their employees and former employees; and

Whereas, This so-called merit rating system operates in such a manner as to cause employers to seek all possible ways and means to prevent their employees from obtaining unemployment benefits; and

Whereas, Thousands of employees have been deprived of unemployment benefits to which they are entitled under the law by reason of the efforts of employers to resist the payment of just employment claims because of the interest of the employers in the so-called merit rating system; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor place itself on record in opposition to the merit rating system and propose the immediate elimination of the merit rating system from the California State Unemployment Insurance Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor shall draft appropriate amendment to the State Unemployment Insurance Act and seek the introduction and passage of such amendments at the next session of the state legislature in order to accomplish the purpose of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Prepaid Medical Health Plan**

**Resolution No. 40**—Presented by A. B. Crossler of California State Council of Retail Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor have for many years favored and promoted legislation to provide for universal health insurance; and

Whereas, The need for such legislation is greater than ever at this time; and

Whereas, The Governor of the State of California has placed himself on record in favor of universal health insurance and has sought the passage of such legislation but without success so far; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby reaffirms its stand in favor of universal health insurance legislation for the State of California and supports Governor Warren in his stand, and calls upon each member of the state legislature to heed the approval of Governor Warren's program by the people of the State of California as demonstrated in the recent elections, a major part of which program includes the immediate passage of fair universal health insurance legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor actively promote the passage of universal health legislation at the next session of the state legislature, and in the event the legislature fails to pass such legislation, that the California State Federation of Labor undertake to place such a measure on the ballot through means of initiative petitions following the next session of the state legislature; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Governor Warren and each member of the California state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### **Eight-Hour Day for Women Employees**

**Resolution No. 41**—Presented by A. B. Crossler of California State Council of Retail Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Labor Code of the State of California establishes a maximum eight-hour day for women, but does not provide any adequate penalty for violation of the law by employers and does not require the payment of overtime when women are forced to work in excess of eight hours in a day; and

Whereas, Some employers are taking advantage of this defect in the law and are working their women employees more than eight hours in violation of the law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the eight-hour law for women be amended by providing that women shall be paid at the rate of double time for all hours worked in excess of eight in any one day by an employer who requires such work, and that such payment shall be considered as a penalty against the employer for violation of the law and compensation to women employees who suffer such violations; and be it further

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of

Labor shall prepare and seek the introduction of appropriate legislation at the next session of the state legislature to accomplish the purposes of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### State Fair Labor Standards Act

**Resolution No. 42**—Presented by A. B. Crossler of California State Council of Retail Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, Employees whose occupations are connected with the production of goods for interstate commerce have been assured for many years by federal legislation of a standard work week of forty hours with time and one-half for all work in excess of forty hours; and

Whereas, There still exists in the State of California a great many employees who are still required to work long hours at low rates of pay and without compensation for overtime work because they are not covered by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act; and

Whereas, It is one of the objectives of organized labor to seek shorter hours of work for all employees, and it is in the interest of organized labor that state legislative standards be established so that maximum hours for all employees in the State of California will not exceed forty per week and so that work in excess of forty hours per week will be compensated at least at the rate of time and one-half; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor records itself as favoring a Fair Labor Standards Act for the State of California to provide among other things a maximum work week of forty hours with time and one-half for all work in excess of forty hours for all employees not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor shall prepare and seek the introduction of appropriate legislation in the next session of the state legislature to accomplish the purpose of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### University Employees Under State Civil Service

**Resolution No. 43**—Presented by Harry Wolf of California State Industrial Workship for the Blind, Union No. 936, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The employees of the University of California at the present time are paid out of a fund by the State of California but are not recognized by the California State Personnel Board as State employees; and

Whereas, The University of California employees have in the past been refused holidays and other privileges that have been granted Civil Service employees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to take, at the earliest opportunity, such action as may be necessary to bring the University of California employees under the California State Civil Service Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### AFL Identification Program

**Resolution No. 44**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Humboldt County Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The various National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions and Federal Labor Unions are united together in one big union, the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Our strength in the past and our strength in the future depends upon the solidarity of this one big union, the A. F. of L.; and

Whereas, There has been a tendency on the part of many organizations to become self-centered to the extent that their affiliation with the A. F. of L. has become something distant and apart from their everyday union activities; and

Whereas, The aforementioned condition, along with indifference upon the part of some organizations, has brought about a situation whereby the A. F. of L. insignia or identification has been eliminated or so pushed in the background that it is injuring the position of the A. F. of L. to the benefit of dual organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation go on record as favoring the adoption of a program to bring about the proper A. F. of L. identification of all affiliated organizations in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention call upon the coming American Federation of Labor convention to adopt a similar program on a nation-wide basis.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

#### Amendment of Unemployment Insurance Act

**Resolution No. 45**—Presented by Hugh Candel and Freda Roberts of Contra Costa Central Labor Council, Martinez.

Whereas, The purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Act was "for the compulsory setting aside of funds to be used for a system of unemployment insurance providing benefits for persons unemployed through no fault of their own, and to reduce involuntary unemployment and the suffering caused thereby to a minimum"; and

Whereas, Organized labor has found from long and previous experience that the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act has not been in conformity with the purposes for which the Act was

passed, but that the administration has been undemocratic and without consideration for human need and welfare, and this undemocratic approach has permeated every phase of this administration from the personnel of the State Commission and the Appeal Board, even to the attitude towards and treatment of persons filing or receiving benefit claims; and

Whereas, Organized labor has found that many hundreds of its members and friends have been unjustly denied their benefit payments chiefly for the following reasons:

1. The personnel of the State Commission and all administrative and policy-making bodies as operating under the law in its present form are not in the main friendly toward labor nor have any real understanding of or sympathy with labor and its members.

2. Many hundreds of our members and friends have been unjustly denied benefit payments for refusing to accept low-paid employment, employment not compatible with the skill of the claimant, employment at great distances from home, and for such other reasons that rightly constitute employment as unsuitable.

3. Many employers have unfairly and deliberately made their employees ineligible for payments in an effort to build his (the employer) "accountable reserve" in order to lower the percentage of his contribution to be paid in to the Insurance Fund. This has been done mainly through discharging and provoking workers to quit who would have normally been laid off because of shortage of work.

4. Hundreds of our members who have worked in the shipyards, on being thrown out of work by a trade dispute of which they had not been part and remaining out of work through no fault of their own, have been denied benefit payments in violation of the main principles upon which the Act is based by the misrepresentation of Section 56 of the Act.

therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill containing the following amendments to the California State Unemployment Insurance Act:

1. Sections covering administration to be amended to insure that labor will have adequate representation on the State Commission and all administrative and policy-making bodies.

2. Section 13 concerning suitable employment be amended so as to narrow and definitely define "suitable employment" to prevent such broad and varied interpretations as have allowed such great injustices in denying benefit claims.

3. The "experience rating system," commonly called the merit system to be eliminated.

4. Section 56 concerning trade disputes to be amended so as to insure that no such

gross misinterpretations can be made as have recently denied thousands of needy and entitled claimants their benefit payments in various trade disputes.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### Support Chemical Workers' Campaign

**Resolution No. 46**—Presented by W. T. O'Rear, of Chemical Workers Union No. 97, Fresno.

Whereas, In August 1945 and through September a total of 38 employees of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Berkeley, California, were discharged upon request of the CIO because of allegedly American Federation of Labor union activity; and

Whereas, The company was operating under a union shop agreement with the CIO, but these 38 employees reached the end of their patience with CIO party-line tactics; and

Whereas, These workers eventually petitioned the ICWU-AFL for membership, under whose jurisdiction they rightfully belong; and

Whereas, An NLRB election was eventually held; and

Whereas, After the challenged votes were counted ICWU-AFL Local 233 lost the election to the CIO by a majority of three votes; and

Whereas, ICWU-AFL Local 233, with the help of District Council No. 2, is attempting to promote an organizing campaign of chemical workers in the East Bay Area; and

Whereas, Local 233 expects to hold another election with the CIO at the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company in Berkeley, California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, duly assembled, hereby goes on record as morally supporting International Chemical Workers Union Local No. 233, Oakland, California, in its fight against the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company and the CIO generally.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 300.

#### Twenty-Six Day Annual Leave for Civil Service Employees

**Resolution No. 47**—Presented by John B. Nimetz and Paul M. Gatzke of Technical Engineers Union No. 39, Oakland.

Whereas, A harmonious and cooperative relationship between the American Federation of Labor and the veterans' organizations is most desirable; and

Whereas, Many local posts, district councils and state departments of both the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars are endorsing the standard 26-Day Annual Leave Plan in support of Resolution No. 143 of the New Orleans A. F. of L. convention, with the hope of securing approval of their national convention at Boston and San Francisco; and

Whereas, Appeals are being made to

many Congressmen and Senators for the enactment of H. R. 4680, H. R. 4613 and S. 1724, and a model bill has been drawn up for presentation to each and all of the state legislatures in early 1947; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor publicly recommend a full national acceptance of this legislation with the issuance of helpful public statements of encouragement; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's legislative representative prepare legislation to accomplish this desired end for submission at the next session of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Additional Vice-Presidents for District No. 10**

**Resolution No. 48**—Presented by John P. Perego, Northern California District Council of Laborers; Charles A. Omstead, Food Clerks' Union, Local No. 870, Oakland; John F. Quinn, Bartenders' Union, Local No. 52, Oakland; Jack Kopke, Paint Makers, Union, Local No. 1101, Oakland; Albert Brown, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local No. 302, Oakland; Don Witt, Glass Bottle Blowers, Local No. 141, Oakland; E. A. Clancy, Newspapers Circulator Drivers' Union, Local No. 96, Oakland; Hugh S. Rutledge, Painters' Union, Local No. 127, Oakland; Joe W. Chaudet, Typographical Union, Local No. 36, Oakland; Joe Walthers, Operating Engineers, Local No. 3, Oakland; H. J. Badger, Cooks' Union, Local No. 228, Oakland; Henry Simpson, Cracker Bakers' Union, Local No. 125, Oakland; J. C. Reynolds, Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland; Otis Tout, Cement Finishers, Local No. 594, Oakland; Ralph Graham, Iron Workers, Local No. 378, Oakland; J. R. Johnson, Laborers' Local No. 304, Oakland; H. E. Albers, Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland; Charles A. Roe, Carpenters, Local No. 1622, Hayward; B. H. Wenk, Floor Layers Local, No. 1861, Oakland; V. J. Barton, Roofers Local No. 81, Oakland; G. D. Leydecker, Electrical Workers, Local No. 595, Oakland; Con Silveria, Roofers, Local No. 81, Oakland; John Ervin, Steamfitters, Local No. 342, Oakland; Lloyd Child, Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 216, Oakland; Louis Martin, Auto Body and Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 355, Oakland; Samuel J. Donohue, Plumbers, Local No. 444, Oakland.

Whereas, Alameda County is the third largest county in California, both in population and in membership in the California State Federation of Labor, besides being also one of the largest counties in point of actual size; and

Whereas, The population of this county is expanding at an astounding rate, making true understanding of the aims and purposes of organized labor difficult to

spread among its ever-growing membership in this district; and

Whereas, Many other districts have increased their membership on the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor, while the representation of District No. 10 has remained static; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine that, in order to effectively carry out the purposes of this Federation, Article IV, Section 2, of the Federation Constitution shall be amended to provide two additional vice-presidents for Alameda County, so as to provide three vice-presidents for this District No. 10; and be it further

Resolved, That three vice-presidents be elected for Alameda County District No. 10 at this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.  
For Convention action, see page 280.

#### **Make Employment of Women Bartenders Unlawful**

**Resolution No. 49**—Presented by: Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers and Bartenders, No. 814, Santa Monica; Clarence J. Larsen, Cooks No. 180, San Jose; Pearl Robinson, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 483, Monterey.

Whereas, The present California Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, Section 56.4, allows female employees to serve other than mixed drinks in on-sale licensed premises; and

Whereas, The men formerly employed in the liquor catering industries, now returning from the Armed Forces of the United States, are anxious to return to their former jobs; and

Whereas, Business in on-sale premises will drop from the war's termination and come back to normal again, in time; and

Whereas, Some on-sale licensee may go so far as to use women employees behind bars as "come along" girls to stimulate business, thereby putting men out of work; and

Whereas, This practice of employing women behind bars now exists to the detriment of male employees and the liquor industry as a whole; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill amending Section 56.4 of the California Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to the effect that no woman other than the wife of licensee may serve beer, wine or liquor in any form, over the bar of any on-sale premises.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### **No Deductions for Disability Awards**

**Resolution No. 50**—Presented by Execu-

tive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the provisions of our Workmen's Compensation Laws as they existed prior to the last regular session of the Legislature employees who sustained permanent injuries received awards for such injuries from which were deducted all amounts paid to such workers as temporary disability; and

Whereas, At the 1945 session of the Legislature Section 4661 of the Labor Code was amended to provide that where an injury causes both temporary and permanent disability the injured employee is not entitled to both the temporary and permanent disability payments but only to the greater of the two, except where temporary disability payments exceeds 25% of the permanent disability payments, when the injured employee shall be paid 75% of such permanent disability payment in addition to the temporary disability payment; and

Whereas, The above amendment was a modification of a bill introduced at the instance of the State Federation of Labor requiring the payment of awards for permanent disability in addition to all amounts paid for temporary disability; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation to amend our Workmen's Compensation Laws to the end that all permanent disability benefits be paid in addition to all sums paid for temporary disability.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Correct Discrimination of Employment Because of Injuries**

**Resolution No. 51**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Many employers discriminate against persons in respect to their employment or tenure of employment because of injuries sustained by such persons or any disability which they may suffer by reason of injuries sustained by such persons; and

Whereas, This works a hardship upon large numbers of our fellow workers who have sustained injuries in the course of their employment or in the defense of their country while serving in the Armed Forces; and

Whereas, This discrimination is made for the purpose of reducing premiums paid by such employers for disability compensation insurance and such discrimination is made even though such disabled or injured workmen are fully competent to carry out the duties of the employment sought by such persons; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the

next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation which will eliminate this evil.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **No Deductions from Disability Awards**

**Resolution No. 52**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the provisions of Section 4702 of the Labor Code of the State of California disability payments paid to a deceased employee during his lifetime are deducted from any award for death benefits to his dependents unless death occurs within twelve months after injury; and

Whereas, This provision works an unnecessary and unjustified hardship upon such dependents; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation to provide that no disability compensation payments paid to a deceased employee during his lifetime shall be deducted from any award made to the dependents of such employee for his death.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Elimination of Seven-Day Waiting Period for Unemployment Benefits**

**Resolution No. 53**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Workmen's Compensation Laws provide that no compensation should be paid during the first seven days of disability; and

Whereas, This provision works a hardship upon injured employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation to the end that this waiting period of seven days be eliminated.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### **Disability Compensation Based on Weekly Earnings**

**Resolution No. 54**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Disregarding repeated decisions of our appellate courts certain insurance carriers make payment of compensation on the basis of a person's average earnings over a period of one year instead of a person's regular weekly earnings; and

Whereas, Some referees of the Industrial Accident Commission have likewise disregarded the numerous precedents established by the Commission itself and by the courts in this respect and have ordered the payment of compensation on the basis of earn-

ings averaged over a period of one year or other stated period; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby protest against this practice and respectfully petitions the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California to adopt a uniform policy to the end that compensation be based upon weekly rate of pay and not upon any average wages earned over any fixed period of time; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be mailed to Paul Scharrenberg, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

#### Insurance Carriers to Pay Attorney Fees

**Resolution No. 55**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The administration and enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation laws are becoming more and more complex, making it necessary that injured employees be represented by attorneys; and

Whereas, The average injured worker is in no position to pay attorneys' fees, and under the existing law any attorneys' fees allowed to such attorneys are deducted from an award of compensation made to such injured worker; and

Whereas, In many instances insurance carriers stop payment of compensation and compel an injured worker to file application with the Commission in the hope of forcing settlement or gaining some other advantage over such worker; and

Whereas, It would be most equitable and just to cause such insurance carriers to pay, in addition to any award for compensation, reasonable attorneys' fees in cases where the applicant is successful; and

Whereas, Legislation to end this abuse has in the last session of the Legislature and in previous sessions been introduced at the request of the California State Federation of Labor; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation to bring about the amendment to the act in the respect above set forth.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### Abolish "Informal Ratings" in Disability Cases

**Resolution No. 56**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Despite protests from the California State Federation of Labor and other labor organizations, the Industrial Accident Commission continues its practice of issuing so-called "informal ratings" in cases

where injured employees have sustained permanent injury; and

Whereas, These "informal ratings" are almost entirely based upon reports of insurance doctors and are only occasionally supplemented by reports based upon superficial examinations by the Medical Department of the Commission; and

Whereas, Such medical reports do not always describe the true condition of the injured worker and fail to bring out every factor of permanent disability, as a result of which injured workers lose large sums of money; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary of the Federation to request the Industrial Accident Commission to abolish this practice and to issue no awards until and after an injured worker is given an opportunity to present his case.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 294.

#### Revision of Permanent Disability Schedules

**Resolution No. 57**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The permanent disability rating schedule which specifies the amount which the injured worker would receive for any permanent injury was adopted in 1913 and has since then undergone practically no change; and

Whereas, The ratings provided in such permanent disability schedule do not give to the injured worker adequate compensation, the amounts so awarded being based upon the cost of living in the year 1913; and

Whereas, On the basis of the present cost of living and the value of money, it is imperative to revise these permanent disability schedules so that the amount allowed for permanent disability, such as the loss of an arm, will be more in keeping with present values; and

Whereas, Under the existing law, all amounts paid for temporary disability are deducted from awards made for permanent disability; and this provision in the law, which cannot be changed by the Commission, very often results in a worker who is crippled for life receiving little or nothing for the disability which he must carry with him through life; and

Whereas, It is within the power of the Industrial Accident Commission to revise such permanent disability rating schedule and to give injured workers adequate compensation for permanent injuries; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor takes the position that the Industrial Accident Commission should as soon as possible take steps to bring about a complete revision of its permanent disability schedules; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be

forwarded to the Honorable Earl Warren, Governor of the State of California and to each of the Industrial Accident Commissioners of this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

#### **Enlarge Industrial Accident Commission's Medical Staff**

**Resolution No. 58**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Despite the instructions issued by the Industrial Accident Commission providing that impartial medical examiners be not appointed by referees except in extraordinary cases, such medical examiners are very often appointed when there is a conflict in the medical evidence; and

Whereas, Many of the so-called impartial medical examiners are physicians and surgeons who do a considerable amount of work for insurance companies and are therefore, consciously or unconsciously, biased against an injured worker; and

Whereas, The reference of such cases to such medical examiners causes unnecessary delay, which delay could be obviated by the enlargement of the Medical Department of the Industrial Accident Commission, so that in cases where the Commission felt that it required an examination by its doctors such examination could be made; and

Whereas, At present the Medical Department of the Commission employs only part-time doctors, who have neither the time nor the facilities for making thorough examinations; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary of the Federation to take up with the Industrial Accident Commission the advisability of enlarging its medical staff and, if legislation is necessary to bring this about, to have such legislation prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

#### **Raise Minimum and Make Permanent Maximum Disability Compensation Rates**

**Resolution No. 59**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the provisions of Section 4460 of the Labor Code of the State of California maximum weekly compensation paid to injured employees during the period of their disability was raised to \$30.00 a week; and

Whereas, This provision shall remain in effect until the 91st day after final adjournment of the Fifty-Seventh Regular Session of the Legislature or until the cessation of hostilities in all wars in which the United States is now engaged; and

Whereas, Unless the law is further amended the maximum rate of compensation at the end of the period above stated will be reduced to \$25.00 a week, which

sum is wholly insufficient to provide an injured employee or his family with the bare necessities of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation raising the maximum compensation for disability indemnity to \$30.00 a week and to provide for an increase in the minimum rate of compensation to \$15.00 a week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### **Oppose "Down-Grading" Practice by Unemployment Commission**

**Resolution No. 60**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Certain recent decisions by the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board have inferred the adoption of the doctrine of down-grading after a reasonably short period of time by holding the individual to be disqualified as not available for work; and

Whereas, The purpose of the Unemployment Insurance Act is to compensate workers when they are unemployed and unable to obtain their regular or customary work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation to amend Section 57(c) of the Act as follows:

"An individual shall be presumed to be able to work and available for work where he is able to do and willing to accept his regular or customary work."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Support of H. R. 6576 and H. R. 6577**

**Resolution No. 61**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Legislature in special session in 1946 adopted the so-called unemployment disability law; and

Whereas, It is provided that benefits will be payable one year after its effective date, May 21, 1946; and

Whereas, It likewise provided that benefits could be payable within a period less than one year upon consent of the Federal Social Security Board to transfer the employee contributions collected from California workers during the years 1944 and 1945; and

Whereas, At the instigation of the California State Federation of Labor there has been introduced in the Congress of the United States, H. R. 6576 and H. R. 6577 to allow use of 1944-45 employee contributions without the consent of the Social Security Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State

Federation of Labor, in convention this 17th day of June, 1946, assembled, endorse said bills and direct that all shall work actively for their successful enactment into law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

#### **Broaden Coverage of Unemployment Insurance Act**

**Resolution No. 62**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present California Unemployment Insurance Act contains certain exemptions excluding from subject employment agricultural labor, domestic service, work performed in so-called charitable or non-profit corporations and services performed for the state and its agencies; and

Whereas, The individuals employed in such employments are equally exposed to the risks and hazards of unemployment and are equally entitled to the protection of unemployment insurance; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation for the purpose of eliminating said exemptions and providing coverage for all individuals performing services for wages.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### **Raising Unemployment Benefit Payments and Duration**

**Resolution No. 63**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Both the cost of living and the wages payable to workers have increased during the past several years; and

Whereas, The unemployed worker must have funds adequate to support and preserve himself and family during the periods of unemployment; and

Whereas, The California Unemployment Insurance Fund consists of in excess of Seven Hundred Million Dollars; and

Whereas, The present benefit rate of \$20.00 a week and the present maximum duration of nine to twenty-three weeks is inadequate under prevailing conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation to increase the amount of benefits payable to \$25.00 a week and for a uniform maximum duration of twenty-six weeks.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### **Labor Representation on California Employment Stabilization Commission and Boards**

**Resolution No. 64**—Presented by Execu-

tive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Unemployment Insurance Act is concerned primarily with the rights and benefits of unemployed workers; and

Whereas, Although originally labor was granted representation upon the administrative board of said Commission and upon said Commission itself; and

Whereas, Said labor representation has since been eliminated by legislation enacted during the 1943 session of the Legislature; and

Whereas, It is essential to the protection and proper preservation of the rights of said workers that informed labor representatives be on said boards and Commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation providing for representation by labor representatives on said boards and said Commission.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Repeal of Merit Rating Provision**

**Resolution No. 65**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Unemployment Insurance Act contains provisions establishing a so-called merit rating system allowing payment of lower tax rates by the employers based upon the theory that the employers contribute by individual action to the stabilization of employment; and

Whereas, The operations under the Act have demonstrated that the employers enjoy the lower tax rate under the merit rating regardless of stabilization of employment, and in fact when employment is most unstable; and

Whereas, The sole result of said merit rating provisions is to encourage employers to persist in seeking restrictive amendments to curtail the benefit rights of workers under the Act; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation for the repeal of all said merit rating provisions.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Campaign to Organize Office Workers**

**Resolution No. 66**—Presented by Minette Fitzgerald, Ann Gladstone, and Ernestine Kettler of Office Employees Union No. 3, San Francisco; Frank F. Randall et al, Office Employees Union No. 29, Oakland; Mary Boyd et al, Office Employees Union No. 30, Los Angeles; Annabel Rainie, Office Employees Union No. 69, Fresno; Eleanor D. Murphy et al, Office Employees Union

No. 36, San Francisco; Office Employees Union No. 83, San Bernardino.

Whereas, Wage increases granted unorganized office workers during the recent war and the period since the cessation of hostilities have fallen far short of the rise in living costs during the same period; and

Whereas, Workers in this large group find themselves lagging even farther behind other workers with respect to rates of pay than was true prior to the war and the present inflationary spiral, until today they find themselves unable in many instances to purchase the minimum necessities required to maintain proper health and living standards; and

Whereas, Office workers employed in private industry are more than ever before turning to unionization and collective bargaining as the only adequate solution to their economic plight; and

Whereas, The Office Employees' International Union, one of the newer international unions of the American Federation of Labor, is eager to meet the present challenge with an intensive campaign which will result in the unionization of many additional tens of thousands of office workers, thus assuring them of the fulfillment of their desire for an improved economic status; and

Whereas, An intensive organizational campaign by the Office Employees' International Union will result in a great strengthening of the American Federation of Labor movement by the closing of the gap which exists when office workers are unorganized; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor indicate its recognition of the immediate and imperative need for unionization of office workers by the Office Employees' International Union; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates attending this convention go on record as favoring the financial and moral participation of the California State Federation of Labor and city central bodies and A. F. of L. local unions throughout California in the campaign to unionize such workers which is soon to be announced by the Office Employees' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

#### Return of CIO to AFL

Resolution No. 67—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavay of Humboldt County Central Labor Council Eureka.

Whereas, The enemies of organized labor are beginning to reap the harvest of a divided labor movement; and

Whereas, All clear thinking and honest members of organized labor know that

there is no difference between the fundamental principles and objectives of the American Federation of Labor and the committee which broke away from the American Federation of Labor to form the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and

Whereas, The division that now exists in the ranks of labor was brought about by differences in policy and not by differences in fundamental principles and objectives; and

Whereas, The fact that there is a division in the ranks of labor must be laid on the doorsteps of those leaders and organizations who refuse to settle their differences of policy within the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Several of the prominent leaders and organizations who left the American Federation of Labor because of these differences have acknowledged their mistake and have returned to the ranks of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The interests of the average member of organized labor demands that the division in labor be eliminated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the balance of the leaders and organizations of the Congress of Industrial Organizations to come back into the fold of the American Federation of Labor where they rightfully belong; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's delegate to the coming A. F. of L. convention be instructed to present a similar resolution to said convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 312.

#### Emergency Teachers' Credentials to Meet Needs of Veterans' Education

Resolution No. 68—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas J. Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In 1936 the State Board of Education enacted special provisions for the granting of teachers' credentials; and

Whereas, Under normal conditions restrictions in the issuance of teaching credentials tend to keep educational standards at a high level and is most commendable; and

Whereas, Due to the abnormally high number of veterans desiring to further their education, there are not enough teachers available to meet the increased demands; and

Whereas, There are a large number of persons fully capable and willing to teach in this state, but unable to qualify under normal regulations; and

Whereas, During the war a large number of emergency credentials were issued to meet the need for teachers; and

Whereas, The interest of the veterans desiring to obtain an education warrants and demands the declaration that a state of emergency requiring the issuance of

teaching credentials to aforementioned qualified persons in order to help solve the emergency problem be continued; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to request the California Superintendent of Public Instruction to immediately revise existing regulations pertaining to the issuance of teaching credentials, until the emergency has passed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### **Increase Subsistence Allowance for Veteran - Students**

**Resolution No. 69**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas J. Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In the G. I. Bill of Rights, under Public Law 346, as amended, veterans who have established their eligibility and wish to go to school or college are given a monthly allowance of \$65.00 if single, \$90.00 if married, in addition to tuition and incidental expenses up to a maximum of \$500.00 per year; and

Whereas, When the educational provisions of the bill were first drawn up, the subsistence allowance was \$50.00 and \$75.00 respectively; and

Whereas, The subsequent increase to \$65.00 and \$90.00 respectively was granted six months ago because of the increased cost of living; and

Whereas, Almost constantly since, the cost of living has gone up and is still rising, making it impossible for the veteran-students to meet their living expenses; and

Whereas, The conditions under which the veteran-students, as a result of inadequate incomes, must pursue their education in many instances requires them to work part-time and have divided interests, which in many instances defeats the very purpose of the bill; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Federation's Executive Council to inaugurate steps toward obtaining a minimum of 30% increase in the subsistence allowance now granted to the veterans who are attending schools or colleges.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### **Emergency Housing for Veteran Students**

**Resolution No. 70**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas J. Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Lack of housing is one of the dominant factors contributing to the problems of the veterans, who are pursuing or who intend to pursue their education; and

Whereas, The majority of veterans need housing at a minimum cost because of their limited incomes; and

Whereas, The majority of veteran-stu-

dents could successfully pursue their education if low-rent housing could be provided and meals could be furnished them at cost; and

Whereas, There are many abandoned barracks, formerly used by the armed forces, which could be converted into dormitories, study halls and dining rooms, affording adequate accommodations to the veteran-students; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to approach the proper authorities for the purpose of working out the intent and objectives of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### **Reasonable Time for Unemployment Qualifications**

**Resolution No. 71**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Department of Employment in handling claims arising out of the so-called San Francisco Machinists' strike has in many cases failed or neglected to issue original determinations of eligibility or of disqualifications for periods of time in excess of six months after filing of the original claim; and

Whereas, The Department, even where it has issued original notices of eligibility or of disqualifications which have been appealed, has not heard said appeals for periods in excess of three or four months; and

Whereas, After hearing of said appeals before referees, said referees have not issued decisions for periods in excess of three or four months after said hearings; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the legislature appropriate legislation requiring that determinations be made within a fixed reasonably short period of time after the filing of claims, that hearings be held before referees within a fixed reasonably short time after filing of appeals, and that decisions by referees be issued within a fixed reasonably short period of time after hearing.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### **Improve State Law on Heart and Pneumonia Compensation For Fire Fighters**

**Resolution No. 72**—Presented by M. J. Terry and A. I. Copeland of Fire Fighters Union No. 55, Oakland.

Whereas, The present heart and pneumonia provisions in the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State of California have been the subject of criticism of the weakness of the language; and

Whereas, It is essential that this legisla-

tion should accomplish what it was originally intended to; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to turn this legislation over to the Federation's attorneys for study to make the provisions accomplish proper protection for fire fighters suffering from heart and lung weaknesses caused by their occupation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### 48-Hour Week for Firemen

**Resolution No. 73**—Presented by M. J. Terry and A. I. Copeland of Fire Fighters Union No. 55, Oakland.

Whereas, The fire fighters throughout the United States and Canada are striving for a 48-hour week; and

Whereas, Many cities have already given the 48-hour week to their fire fighters, including all cities in Canada; and

Whereas, It is essential that we carry out this trend toward the 48-hour week; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring a state law granting the fire fighters of California a 48-hour week; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's Legislative Committee be instructed to draw up the proper legislation to bring this about; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and delegates of this Convention be instructed to assist the fire fighters by writing to their state senators and assemblyman when this bill is before the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### Redefine "Casual Labor" In Unemployment Insurance Act

**Resolution No. 74**—Presented by Spencer Chan et al of Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood.

Whereas, The motion picture industry and other industries located in a definite geographical area are in operation throughout the entire year and regularly employ persons throughout the entire year; and

Whereas, Various industries such as the motion picture industry have a large number of employers drawing on the same labor pool and in some cases, such as the employment of extras, the employers have a central employment agency acting on behalf of all the employers; and

Whereas, The National Labor Relations Board has in many instances declared such employees to be regular employees and state and national law should insofar as possible be uniform in that regard; and

Whereas, Under the present legislative definitions such persons employed in such industries are deemed to be "casual"; and

Whereas, The employers in such industry avoid the obligations to their employees

by virtue of the legislative definition of "casual"; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby memorialize the legislators of the State of California that it re-define the term "casual labor" as defined in the Labor Code, to exclude persons regularly employed for more than thirty working days in any calendar year by employers in the same industry and located within a county or city and county where the industry is not seasonal or not engaged in the production of agricultural products or the processing thereof.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

#### Endorsement of Political Candidates

**Resolution No. 75**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Sacramento in June of this year, endorsed, upon recommendation of the statewide political conference that had been called by the Federation, the following candidates for reelection: for United States Senator, Will Rogers, Jr.; for Governor, Earl Warren; for Attorney General, Fred Howser, Republican, Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Democrat; for Lieutenant Governor, John F. Shelley; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dewey Anderson; and

Whereas, Will Rogers, Jr., won the Democratic nomination and will be opposed by William F. Knowland, Republican candidate; Governor Warren won both the Republican and Democratic nominations, but will be opposed on the ballot in the November election by Henry R. Schmidt, Prohibition candidate; John F. Shelley won the Democratic nomination and will be opposed by Goodwin J. Knight, the Republican candidate; both Fred N. Howser and Edmund G. (Pat) Brown won the candidacy of their respective parties, the Republican and the Democrat; Dewey Anderson was defeated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by Roy Simpson, which was final for this office; and

Whereas, Both Frank M. Jordan and Charles G. Johnson will not be opposed in the November election, having won nomination by both parties in the primary election; and

Whereas, The endorsing of candidates for State Controller was left open; and

Whereas, Both Fred N. Howser and Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, rival candidates for Attorney General, are both acceptable to labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record concurring in the endorsements made by the Executive Council in Sacramento and urge all of the affiliated organizations to work actively in behalf of their successful election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

### Additional Educational Facilities for Veterans

**Resolution No. 76**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas J. Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Due to the emphasis placed on education and the special advantages and privileges which the Government extends to the veterans desirous of furthering their education, a much larger percentage of California veterans desire to further their education than anticipated; and

Whereas, In addition to California veterans, many out-of-state veterans have flocked to California and are constantly entering this state, thousands of whom wish to avail themselves of educational benefits; and

Whereas, At present, all available facilities are utilized, while thousands of veterans are not able to obtain the education they desire and to which they are entitled by law; and

Whereas, The capacities of the educational institutions of this state are taxed to the utmost and are wholly inadequate to meet the needs of these veterans; and

Whereas, No amount of persuasion seems to be able to induce the veterans to enter educational institutions in other parts of the United States, although similar conditions prevail almost anywhere else; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to appeal to all authorities concerned with education, the State Board of Education, and all other individuals or agencies, to provide immediately additional school or college facilities, with the suggestion that small war plants throughout the state, now abandoned, may be obtained through proper channels for conversion into new schools or extensions of existing institutions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

### Higher Salaries for Teachers

**Resolution No. 77**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas J. Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Among the many problems which the veterans encounter, the lack of opportunity to further their education is particularly distressing; and

Whereas, A contributing cause to the lack of educational opportunities is the lack of teachers; and

Whereas, The lack of teachers is based in a large measure on the fact that salaries paid to teachers offer no inducement to those who possess talents, ability and a natural avocation for the noble teaching profession; and

Whereas, In most every field of endeavor adequate remuneration, commensurate with both the preparation needed and the objectives to be attained, are held out as inducement; and

Whereas, Education, from the elemen-

tary to the most advanced, constitutes the most important and essential contribution to the well-being and stability of the nation; and

Whereas, A well-educated people constitutes a safe guarantee for better law observance; and

Whereas, No investment yields better returns to any nation than the investment in education; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Federation's Executive Council to inaugurate steps toward obtaining higher remuneration for the teaching profession.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

### Condemnation of President, Governor Warren, etc.

**Resolution No. 78**—Presented by Josephine Benson and Dudley Wright of Cooks and Waitresses Union No. 402, San Diego.

Whereas, President Harry S. Truman has seen fit to go before the Congress of the United States and ask for legislation to break strikes by inducting strikers into the armed forces of the nation; and

Whereas, Such legislation would virtually destroy the free American labor movement and all the gains which the AFL has fought for over a period of many years; and

Whereas, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has rightly condemned this proposed legislation as "fascistic"; and

Whereas, The government of Franco (Spain), stooge of Hitler and arch-enemy of organized labor, has hailed this proposed legislation as being in keeping with the fascist method of dealing with free labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn this and any other anti-labor legislation, and that it mobilize the entire membership of the AFL and the friends of organized labor to make known their opposition to such legislation and to oppose the stand of candidates, such as Governor Warren, who have spoken in support of President Truman's proposals; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention make known its opposition to this legislation by communication to the President of the United States and to all elected officials in our state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

### Condemnation of Administration's Foreign Policy

**Resolution No. 79**—Presented by Josephine Benson and Dudley Wright of Cooks and Waitresses Union No. 402, San Diego.

Whereas, Congressman Ed. V. Izac, long a staunch friend of labor, has recently joined hands with other outstanding pro-

gressive leaders, such as Senators Pepper and Taylor, and Congressmen De Lacy and Sabath, to organize a "Win the Peace" movement; and

Whereas, This organization held a conference recently in Washington, D. C. at which a statement of policy was adopted from which we quote: "Economic royalists, unless soon curbed, will sacrifice American democracy on the altar of their lust to rule the world and lead the nations to suicidal war. Friendship with both the Soviet Union and Great Britain is vital to the American interest."; and

Whereas, Secretary Byrnes and President Truman have departed from the course of Big Three unity and are following a "get tough" atomic bomb foreign policy which will not lead to peace but to another war; and

Whereas, Such a new imperialist war would destroy hundreds of millions of human beings throughout the world and bring untold suffering to every person, bringing the world to disaster and chaos; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, endorse the efforts of Congressman Izac to preserve peace; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge upon President Truman and Secretary Byrnes to abandon their present disastrous foreign policy and to return to the policies as outlined by the great late American President, who firmly sought Big Three unity as the foundation stone of a lasting peace.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### **Sufficient Allocation of Wheat to Fulfill Percentage Allotments**

**Resolution No. 80**—Presented by Anthony Cancilla and James Symes of San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The baking industry and its employees of Northern California are in full sympathy with the program for alleviating starvation throughout the world which has resulted in the issuance of War Food Order No. 144; and

Whereas, The baking industry and its employees feel that, unless the percentage allocation of flour specified in the above Order to be allocated to bakers can be immediately delivered to these bakers, the purpose of said Order will be frustrated and the American people will be denied bakery products; and

Whereas, The baking industry and its employees do not feel that it is the desire of the Department of Agriculture to deprive the American people of its fair share of available wheat products; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the baking industry and its employees that War Food Order No. 144 be implemented to assure the fair allocation of such products; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Con-

vention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the U. S. Department of Agriculture to immediately establish and issue a regulation directing mills and wholesale purveyors of flour to allocate from the available supply on an equitable basis to each customer that percentage of flour to which he is entitled under the regulation; and be it further

Resolved, That action be taken by the Department of Agriculture to assure mills and purveyors at the wholesale level sufficient wheat or flour to fulfil the percentage allotment specified under the regulation; and be it further

Resolved, That in determining such allocation each processor shall determine and establish the amount of flour used during 1945 for food supplied to the armed forces, which amount shall be deducted from his allocation, and that further, any wheat products supplied to the armed forces during 1946, or hereafter, shall be made from additional allocations set aside for that purpose.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### **State "Norris-LaGuardia" Act**

**Resolution No. 81**—Presented by Andrew Chioino et al of Shipfitters and Helpers Union No. 9, San Francisco.

Whereas, Despite the many court decisions of this state and the courts of other jurisdictions, including decisions of the United States Supreme Court, employers continue to use the weapon of injunction to restrain and to restrict the right of labor organizations to exercise their constitutional right of picketing and boycott; and

Whereas, The Norris-LaGuardia Act, which was enacted into Federal law in 1933, has proven to be an effective deterrent against the indiscriminate granting of injunctions; and

Whereas, At the preceding several sessions of the Legislature, bills patterned after the Norris-LaGuardia Act were introduced at the request of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Act into State law will greatly strengthen and clarify the law in this state with regard to these basic rights of Labor Organizations; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation substantially in the form of the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### **Opposing Municipal Sales Tax**

**Resolution No. 82**—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavey of Humboldt County Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, There is a definite movement now under way throughout the United

States to bring about the adoption of the sales tax by municipalities; and

Whereas, Mr. Ross Miller, City Manager of Santa Rosa, in a talk before the North Bay Division of the League of California Cities, held in Eureka on June 8, 1946, read a statement from Richard Graves, Secretary of the League of California Cities, which recommended the adoption of the local sales tax; and

Whereas, The committee on taxation of the American Federation of Labor has consistently opposed regressive taxes on sales; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor believes in adequate support of health, education, welfare, fire and police protection, and all other needed municipal services; and

Whereas, The future prosperity of our cities, state, and our nation demands, however, that these services be supported through taxation based upon the ability-to-pay principle; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the present movement for the adoption of the sales tax by municipalities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 294.

#### Election Day to Be Holiday

**Resolution No. 83**—Presented by H. E. Albers and J. C. Reynolds of Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council, Oakland.

Whereas, It has been a great concern to all public-spirited citizens to get out a maximum vote; and

Whereas, There is still too large a number of qualified citizens who either do not register or, if so, fail to cast their ballots on General Election Day; and

Whereas, It is necessary to induce all citizens to become voters by eliminating all obstacles that may interfere with the discharge of their obligations as citizens; and

Whereas, One of the best ways of accomplishing this desirable end is for all AFL unions to have General Election Day declared a holiday in their collective bargaining agreements with their employers, which would achieve this result as far as the membership of our unions is concerned; and

Whereas, It is our opinion that, in order to facilitate the obtaining of General Election Day as a holiday, it should be constituted a legal holiday in the union contracts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor now in session go on record as recommending to its affiliated organizations the insertion of November General Election Day in their contracts as one of the legal holidays.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

#### Restriction and Regulation of Sardine Reduction Plant Permits

**Resolution No. 84**—Presented by George Issel, Fish Cannery Workers, Richmond; John Crivello, Seine and Line Fishermen, Monterey; James Waugh, Fish Cannery Workers, Terminal Island.

Whereas, Section 1068 of the California Fish and Game Code provides that the Fish and Game Commission shall issue permits for the reduction of sardines when such permits are applied for, and insofar as national resources of the state are economically utilized for the benefit of the majority of the people; and

Whereas, Since the beginning of this policy a steadily growing number of new permits have been issued, which is causing a distribution of the total tonnage allowed by the Commission, and is causing decentralization to such an extent that the industry is being atomized; and

Whereas, This promiscuous issuance of new permits is also causing an overdevelopment of the industry, and due to its increased decentralization, the proportionate increase of the number of workers involved are being distributed so that the total amount of work is reduced, thereby preventing a living wage from being earned by the workers involved; and

Whereas, This continued decentralization will eventually cause a complete dislocation of the entire industry, producing unemployment of thousands of workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to support such legislation that may be introduced to restrict and regulate the issuance of additional reduction plant permits.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### Medical Research Bureau

**Resolution No. 85**—Presented by E. B. Webb of District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The recent innovations in the building industry and the inauguration of the many mechanizations in industry generally has brought about a condition where industrial accidents and diseases have increased with greatest rapidity; and

Whereas, Various crafts and councils have in a small way adopted rules and have been instrumental in having many safety orders adopted that have safeguarded the health and welfare of the worker; and

Whereas, We believe that California is about to enjoy the greatest industrial boom heretofore known, and we further believe the A. F. of L. labor movement should give immediate and particular attention to prevention of industrial accidents and industrial diseases, such as dermatitis, silicosis, heart ailment, tuberculosis, etc.; and

Whereas, We believe a medical research bureau should be established, staffed by

qualified scientists and/or specialists to embark on an intensive program of research to ascertain the origin and cure of the many industrial diseases which are disabling our workers and depriving them of the means of sustaining themselves and families; and

Whereas, Due to the construction and intricacies of the Workmen's Compensation Act, we feel that this bureau would be very helpful in proving many a claim compensable which at the present time is not held as such; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Federation's Executive Council to investigate the possibilities of such a research bureau, its location, and the ways of financing same; and be it further

Resolved, That if the Executive Council, in its wisdom, should find ways and means of establishing such a bureau prior to the next convention, they are hereby authorized to do so; if not, that they be requested to file with the next convention a written report of their investigation of this all-important matter.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 288.

#### **Adequate Budget for Text Books**

**Resolution No. 86**—Presented by J. L. R. Marsh, of Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, The State Department of Education is considering a larger program for the pupils in the elementary grades in our public schools, made possible by the increased enrollment of these pupils in the past few years and the lack of sufficient text books in the elementary schools; and

Whereas, It is necessary that the State Department of Education include in its next budget to be submitted to the coming legislature, a sufficient text book budget to cover a program of this nature that will assure the pupils of this state in the elementary schools of sufficient quantities of books to cover all subjects in their respective grades; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the State Department of Education to adopt a program of text books for the pupils in the elementary grades of our public schools in this state that will be sufficient to cover all subjects in all grades and include in its budget to the coming legislature an amount of funds that will insure this program in the interests of the children in these grades; and be it further

Resolved, That this Federation instruct its Legislative Committee to use its best efforts in the coming legislature to the end that they support a budget for text books that will provide for the needs of the pupils in the elementary grades.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 302.

#### **Minimum Wage Law for Corporations**

**Resolution No. 87**—Presented by George McCaughey of Plasterers Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A corporation is a creation of government and should be regulated in the control of wages and salaries for the protection of those who made it possible to exist through labor in the creation of its wealth, and for protection to the buying public in the price of goods through fair competition between large and small corporations; and

Whereas, This is made possible because small corporation organization is less costly, and through good management they could compete with large corporations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to Congress the establishment of a minimum wage in all corporations doing interstate business, or whose stock is sold on the stock exchange doing an interstate business, the proposed minimum wage to be at least 5 percent of the highest compensation for the same hours of service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 288.

#### **Reaffirming Organizational and Financial Support for the Central Valleys Project Conference**

**Resolution No. 88**—Presented by LeRoy Pette, of Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has, from its inception, supported basin-wide development of the Central Valleys Project by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, with its promise of abundant, low-cost water for irrigation and consumer use, widely distributed farm ownership and community growth, conservation of fish and wild life, salinity control, and generation and distribution of low-cost public power, heralding an era of rapid industrial and agricultural expansion for California; and

Whereas, To safeguard this development which stands or falls by unified, multiple purpose construction, a state-wide battle against predatory monopoly land and power interests must be waged, calling for understanding, cooperation and organization of labor, farmer, veteran, community and business interests who have a stake in the economic benefits to be provided by the Central Valleys Project; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, numerous Central Labor, Building and other Federated Trades bodies were among the first to recognize their community of interest with farmers and public-minded groups, joining forces with the California State Grange, the Western Cooperative Dairymen's Union, consumer cooperatives and public utility

districts to form the Central Valleys Project Conference; and

Whereas, In the short space of six months, at a nominal cost, this Conference has won definite concessions in the state legislature and Congress in removing from single-purpose, unprotected construction by the Corps of Army Engineers, a series of key projects, among them Isabella Reservoir and Pine Flat Dam; brought together at the Governor's Water Conference in Sacramento December 5th and 6th, an overwhelming majority of those in attendance who made clear the desire of working farmers, organized labor, and the general citizenry for Bureau of Reclamation Land Company, the P. G. & E. and their legal and legislative lackeys; and

Whereas, Congress, by denying all funds for transmission lines to convey Shasta generated power in this year's appropriation for the Department of the Interior, with a similar policy for Davis Dam in Arizona, which is in position to supply badly needed power to southern California, has thrown a challenge to the people of this State to thrash out the question: "Will the people or the P. G. & E. control post-war California?"; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its support for the policies of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation in the development of the Central Valleys Project, endorsing its basin-wide program now before Congress as well as other projects in the state where conservation of water, including flood control and development and distribution of public power, are possible and urgently needed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation continue to give organizational and financial support to the Central Valleys Project Conference, urging all its local bodies to do likewise in the realization that labor and working farmers, as well as local industries essential to the post-war growth of this state, depend on winning the battle against the encroachment of powerful monopolies bent on breaking the back of labor along with all who challenge their right to rule.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### **Trial and Suspension of Executive Council Members**

**Resolution No. 89**—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Be it resolved by the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that Section 5, Article VIII, of the Constitution read as follows:

"Section 5. The Executive Council shall have power by a majority vote of said Council to suspend, expel or otherwise discipline any officer of the Federation for violation of this Con-

stitution or for any act or conduct detrimental to the Federation or contrary to the established principles and policies of the Federation and of the American Federation of Labor, provided that the Council shall first accord such officer a fair and impartial trial upon written notice having been first served upon him setting forth the time and place of such hearing and the nature of the charges filed against such officer. A member who has been convicted of any offense upon such trial shall have the right to appeal to the next convention of the Federation."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.  
For Convention action, see page 279.

#### **Compensation and Expenses of Executive Council Members**

**Resolution No. 90**—Presented by James Waugh, Fish Cannery Workers, Terminal Island; James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; H. C. Rohrbach, Studio Utility Employees No. 724, Hollywood.

Whereas, Article IX, Section 1 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor provides that non-resident members of the Executive Council when attending meetings of the Council shall be paid necessary travelling expenses and \$3.50 per day for meals; and

Whereas, Section 2 of Article IX provides that when members of the Executive Council are officially authorized to devote their time to business of the Federation they shall be paid \$10.00 a day compensation in addition to the necessary travelling expenses and \$3.50 for meals; and

Whereas, The aforementioned sums are wholly inadequate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby amend Article IX, Sections 1 and 2, to read as follows:

"Section 1. When attending meetings of the Executive Council members of the Executive Council shall be paid for necessary travelling expenses and not to exceed \$15.00 a day expenses and not to exceed \$5.00 a day for hotel accommodations.

"Section 2. When members of the Executive Council are officially authorized to devote their time to the business of the Federation they shall be paid the sum of \$15.00 a day compensation in addition to necessary travelling expenses and expenses for meals and hotel accommodations."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.  
For Convention action, see page 279.

#### **Recommend Seattle International Maritime Conference To Adopt American Standards and Minimum Wage**

**Resolution No. 91**—Presented by Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, At the present time an International Maritime Conference is as-

sembled in Seattle, Washington, consisting of representatives from government, employers and labor unions from 24 maritime countries; and

Whereas, This conference under the auspices of the International Labor Office, of which our country, the United States, is affiliated, has for its specific purpose to try to establish a world-wide scale of minimum wages, manning scale, hours and working conditions for seamen; and

Whereas, The purpose and the principle of the International Labor Office is to help raise the economic conditions, such as wages, hours and working conditions, for the wage earners in those countries who have been unable to attain a decent wage and working conditions for various reasons; and

Whereas, In the maritime field on a world-wide scale, seamen's wages and hours vary considerably; in some countries they are so low that seamen are practically in the class of serfs as the pay is as low as \$30.00 per month with working hours as high as 84 hours per week at sea; and

Whereas, Carrying cargo in ships on an international scale between various countries of the world is open to all nationalities on the world freight market where cargoes are bid for and the lowest bidder gets to haul the freight; and

Whereas, The American seamen, through years of intensive struggle with the operators, have established the highest wages and working conditions in the world and have also attained their freedom from slavery under the Seamen's Act, commonly known as the LaFollette Act; and

Whereas, The American seamen today are engaged in a fight to raise their wages and lower their working hours and improve their conditions; and

Whereas, The American shipowners are complaining about inability to compete with other nationalities on the world freight market and threaten to cease operating their ships as private operators because, as they claim, of their inability to compete with foreign countries who are paying wages far inferior to American operators; and

Whereas, If these conditions are allowed to remain, we as American seamen will be faced with the fact of having the highest wages and best conditions in the world but no ships to sail in because we feel that American operators and capital will invest their money in shipping companies flying foreign flags with low scale wages and bad working conditions; and

Whereas, At the Copenhagen preliminary conference dealing with maritime problems in November 1945, recommendations were made to be presented at the final conference which is now being held in Seattle, to adopt the minimum scale of wages of 18 pounds sterling or approximately \$72.50 per month, and also went on record to establish joint Government,

shipowners and union controlled hiring halls; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor go on record demanding the Seattle International Maritime Conference now in session adopt as a minimum the going wages of American seamen, and establish as a maximum working hours at sea and in port the hours now being sought by the American seamen, namely, four-watch system at sea and 36 hours a week in port as the maximum of hours; and be it further

Resolved, That we strenuously oppose the enactment into law provisions which will establish government, employers, union controlled employment offices; that we request the Conference to adhere to the principle of the American union seamen; namely, the right to sell his labor through his own controlled union hiring hall; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to the Maritime Conference that the maritime nations of the world enact similar legislation as now prevails in the United States for the protection of the seamen and give him his freedom, namely, the same condition as we have in the LaFollette Act passed in 1915; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the official American delegate, Congressman Jackson, to do everything in his power to attain the intent and purpose of this resolution, to the end that the same may be adopted by the International Maritime Conference assembled.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 289.

#### **Retirement Act to Cover Employees of All Political Subdivisions in the State**

**Resolution No. 92**—Presented by William A. Minnick of Municipal Employees Union No. 112, Long Beach.

Whereas, There is widespread and growing recognition both in private and public employment, of the need for bringing all workers under the provisions of an adequate retirement plan; and

Whereas, There now exists in our state such a plan, which is known as the California State Employees Retirement Act, and under which many political subdivisions of this state are at present providing a retirement for their respective employees; and

Whereas, It is desirable that all political subdivisions be brought under its provisions, as public employees throughout the nation do not enjoy the benefits of Social Security, being ineligible under the provisions of the Social Security laws; and

Whereas, It is at present not mandatory for a political subdivision to establish or maintain a retirement plan for its employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Federation's legislative representative to secure the introduction of

a measure at the next session of the California State Legislature, making it mandatory for all political subdivisions within the State of California to come under the provisions of the California State Employees Retirement Act; with the exception of those political subdivisions which are now operating under a plan which is acceptable to the Board of Administration of the California State Employment Retirement System.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### **Support of Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association**

**Resolution No. 93**—Presented by James P. McLoughlin of Retail Clerks Union No. 428, San Jose.

Whereas, Organized labor faces sharpening attacks on its living standards through inflationary pressures, coupled with legislation undermining its right to organize, bargain collectively and strike to protect its hard won gains; and

Whereas, These attacks are culminating in destruction of price controls and such sinister measures as the Case Bill and the President's proposal to draft labor and wipe out seniority rights, while in California a new series of anti-labor petitions are in circulation; and

Whereas, Organized labor in this state has the support of a growing number of farm, cooperative and civic groups and leaders through the California Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association, of which the Federation of Labor is a part; and

Whereas, This Association, through its mailing lists, press releases and official publication, the California Farm Reporter, has fearlessly backed every key measure to better labor conditions, while opposing with equal firmness attacks on labor's hard-won rights; therefore be it

Resolved That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor express its appreciation of the program and activities of the California Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association, its wholehearted response to every request for cooperation and action against national and state moves to undermine labor's living standards and rights; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention work for the best possible relationship between farmers, cooperative federations, church and civic groups afforded by the program and contacts of the Association and hereby go on record:

1. To continue financial and organizational support given the organization of the State Federation of Labor.

2. To ask all affiliated bodies to give their support in the counties, towns and cities of California and subscribe to the California Farm Reporter, to the end that the mutual objectives of the working farmers and labor and their interest to consumers be effectively won and protected.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### **Request Removal of Secretary of State Byrnes**

**Resolution No. 94**—Presented by Charles Bolling, Abraham Bowers, Willis J. Hill and James N. Thornton of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Whereas, We conducted war and won a military victory over fascism in Germany, Italy and Japan in collaboration with Russia, England, and the underground movements of all the European countries and of India and China; and

Whereas, This collaboration was necessary to the successful conclusion of the military victory and is still most important and necessary to the continued security of the world against future wars and conflicts; and

Whereas, The policy of our State Department, rather than strengthening the democratic forces of the world, is mustering and strengthening the fascist and reactionary forces and bringing our country into continual conflict with many of our allies, whose collaboration and cooperation we deem most vital to successfully build a strong front against reaction and fascism, both at home and abroad; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record protesting vigorously the role of our State Department in the Security Council of the United Nations Organization against our wartime allies, especially the activities which have plagued our great ally, the Soviet Union; and be it further

Resolved, That this body go on record demanding the immediate removal of Secretary of State Byrnes and his replacement by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 294.

#### **Assist Colonial Peoples' Struggle For Freedom**

**Resolution No. 95**—Presented by Charles Bolling, Abraham Bowers, Willis J. Hill and James N. Thornton of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Our country achieved greatness by its fight for independence from British rule and domination; and

Whereas, History has proven that a people can only achieve progress and a better way of life through independence and freedom from foreign rule and oppression; and

Whereas, We recently concluded a war to defeat the kind of nations bent upon enslaving other peoples; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record, urging our government to extend a helping hand to all colonial people who seek their freedom and independence and condemn any action which will continue to keep the colonial people enslaved to any imperial system.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 300.

### Restriction of Material for Single Unit Dwellings

**Resolution No. 96**—Presented by Charles Bolling, Abraham Bowers, Willis J. Hill and James N. Thornton of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Our government has adopted a program to increase the rate of house construction for returned veterans and other needy people; and

Whereas, The national housing program has been sabotaged by the representatives of the building contractors and material suppliers who have gained control of the issue of priorities through the local Civilian Production Administration;; and

Whereas, The Federal Housing Authority in the Los Angeles area has granted enough housing priorities to use all the building materials usually available, for all types of construction in Southern California, for a period of one year; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to assist the housing program in every way possible; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record, requesting the Congress of the United States to pass a law prohibiting further use of materials in new construction less than 95% completed on September 2 (Labor Day), 1946, except in the case of houses, multiple dwellings and accessory buildings, also, in case of new or expanding plants that produce or are going to produce building materials, said law to be effective for a minimum period of 18 months, starting September 2, 1946.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 311.

### Stop Use of Food Relief for Political Purposes

**Resolution No. 97**—Presented by Charles Bolling, Abraham Bowers, Willis J. Hill and James N. Thornton of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The feeding of the hungry masses of Europe is fast becoming a tool of Big Business to advance their interests and their method of rule on the hungry peoples of the countries which have just gone through the pain and misery of war on their own soil; and

Whereas, This is evidenced by the sending of Herbert Hoover as "special emissary" of the President of the United States, the same Herbert Hoover who in his day could not plan to feed our own people; and

Whereas, Such a policy could not help but alienate the peoples of Europe and China who look for leadership and guidance from us; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to ask our government to stop using this vital food relief as a weapon to further American big business interests; and be it further

Resolved, That all food distribution and

policy be handled by the agency of the United Nations, namely the UNRRA.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 295.

### State Fair Employment Practice Act

**Resolution No. 98**—Presented by Clarence E. Brown, et al, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters Union No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The industries of the State of California are now engaged in an extensive program in converting production from material of war to peacetime production of consumer goods and other articles necessary to maintain and improve the American standards of life; and

Whereas, Many such industries discriminate against capable working men and women because of religion, color or nationality, thus retarding the conversion program; and

Whereas, This undemocratic procedure tends to separate working people and puts a weapon in the hands of employers, and this vicious part of discrimination repudiates all of the sacrifices of our Army, Navy and Merchant Marine, the efforts of labor and the people of this country generally, in defeating all enemies of our democratic way of life, by continuing here at home the policies of the Hitlerite forces by denying certain of our citizens the right to work, to life, and the pursuit of happiness through the security of employment under trade union agreements; and

Whereas, The Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America in executive session and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has gone on record as being in accord with the principles embodied in the passage of this type of legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as giving active support to the referendum to be submitted to the voters of the State of California in the elections to be held in November, 1946, establishing a Fair Employment Practice Act for this state, and that all affiliated unions be urged to adopt similar resolutions in their respective meetings and to take such steps to insure the passage of such legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 311.

### Minimum Wage For Adult Males

**Resolution No. 99**—Presented by William P. Sutherland, Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants Union Local 784, I.A.T.S.E., San Francisco, and A. F. Maass, Theatrical Employees' Union Local B-18, I.A.T.S.E., San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Labor Code empowers the Industrial Welfare Commission to establish minimum wages and working conditions for women and minors; and

Whereas, The California Labor Code does not empower the Industrial Welfare Com-

mission to establish minimum wages and working conditions for men; and

Whereas, This discrimination works a hardship on both the male and female workers of this State; and

Whereas, This discrimination enables employers to threaten the Industrial Welfare Commission with the discharge of women employees if the Commission sets standards high enough to enable women and minors to support themselves on a standard of health and welfare and conditions necessary to maintain the health of women and minors; and

Whereas, The Federal Fair Labor Standards Act makes no discrimination between the two sexes; and

Whereas, Three states, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, have amended their minimum wage laws to extend the coverage to men as well as women and minors; and

Whereas, It is equally desirable that the orders of the California Industrial Welfare Commission cover men as well as women and minors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as advocating a revision of the California Labor Code which will empower the Industrial Welfare Commission to establish minimum wages and working conditions for men as well as women and minors; and be it further

Resolved, That the coverage of men workers by orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission be made part of the legislative program of the California State Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor take the necessary action to have this matter incorporated into a bill to be introduced into the next session of the legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### Oppose City Sales Tax

**Resolution No. 100**—Presented by Robert S. Ash of Garage Employees, Union No. 78, Oakland.

Whereas, Organized labor has traditionally opposed sales taxes as an inequitable distribution of the tax burden falling most heavily and with discrimination upon workers; and

Whereas, It is apparent that cities and counties will, unless concerted opposition is raised, levy sales taxes to raise city and county revenues, as evidenced by the following: (1) On May 11, 1946, Los Angeles adopted a sales tax ordinance, first collecting the tax through the Board of Equalization, and then by amendment to the ordinance setting up its own tax-collecting gravy train; (2) already surrounding cities in the Los Angeles area, such as Santa Barbara and other smaller communities, have likewise put in city sales taxes; (3) recently the League of Municipalities, which is composed of City Mana-

gers, City Attorneys and other city office holders, went on record recommending to the cities that they levy sales taxes; (4) the Oakland Board of Supervisors is also considering the levying of a county sales tax, and the State Association of Boards of Supervisors at its next meeting is to consider the levying of county sales taxes by all counties; and

Whereas, The sales tax will constitute a further reduction in the purchasing power of workers, which purchasing power is already curtailed by various other hidden taxes and deductions for income taxes, etc; and

Whereas, It is urgent, particularly in the low paid labor groups that no further inroads be made into their wages so that they may still try to keep up with the increasing cost of living; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the levying of sales taxes by cities and counties.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 294.

#### "Phony" Veterans' Organizations

**Resolution No. 101**—Presented by Chas. A. Vencill, Motion Picture Projectionists, Union No. 150, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In many communities throughout the state and nation efforts are being made to pit the returning veterans against organized labor; and

Whereas, In many instances this is being done through "phony" veterans' organizations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to all such organizations, and encourage our veteran members to participate actively in legitimate veterans' organizations to the end that the harmonious relationship which has been maintained between the real veterans' organizations and the labor movement be continued.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 312.

#### Registered Voter Requirement for Membership

**Resolution No. 102**—Presented by Chas. E. Bailey, Motion Picture Projectionists, Union No. 428, Stockton.

Whereas, The trend of events in the past few years and months, both in local, state, and national affairs, has shown that organized labor's gains or losses, in fact, its very existence, must depend on whether our legislators and administrations are willing to give organized labor a break; and

Whereas, It behooves organized labor to see that an all-out effort is made to get

sufficient voters to the polls to select representatives favorable to its cause; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do urge on all its affiliated organizations, whenever it is practical or possible to do so, to have as one of their requirements of membership, that the member or applicant be a registered voter.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

#### Payroll Savings Plan

**Resolution No. 103.**—Presented by W. C. Barrett, Studio Grips, No. 80, Hollywood; A. T. Dennison, Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians, No. 728, Hollywood; L. C. Smith, State Employees, No. 442, Santa Barbara; R. W. Barrigan, Theatrical Employees, No. 656, El Centro; E. H. Dowell, Moving Picture Projectionists, No. 297, San Diego; William A. Ring Film Exchange Employees, No. B-61, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has from time to time endorsed the United States Savings Bond Program under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department; and

Whereas, The continued purchase of United States Savings Bonds has proven itself to be beneficial to members of the American Federation of Labor in times of disaster and need; and

Whereas, This program is still made available to workers of the American Federation of Labor by payroll savings plans still in effect in many companies for the benefit of their workers; and

Whereas, The Treasury Department during this month of June is conducting a peace-time drive in support of this vital program; and

Whereas, The thrift habits established under this program have been of inestimable value to our membership; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the United States Savings Bond program, urging all members of the California State Federation of Labor to participate and urge employers to establish payroll savings plans where they do not now exist, and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation request all members to hold their bonds as their stake in our country's future, thus defeating the inflationary trends that are so apparent in the domestic market; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be presented by the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor to the next annual convention of the American Federa-

tion of Labor for their approval and adoption.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### To Raise the Salary of the Secretary-Treasurer

**Resolution No. 104.**—Presented by Charles Hardy, Building Service Employees, Local No. 9, San Francisco; James Dewey, Musicians; No. 6, San Francisco; Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists, No. 162, San Francisco; William P. Sutherland, Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants, No. 784, San Francisco; George Ward, Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 16, San Francisco.

Whereas, The cost of living has gone sky-high and the membership of the State Federation of Labor has more than doubled; and

Whereas, The salary of the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor is still \$500.00 per month, and in no way deemed sufficient; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor raise the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer to \$1000.00 per month.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 279.

#### Reduced Work Week

**Resolution No. 105.**—Presented by Herbert Aller, Studio Photographers Union, 659, Hollywood, and Harold V. Smith and Zeal Fairbanks, Sound Technicians Union, No. 695, Hollywood.

Whereas, The general trend is toward a reduced work week; and

Whereas, A fifty-four hour week and a sixty-hour week are antiquated and contrary to the general working conditions established in the United States; and

Whereas, The continuance of such conditions is contrary to the good and welfare of the craftsmen in the motion picture industry, and repugnant to the general policy under which human beings can work and enjoy life; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse this principle, and that all local unions in the State of California and all the daily and weekly newspapers in the State of California be furnished a copy of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

#### Adequate Pay for Veterans' Home Band

**Resolution No. 106.**—Presented by James Dewey, Musicians Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Veterans Home of California does maintain a Post Band which renders services highly conducive to the morale of the members of the Home; and

Whereas, The compensation of members of this Band is paid from the Post Exchange Fund, which is being rapidly exhausted, and the amount (\$15.00 per month) is hardly sufficient to keep the musicians' instruments in serviceable condition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor the passage of legislation to appropriate a sufficient sum to provide a minimum pay of \$30.00 per month, or a maximum of \$45.00 per month, for the maximum number of thirty members of the post Band.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 306.

#### Support L. A. Civilian Blood Bank

**Resolution No. 107.**—Presented by W. C. Barrett, Studio Grips, No. 80, Hollywood; A. T. Dennison, Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians, No. 728, Hollywood; L. C. Smith, State Employees, No. 442, Santa Barbara; S. W. Barrigan, Theatrical Employees, No. 656, El Centro; E. H. Dowell, Moving Picture Projectionists, No. 297, San Diego; William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees, No. B-61, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Red Cross during the war years conducted a Blood Donor Service in the major cities of these United States for the purpose of supplying whole blood and blood plasma for our armed forces; and

Whereas, The above-mentioned whole blood and blood plasma was instrumental in the saving of thousands of lives of our boys overseas; and

Whereas, The American Red Cross realizes the importance of whole blood and blood plasma in protecting civilian lives, if said whole blood and blood plasma is immediately available for transfusion to patients needing the same; and

Whereas, In the City of Los Angeles the American Red Cross has set up a Blood Bank for supplying whole blood to approved hospitals of the County Medical Association without charge to the patient; and

Whereas, This program needs to be expanded to take care of all hospitals that are duly accredited by the Medical Association; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting the Los Angeles Civilian Blood Bank as conducted by the American Red Cross, urging all members of the American Federation of Labor to participate as blood donors so

that the lives of our brothers and sisters may be saved; and be it further

Resolved, That wherever in the State of California similar operations are put into effect by the American Red Cross, that it receive the wholehearted support of the American Federation of Labor unions in that community

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### Endorse American Red Cross

**Resolution No. 108.**—Presented by W. C. Barrett, Studio Grips, No. 80, Hollywood; A. T. Dennison, Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians, No. 728, Hollywood; L. C. Smith, State Employees, No. 442, Santa Barbara; R. W. Barrigan, Theatrical Employees, No. 656, El Centro; E. H. Dowell, Moving Picture Projectionists, No. 297, San Diego; William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees, No. B-61, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Red Cross during the war years has rendered an invaluable service to the American public through its activities on the far-flung battle fields of this world; and

Whereas, The American Red Cross has still maintained its high standard on the home front, particularly in the field of Home Service and emergencies arising out of disaster through storm, flood and fire to our civilian population; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record endorsing the activities of the American Red Cross and cause to be published this resolution in support of this most worthy enterprise.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### Enlist Public Opinion Against Anti-Labor Legislation

**Resolution No. 109.**—Presented by Richard A. Liebes, Edwin J. McCall and Eleanor D. Murphy of Office Employees Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, Repressive, anti-labor legislation currently proposed in Congress menaces the welfare of all organized labor and of all the people in the United States; and

Whereas, The broadest possible opposition to such legislation must be mobilized with the utmost speed; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor create a representative committee to study and initiate such action as will lead to the widest possible enlistment of public opinion in opposition to anti-labor legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That such committee cooperate with and enlist the support of all sections

of the community in carrying out its task as outlined herein.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 313.

#### Extend Price Control

**Resolution No. 110**—Presented by Richard A. Liebes, Edwin J. McCall and Eleanor D. Murphy of Office Employees Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, President Truman has truly said: "The most important issue before the Congress is whether to protect the Nation from the imminent danger of inflation"; and

Whereas, The Congress has already paved the way to hardship and misery for low-income wage earners by irresponsible tinkering with price controls; and

Whereas, Present legislative attempts to curtail or eliminate federal price controls and food subsidies will offset the efforts of trade unions to secure needed wage increases, and will further reduce the vast numbers of low-paid unorganized workers to substandard levels of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor memorialize Congress to take immediate and decisive action to combat the grave inflationary threat now facing our Nation; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress be urged to immediately extend price control without inflationary amendments; and be it finally

Resolved, That price control and food subsidy legislation be protected and preserved until such time as the supplies of goods available to the consumer are sufficient to meet consumer demands and the present inflationary threat has passed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Support Emigration of Jewish People to Palestine

**Resolution No. 111**—Presented by Richard A. Liebes, Edwin J. McCall and Eleanor D. Murphy of Office Employees Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has constantly reaffirmed its support of the right of the Jewish people to emigrate to Palestine for the purpose of building a democratic home; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has expressed its support of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry's recommendations calling for the emigration of 100,000 Jews from Europe to Palestine in 1946 and for abolition of the Palestine land restriction clauses; and

Whereas, The plight of the Jewish people and their sufferings under fascism abroad and anti-semitism at home are of the utmost concern to all democratic peoples and especially to organized labor; and

Whereas, Organized labor recognizes that the Jewish people have always been

the first victims of those systems of fascism and reaction that has historically moved from attack upon the Jews to attack upon organized labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor record its support of the right of the Jewish people to live in equality and dignity anywhere in the world and record its condemnation of anti-semitism in any form anywhere in the world; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention record its support of the right of the Jewish people to unlimited immigration into Palestine for the purpose of building a democratic home; and that we call for immediate issuance of 100,000 certificates to Palestine for the European Jews who wish to go; and further, that we support the abolition of restrictive clauses limiting the right of the Jewish people to own and purchase land in Palestine.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Effective Opposition to Anti-Labor Legislation

**Resolution No. 112**—Presented by Richard A. Liebes, Edwin J. McCall and Eleanor D. Murphy of Office Employees Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at the bidding of reactionary employer organizations, has embarked upon a vicious anti-labor campaign, has proposed legislation designed at the ultimate destruction of all organized labor; and

Whereas, Such legislation would destroy all the gains achieved for the working people by various devices intended to limit organization of the unorganized, to render the use of the economic weapon ineffective by providing limitations and moratoriums on the right to strike, or by compelling workers to remain at their jobs, or by forcing labor to submit to compulsory arbitration; and

Whereas, The preservation of the rights of organized labor is essential to a militant and expanding democracy for all the people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor oppose such legislation and undertake to lend all its resources to ensure the complete political defeat of any member of Congress and of any government official who promotes, votes for, or in any way assists the passage or attempted passage of such legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor welcome the broadest and most effective opposition to such legislation; and be it finally

Resolved, That all local unions and bodies affiliated or connected with the California State Federation of Labor be

informed of this action and be requested to concur with and implement this action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 313.

#### Protect Jobs of Injured Employees

**Resolution No. 113**—Presented by A. B. Crossler and Edwin M. Greenwald of California State Council of Retail Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in California was instrumental in securing Workmen's Compensation legislation insuring that employees injured in the course of their employment are protected and compensated for loss or disability resulting from such injuries; and

Whereas, It is the policy of the State of California through the Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act to insure that employees injured in the course of their employment will not suffer loss of any kind by reason of injuries sustained in their employment; and

Whereas, Certain employers in the State of California, in violation of the policy expressed in the Workmen's Compensation Act, discriminate against employees who suffer injuries in the course of their employment by failing and refusing to return such employees to employment following their recovery from such injuries or in other ways seek to penalize such employees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Workmen's Compensation Insurance and Safety Act should be amended to provide that all employees who suffer injuries in the course of their employment, so as to entitle them to Workmen's Compensation benefits, shall be entitled, upon certification of their physical ability to resume employment, to return to their former jobs or to employment with the same employer, consistent with their physical and mental capacity to perform such work. Such an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act should also provide for penalties against an employer who fails or refuses to return such employees to employment or in any other way attempts to discriminate against such employees because of injuries they have suffered in the course of employment; and be it further

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in order to accomplish the purposes of this resolution, shall draft and seek the introduction of appropriate amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act in the next session of the California State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 306.

#### Stop Dissemination of Communist and Fascist Propaganda in Schools

**Resolution No. 114**—Presented by W. B. Bailey of Theatrical Employees Union No. 44, Hollywood.

Be It Resolved, That the 44th Annual

Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does go on record as condemning the open dissemination of Communist and Fascist doctrines and precepts in a great number of schools, colleges, and universities throughout the state; and furthermore, that it also go on record as condemning the employment of any, and all, teachers, instructors, professors, coaches, trainers, and/or any person or persons employed in any of the schools or colleges or universities in the State of California, who are in any way connected with any Communist and/or Fascist organization or organizations, or with any so-called "Fellow Traveler" group or groups or so-called "Front Organization"; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention does hereby call upon all the delegates here assembled to further the intent of this resolution by instituting definite action in their individual organizations through a similar resolution, and by communicating any such resolutions to the School Board in their respective communities; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention notify the California State Board of Education; and the office of the Governor of California, that this resolution and its intent has been passed and approved by the assembled delegates, and that they request immediate action be taken to carry out the intent of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### To Place Certain Companies on Federation's Unfair List

**Resolution No. 115**—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas J. Ranford of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Printing Trades Unions of Los Angeles, on May 1, 1946, engaged in a "life or death" strike with the Pacific Press Inc., one of the largest printing plants west of Chicago, and destined, by reason of its new building already started, to become one of the largest printing concerns in the world; and

Whereas, The strike was precipitated by the Pacific Press by their adamant refusal to accede to the "union shop" clause of the Pressmen's and Mailers' Unions who had won NLRB bargaining rights by overwhelming majorities; and

Whereas, On their refusal of such clause, the unions petitioned the Allied Printing Trades Council and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council to place the Pacific Press, publishers of the magazines "Time" and "Life" and "Downtown Shopping News," on the "We Don't Patronize" List; and

Whereas, The request was granted after the Central Labor Council failed in their efforts to adjust the dispute; and

Whereas, The Pacific Press, Inc. is owned one-third by Adcraft Company, one-third by Downtown Shopping News, and one-third by Time, Inc., publishers of the maga-

zines "Time" and "Life", the strike and boycott is directed against these three companies; and

Whereas, Members of the Amalgamated Lithographers, now affiliated with the CIO, are not only going through the picket lines but are recruiting additional strike-breakers; and

Whereas, The Downtown Shopping News is owned by certain Los Angeles Department stores, who, in turn, are members of the anti-union Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles; and

Whereas, The Merchants and Manufacturers Association has thrown its full strength to the Pacific Press, Inc. in support of the company's defiance against collective bargaining; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby place The Pacific Press, Inc., The Adcraft Company, The Downtown Shopping News, and Time, Inc., publishers of "Time" and "Life", on the official "We Don't Patronize" List; and be it further

Resolved, That communications be sent by the California State Federation of Labor to each constituent union, asking that all possible moral and financial assistance be extended to the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council in this strike.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
For Convention action, see page 301.

#### Prohibit Cross-Filing

**Resolution No. 116**—Presented by Carl Forsberg of Painters Union No. 376, Vallejo.

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor sponsor an initiative petition to prohibit cross-filing of candidates for public office in the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

#### State Anti-Injunction Law

**Resolution No. 117**—Presented by Richard A. Liebes, Edwin J. McCall and Eleanor D. Murphy of Office Employees Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, All organized labor is currently threatened by a concerted anti-labor drive led by reactionary employer groups and legislators; and

Whereas, Anti-labor forces are using the courts of the land to further their campaign through the issuance of injunctions and restraining orders designed to deprive labor of its rights to strike and to picket and to boycott; and

Whereas, Such injunctions and restraining orders leave organized labor without weapons or ability to stand against recalcitrant and unfair employers; and

Whereas, Such injunctions and restraining orders are a threat to the welfare of all sections of organized labor and to the

welfare of the whole people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor record its opposition to such injunctions and restraining orders; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor use all its resources, and call upon its affiliated bodies to expose and defeat any jurist, administrator or public official who signs or in any way furthers or endorses such injunctions and restraining orders; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor use all its resources to effect the adoption of legislation in California similar to the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act; and be it finally

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor welcome the support of any and all sections of the people for the purpose of carrying out the provisions and intent of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 305.

#### Support Friends of Labor in November Election

**Resolution No. 118**—Presented by Henry M. Smith of Federated Trades Council, San Diego.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, in their legislative conference in Sacramento in March 1946, endorsed certain candidates who were seeking state offices; and

Whereas, These candidates so endorsed were, after thorough investigation, found to be friends of the labor movement, with the knowledge and sympathetic understanding of the principles as well as the problems confronting the American Federation of Labor during the coming years; and

Whereas, In the coming election in November, lines are already drawn as between friends and foes of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Those historically anti-labor forces supporting the opposition to candidates endorsed by the California State Federation are spending huge sums and putting forth almost unbelievable efforts in the support of their candidates; and

Whereas, In view of the foregoing and in order that an intelligent and concentrated effort be directed by labor and the forces of labor to elect those candidates to whom we have given our endorsement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take particular cognizance of the necessity for a unified program throughout the state in support of John Shelley, seeking the office of Lieutenant Governor of California, Will Rogers, Jr., in his candidacy for U. S. Senator, and that the State Federation extend its support and assist local legislative committees in support of

such well-known friends of the labor movement as Ed V. Izac, candidate to succeed himself as Congressman from the 23rd District.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 289.

#### Labor Participation in Rose Parade for 1947

**Resolution No. 119**—Presented by John G. Marshall and E. E. Megham of Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley Central Labor Council, Pasadena.

Whereas, The City of Pasadena has for the past 54 years held a parade on New Years' Day known as the Tournament of Roses Parade; and

Whereas, This pageant is participated in by many civic bodies, service clubs, industrial firms and others; and

Whereas, It is estimated that over a million people see this parade composed principally of floats decorated with fresh flowers; and

Whereas, Organized Labor can participate in this floral pageant and tell some of its story in flowers, thereby showing its spirit of cooperation with other civic-minded groups; and

Whereas, Motion pictures are taken of this parade and shown in all the theaters of the United States; and

Whereas, Labor's float would carry the name of the American Federation of Labor, which would be splendid publicity for our organization over the entire country; and

Whereas, Labor is organized to the extent now, from a financial standpoint, that it is able and should participate, not only in having a mere float but to the extent of trying to win the Grand Sweepstakes Prize; and

Whereas, The estimated cost of entering such a float will be between \$7500.00 and \$8000.00; and

Whereas, The magnitude of the pageant makes it impossible for a small labor council to adequately present labor properly; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the idea of a labor float in the Tournament of Roses Parade; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized and instructed to solicit financial support for the preparation of organized labor's float from all affiliated locals and councils of the State Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation underwrite the cost of this float, but the intent of this resolution is that the expense be assumed as far as possible by local unions and councils, and supported by the State Federation in cooperation with the Pasadena-San Gabriel Valley Central Labor Council.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

#### Immediate Enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill

**Resolution No. 120**—Presented by Neil J. Kelly, George W. Kyne, and Norman J. Bott of Plumbers Union No. 442, San Francisco.

Whereas, S. 1592, known as the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill, embodies the only constructive legislation for meeting the housing needs of millions of American citizens; and

Whereas, After receiving unanimous approval by the United States Senate, final enactment of this important and necessary bill is threatened because of inaction by the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, The four major policies that are laid down in the bill are: (1) encouragement to private enterprise to serve as large a part of the total housing need as it can; (2) government assistance where feasible to enable private enterprise to serve more of the total need; (3) governmental aid to communities desiring to clear slums and provide adequate housing for low income groups, such aid to be extended only where localities demonstrate that the need cannot be otherwise met; (4) consolidation of government housing functions in a single National Housing Agency; and

Whereas, The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill will provide the indispensable financing of machinery to develop sound private housing for the mass housing market at the lower prices and lower rents which that market requires; and

Whereas, That machinery will be of immediate aid in reaching our construction target for 1946 and 1947, and it will open the way to sustained progress toward long range housing goals; and

Whereas, The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill will provide the intense continuous technical and economic research required to get housing costs down and to raise standards; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has been a stalwart champion of S. 1592. In urging action on the bill, President William Green and Harry C. Bates of the Housing Committee, stated:

"If Congress fails to pass S. 1592, it will lock you out of your future house. You will go through the same old run-around; scrambling to get a place to live and finding that there is always 'No Vacancy' for you. You will be forced to live in a 'hand me down' house, so old and worn that it can hardly be called a home. Your kids will play on streets and your wife will go on buying groceries miles from where you live.

"If Congress acts now and passes S. 1592, it means an open door to your new home."

therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the House of Repre-

sentatives to enact the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill without further delay; and be it further

Resolved, That the contents of the resolution shall be transmitted at once to Speaker Sam Rayburn, Chairman Brent Spence of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and to all members of Congress representing the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to all local unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 288.

#### Full-Time Cosmetology Board

**Resolution No. 121**—Presented by Margaret McFarland and Dolly E. Spragg of Beauticians Union No. 12, San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been the policy and the desire of the State Association of Barbers and Beauticians to have a full-time Cosmetology Board; and

Whereas, We have previously supported and promoted such legislation without success; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have introduced at the next session of the legislature the necessary legislation to provide for a full-time Cosmetology Board.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 306.

#### Mobilize Labor's Strength at the Polls

**Resolution No. 122**—Presented by E. F. McNamara, Federated Fire Fighters of California No. 748, Los Angeles, and M. J. Terry, Federated Fire Fighters of California, No. 55, Oakland.

Whereas, The only effective means the Public Service Employee has of securing better working conditions (shorter hours, just pensions, living wages) is by means of the ballot; and

Whereas, Many groups of Public Service Employees are members of organized labor and many more groups would join unions if they were sure of labor's support at the polls; and

Whereas, Organized labor represents the largest majority of registered voters; and

Whereas, On many occasions the efforts of Public Service Employees to secure better working conditions are thwarted by the apathy of the members of organized labor on Election Day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring a greater effort on the part of organized labor to bring its membership to the polls on election day.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 313.

#### 2% Contribution to Pension Funds by Insurance Underwriters

**Resolution No. 123**—Presented by E. F. McNamara, Federated Fire Fighters of

California, No. 748, Los Angeles, and M. J. Terry, Federated Fire Fighters of California, No. 55, Oakland.

Whereas, Most of the pension systems of Fire Fighters are proving insecure and insufficient; and

Whereas, Through the proficiency of the fire departments the insurance rates of California are comparatively low and prove a saving to the public and high profits to the insurance underwriters; and

Whereas, The insurance underwriters have never contributed to the cost of maintaining adequate fire pension systems; and

Whereas, Twenty-three states in the Union do require some contributions from insurance premiums sold in those states toward the fire pension systems; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative committee to start proceedings necessary for legislation to require all insurance underwriters acting in the State of California to contribute 2% of all premiums sold in the State of California towards the Fire Pension Funds of the various California cities.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 306.

#### Restriction of Commodity Shipments to Foreign Countries

**Resolution No. 124**—Presented by A. E. Kidwell of California State Council of Lathers, San Rafael.

Whereas, The United States government, through various agencies therein and thereof, have suggested and enacted certain federal and state laws, whereby food and other commodities necessary to life, as well as raw materials of all descriptions, supplies, machinery, etc., have been shipped from this country to foreign countries; and

Whereas, Such action has caused unnecessary hardship, want, and despair upon the populace of this country, and especially so among the returning veterans of the World War II, and the rank and file of this nation, known as the laboring class thereof; and

Whereas, A serious condition already prevails insofar as the health, happiness, and prosperity of such peoples are being jeopardized, and their moral attitude being broken to an almost danger point; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor use its best efforts to bring about the cessation of these detrimental actions by our governmental agencies so that our country may return again to normalcy, confidence, and prosperity.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Relaxation of Wage Control

**Resolution No. 125**—Presented by A. E. Kidwell of California State Council of Lathers, San Rafael.

Whereas, The OPA is being gradually

and persistently destroyed by attacks from self-interested pressure groups; and

Whereas, This gradual and persistent destruction is allowing the cost of living to reach an inflationary height; and

Whereas, This breakdown of OPA is creating a dangerous and unbalanced condition due to the restrictions on wages imposed by the Wage Stabilization and Wage Adjustment Boards; and

Whereas, To restore the proper balance between profit and labor it will be necessary for the Wage Adjustment and Wage Stabilization Board to broaden and relax its policies on wage controls to keep pace with the relaxation of price controls; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to take the necessary action for the relaxation of wage control to counterbalance the relaxation of price control.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see page 293.

#### 40-Hour Week for Mental Hygiene Department Employees

**Resolution No. 126**—Presented by Thomas C. Bennett and J. H. Geoghegan of California State Employees Union No. 14, Sonoma.

Whereas, The State of California and its Governor has asked the businessmen of the state to adopt the forty-hour week; and

Whereas, This policy has been adopted by the U. S. Government and most all businessmen in the United States; and

Whereas, The U. S. Government has by an act of Congress adopted for its veterans' hospitals a forty-hour work week of five days, with time and a half for all overtime and a ten per cent differential for all night work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to place this plan before the Governor of the State of California and its Personnel Board for its adoption in the State Department of Mental Hygiene.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Improve Conditions for State Employees

**Resolution No. 127**—Presented by Thomas C. Bennett and J. H. Geoghegan of California State Employees Union No. 14, Sonoma.

Whereas, Certain inequities exist throughout the state service in the matter of the definition and operation of the 'work week'; to wit:

1. Many employees, working side by side, under the same roof, and under the same supervising officers, find themselves classified into different work groups. The result is that certain employees are not required to work on Saturdays, others work only on Saturday mornings, or if

they do work on Saturdays are paid overtime, while others must work the full sixth day without compensation.

Furthermore, those required to work the full sixth day perform the more arduous tasks, or in the case of attendants in the mental hospitals are subject to unusual strain, tensions, and confinement, while those relieved of the sixth day's work are usually those in the more sedentary occupations.

2. Certain supervisory employees have assumed the unwarranted prerogative of determining how the 'work week' shall be operated in that they have undertaken the practice of dividing the designated 'work week' by six and in some instances by seven and by this means shortening the 'work day' and lengthening the 'work week.' The result is that many employees who are classified as 44 hour week employees must work all day Saturday by being required to work less than eight hours on the other five days.

therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the State Personnel Board:

1. To define the 'work week' in terms of the hours per day.

2. To instruct department heads and their authorized representatives to discontinue the 'stretch out' system which requires employees to work on more days per week than is intended under the 'work week' regulation.

3. To remove the inequities now existing between state employees by establishing a normal work week of 40 hours, and making provision, under its authority, for overtime pay for all employees required by the unique conditions of their employment, to work beyond the proposed 40 hours, in the belief such regulation will tend to attract more competent employees to state service and will tend to stabilize such employment especially in the institutions where a relatively high labor turnover prevails.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For Convention action, see page 287.

#### Conference to Endorse Political Candidates

**Resolution No. 128**—Presented by Elmer J. Doran and Harry E. Reynolds of Central Labor Council, San Bernardino.

Whereas, It is manifest that organized labor in California is not taking full advantage of its potential political strength; and

Whereas, This is due to lack of co-operation among the local unions and dissemination of information thereto; and

Whereas, Every effort should be made to coordinate these activities; and

Whereas, Certain interests are lending every effort to legislate organized labor out of existence; and

Whereas, The veterans are being exploited into anti-labor groups by subver-

sive organizations for the purpose of a political front; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to call a state-wide political advisory conference of representatives of American Federation of Labor Central Labor Councils at least 90 days prior to any general, primary or state election, in order that labor may be fully advised as to the record and qualifications of candidates for public office and the conference to make endorsements on that basis.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 313.

#### Repeal of 12 O'Clock Liquor Closing Law

Resolution No. 129—Presented by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco, and John W. Brown, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego.

Whereas, The twelve o'clock closing law for the liquor industry is a temporary measure enacted for the duration of the war; and

Whereas, This law, which is causing a great number of our people to be unemployed, as well as imposing hardships on our employers, is no longer needed; and

Whereas, The original initiative amendment allowed the selling of liquor until 2 a.m.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representatives to introduce appropriate legislation in the state legislature and to take any other action necessary to revert to the original hours of sale, for establishments dispensing alcoholic beverages under an "on-sale" license, from 6 a.m. to 2 o'clock a.m.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 306.

#### Oppose Women Bartenders

Resolution No. 130—Presented by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco, and John W. Brown, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego.

Whereas, Our members now returning from the armed forces of the United States, who were formerly employed in the liquor catering industry, are anxious to return to their former positions and profession; and

Whereas, The present California Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, Section 56.4 allows women to serve other than mixed drinks and perform certain duties prescribed as the duties of bartenders; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record as

opposing the dispensing of liquor in any form by female persons, other than an individual owner.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### Supporting Sanitation in the Food Handling Industry

Resolution No. 131—Presented by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco and John W. Brown, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego.

Whereas, Sanitary conditions in the food handling industry and the general health of the people is of vital concern to organized labor; in fact one of labor's definite public responsibilities; and

Whereas, According to the United States Department of Public Health, certain diseases, e.g. respiratory infections, can be spread by unsanitary public food handling conditions, and it is a known and recognized fact that filth and dirt can breed and spread diseases; and

Whereas, Due to the big increase in the population in our state, adequate sanitation is more necessary now to prevent the spread of disease, and certainly in most communities there are adequate laws on the statute books for such sanitary conditions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record supporting the clean-up drives in the food handling industry.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### Organize Fight Against CIO

Resolution No. 132—Presented by A. T. Wynn, Molders No. 164, San Francisco; Ed Rainbow, Boilermakers No. 6, San Francisco; Thomas A. Rotell, Union Label Section, San Francisco; Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, Although established with the avowed purpose of organizing the unorganized workers, the activities of the CIO in California since the date of its inception have amply demonstrated that its real aim is to destroy American Federation of Labor unions and take over their membership; and

Whereas, The greater portion of the membership of the CIO in California were those who were previously organized by the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The technique employed by the CIO in its campaign of disruption and membership raiding follows the recognizable Communist pattern of infiltration and disruption carried on by its advance agents prior to declaration of open hostilities; and

Whereas, Effective action must be taken to defeat this campaign of disruption and destruction on the part of the CIO, which is contrary to the accepted principles of trade unionism, detrimental to the economic interest of our members and the well-being of state and nation; and

Whereas, Only by fully mobilizing our forces will we be able to effectively combat this ever constant threat and at the same time carry on our campaign to organize the unorganized and protect our legitimate interests; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby condemns these anti-union tactics on the part of the CIO and pledges with all the resources at its command to combat any attempt on the part of the CIO or any other dual organization to engage in membership raiding or the instigation of jurisdictional strikes, and to this end, to give necessary financial, moral and economic assistance to any union or group so threatened; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor initiate and bring about the adoption of a state-wide program to combat such destructive tactics by the effective coordination of the activities of all of its affiliated unions and council.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 312.

#### Support of Title V, War Mobilization and Reconversion Act

**Resolution No. 133**—Presented by C. F. Mathews and Pat Clancy, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; M. A. Skates and P. A. Judd, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles.

Be it resolved by the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

1. That it is the determination of the members of this Federation to express their support and request that the Congress continue its support of Title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, which legislation authorizes the Federal Works Administrator to make advances of Federal monies to state and local governments so that the state and local governments will thus be encouraged to engage in a program of advance planning of their public works.

2. That this Federation believes that it is beneficial to the national economy for the state and local governments to build up a reservoir of plans for useful public works that can be quickly commenced when the proper time arrives for construction.

3. That this Federation believes that the existence of such a shelf of public works will aid and benefit not only the construction industry but the American economy as well.

4. That this Federation realizes that these plans when utilized will produce over 3½ billion dollars worth of public works

annually to the resulting benefit of the people of this country as a whole by the addition of necessary schools, hospitals, waterworks, sewers, and other vital construction.

5. That copies of this resolution be sent by the Secretary of this Federation to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of California, each member of Congress from the State of California, the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to the Federal Works Administrator.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### Support S. 2085 and S. 1770

**Resolution No. 134**—Presented by C. F. Mathews and Pat Clancy, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; M. S. Skates and P. A. Judd, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles.

Be it resolved by the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

1. That it is the determination of the members of this Federation to work for and sponsor the speedy enactment by the Congress of the bills, S. 2085 and S. 1770, which bills would authorize the Federal Works Administrator to make loans and grants to educational institutions which furnish courses in training and education under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, for the purpose of enabling such institutions to construct and equip educational facilities, including dormitories, and would also authorize the Federal Works Administrator to use or re-use surplus structures or facilities under the jurisdiction or control of any Federal agency;

2. That this Federation believes that the enactment of these two bills would open up the colleges and universities of this country to many veterans who are now in danger of being deprived of educational benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights, by reason of the dire shortages of these educational facilities now existing in the colleges and universities of this country;

3. That the fact that there does exist a dire shortage of educational facilities in the colleges and universities has been attested to by many of the outstanding educators of the country, and it has been their unanimous opinion that the huge enrollment demands of veterans and others seeking to enter colleges and universities will be greater in 1947 than they are today and will continue to rise until 1950 and for perhaps some time thereafter, and as a result of this shortage hundreds of thousands of war veterans will find the doors of the colleges and universities closed to them;

4. That, because of this situation, this Federation and each and every member of this Federation now put themselves on record as urging prompt enactment of these two bills as legislation proper and

necessary to the future welfare of this country;

5. That copies of this Resolution be sent by the Secretary of this Federation to the President of the United States, the Governor of the State of California, each member of Congress from the State of California, Honorable James M. Mead, Senator from the State of New York, Senator Murray of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and to the Federal Works Administrator.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

### **Bona Fide Apprenticeship Training Program**

**Resolution No. 135**—Presented by James H. Blackburn of Painters Union No. 256, Long Beach; Lloyd Mashburn and Ralph A. McMullen, Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, This country is about to embark on a tremendous building program which will necessitate the training of many Building Trades mechanics; and

Whereas, Proposals have been put forth by various forces in this country calling for the reduction in the time of training; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor Building Trades have always sponsored bona fide apprenticeship established under standards of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor representing its affiliated unions go on record as being opposed to any type of training in the Building Trades not in accord with the standards of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Congressmen and Senators from California and the Secretary of Labor requesting them to contact the Apprenticeship Training Service of the Department of Labor and render whatever assistance is necessary to further the work of this agency in assisting industry to establish proper training.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

### **Free Barber Service for G. I. Hospital Patients**

**Resolution No. 136**—Presented by Anthony Agrillo, Barbers, No. 252, San Jose; Joseph H. Honey, Barbers, No. 148, San Francisco; Hugh Caudel, Barbers, No. 508, Richmond.

Whereas, The California State Association of Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union of America is interested in having the United States Government hospitals furnish free barber service to GI patients. The existing rules provide free barber service for neuro-psychiatric patients by

station barbers or other qualified employees; and

Whereas, Tuberculosis and domiciliary patients receive less than \$10.00 per month from the government and, having no private income, must have work done by a station barber or some other qualified employee. In some instances, barber service is provided through concessions. If a patient does not have funds of his own, his work must be done by a handy man, invariably an incompetent who is not qualified to furnish good service; and

Whereas, The California State Association of Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union of America have endorsed this plan by unanimous vote; and

Whereas, Mr. A. S. Mason, Assistant to the Director of Special Services, advises that legislation is now being sought to authorize the Veterans Administration to have an independent organization operate all canteen services in hospitals and homes, similar to Army Exchange operation. If such legislation is passed, full-time barbers will be employed at each station. Now is the time, therefore, to have free barber service provided for by competent licensed barbers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor also endorse this plan; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor wire or write our United States Senators and Congressmen and demand such legislative authority for our deserving veterans.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

### **Establish Unemployment Insurance Information and Education Unit**

**Resolution No. 137**—Presented by Howard Reed of Teamsters Union No. 315, Martinez.

Whereas, There has been added to the State Unemployment Insurance Act a clause calling for establishment of a unit to provide education and public instruction on rights and benefits under the Act; and

Whereas, This clause was added last September and nothing has been done as yet to comply with the provisions; and

Whereas, If said unit had been established, as required in the law, labor unions of the Bay Area would have saved thousands of dollars in costs in their fight to secure benefits during the Machinists' strike and lockout and endless delay and confusion would have been avoided, with its consequent widespread ill feeling and resentment to state government; and

Whereas, This situation is bound to arise again as long as the public remains ignorant of procedures in getting jobless benefits, due to the wall of technical, legalistic phraseology which prevents understanding of the law by the average

layman; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor herewith go on record as requesting the Commission to establish such an information and education unit as now required by the law itself, without further delay, in order that further costly and dangerous injustices may be prevented.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### Place Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on Federation's Unfair List

**Resolution No. 138**—Presented by James J. Bardwell and W. L. Leiby of Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Southern California District Council of Laborers and its affiliated Local No. 300 are now involved in a strike against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company operating the Parklabrea Housing Project at Third Street and LaBrea, Los Angeles, California; and

Whereas, Such strike was caused by the refusal of the management to recognize the union, and by its open declaration that it would operate only on an open shop basis; and

Whereas, Thereafter forty (40) members of Local 300 were dismissed and replaced by non-union employees; and

Whereas, This strike deserves the support of all of the entire organized American Federation of Labor movement in Southern California; and

Whereas, Said Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and its Parklabrea Housing Project has been placed on the official unfair list of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor place the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and its Parklabrea Housing Project on its official Unfair List, occasioned by the unfair labor practices of said concern; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor give its support to this strike by the Southern California District Council of Laborers; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor does hereby call upon all affiliated bodies to give their fullest support to the Southern California District Council of Laborers and Laborers' Local No. 300 in support of its strike action against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in its Parklabrea Housing Project.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.  
For Convention action, see page 301.

#### Support Teamsters' Fight Against CIO in Canneries

**Resolution No. 139**—Presented by Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers, No. 848, Los Angeles, and Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento.

Whereas, Unity within the ranks of or-

ganized labor is an essential end to be served at all times, and particularly during such times as these when our enemies are making every effort to divide and defeat us; and

Whereas, A successful and aggressive fight must be continued and intensified against any attempt to raid or foster disunity within any section of the American Federation of Labor in the State of California by effecting the united support of every affiliated union and by rallying to the defense of any section of our state labor movement thus threatened; and

Whereas, The fruit and vegetable canning industry of our state has been organized for the past nine years by the American Federation of Labor and, through its efforts, the American Federation of Labor has obtained for the cannery workers excellent wages and working conditions; and

Whereas, The C.I.O., by raiding and destructive tactics, now seeks to destroy these American Federation of Labor Cannery Unions, and to carry its program of disruption and confusion to other American Federation of Labor Unions in the State of California, with consequent loss of employment and earnings to the workers and industrial strife to the communities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby pledges itself to employ all of its resources, financial and otherwise, to meet any threat of disruption by the C.I.O.; and be it further

Resolved, That the first step to carry out this declared policy shall be this pledge of all-out support by the California State Federation of Labor to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in its present determined fight to protect the American Federation of Labor Cannery Workers' Unions against the raiding and destructive tactics of the C.I.O.; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby affirms its determination to fight to a finish this dual organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 312.

#### Widows' Annuity

**Resolution No. 140**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present Civil Service Retirement System does not adequately cover an annuity for widows of Post Office employees; and

Whereas, Frequently widows of Post Office employees are left destitute and a subject for charity of friends, relatives and the state; and

Whereas, This condition should not exist after an employee devotes a lifetime of service for his country and is a very bad reflection on the United States Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Conven-

tion of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of widows of Post Office employees being granted a widows' pension of not less than \$100 per month as long as the widow may live.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### **Postal Employees' Salary Classification According to Years of Service**

**Resolution No. 141**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Public Law 134 does not allow senior employees credit for their many years of faithful service; and

Whereas, Junior employees with four years of service are receiving compensation equal to that of senior employees with as many as 20 or more years of service; and

Whereas, Public Law 134 recognizes and provides for adequate compensation for years of faithful service performed in the future, but at the same time nullifies the years of faithful service performed in the past; and

Whereas, Under Public Law 134 an employee with 25 years of service will have to work an additional 1½ years, making a total of 42 years, before reaching the top grade of \$3,000; an employee with 20 years of service, 17 additional years, making a total of 37 years; and an employee with 15 years of service an additional 17 years, making a total of 32 years; and

Whereas, Under the present retirement laws a great majority of these faithful employees will be retired long before the additional 17 years of service can be fulfilled, thus depriving them of ever reaching the top grade of \$3,000; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do go on record in favor of immediate legislation amending Public Law 134 whereby all present employees with 15 years of service shall automatically be placed in the 12th grade, those with 20 years of service shall automatically be placed in the 13th grade, and those with 25 years or more of service shall automatically be placed in the 14th grade.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### **Initiate Movement to Liberalize Old Age Pension Laws**

**Resolution No. 142**—Presented by Lloyd Brooks and H. O. Foss of Central Labor Council, San Rafael.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has been petitioned to initiate a movement to liberalize the existing Old Age Pension Laws of this state by the Joint Old Age Pension Committee of the Marin County Building and Construction Trades Council and the Marin Central Labor Councils; and

Whereas, This petition was accompanied by identical resolutions from the above-named councils calling for the California

State Federation of Labor to initiate this worthwhile campaign on the behalf of our members of organized labor in the twilight years of life; and

Whereas, A large number of concurring resolutions from other Central Bodies throughout the state have requested identical action; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct its officers to carry out the request contained in these many resolutions as soon as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention declare it to be the policy of the California State Federation of Labor to advance the welfare of working people who have passed the productive period of their lives, by sponsoring sound and practical measures to insure attainment of these worthy aims.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### **Eight in Nine Hours for Postal Employees**

**Resolution No. 143**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present law requires that a postal employee shall be required to work eight hours in ten; and

Whereas, This working schedule is very inconvenient and necessitates or allows the spreading of the eight hours of work over a period of ten full hours, which defeats the purpose of the eight-hour law; and

Whereas, The Post Office Department is the only department of the Government which requires this long swing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of having legislation enacted changing the present law from eight in ten to eight in nine.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### **25-Year Optional Retirement for Postal Employees**

**Resolution No. 144**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Post Office Department by the use of modern machinery and modern methods have increased the productivity of the average employee by at least 50% during the past 20 years; and

Whereas, This increased productivity is causing many employees to speed up to the point that innumerable employees are dying from heart disease, becoming blind and otherwise incapacitated before reaching retirement age, thus nullifying the benefits of the present Retirement System; and

Whereas, The present Retirement System does not allow an employee to retire until the employee is 60 years old, no matter how many years of service he has to his credit, thus causing inequalities, inasmuch as some employees must work 42 years before becoming eligible for retirement; and

Whereas, Returning veterans are finding

it harder and harder to secure employment in private industry, and conditions invariably will get worse as production of goods is accelerated in private industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a retirement bill that would call for optional retirement after 25 years of service, regardless of age or roster title, said option to be exercised by the employee, with a minimum annuity of \$150 per month and at no increase in the amount of deductions taken from the employee's salary.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### Amend Hatch Act

**Resolution No. 145**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Paragraph A, Section 9, of the Hatch Act states that "no officer or employee in the Executive Branch of the Federal government, or any agency or department thereof, shall take any active part in political management, or in political campaigns"; and

Whereas, The system of government by which we are governed calls for such political organization and action to perfect and perpetuate such institution of government for a democracy; and

Whereas, It is the right and duty of all citizens to have full voice in their government, to participate fully, and to perfect and perform in such organizations as would further their just aims as citizen workers; and

Whereas, Such right and duty is a vital part of our democratic way of life; and

Whereas, The above quoted part of Paragraph A, Section 9, of the Hatch Act imposes severe limitations regarding political action upon a large segment of American Labor, namely, the Civil Service employees; and

Whereas, This limitation prohibits these workers under penalty of law from entering into such political action to further their rights as workers as should be the right of every citizen of these United States, and is expressly guaranteed in our Constitution; and

Whereas, The Hatch Act was supposedly designed to protect the worker from the politician, but with its uses and interpretations rather protects the politician from this class of workers, and is especially used against the masses of these workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Francisco, California, June 17, 1946, do go on record as instructing its National Officers to prevail upon the Congress to amend the Hatch Act by the deletion of that part of Paragraph A, Section 9, quoted above.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### Against Postal Employees Crossing Picket Lines

**Resolution No. 146**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many millions of workers in the United States are organized into labor unions to protect and improve the wages, hours and conditions under which they labor, and as such are recognized as an important part of the economic structure of our country; and

Whereas, It is often necessary for labor unions to go on strike in order to gain better wages, hours, working conditions, and to maintain a decent standard of living for American labor; and

Whereas, It is often necessary for a union on strike to place a picket line around the establishment that the union is striking against; and

Whereas, Strikes and picket lines are governed by laws of our country, and therefore are recognized by our government; and

Whereas, Government Postal Employees are organized into unions that are affiliated with National Unions, State Federations of Labor and City Central Labor Councils, all of which organizations are composed of many unions of different crafts and trades that sometimes find it necessary to go on strike and form picket lines; and

Whereas, It is against the rules and principles of labor unions for their members to cross picket lines; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to any employee or employees of the Postal Service being compelled, in the discharge of their duties, to cross any picket line; and be it further

Resolved, That the National Officers of the American Federation of Labor do all in their power to obtain from the Post Office Department a ruling upholding Post Office employees in their stand against crossing picket lines; and if necessary seek relief through legislative action in Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 287.

#### Seniority in Post Office Department

**Resolution No. 147**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Postal Guide clearly states that senior employees in the Post Office should be given preferred assignments and offered preferred positions leading to promotions, if qualified; and

Whereas, Postmasters frequently ignore this provision in the Postal Guide; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the passage of a bill which will compel Postmasters to adhere to the seniority principle in the Post Office Service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

### **Raising Postal Employees Entrance Grade to \$2500 Per Annum**

**Resolution No. 148**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Public Law 134 raised the salaries of all clerks and carriers \$400 per annum but left the entrance grade at \$1700; and

Whereas, This figure of \$1700 for the entrance grade has not been changed in 21 years; and

Whereas, This pitifully low figure does not allow a new man entering the Postal Service to maintain a decent standard of living, thereby not attracting the best grade of help into the Postal Service; and

Whereas, Under Public Law 134, which grants annual raises according to years of service, a new employee starting in at \$1700 per annum will be required to work 26 years before reaching the top grade; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the entrance grade for clerks and carriers being raised to \$2500 per annum, and that legislation for this purpose be made a major issue in Congress at once.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

### **Annual X-Rays for Postal Employees**

**Resolution No. 149**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, All postal employees are required to submit to a physical examination and show a clean bill of health before being accepted into the Postal Service; and

Whereas, After acceptance into the service many of them are required to work in dusty and drafty buildings, thereby exposing themselves to tuberculosis and other diseases of the lungs; and

Whereas, Under the present regulations any Postal employee contracting tuberculosis may be granted leave of absence without pay for one year, at the expiration of which time he must show a clean bill of health before being reinstated; and

Whereas, This is a hardship upon said employee financially; therefore be it

Resolved, That tuberculosis contracted under such conditions be declared an Occupational Disease; and be it further

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of legislation requiring the Post Office Department to institute a program whereby Postal employees are given an annual x-ray examination of the lungs and in the event of an employee having contracted tuberculosis or any other lung disease, that he be furnished treatment and hospitalization, if necessary, at Government expense.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

### **Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions**

**Resolution No. 150**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The selection of supervisors under the present method has long been a source of contention between administration and employee groups; and

Whereas, The present system of selecting supervisors has been considered unsatisfactory for years because it does not provide a fair chance of promotion to all eligible employees; and

Whereas, The present method of promotion has resulted in selection of men that frequently were unfitted to carry out their duties; and

Whereas, This unfortunate occurrence has been multiplied many times resulting in friction between employee and supervisor; and

Whereas, Such a situation could be partially remedied with the selection of supervisors by written examination with special attention being directed to that part of the examination which will test an applicant's temperament for the position; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do go on record as urging its National officers to press for issuance of a departmental order, or legislation, if necessary, for the promotion to supervisory positions by written examination; and be it further

Resolved, That a point system be established whereby an employee shall be given one point for four (4) years of service, said points to be added to his grade in the examination, and the applicant with the highest grade, plus his points, be given the first opportunity of filling the supervisory position; and be it further

Resolved, That an applicant be required to have at least two (2) points for years of service before being eligible to take examination.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

### **Time and a Half for All Postal Employees Employed on an Hourly Basis**

**Resolution No. 151**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The principle of time and one-half for overtime is one that has been established in every industry for many years to prevent employers using employees in excess of their regular workday, and to more equally distribute the work by employing more men for shorter hours; and

Whereas, Our own employer, the United States Government, recognizes the justice of this principle through the Wagner Act, yet neglects to accept it in its relations with its own employees, namely, those

employed on an hourly basis; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do go on record in favor of immediate legislation for time and one-half for all hours performed in excess of eight (8) in one day and all hours in excess of forty (40) in one week for all employees employed on an hourly basis in the Post Office Department.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### **Veterans' Status on Seniority List of Post Office Department**

**Resolution No. 152**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Congressman McCormack has introduced a bill known as H.R. 5363, providing that veterans restored to eligible lists pursuant to Presidential Executive Order No. 9538, shall for the purpose of determining their rates of compensation and seniority rights be held to have been appointed to such positions as of the date on which their names were originally reached on the list of eligibles; and

Whereas, This is a matter of simple justice, as these veterans were in the armed forces at the time their names were reached for appointment, and could not possibly accept; and

Whereas, Under the terms of this bill, non-veteran classified employees might be in danger of reduction in rank or dismissal; and

Whereas, The said non-veteran classified employees served the government loyally and efficiently during the war and also merit consideration; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do endorse the McCormack Bill, H.R. 5363, and seek its enactment into law with an amendment providing that in the event a reduction in force becomes unavoidable the Post Office Department adhere strictly to seniority.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### **Automatic Promotion for Post Office Substitutes**

**Resolution No. 153**—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Persons called off the Civil Service roster for employment in other branches of the government service are required to pass satisfactorily a 6-month probationary period; and

Whereas, Employees of the Post Office come off the Civil Service roster; and

Whereas, Employees of the Post Office are generally required to serve for more than a 6-month probationary period; and

Whereas, Long periods of irregular and excessive hours are detrimental to the

good of the Postal Service and the health of the employee; and

Whereas, Forty (40) hours is universally accepted as the standard work week; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring the automatic promotion to a regular of any substitute who has satisfactorily passed his 6-month probationary period and has averaged at least 40 hours a week service during said period.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### **Labor Unity**

**Resolution No. 154**—Presented by David Fishman of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce, and all reactionary anti-labor forces have initiated their "get tough with labor" campaign; and

Whereas, There has never been a time when so much was at stake as today, when peace, democracy, employment and security are all in the balance; and

Whereas, The heart of any successful political or economic struggle of labor is the unity of all labor; and

Whereas, Labor—AFL, CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods—are facing a common danger of deep significance; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record calling for the unifying of all sections of organized labor of this country into a body that can successfully combat the attacks of the employers; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon labor in all communities to immediately establish Labor Unity Committees to fight against these American Fascist forces threatening our liberties.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 312.

#### **Peace and Big Three Unity**

**Resolution No. 155**—Presented by David Fishman of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has given some of its best sons and daughters in the victorious war against fascism; and

Whereas, The wounds suffered by our nation and its allies in World War II are not yet healed; and

Whereas, The people of the allied nations looked forward to the defeat of fascism and the fulfillment of the Big Three Teheran agreement as a repayment for their sacrifices; and

Whereas, Our late President F. D. Roosevelt said of the Teheran agreement, "that we're agreed to abolish the scorch of war for generations to come"; and

Whereas, Imperialist policy of expansion

and war incitement which characterizes the Truman-Byrnes actions of the past winter and spring may, if continued, involve us in another war; and

Whereas, All indications point to the use, by government representatives, of food allocated for the hungry people of war-torn Europe and Asia, for political imperialistic purpose; and

Whereas, The scientific discoveries of the past year make it certain that the next war will involve the destruction of whole cities; and

Whereas, The forsaking of Roosevelt's policy, of cooperation with the major powers as the central factor in securing world peace, can only have one alternative, namely an armament race with war as its objective; and

Whereas, President Truman has pledged himself to "fulfill" Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning all war talk and preparation for war; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand of the Truman Administration, particularly of its State Department, a return to Big Three Unity as the only policy that will guarantee peace.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### Labor Party

**Resolution No. 156**—Presented by Dewey Long of Ladies Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The reactionary American Congress of Democrats and Republicans daily demonstrates its vicious anti-labor bias through measures like the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, Case anti-labor bill, etc., through the attacks on labor and minorities by the Bilbos and Rankins, and through the Democratic-Republican coalition to defeat the Fair Employment Practices Committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the immediate organization of a Labor Party based on trade unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 312.

#### O.P.A. Extension

**Resolution No. 157**—Presented by David Fishman of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the cost of living of our nation had reached a 22-year peak in mid-December of 1945 and has steadily risen since then; and

Whereas, Food and clothing prices are up over 50%, while the profit-mad manufacturers are spending millions of dollars in newspaper advertisements to poison the public mind against O.P.A.; and

Whereas, Only if the cost of living and

rents are held in check will the people be able to maintain their standard of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the extension of O.P.A.; and be it further

Resolved, That the A.F.L. of this state start an educational campaign to serve as an antidote to the poison being peddled by the National Association of Manufacturers; and be it finally

Resolved, That we favor allocation of Federal subsidies as a means of holding down the cost of living.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Elimination of Racial Discrimination

**Resolution No. 158**—Presented by David Fishman of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The essence of democracy is the firm belief that all men are equal, regardless of race, color or creed; and

Whereas, The policy of non-discrimination because of race, color or creed in trade union ranks has always been the stated fundamental policy of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, We know that any policy of discrimination against any section of the laboring people can only be of harm to the whole labor movement and aid and comfort to the enemies of labor; and

Whereas, In the last months we have seen increasing acts of intimidations, hostilities and discriminatory practices against minority groups all over the nation, particularly in our own state; and

Whereas, A small number of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., contrary to the traditional policy of the A. F. of L., still continue this un-American policy of racial and national discrimination; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirms its traditional policy of opposition to all discrimination; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all affiliated unions to open their membership to all working people, regardless of their race, color or creed; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention puts itself on record calling for both State and National Fair Employment Practice Committee legislation banning all discrimination against members of minority groups.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

**Resolution No. 159**—(Withdrawn by sponsor.)

#### Expand Apprenticeship Program

**Resolution No. 160**—Presented by Andrew Chioino, James Coughlin, Marlo Grossetti, L. H. Keel and Joe Roberts of Shipfitters and Helpers Union No. 9, San Francisco.

Whereas, The national program of build-

ing 2,700,000 homes by the end of 1947, and the building of 1,500,000 homes yearly thereafter for eight years in order to meet the nation's need for a total of 15,000,000 homes, calls for an unprecedented increase in the number of skilled building and construction trades workers; and

Whereas, The number of building and construction trades workers now engaged in this industry is about 650,000; and

Whereas, The average age of these workers at the end of hostilities was over 45 years; and

Whereas, Mr. Wilson W. Wyatt, Administrator of the National Housing Agency at the American Federation of Labor Conference at Asheville, North Carolina, on May 11, 1946, made the following statement:

"There are at present about 650,000 workers employed both in off-site activity in materials production and distribution and on-site in the actual building of homes. To meet our goal, a peak of 2,150,000 workers will have to be on the job. Of these, 1,150,000 will actually be constructing houses while a million will be producing, transporting, and distributing the materials going into home building.

"This means that by mid-1947 we must have more than tripled the number of workers presently engaged in the industry. Aggressive action will be required to attract the additional 1,500,000 workers we need. In addition, non-housing activity will require 950,000 workers at peak in 1946 and 1.5 million at peak in 1947—all on-site. This will provide proportionate numbers of jobs on off-site work."

and

Whereas, Because this building program is national in scope, affecting every area of the nation in due proportion, California cannot hope to meet this situation by employing skilled workers from other states; and

Whereas, The construction of thousands of dwellings will create a proportionate amount of construction of industrial centers, hospitals, recreation areas, schools, retail and wholesale establishments, et cetera, which, together with the maintenance of these and existing structures will create in turn an extreme shortage of skilled mechanics; and

Whereas, There is but one other way to secure the genuinely needed and properly trained skilled workers to meet the housing shortage in this state and nation, and that is through the numerical increase and enlargement of the scope of apprenticeship training in the building and construction and other industries which include the skilled workers needed to produce the materials, machinery and other equipment which will make this tremendous construction program possible; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend a systematic study of the number of apprentices, by employer and employee organizations, as well as a controlled increase in the apprenticeship program, under regulation of the Joint Apprenticeship Committees, both in the number of apprentices and the scope of apprenticeship training; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to labor and employer organizations throughout the state, asking their support of the program outlined herein and their collective cooperation in putting it into effect.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### Elimination of Temporaries in Post Offices

Resolution No. 161—Presented by Eskel Thyden of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The employment of Temporaries has been a common practice in many of the Post Offices in the past; and

Whereas, The employment of Temporaries in the future is a definite possibility; and

Whereas, The employment of "temps" is a subterfuge to circumvent the intent and purpose of Civil Service; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to the practice of the Post Office hiring Temporaries except for a 30-day period in December, or for some unforeseen temporary emergency.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Spurious "Labor" Publications

Resolution No. 162—Presented by C. G. O'Brien of Santa Monica Central Labor Council, Santa Monica.

Whereas, The rapid growth of the labor movement in the State of California has provided opportunity for the development of a number of abuses, and in some instances, rackets, one of the worst of these being the mushroom appearance of so-called labor papers, especially in smaller communities, that spring into existence without any warning and without approval or endorsement or supervision of the local labor movements; and

Whereas, These so-called labor papers live by blackjacking merchants for advertising, in the name of organized labor; and

Whereas, All of this situation could best be controlled if the labor movement in each community owned and operated its own newspapers; and

Whereas, Those unauthorized and unsupported papers claim to speak for labor without permission to do so; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Con-

vention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record against such spurious publications; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to labor councils that where such publications appear, the labor council seek every means to criminally prosecute the publishers of such papers for fraud and fraudulent use of the name "organized labor."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 298.

#### **Changing Method of Obtaining Signatures on Initiative Petitions**

**Resolution No. 163**—Presented by James Lance of Electrical Workers Union No. B-11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The initiative and referendum machinery, which was instituted to give labor and liberal movements of the State of California an opportunity to promote legislation that might otherwise be "pigeonholed" or defeated in reactionary legislative bodies, has degenerated to the point where its sole purpose is to promote anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, This condition will continue as long as the present laws governing the method of obtaining signatures on initiative petitions remain unchanged; and

Whereas, The present method allows labor-hating employer groups, such as the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Women of the Pacific, and the Associated Farmers, to exploit the anti-union sentiments of a reactionary bloc of voters in Los Angeles County, and thereby obtain enough signatures under the present laws covering initiative petitions for fascistic amendments to the State Constitution; and

Whereas, This procedure continually keeps the labor movement on the defensive, causing the expenditure of thousands of dollars of union funds and countless hours of time of labor union representatives, to the detriment of the members of the unions, who naturally expect their funds and the time of their representatives to be spent in furthering the legitimate functions of the trade union movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby go on record as being in favor of having the laws governing the method of obtaining signatures on initiative petitions changed so as to require a pro rata percentage of signatures on initiative petitions from each Assembly or Senatorial district of the state, thereby putting a stop to the use of a large anti-union bloc in one county for the continual baiting of labor unions; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's legislative representative have legislation necessary to change the method of obtaining initiative signatures prepared for presentation to the California State Legislature which convenes in January, 1947.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 307.

#### **Endorse Initiative Measure Increasing Teachers' Minimum Salaries**

**Resolution No. 164**—Presented by Harry F. Morrison of Bartenders and Culinary Workers Union No. 340, San Mateo.

Whereas, The public school system of California is confronted with a crisis arising from insufficient and underpaid teaching personnel, unprecedented student enrollments and inadequate plant and facilities; and

Whereas, These conditions threaten continuing deterioration in the quality of public instruction, to the detriment of democratic government, public welfare and juvenile well-being, as well as in the proper discharge by the state of its obligation toward returning veterans seeking rehabilitation through education; and

Whereas, The teaching profession must be made more attractive, through the payment of a fair and adequate living wage, to induce the finest type of young men and women to enter the classroom, and to persuade those already engaged in public instruction to remain in their jobs; and

Whereas, Payment of a fair and adequate living wage, and the maintenance of California public instruction at its nationally recognized high level can be achieved through a revised base for the allocation of state funds to school districts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the initiative measure sponsored by the California Teachers' Association and endorsed by the California Congress of Parents and Teachers, to provide a minimum salary of \$2400 a year for public school teachers of California, and revising financial support of the public schools to a base of \$120 per year for pupils in average daily attendance; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recommend passage of this measure at the November General Election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 292.

#### **Reapportionment of State Senate**

**Resolution No. 165**—Presented by Charles J. Foehn of Electrical Workers Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, The control of legislation in California is vested in a majority of State Senatorial votes; and

Whereas, This majority represents a minority of the population of the state; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor acted favorably on a reapportionment of State Senators according to population; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to renew their efforts to correct this unequal-

ity in the representation of the people of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 292.

#### Four Freedoms

**Resolution No. 166**—Presented by Silas W. Brister of Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union No. 439, Pasadena.

Whereas, This nation has victoriously concluded a great World War in defense and furtherance of democracy; and

Whereas, All good citizens desire to retain and implement such values as may accrue from that greatest expenditure of men and money; and

Whereas, Certain new freedoms were held out to us as the objectives of the war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby puts itself on record as favoring and supporting the following expressions of freedom:

1. Freedom from personal insult, public insinuation and persecution, solely because of racial and/or religious identity.

2. Freedom from appeals to charity as a substitute for economic justice, at home and abroad.

3. Freedom from payment of public tribute to private privilege in the matter of credit and financing.

4. Freedom from fear of want, due to assertions of private interest above the public welfare.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 292.

#### Support Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill

**Resolution No. 167**—Presented by Herbert G. King, John Cadigan, Harry Daniels, O. H. Robejohannes and Guy Lane of Street Carmen Union No. 192, Oakland.

Whereas, All workers know there is no phase in our human relationship more pitiful than dependent childhood and dependent old age. There were about 6,500,000 persons more than 65 years of age in the United States in 1930. There will be about 15,000,000 in 1960, according to estimates. 95% of these men and women of today, who were just like us at our ages, are now forced to live upon some form of charity through no fault of their own; and

Whereas, We workers have champions in the Congress of the United States who have prepared the answer to this challenge, to correct the pitifully inadequate pensions and medical care now provided for the workers and their families; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting the passage and extension of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill (S. 1161) which will provide livable pensions and medical care for all of us at a minimum cost to all of us.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Abolish Fee for Chauffeurs

**Resolution No. 168**—Presented by William Blundell of Teamsters Union No. 85, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State Motor Vehicle Act requires every operator of a motor vehicle to pay a chauffeur's license of \$1.00 for four years; and

Whereas, We are the only persons who are charged a fee to work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to this provision and amend the Act to abolish the fee on chauffeurs.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### Adequate Old Age Pension

**Resolution No. 169**—Presented by William J. Dickerson, Monterey County Building and Construction Trades Council, Monterey; Henry T. Clark, San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, Modesto.

Whereas, The common man is becoming increasingly aware of inequalities and injustices being perpetrated by the existing old age pension laws; and

Whereas, This body is aware of the inequalities, and does desire the rectification of same through a concerted action of many interested groups; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as becoming a co-sponsor of a movement to revise drastically the statutes and intent of the California old age pension laws, as they now exist to the extent that pensioners be given a pension adequate for them to live decently as human beings, and that assets of reasonable value be not a bar to an applicant's receiving such pension; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in conjunction with the California State Building and Construction Trades Council, undertake actively to head and direct a campaign with other interested groups to accomplish this worthwhile objective.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### Continue and Extend Child Care

**Resolution No. 170**—Presented by John J. Gibson of Molders and Foundry Workers Union No. 164, San Francisco; Andre Ellis et al, Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen, No. 410, San Francisco; Rene Bataglini et al, Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco; James Dimakes et al, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Child Care and Extended Day Care Program developed under the Federal Works Administration as a war emergency measure revealed rather than created the need for such a program; and

Whereas, The value of such a program has been amply proven by the experience

of the limited program which has existed; and

Whereas, Adequate care must be provided for children of mothers whom the war has made the sole support of those children; and

Whereas, Professional and non-professional people associated with the program have testified that the Nursery School and Extended Day Care Program should be continued on a permanent basis; and

Whereas, Lack of housing and recreational facilities, as well as the proven social and educational value derived, point to the need for extending this program to all children, regardless of family income; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as in favor of permanent legislation to continue and extend for all children the Nursery School and Extended Day Care Program.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### Withhold Atomic Bomb from Russia

**Resolution No. 171**—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The United States now possesses the secret of the atomic bomb and no other nation in the world is in the position to make or use such bomb without the use of information now solely in the possession of the United States; and

Whereas, No nation will dare go to war without possession of the secret of the said atomic bomb; and

Whereas, There are vocal groups which demand that the United States share its secret with the rest of the world; and

Whereas, The main source of such demand comes from those whose sole interest is in seeing that Russia has possession of this new and powerful weapon; and

Whereas, Russia, by its imperialistic foreign policy, which is designed to bring all of continental Europe and large portions of Asia under its orbit, has shown that it is not yet ready for world peace; and

Whereas, Other nations of this world have shown by their actions that they are not yet ready to forswear war as an instrument of foreign policy; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its last meeting has said: "The world situation has deteriorated acutely. The causes of deterioration began at Yalta where the basis was laid for strangling the emerging democratic forces in eastern Europe and the Balkans. Without minimizing the great contributions of the Soviet people to the victory over the common enemy, it must be said that the Russian government has utilized these heroic sacrifices of the U.S.S.R. as an excuse for pursuing a policy of militant nationalist expansion and ag-

grandizement. The United Nations has gotten off to a poor start—dominated by the big powers, hobbled by its own rules and tragically weakened by unilateral action."; and

Whereas, It is obvious that the nations of the world today are not ready to submit all of their potential disputes to a tribunal of nations; and

Whereas, There remains in the world today a great potential for war; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the President and the Congress of the United States to retain the secret of the atomic bomb until such time as it is amply demonstrated that all nations of this world are determined to live in peace, have forsworn all imperialistic ambitions, and have demonstrated their belief in the renunciation of war as a weapon of aggression through the abandonment and destruction of their military machines.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 292.

#### Airline Service from California to the Northwest

**Resolution No. 172**—Presented by Einar O. Mohn and Paul D. Jones of Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The vast influx of added population on the Pacific Coast has made present transportation systems inadequate; and

Whereas, The tremendous future growth of the State of California will be dependent on ability of citizens to travel on schedule; and

Whereas, The Pacific Coast trade with the East makes air travel a necessity in order to handle the great anticipated and present growth of population on the entire Pacific Coast; therefore be it

Resolved, That the "Civil Aeronautics Commission" be condemned for turning down the application of the "Western Air Lines" to establish another air lines service from points in California to points in the great Northwest; and be it further

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor also go on record to urge the necessary governmental agencies to reconsider the application to establish another air lines service from points in California to the Northwest; and be it finally

Resolved, That the State Federation instruct the California delegation in Congress to urge Government agencies to grant a franchise to another dependable air lines company to service the great Northwest from California cities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Campaign to Organize Teachers

**Resolution No. 173**—Presented by Molly Kullman and Marguerite Gehrhardt, Teachers, No. 866, El Cerrito; Dwight Sandifur,

Teachers, No. 61, San Francisco; Edwin Ross, Teachers, No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, The teachers of the State of California are not organized and need encouragement to organize; and

Whereas, Teachers' salaries are inadequate to meet the rising cost of living; and

Whereas, The size of class per teacher is increasing beyond the teacher's ability to instruct the students; and

Whereas, Teachers receive no compensation for overtime work; and

Whereas, Many teachers fail to recognize the dignity of organized labor, and the advantages to be derived from affiliation with organized labor; and

Whereas, The Teachers Union is anxious to conduct an extensive campaign to present the principles of organized labor to the teachers; and

Whereas, An intensive organizational campaign by the Teachers Union will result in a great strengthening of both the American Federation of Labor movement and the welfare of the classroom teachers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor indicate its recognition of the immediate and imperative need for unionization of teachers by the American Federation of Teachers; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates attending this convention go on record as favoring the financial and moral participation of the California State Federation of Labor and city central bodies and A. F. of L. local unions throughout California in the campaign to unionize classroom teachers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

#### Minimum Standards and Registration of Probation and Parole Officers

**Resolution No. 174**—Presented by Elmer N. Waite of Los Angeles County Probation Officers Union No. 685, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The great increase of population in California with resultant social problems has focused public attention on crime and juvenile delinquency problems; and

Whereas, The joint efforts of Probation and Parole Officers are directed toward the solution of these problems; and

Whereas, Only highly skilled, well-trained and professional type of personnel appear to be successful in accomplishing the desired goals; and

Whereas, It appears this program would be implemented by the passage of legislation to provide minimum standards and registration for Probation and Parole Officers; and

Whereas, Organized labor has a great interest and stake in the success of this work and is in a position to assist materially in influencing the passage of such legislation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of

Labor go on record as favoring such legislation and empower its representatives to support efforts for securing its adoption by the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### Endorsement of Community Chest Campaigns

**Resolution No. 175**—Presented by George W. Johns, Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks, No. 1089, San Francisco; Minnette Fitzgerald, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; Thomas A. Rotell, Union Label Section, San Francisco; Kathryn Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach; Robert S. Ash, Garage Employees, No. 78, Oakland.

Whereas, Members of the California State Federation of Labor gave loyal service to the War Chest drives, as leaders, solicitors and donors, that helped California establish the finest record in the nation in securing funds for morale building organizations servicing our men in the armed services, for our suffering allies, and for worthy health, welfare and child guidance agencies at home, so important to community well-being; and

Whereas, The needs of community, non-governmental, services are greater than ever, due to dislocations and problems arising out of the transition to peacetime economy. The Community Chest brings those worthwhile services that qualify under sound regulation into a single, coordinated drive, with resultant saving of time and money in staging multiple drives; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do heartily endorse the Community Chest fund-raising drives to be held throughout the state and nation during the month of October; and be it further

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the inclusion of U.S.O. (United Service Organizations) in a majority of the community chest campaigns. We regard the services of this great organization as indispensable for the welfare of our boys still in hospitals, in training camps in this country and in the armies of occupation overseas.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 292.

#### Support ILGWU Organization Drive

**Resolution No. 176**—Presented by Nathan Stern, Cliff Mayer, Harry Scott, Dave Klien of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers Union No. 266, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are thousands of unorganized garment workers in California, working under conditions far inferior to those in union factories; and

Whereas, Many eastern garment manufacturers are flocking to this state in an effort to escape the union conditions existing in most eastern markets; and

Whereas, A large number of manufac-

turers are leaving the cities in California where the union is strongest, to sock low-paid labor in the small towns and rural areas; and

Whereas, The garment industry is becoming one of the major industries of the state; and

Whereas, The working conditions and wages of the non-union portion of this huge industry constitute a menace to the conditions not only of the union garment workers but of all union members; and

Whereas, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is conducting an extensive drive to organize the non-union workers under their jurisdiction throughout the state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the State Federation of Labor go on record to give its full support to this drive, and to call on its affiliated Unions and Central Labor Councils, and its officers and organizers, to assist the locals of the ILGWU in every way possible, wherever in the state such organization drives may take place.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 292.

#### Tax on Grain in Storage

**Resolution No. 177**—Presented by Henry Bartosh and Archie E. Goodman of Ninth District Council of Bakers, Oakland.

Whereas, The Ninth District Council of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' Unions, representing California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, are hereby petitioning the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, the O.P.A. and Senator Murray, Chairman of the Small Business Committee, as follows:

We, with full knowledge of the facts concerning the severe shortages of food throughout the world do hereby affirm our sincere desire to do our utmost to help feed those who are in such dire need.

The government has found it necessary to go into the open market and purchase grains at a price above the recognized ceilings and this action on the part of the government has caused a serious dislocation of our known supplies of grains (and other materials); therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly request the government to create a tax on all grains and other materials that have been in storage for a period of sixty (60) days, said tax to be sufficiently high to force these materials into the open market; and be it further

Resolved, That the government take immediate steps to create a system whereby the industries would be assured of more equitable distribution of existing supplies, and that the workers in the industry be afforded protection against the loss of their earnings by the establishing of a system of subsidizing of the workers who lose their jobs because of these critical shortages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 292.

#### Increase Coverage of Workmen's Compensation

**Resolution No. 178**—Presented by Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; Chester L. Oliveira, Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland; John Lerocca, Cannery Workers No. 679, San Jose.

Whereas, Many thousands of workmen in California engaged in agricultural and related employment are not protected by workmen's compensation insurance; and

Whereas, Employers of such workmen, who reject the California Workmen's Compensation Laws, enjoy an unfair advantage over employers who in like enterprises have accepted and secured for their employees workmen's compensation benefits; and

Whereas, The financial hardships imposed by virtue of the present defect in our laws is a burden upon the state and its people, and is contrary to the principles that industry must bear its own costs of production; and

Whereas, The present law is antiquated, inhuman and cruel and not becoming to a progressive state; and

Whereas, Every person residing in California is affected by state taxes, and therefore any costs of production transmitted to the taxpayer are unfair to the people of the State of California and organized labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor ask for remedial legislation to correct this evil.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### Elimination of Tolls on State Bridges

**Resolution No. 179**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, C. T. McDonough, and James R. Norris of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The toll on various State bridges interferes with the commercial development and retards the industrial progress in the State of California; and

Whereas, Such tolls work an undue hardship on commuters who must travel to and from work; and

Whereas, By and large, such bridges are a benefit in various ways to an entire community and therefore should not be supported solely by commuters and travelers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of eliminating tolls on State bridges; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be directed to all responsible State agencies, urging them to take the necessary measures to have the intent of this resolution realized.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 299.

**Old Age Pensions**

**Resolution No. 180**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, C. T. McDonough and James R. Morris, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helen Jaye and John Vallas, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Economic insecurity and lack of adequate funds for maintenance are frightening problems facing our aged citizens; and

Whereas, A number of abuses exist in the administration of Old Age Relief and there are a great number of parts or sections of the present existing Old Age legislation itself causing untold misery, privation, and embarrassment to the recipients of Old Age Assistance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record instructing our legislative representative to meet with the heads of the Old Age Pension groups, such as the Townsend movement, to map out mutually acceptable legislation to improve Old Age Pension Relief, incorporating the following planks:

1. Reduce the age for eligibility from 65 years to 60 years of age.
2. Increase the monthly allowance to \$60.00.
3. Remove relative responsibility.
4. Increase value of allowable property owned from \$3,000 to \$5,000.
5. A spouse shall be permitted to have \$75.00 for his or her personal requirements from his or her net income before being required to contribute towards the support of husband or wife, and
6. The declared need and minimum payments to all recipients shall be raised at least semi-annually in proportion to any increase in the cost of living.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

**Housing**

**Resolution No. 181**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, C. T. McDonough and James R. Morris, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helene Jaye and John Vallas, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, California with its inflated population has one of the nation's worst housing problems which must be relieved if our citizens are to live like human beings; and

Whereas, California had numerous blighted and slum areas before the war and these areas remained and increased during the period of the war; and

Whereas, California faces the problem of an even greater population because of the desire of countless veterans who have

made known their intentions of settling here, some as students and others as permanent residents; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of the following program to alleviate the housing crisis:

**NATIONAL LEGISLATION:** Support of legislation known as the Wagner-Ellendor-Taft Bill which provides for a large-scale program of federal assistance for building low-rent homes by helping private builders to build lower cost homes by giving ample cheap credit; protects the home owner by giving him a warranty guaranteeing good construction and by permitting him to lapse his mortgage payment in the event that, due to illness or unemployment, he cannot make such payment; creates a new method of promoting home construction and home ownership under which union members and other groups may form themselves into non-profit corporations and cooperatively build homes for themselves on very reasonable terms; creates comprehensive methods of attacking slums and provides for rehousing slum dwellers; provides funds to commence large scale programs for federal aid to cities in replanning and redeveloping their slums and blighted areas through an expended program of low-rent public housing; and creates new means for the provision of decent new rural and farm housing, both private and public.

**STATE LEGISLATION:** Legislation to provide for the appointment of a housing expeditor; include "merchant marine" in the definition of a veteran; set-up emergency machinery to aid communities and educational institutions in meeting the critical need and appropriate (\$35,000,000.00) for this purpose; adopt rent control legislation in the event national controls are lifted; amend community redevelopment legislation passed in a recent session to provide that committees may be in a position to meet the requirements of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, when passed, which requires communities to participate financially in any aid provided by the Federal government in a redevelopment program; establishment of a permanent agency in the state government to aid communities by guaranteeing loans of local redevelopment agencies and providing annual subsidies to eliminate slums and blighted areas and return them to highest economic use; authority to guarantee loans and provide subsidies to aid local housing authorities in providing housing for those families who can not obtain homes under ordinary processes of private enterprise with an annual appropriation of \$5,000,000 for a redevelopment program and \$5,000,000 for the provision of decent housing for the families of low incomes; that sufficient funds be appropriated to provide

permanent dormitories and permanent family units to meet the expanding needs of the educational institutions of the State at a cost which students can afford to pay; appropriate sufficient funds for recreational facilities in war housing projects as federal support was withdrawn March 1, 1946; and be it further

Resolved, That all necessary resources and facilities of the State Federation of Labor be put into motion for the realization of this program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 293.

#### Six-Hour Day

**Resolution No. 182**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, C. T. McDonough and James R. Morris, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helene Jaye and John Vallas, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Large sections of the American Labor movement have gone on record in favor of the six-hour day; and

Whereas, Increasing technological and mechanical development have raised the menace of unemployment once more, and a shorter workday would mean more jobs; and

Whereas, As American workers, we believe that one of the fruits of our labor should be leisure time for educational, cultural, and recreational activity; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the demand for a six-hour day in all industries over which we have jurisdiction, provided there be no corresponding decrease in wages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

#### Outlaw Private Employment Agencies

**Resolution No. 183**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, C. T. McDonough and James R. Morris, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helen Jaye, and John Vallas, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Private employment agencies are parasitical in character and by and large have no respect for collective bargaining agreements, thereby undermining union conditions and standards; and

Whereas, The United States Employment Service has done a good job and is capable through increased appropriations of making an expansion of handling job placement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record favoring the outlawing of private employment agencies and hereby instructs its legislative representative to draft and introduce

in the State Legislature the necessary legislation to accomplish the above-mentioned objective.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### Support Permanent F. E. P. C.

**Resolution No. 184**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, C. T. McDonough and James R. Morris, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helen Jaye, and John Vallas, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Racial prejudice and bigotry are totally unacceptable to American ideals and concepts and are against the very basis upon which this country was founded; and

Whereas, The Fair Employment Practice Committee, during the war, has made an excellent contribution to putting American ideals and concepts into practice in breaking down discrimination in the field of employment; and

Whereas, Today, 1,500,000 people are discriminated against in California because of race, or creed, or color, which is contrary to the basic American principle of equality for all; and

Whereas, The Committee for Permanent F. E. P. C. in California, through an initiative campaign, was successful in placing this issue on the ballot in the coming November elections; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for full support of a Permanent F. E. P. C. in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor stand instructed to send a copy of this resolution and also a letter to all its affiliated unions, urging them to vote favorably in the coming November elections on the F. E. P. C. Initiative.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 311.

#### Anti-Semitism

**Resolution No. 185**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, C. T. McDonough and James R. Morris, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helen Jaye, and John Vallas, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Anti-semitism is increasing in the United States, and like all other forms of racial and religious intolerance strikes at the very core and heart of democracy and the basis upon which this country was founded; and

Whereas, Anti-semitism is the very opposite of the purposes for which World War II was successfully fought, and as of old is conducted to split and divide the people in order to take their attention

from the main issues and problems facing them; and

Whereas, It has been proven that the forces preaching anti-semitism and other un-American prejudices in our communities are the same forces which seek to destroy organized labor just as labor was crushed by Jew-baiting despots in totalitarian countries; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledge itself to join forces with all other groups of true Americans in stamping out anti-semitism, and does hereby call upon its entire membership to join in a crusade that will expose anti-semitism and all other bigotries for what they are—the preachment of those who would divide and rule and a menace to the American way of life.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 296.

#### Anti-Discrimination

**Resolution No. 186**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, and James R. Morris, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helen Jaye, and John Vallas, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Various unions in the American Federation of Labor in the State of California for one reason or another practice discrimination against Negro and other minority groups by refusing membership into the unions, or where admittance is permitted denying equal rights of membership to Negroes and other workers by establishing so-called auxiliary locals for their "second class" membership; and

Whereas, The California State Supreme Court ruled on December 30, 1944, that the Boilermakers of America could not "continue to maintain a closed union and a closed shop"; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, by resolution, agreed "to admit Negro workers to full and equal membership . . . upon exact terms, conditions, and privileges as are held, enjoyed, and possessed by non-Negro workers", therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of ending all forms of discrimination against Negro workers, and that they be given the privileges of membership "upon the exact terms, conditions, and privileges as are held, enjoyed and possessed by non-Negro workers"; and be it finally

Resolved, That all so-called auxiliary locals be eradicated without further delay so as to put California in the forefront of the enlightened labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 311.

#### Reapportionment of State Senate

**Resolution No. 187**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, C. T. McDonough and James R. Morris, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helen Jaye, and John Vallas, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, An unbalanced, undemocratic procedure exists in the State Legislature in that the State Senate is elected on a county basis and not according to population; and

Whereas, As a result of such a system, the vote of the State Senator from San Francisco County with a population of almost one million can be nullified by a vote of a Senator from the county with only 3,000 voters, thereby depriving large sections of our State population of fair representation in the State Senate; and

Whereas, The State Senate, because of this method of representation, has served to nullify progressive legislation in California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of electing members of the State Senate on a population basis; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor hereby stands instructed to use the full resources of the Federation and originate and formulate whatever other plans are necessary to successfully carry through in the State election in 1948 an initiative measure to elect State Senators on a population basis.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### Poll Tax

**Resolution No. 188**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Heindl, Walter Hurd, C. T. McDonough and James R. Morris, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helene Jaye and John Vallas, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, When all freedom-loving people of the world are fighting for a democratic way of life, several million American citizens here in the United States are denied the right to vote in several Southern States due to the outmoded undemocratic poll tax requirement; and

Whereas, Some of the most anti-labor, anti-social legislation is endorsed, initiated, and pushed through Congress by poll-tax representatives and senators elected in many cases by only 8% of their constituents; and

Whereas, The Executive Board of the A. F. of L. has taken a firm and concrete stand against the poll-tax as a requisite for voting; and

Whereas, The anti-poll tax H.R. 7 was passed through the House and subsequently

defeated by poll tax senators filibustering on the floor of the Senate; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the anti-poll tax bill along the lines of H.R. 7 and urge our congressional representatives, especially our Senators, to fight for the introduction and passage of the bill and against filibustering; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all California Congressmen and Senators, and to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 292.

### World Trade Union Unity

**Resolution No. 189**—Presented by Rene Battaglini, Joe Belardi, Fred Hendl, Walter Hurd, and James R. Norris of Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, In union there is strength. The important section of American labor to which we belong must not be isolated from the organized strength of several hundred million trade union members throughout the world; and

Whereas, The employers, operators, and owners are organized in international cartels; and

Whereas, Any lowering of living and working conditions in any foreign nation will be used as a wedge to pry down working and living conditions in our own country; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging affiliation to the World Federation of Trade Unions; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Executive Boards of all other State Federations; and be it further

Resolved, That copies be sent to the National Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 288.

### Health Insurance

**Resolution No. 190**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helene Jaye and John Vallas of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The individual wage-earner is unable to provide adequately against the expenses of illness and disability of himself and his dependents; and

Whereas, Unemployment, illness and resulting disability are of general interest and closely correlated as a social problem; and

Whereas, A minimum of social security requires legislative action to provide sufficient protection against these dangers of our economic existence; and

Whereas, The Unemployment Insurance Act has already created an administrative agency to carry out the provisions of said

Act, which has set up facilities for handling problems dealing with the hazards of unemployment; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting the next session of the legislature to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act so as to provide adequate health, overall hospitalization, dental care, maternity, etc., insurance under the supervision of the existing agency charged with administering the unemployment insurance program; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention further go on record in favor of the Murray-Wagner-Dingell Bill.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

### Raise State Minimum Wage Scale

**Resolution No. 191**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helene Jaye and John Vallas of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, There exists in California a most inadequate minimum wage covering women and minors, and no minimum wage for some industries and adult male employees; and

Whereas, A 48-hour work week is covered by state law with overtime provisions for the sixth day in some instances, and covers at that only women and minors in certain industries only; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of raising the minimum wage to 85c per hour and limiting the work week to 40 hours with high overtime penalty payments, and for the inclusion of coverage by the law of all workers in our state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's legislative representative stand instructed to draw up the necessary amendments to change the existing law as specified above and to mobilize the entire membership of the State Federation for the passage of such legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

### Ten-Minute Rest Period for Male Employees

**Resolution No. 192**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helene Jaye, and John Vallas of Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present state law guarantees that female employees who must remain standing for two and one-half hours shall have a ten-minute rest period every two and one-half hours; and

Whereas, All employees, whether male or female, are entitled to such a rest period under the above-mentioned conditions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation

of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of amending the State law to include male employees in the ten-minute rest period provisions and also does hereby instruct its legislative representative to take whatever steps are necessary to accomplish this purpose.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### For Democratic Greece

**Resolution No. 193**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helene Jaye, and John Vallas of Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, During the darkest days of mankind when the Axis was overrunning country after country in Europe and there seemed little hope of stopping the Nazi onslaught, the little country of Greece, unprepared and poorly armed, amazed the world by thwarting the fascist armies of Mussolini, thus winning the first Allied victory, and turned the tide of the war into an eventual victory of the United Nations; and

Whereas, The country of Greece, occupied by three invaders, in comparison paid the highest price for the valiant resistance of its people, and furthermore, the people of Greece were successful in freeing over two-thirds of their land one year prior to the landing of British troops in Greece; and

Whereas, The Greek people's strong trade unions played a major role in the resistance movement, proudly exemplifying their part in the fight against fascism by one of the many facts . . . that when the Allies landed in France they did not find a single Greek in the German army which had had recruits from all other occupied countries in Europe; and

Whereas, Today, a reign of terror, torture, and murder rules Greece because a small minority of quislings, royalists, and fascists want to impose on the vast majority of the Greek people another dictatorial monarchy, and, which minority is supported by British and American imperialistic interests so well exemplified by the recent fraudulent and undemocratic elections; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning the action of the present monarch-fascist Greek government which recently dissolved the constitutional rights of the Greek people, and is passing restrictive labor legislation in order to break the united labor movement of Greece, and that our government fulfill its promise of liberty and freedom to the people of all countries; and be it further

Resolved, That the fake elections held in Greece on March 31, 1946, and observed by our government, be nullified; and be it further

Resolved, That our government insist that the plebiscite be held in 1948 as

agreed between England, America and Greece; and be it further

Resolved, That a new government representative of all political parties be formed in accordance with the Yalta agreement of the Big 3, which representative government will conduct free and fair elections; and be it further

Resolved, That the election lists be revised according to the census so that only eligible and living people should vote in the elections; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand the immediate withdrawal of British troops from our ally, Greece, as so demanded by the majority of the Greek people and as so promised by the British foreign office that their troops will leave Greece after the elections; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, the Premier of the Greek Government, and to the press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 313.

#### Against Franco Spain

**Resolution No. 194**—Presented by Helen Wheeler, James Dimakes, Leon Prodromou, Helene Jaye, and John Vallas of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Spain under the dictatorship of Franco constitutes the last stronghold of Fascism, a refuge for Nazi conspirators, and a constant threat to world peace; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor assembled in Miami, Florida, January 30, 1946, called upon the State Department to recognize the Spanish Republican government in exile; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as concurring in and supporting wholeheartedly the action of the National Executive Committee of the AFL; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Executive Council of the American Federation, and to the State Department in Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 313.

#### Assistance to Municipal Employees Organization

**Resolution No. 195**—Presented by Harry Wolf, Industrial Workshop for the Blind Local 936, Los Angeles; Molly Minudri, City and County Employees, Local 747, San Francisco; George Bronner, State Hospital Employees, Local 923, Camarillo.

Whereas, In the State of California and its political subdivisions there are approximately 100,000 persons employed by the Governmental agencies therein, in most instances under civil service regulations; and

Whereas, Concerted efforts are being made by the C.I.O. to raid our presently organized locals, and they have secured financial, physical, and moral aid in carrying on an intensive organizational drive among State, County and Municipal Employees, in our State; and

Whereas, The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees International Union has been organizing in the State of California for the past few years and has made substantial progress far in excess of its C.I.O. competitive organization, the United Public Workers of America, which organization embraces Federal, State, County and City employees on an industrial basis; and

Whereas, This Convention, on Monday, June 17, heard Brother MacDonald, President of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, describe the program of the Oregon State Federation and its affiliated central bodies in its efforts to bring into the American Federation of Labor all Oregon State, County and Municipal employees; and

Whereas, In this described program it was pointed out that the first step was a concerted effort by all labor without regard to jurisdictional lines, the latter being adjusted by the locals in the various areas after organization has been effected; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor indicate its recognition of the immediate and imperative need for the unionization of employees in the state government and its political subdivisions; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates attending this convention go on record as favoring financial, moral and physical participation of the California State Federation of Labor and city central bodies and American Federation of Labor local unions throughout California in a campaign to unionize these public servants.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 313.

#### National Educational Labor Campaign

**Resolution No. 196**—Presented by George Jay Kelly, Edwin E. Mantz, Ellis H. Nelson and Theos B. Wegener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, The forces of extreme wealth, spearheaded by the National Association of Manufacturers, by their vicious and virulent campaign of villification against organized labor, through the medium of the radio, the prostituted press and periodicals of every kind and description, are guilty of a monstrous libel; and

Whereas, The control of public opinion in this country is in the hands of an unscrupulous group of talented and efficient propagandists in the employ of the most economically powerful and politically entrenched confederation of greed ever

formed for so vile and reprehensible a purpose; and

Whereas, The effectiveness of this campaign to remove organized labor from the economic scheme of things is clearly demonstrated by the increasing number of anti-labor members of our National Congress, who, if their constituencies were honestly informed of the issues involved, would not be so eager to succumb to the lush lobbies of Big Business that infest our National Capitol; and

Whereas, To offset the distorted picture of labor-management controversy built up in the public mind now becomes a duty of public service incumbent upon organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does recommend that the American Federation of Labor, through its many powerful National and International Brotherhoods and their thousands of affiliated local unions, seriously consider the necessity of launching a combined and intensive national educational campaign, that it may give labor's side of the story to a fair-minded but ill-informed public.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### Adequate Annual Income

**Resolution No. 197**—Presented by George Jay Kelly, Edwin E. Mantz, Ellis H. Nelson and Theos B. Wegener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, The workers of America, by their technical skill, have developed the greatest industrial system ever known; and

Whereas, The potential standard of our living is limited, not only by our productive capacity, but also by an inequitable method of distribution; and

Whereas, A high and sustained purchasing power in the hands of the working millions will ensure full production, full employment and ready markets; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse legislation designed to guarantee to every worker an adequate annual income; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of this Federation be requested to take such appropriate action as shall be necessary to achieve this objective.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Liberalize Social Security Act

**Resolution No. 198**—Presented by George Jay Kelly, Edwin E. Mantz, Ellis H. Nelson and Theos B. Wegener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, Few American workers may continue at their chosen occupations until they reach the age of 65 years; and

Whereas, Large numbers of displaced and indigent workers are forced to become beneficiaries of public and private welfare

agencies until they reach the age of 65 years; and

Whereas, Our system of mass production does not require the labor of workers beyond the age of 60 years who already have contributed richly to the wealth of this great nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse a program to liberalize the existing provisions of the Social Security Act so as to allow full pensions to persons who have attained the age of 60 years, and that benefits be brought in line with advanced living costs.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### No Income Tax on Wages Under \$5000

Resolution No. 199—Presented by George Jay Kelly, Edwin E. Mantz, Ellis H. Nelson and Theos B. Wegener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, The average take-home pay of the workers is painfully below war time earnings; and

Whereas, Increased costs of living are further adding to the burdens of those who produce the wealth of this nation; and

Whereas, Additional burdens are creating a situation where either the workers must deny their families the necessities of life, or draw upon scant reserves accumulated for unforeseen contingencies; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor subscribe to the proposition that no State or Federal Income Tax be levied upon income under \$5000 derived solely from wages.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Prohibit Expenditure for Printing Equipment

Resolution No. 200—Presented by C. M. Baker of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, Excluding temporary war industries (according to the report of John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner) in the State of California, printing, publishing and allied industries rank third in the number of wage earners; third in total wages paid to wage earners; and first in average weekly and hourly wages paid wage earners; and

Whereas, The workers in graphic arts and related industries have been closely organized for decades and have pioneered many of the improvements later achieved by other unions, and are entitled to support in their efforts to halt the assiduous program of tax-supported institutions to expand their already wholly illogical printing activities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct its officers and committees to, if possible, induce the legislators in the next session of the California legislature to attach a "rider" to all appropriation bills specifically prohibiting the expendi-

ture of any public moneys for the purchasing of any additional printing equipment (letter press or planographic), by any tax-supported institution, or for the repair, maintenance or housing or manning of equipment now operated by such institutions, except the State Printing Office located in Sacramento.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### San Diego Industrial Accident Commission Staff

Resolution No. 201—Presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S. Hunt, Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, At our request and through the cooperation of the California State Federation of Labor, an office of the Industrial Accident Commission was opened in San Diego but is operating without the daily services of the representatives of the California State Industrial Accident Commission; and

Whereas, This condition allows for the continuation of many accidents which are caused by the violation of our state and federal safety laws; and

Whereas, San Diego is the third largest county in California and continues to grow in industrial importance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor again urge that the State Accident Commission keep a minimum staff in its office in San Diego for daily use by the people of San Diego.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Full Use of Manpower

Resolution No. 202—Presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S. Hunt, of Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, Some of our most powerful corporations have continually resorted to withholding production in order to force prices up and for other political considerations; and

Whereas, This dislocation of our economy is the cause of many of the shortages that plague our nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the President of the United States to take immediate and appropriate action for the full use of our manpower and our resources to put an end to these bottlenecks; and be it further

Resolved, That where management refuses to cooperate, government take over and operate such plants in order to bring about full use of our manpower and resources.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Eliminate 7-Day Waiting Period Under Workmen's Compensation Act

Resolution No. 203—Presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S.

Hunt, of Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, Under the existing provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, an injured employee is paid no compensation for the first seven days of his disability; and

Whereas, This provision unjustly deprives a worker of compensation to which he is entitled during the period of his disability; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to cause to have prepared and introduced at the coming session of the state legislature an amendment to the appropriate section of the Labor Code to read:

"Irrespective of the length of the period of disability, disability payments shall be paid for disability suffered for any day or fraction thereof after the employee leaves work as a result of the injury."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### Oppose Government To Break Strikes

**Resolution No. 204**—Presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S. Hunt, of Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, The threat has been made to use members of our armed forces, other Government employees, or the drafting of workers on strike to break strikes; and

Whereas, This procedure is inimical to free trade unionism, and if allowed to continue would result in a complete dictatorship of management over labor in that the employers could refuse to bargain collectively, realizing that in the last analysis the government would back them up; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor fully supports the firm stand taken by President William Green in opposing the use of the government or any of its agencies to break strikes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 313.

#### Defeat Anti-Labor Campaign

**Resolution No. 205**—Presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S. Hunt, of Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, There is a three-pronged attack being pressed by reactionaries of all stripes against labor:

1. In their drive to cripple rent and price control, thus constituting a general reduction in our standard of living.

2. In the powerful pressure to use government to break strikes.

3. In the anti-labor legislation intended to cripple and tie the hands of labor in these most crucial times. and

Whereas, Not labor alone, but also the

majority of our nation are vitally concerned in the protection and improvement of the standard of living of American working people; and

Whereas, This drive has taken on such momentum that only the unified efforts of labor and all of its friends can defeat the sinister plot against free trade unions and our standard of living; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor join hands with all the people of California interested in defeating this drive to enslave labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 313.

#### Abolish Wage Adjustment Board

**Resolution No. 206**—Presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S. Hunt of Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, Both the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Council of San Diego last year protested the continuation of the Wage Adjustment Board or any other similar body which arbitrarily restricts wages and thereby circumvents collective bargaining; and

Whereas, Statistical information issued by the AFL proves conclusively that under this procedure wages have continuously lagged behind the increased cost of living; and

Whereas, The OPA is being virtually emasculated through Congressional amendments which it is estimated will lead to a 50% rise in the cost of living during the next year; and

Whereas, The end of the war has returned the building industry to a 40-hour week, thereby still further increasing the gap between rising prices and workers' income; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor stands against the continuation of the Wage Adjustment Board or any similar arbitrary body; and be it further

Resolved, That all parties concerned call upon the Building Trades Department of the A.F. of L. to withdraw its representative from the Wage Adjustment Board and to refuse to participate in any similar arbitrary body which arbitrarily restricts wages and in which the representatives of organized labor are in the minority.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### Full-Time Director of Veterans' Affairs

**Resolution No. 207**—Presented by James C. Meeks, Fred O. Bates, Don Richards, Boris Gruber, Painters No. 116, Los Angeles; Leonard T. Graham, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles; David W. Buchanan, Painters No. 333, San Diego; Charles A. Vencill, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150, Los Angeles; Warren A. Dailey and Roy M. Brewer, Affiliated

Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood; Al Erickson, Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727, Hollywood; A. T. Dennison, Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728, Hollywood; Sidney Burton and Earl E. Spicer, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150, Los Angeles; William Farrell and Pete Maggio, Theatrical Janitors, No. 72, Los Angeles; Raymond C. Gulick, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles; W. J. Bassett, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is a definite move to involve returning servicemen and women in labor disputes; and

Whereas, Two so-called veterans' organizations have been created to sponsor and work for anti-labor legislation; and

Whereas, There are more than 50,000 AFL veterans within the locals affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, These A. F. of L. veterans can be organized into a strong Veterans' Committee to work with the State Federation of Labor, its affiliated central labor councils and locals to combat any legislation involving veterans against labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Board to appoint a fulltime director of veterans' affairs for the purpose of working with the councils and locals in organizing veterans' committees to combat any attempt to use veterans against labor and to assist these councils and unions in all matters pertaining to veterans' affairs.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### Repeal of State Sales Tax

**Resolution No. 208**—Presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S. Hunt of Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, As a result of the combined pressure of the high income groups and emergency requirements following the first World War to obtain higher revenue which was claimed to be needed, the indirect tax was resorted to as a means of reaching the low income groups; and

Whereas, While formerly the direct taxes supplied all the revenue, the income from the indirect tax, which in 1934 supplied 59 per cent of all the revenue to our Federal Government, rose to 65 per cent in 1937, and a year later reached the impressive figure of 70 per cent; and

Whereas, While the introduction of the sales tax in California was based on the needs resulting from the depression, it soon became the main source of revenue to the state, as exemplified in the following figures; the sales tax in 1934 brought in \$56,471,540; in 1940-41 the figure had practically doubled to the sum of \$109,233,972; and

Whereas, At the present time there are

4,689 active taxing units in California, in addition to the many inactive ones; and

Whereas, California alone levies more than 20 separate and distinct taxes, each in some measure affecting the cost of living; and

Whereas, The State of California is not suffering from any deficit, which was the original excuse for the sales tax, but is, on the contrary, enjoying one of its most prosperous periods; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to reaffirm its opposition to the state sales tax and to use the full power it commands to urge the Governor and our state legislature to immediately bring about the repeal of the state 2½% sales tax.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### Right of Injured Workers to Choose Doctor

**Resolution No. 209**—Presented by Herb Baker, David W. Buchanan, Harold S. Hunt of Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, Workers suffering injury in the course of their employment find it difficult to obtain the services of doctors qualified to practice industrial medicine who are not under the influence of powerful insurance companies; and

Whereas, Many of these injured workers have been deprived of their full accident compensation benefits because of unfair testimony submitted by doctors who may have taken care of them; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare for introduction at the next session of the state legislature a bill that will provide that the injured party shall be allowed to use the services of any doctor he or she may desire to in order to determine the full extent of the injury and the full benefits to which he is rightfully entitled.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

**Resolution No. 210**—(Withdrawn by sponsor).

#### Citizenship for Foreign-Born Seamen

**Resolution No. 211**—Presented by Joe St. Angelo, R. D. Thompson, James Lentz, Charles Brenner, Harry Johnson, Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; and Hal Banks, George Kleist and Harlan Snow, Seafarers, Engineers and Stewards Dept., P. C. D., San Francisco.

Whereas, There are thousands of foreign-born non-citizen union seamen today sailing in American ships, carrying supplies to our armed forces and to our allies overseas; and

Whereas, As these foreign seamen, who are helping our country in our fight against Nazism and Fascism so that free-

dom and democracy may prevail throughout the world; and

Whereas, These seamen are unable to become American citizens due to the technicality of the Immigration Law; and

Whereas, Our great country has justly granted foreign-borns at present in our armed services, such as the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, their American citizenship papers after three months' service with the American armed forces; and

Whereas, These foreign merchant seamen, together with American seamen sailing American ships, can justly be considered part of the armed forces of our great country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seafarers International Union of North America and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in conjunction with the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, go on record as follows:

1. To instruct the Secretary-Treasurer and the President to draw up a bill to be introduced to the Congress and Senate of the United States to give to foreign-born seamen full American citizenship, providing they have sailed one full year in American ships during wartime.

2. That the Secretary-Treasurer and President and our Washington legislative representative request a friendly congressman on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to introduce this bill.

3. That all our affiliated organizations petition, through wires and communications, their congressmen and senators in the various districts, to support this bill, and that our affiliated organizations ask the central labor bodies, the state federation of labor in their district, to help us in this fight to pass this bill.

4. That the President of the Federation contact President Green of the American Federation of Labor to help and aid in the passage of this bill to grant foreign-born seamen American citizenship papers after one year's sailing during wartime.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Hospitalization for Seamen

**Resolution No. 212**—Presented by Joe St. Angelo, R. D. Thompson, James Lentz, Charles Brenner, Harry Johnson, Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; and Hal Banks, George Kleist and Harlan Snow, Seafarers, Engineers and Stewards Dept., P. C. D., San Francisco.

Whereas, War veterans of the armed forces of the United States are given the most efficient and advanced medical care for the duration of their lives, being eligible for admission at any time to the

numerous well-staffed veterans hospitals; and

Whereas, Merchant seamen are eligible for admission to Marine hospitals for only 60 days after the date of their last discharge; and

Whereas, The merchant seamen have performed miracles of heroism and self-sacrifice in this war, comparable in every respect with the armed forces, many hundreds of seamen having been injured and killed; and

Whereas, Because of the 60-day clause which the United States Public Health Service applies to merchant seamen, many bona fide seamen are walking the streets of every American seaport, who are suffering from shell shock and various ailments brought on through enemy attacks and continuous strains undergone through perilous voyages, forcing them to remain ashore indefinitely, and who are denied hospitalization and treatment at Marine hospitals; and

Whereas, This contention was formed solely for, and by the Board of Administrators for the Marine hospital, and is not recognized by any official governmental department as authentic, and is especially against the belief and recognition of the merchant seamen, for and by whom the Marine hospitals have been established; and

Whereas, The difference in hospital treatment given the armed forces on one hand, and the merchant seamen on the other constitutes unjust discrimination against the merchant heroes, without whose services this war could not be won; therefore be it

Resolved, That merchant seamen who can show three years' peacetime discharges, or 12 months' wartime discharges, or have been injured in wartime in the performance of their duty, should be eligible for hospitalization for the rest of their lives; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor for its consideration and appropriate action, and to the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., and to President Truman.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Citizenship for Foreign-Born Seamen

**Resolution No. 213**—Presented by Joe St. Angelo, R. D. Thompson, James Lentz, Charles Brenner, Harry Johnson, Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; and Hal Banks, George Kleist and Harlan Snow, Seafarers, Engineers and Stewards Dept., P. C. D., San Francisco.

Whereas, There are thousands of foreign-born, non-citizen union seamen sailing today in American ships carrying supplies to our armed forces and to our allies overseas; and

Whereas, These foreign seamen who are helping our country in our fight against

Nazism and Fascism are doing so in order that freedom and democracy may prevail throughout the world; and

Whereas, These seamen are unable to become American citizens due to the technicality of the immigration laws; and

Whereas, Our great country has justly granted foreign-borns, at present in our armed services, such as the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, their American citizenship papers after three months' service with the American armed forces; and

Whereas, These foreign merchant seamen, together with American seamen sailing American ships, can justly be considered part of the armed forces of our great country; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to back the plea of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers International Union of North America in its fight to demand that legislation be introduced in Congress to grant foreign born seamen who have served in American merchant vessels during wartime their full citizenship rights; and be it further

Resolved, That officers of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to call upon the California Congressional representatives to introduce a bill in Congress to effectuate the above demands of the seamen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Abolish Government Unlicensed Seamen's Schools

**Resolution No. 214**—Presented by Joe St. Angelo, R. D. Thompson, James Lentz, Charles Brenner, Harry Johnson, Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; and Hal Banks, George Kleist and Harlan Snow, Seafarers, Engineers and Stewards Dept., P. C. D., San Francisco.

Whereas, The Maritime Commission has been operating schools for the purpose of training merchant seamen during the period of World War II; and

Whereas, There is no longer any need for the training of seamen since the ending of hostilities; and

Whereas, The War Shipping Administration has announced the purpose of training more merchant seamen for jobs that are being filled by the unions without any trouble whatsoever; and

Whereas, The War Shipping Administration cannot find employment for the men they have in the manning pool since the ending of hostilities and some of the men have been to the Seamen's Union halls, trying to find employment; and

Whereas, The only purpose these men can be used for would be to man the ships, in the event of a strike by the Seafaring Unions; and

Whereas, As long as the War Shipping

Administration has these trainees in reserve, they will be a constant threat to the Seafaring Unions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor now in session contact our Representatives in Congress and request some action to be taken towards the abolishment of all the schools for unlicensed seamen operated by the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration; and be it further

Resolved, That the Recruitment and Manning Division of the War Shipping Administration be abolished, as there is no further need for the services of this organization and it is just a waste of the taxpayers money; and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of getting some action through the national office of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Marine Hospital Facilities for Merchant Seamen

**Resolution No. 215**—Presented by Joe St. Angelo, R. D. Thompson, James Lentz, Charles Brenner, Harry Johnson, Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; and Hal Banks, George Kleist and Harlan Snow, Seafarers, Engineers and Stewards Dept., P. C. D., San Francisco.

Whereas, The United States Marine Hospitals were originally set up as separate hospitals to provide medical aid and hospitalization for merchant seamen, and were established and maintained by certain compulsory deductions from the seamen's wages and from the shipowners; and

Whereas, Some years ago these hospitals were incorporated under the administration of the United States Public Health Service and were broadened to take care of various shore employees of the Federal Government, such as Post Office employees and their families, Coast Guard and their families, and employees of various other Government agencies; and

Whereas, Under this set up the American merchant seamen find themselves in a secondary position as far as getting medical aid or needed hospitalization; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge upon all California legislators, and those in the federal government to fight for legislation which will restore to American merchant seamen separate hospital and medical facilities, as was originally established for them, and that this resolution be referred to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor for their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

### Condemnation of Communist Party

**Resolution No. 216**—Presented by Joe St. Angelo, R. D. Thompson, James Lentz, Charles Brenner, Harry Johnson, Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Hal Banks, George Kleist and Harlan Snow, Seafarers, Engineers and Stewards Department, P. C. D., San Francisco.

Whereas, A political movement, centered and controlled by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the USSR, which political party is totalitarian in concept and practice, is attempting through its members of the American Section of this Communist Party, its fellow-travelers and paid stooges to infiltrate, disrupt and take control of the legitimate trade-union movement of America; and

Whereas, The slimy tactics, sinister purpose and over-all wrecking schemes of these said adherents of the Communist Party are falsely covered with militant phrases, in an attempt to drug and delude the American workers away from the true purpose of this political party, i.e. the establishment of a totalitarian state, through force and violence or any other means, with its attendant loss to the people of their liberty; and

Whereas, The history of the labor movement shows that wherever these wreckers can infiltrate and get control of any organization, they pollute and disrupt the unions and the workers to the extent that the unions are split in factional fights, disorder and attendant misery, which inevitably leads to the wrecking of the unions, and the undermining of the economic strength of the workers everywhere; and

Whereas, It is the purpose of these purveyors of lies, distortions, slander campaigns, which constitute their main business, to attack the American labor movement, and its leaders who believe in liberty and democracy, and the American form of government, and its leaders who oppose the imperialist expansionist plans of the Communist Party; and

Whereas, It is a well known fact that these wreckers are aided and abetted in their filthy work by certain radio commentators, and others more commonly known as "totalitarian liberals", in many instances amply paid for their dirty work by the Communist Party and willing to sell their American birthright for a few lousy pieces of silver; and

Whereas, It is the bounden duty of the California State Federation of Labor to make known publicly the abhorrence held by the delegates assembled here, representing one million California workers, to the disgust we feel at the latest attacks of these Communist Party wreckers, particularly their published character assassination campaign launched on our Honorable retiring President and who, although honorably serving the California labor movement for fifty years, and an official of the California State Federation for 30

years, finds himself at the age of 73 years, branded a "Fascist" by these rats; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor class the Communist Party, its members, adherents, and fellow-travelers as purveyors of a corrupting program and lies, and as enemies of all decent, liberty loving people, and a menace to the human race.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action see page 313.

### In Support of California State Child Welfare Legislation

**Resolution No. 217**—Presented by Minnette Fitzgerald, Ernestine Kettler, Ann M. Gladstone, Office Employees International Union No. 3, San Francisco; Anne Sweet, William A. Ring, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; Edwin J. McCall, Eleanor D. Murphy, Office Employees No. 36, San Francisco; Muriel Kerchen, Thomas L. Bolster, Frank F. Randall, Office Employees No. 29, Oakland; and Jennie J. Sanders, Office Employees No. 43, Sacramento.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor continues to welcome women members into its ranks and continues to exert economic and legislative efforts on their behalf; and

Whereas, As a result of the war many women are permanently forced into the position of sole support of their families; and

Whereas, The public school system came into being as a result of the demands and struggle of the American labor movement; and

Whereas, A.B. 274, introduced by Assemblyman Hawkins to continue Child Care Centers, was emasculated by a Senate amendment and finally passed, contingent upon financial support from the federal government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does reaffirm its demand that Child Care Centers, established as a war measure under the provisions of the Lanham Act, become a permanent part of the public school system of the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That legislation called for in the foregoing resolution be introduced at the coming session of the California legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

### Request Official Termination of War

**Resolution No. 218**—Presented by Gus Gaynor of Railway Clerks, General Office Lodge, Union No. 890, San Francisco.

Whereas, During the war, certain legislation, such as the Smith-Connally Act and the "Hot Cargo" Act, were passed under the claim that they were necessary to maintain maximum production in order to win the war; and

Whereas, Under the Smith-Connally Act,

the President is given great war powers which have of late been used to restrict labor in its legitimate demands for fair conditions of work and a decent standard of living; and

Whereas, Everyone knows that the war is over, yet this legislation is continued in order to further hamstringing labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call for the immediate declaration of the war's end, and with it the termination of the Smith-Connally Act and the "Hot Cargo" Act: and be it further

Resolved, That all the unions in the Bay Area should adopt this resolution and send it, by telegram, to the President and the Congress, and to Governor Warren and State legislators.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Oppose Federal Anti-Labor Legislation

Resolution No. 219—Presented by Gus Gaynor of Railway Clerks, General Office Lodge, Union No. 890, San Francisco.

Whereas, The presidential veto of the Case Bill was a great victory for the American people, due to the effective work of the leadership and members of the trade union movement flooding Congress and the White House with letters and telegrams; and

Whereas, The fight is not yet won, since the Truman Bill and other anti-labor legislation, including portions of the Case Bill, are still pending in Congress; and

Whereas, President Truman and many Congressmen and Senators will not be satisfied until they have succeeded in enacting legislation to use the armed forces in industrial disputes, penalize union officials and individual strikers or similar anti-labor proposals; and

Whereas, Such legislative proposals, if adopted, would be inconsistent with a free democratic government and the principles for which the war was fought; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare such legislative proposals will not only destroy unions, but they will also thereby attack the standard of living of the American people, small businessmen, farmers and labor; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all unions adoption of this resolution and that each union wire Congress and the President to this effect.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Support Interior Department's CVP Plan

Resolution No. 220—Presented by George Ainsworth, John E. Biggerstaff, Emil Geist and J. T. Wagner of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Bureau of Reclamation has prepared plans for the development of

the Central Valley through a series of dams, which will be located to serve the people in the maximum development of irrigation, soil conservation, water power, navigation, flood control, reclamation of arid lands, etc.; and

Whereas, The Army Engineers have similar plans but take into consideration only flood control and navigation, disregarding the other interests of the people of California; and

Whereas, At the present time there is a controversy over which government agency shall control this development; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse and fully support the Bureau of Reclamation in this development; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor shall notify all California Congressmen and Senators and President Truman of the position of the California State Federation and request their active support of this project under the Bureau of Reclamation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action see page 313.

#### Compensation For Extra-Curricular Activity and Adjustment of Teaching Load

Resolution No. 221—Presented by C. E. Holen of Central Labor Council, Roseville.

Whereas, The extra-curricular duties, e. g. supervising evening performances and after school athletic contests, of teachers have increased and lengthened the hours of service in a teaching day beyond that of four hours defined by state law and the six-hour day provided by most school boards; and

Whereas, Increased clerical demands added to the teachers' duties, such as the writing of voluminous records, the correcting of large numbers of Standard Achievement and Intelligence Tests, the copying of transcripts of records, etc., have lengthened the school day beyond all reason, so that long hours of clerical homework have become necessary; and

Whereas, The best interests of the children in the public school are served best by adequate, normal, well-balanced classroom conditions of airspace, light and proper teacher-pupil ratios; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representatives to place these three matters upon the agenda for introduction of the state legislature at its next session:

1. Extra-curricular duties shall be paid for by the Board of Education in each school district at the rate of time and one-half for all hours beyond the 6-hour day for each teacher called upon to give such service.
2. Clerical help shall be provided by the Boards of Education for all such clerical duties as those beyond

the actual classroom and subject class demands.

3. The pupil load per teacher shall be limited to 30 in all classrooms.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 314.

#### State F.E.P.C.

**Resolution No. 222**—Presented by Harry Lunsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers' Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The United States is accorded a position of world leadership by the nations of the world by reason of her influential role in the prosecution and conclusion of World War II; and

Whereas, The United States has assumed a benevolent leadership among the great nations of the world in that she is apparently championing the rights of small nations and some oppressed minority races; and

Whereas, There are about fifteen million Negroes and colored people living within the borders of the United States and from whom some of the basic and fundamental rights of democracy are being withheld, viz: freedom from fear and freedom from want; and

Whereas, The freedom from fear is denied by recurrent acts of lynching and other brutalities, and the freedom from want is also denied by Negroes and colored people in being denied the right to work; and

Whereas, The federal government and those of many states and municipalities are apathetic and indolent toward correcting these abuses and curtailments of constitutional rights; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record denouncing lynching as a blot upon the good name of the good people of these United States; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention go on record endorsing a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission for the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 311.

#### Protection of USES Employees

**Resolution No. 223**—Presented by Lee Sandberg and Peter D. Kristich of California Employment Service Employees No. 948, San Francisco, and Harry Wolf and John Donovan of Industrial Workshop for the Blind, Local No. 936, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Return of the Employment Service by the federal government to state administration is anticipated within the next few months; and

Whereas, No suitable procedure exists for the orderly reintegration of Employment Service personnel into state service; and

Whereas, Lack of proper methods and standards for such reintegration exposes the personnel of the United States

Employment Service to dangers of loss of employment or reduction in status; and

Whereas, The loss of services of trained employees will lower the quality of the job which must be done by the California Department of Employment, and operate to the immediate and long-run disadvantage of the workers of the state; and

Whereas, The reintegration of Employment Service personnel into the California Civil Service involves complex problems of law and of regulation; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend to the California Department of Employment and to the State Personnel Board the following measures for the maintenance of efficiency within the Employment Service and for the protection of the employment status of its personnel:

1. All U.S.E.S. personnel shall be given temporary appointment by the California Department of Employment pending establishment of Civil Service status.
2. Suitable State examinations shall be provided during the period of temporary appointment for all U.S.E.S. employees, including War Service Employees, in order to permit qualification for jobs at least at present level.
3. Credit shall be given for U.S.E.S. service to employees on the State employment list in qualifying for promotional examinations, as if they had never left the State service.
4. Recognition shall be accorded to experience and capable performance in either State or U.S.E.S. service by crediting in State examinations such service weighed by the individual's efficiency rating.
5. Service in the armed forces shall be accepted as continuous service for purposes of reemployment, promotions or other Civil Service requirements regardless of whether the individual was inducted from State or Federal service.

and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the Executive Council to aid the A. F. of L. Local Unions of Employment Service personnel in arranging with the California Department of Employment and the State Personnel Board means for the proper effectuation of the foregoing program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Federal Retirement Contributions of State Employees Loaned to USES

**Resolution No. 224**—Presented by Lee Sandberg and Peter D. Kristich of California Employment Service Employees No. 948, San Francisco, and Harry Wolf and John Donovan of Industrial Workshop for the Blind, Local No. 936, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Present Federal Retirement regulations provide for freezing in the Retirement Fund all contributions of em-

ployees with five years' or more total federal service; and

Whereas, The operation of these rules will amount to confiscation of retirement contributions of U.S.E.S. employees loaned by states for the duration of the war to the federal government; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor advocate suitable legislative and administrative action to permit return of Federal Retirement contributions to U.S.E.S. employees who are returned to state service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### 6-Hour Day

**Resolution No. 225**—Presented by George Ainsworth, John E. Biggerstaff, Emil Geist and J. T. Wagner of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The membership of the Building Trades Unions has increased proportionally with the tremendous building requirements of our nation; and

Whereas, Analysis of the depression years shows that the lack of construction during that period is one of the basic factors in the present housing crisis; and

Whereas, New methods of construction, such as factory prefabrication, and standardization of building techniques, lessens the number of craftsmen and man hours required per unit built; and

Whereas, The above factors taken into consideration, we are faced with increasing unemployment, decreasing buying power, and all that that implies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up a committee to develop a demand for a six-hour working day.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Reduction of Income Tax

**Resolution No. 226**—Presented by William R. Roberts, George F. Ryan and John V. McGinnis, Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Due to the fact that the working men and women of America have paid the price in the toll of life and labor, and will continue to pay at the cost of a reduction in the take-home pay money for many years to come; and

Whereas, While the government of the United States of America is so solvent that it can loan money in the sum of billions of dollars to allies and foes to reestablish those stricken countries in time of peace; and

Whereas, The working men and women of America are now suffering great hardships and strife and turmoil due to the fact that the take-home pay is not equivalent to our justly earned wage preceding the period of 1941; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Con-

vention of the California State Federation of Labor appeal to the United States Senators-elect and our House of Representatives, under our democratic form of government, to seek an immediate reduction of our income tax and an immediate lowering of our national withholding tax, so that our purchasing power will become greater on our weekly pay check as earned.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Union Wages for Trade School Instructors

**Resolution No. 227**—Presented by William R. Roberts, George F. Ryan and John V. McGinnis, Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A paramount tradition of all labor union crafts is the apprenticeship system, so that our skilled efforts and our years of practical training causes the best of trade mechanics to emanate from our fold; and

Whereas, It is especially fitting at this particular time and date following the demise of an apprenticeship training system which had been in vogue, but which is now practically destroyed due to the fact that young men gave up their life for the profound principle of democracy; and

Whereas, Those of us who understand the trade principles of the respective unions of which we have been members for so many years wish to establish an apprenticeship system, so that the returning veteran of recent wars can establish himself in this community with perfect respect and honor to any trade-craft that he may desire to follow as a means of livelihood; and

Whereas, Owing to the fact that under the Government Bill of Rights, the veterans shall be properly trained and educated in order to make of them the most proficient artisans that exist in the world today; and

Whereas, Due to the fact that proficient training can only be secured through a recognized school with a competent instructor in charge, and because the wages of the State Board of Education allocated to the special instructors of trade school training are inadequate, there is a deficiency in the schedule of men who aspire to teach the arts and the trades of our apprentices; and

Whereas, While the world is waiting for new and vigorous candidates in all lines of occupation in the building trade industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor appeal to our state legislative representatives comprising the upper and lower house of the California State Legislature, and that we make an urgent appeal to the Governor-elect that he use his best efforts to prevail upon the Legisla-

ture to pass a bill entitling instructors of all trades in all schools to receive the prevailing scale of wages in all branches of the Building and Construction trades unions of the craft and trade that the journeymen mechanic receives in his employment through his respective union, as provided by the constitution and by-laws of his respective union.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 308.

#### **Condemn L. A. Council Action in Calling a Strike**

**Resolution No. 228**—Presented by Roy Tindall and W. F. Moore, Studio Electricians No. 40, Hollywood.

Whereas, The A. F. of L. is a voluntary federation of autonomous international unions, and, as such, possesses only such authority as has been delegated to it by the affiliated international unions; and

Whereas, The right to sanction a strike by a subordinate local union of an international union is reserved to the international union; and

Whereas, Central Labor Councils and city central bodies have no authority to declare a strike of a subordinate local union of an international union illegal or outlaw, such authority being vested solely in the international union; and

Whereas, Pursuant to the laws governing Central Labor Councils and city central bodies, such councils have the authority only to declare an employer unfair; and

Whereas, The Executive Board of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council did, on February 14, 1946, declare a proposed strike of subordinate local unions of the international unions named below to be unauthorized and illegal, and issued a press statement to this effect which was given wide publicity, greatly to the detriment of said local unions which were then engaged in negotiations; and

Whereas, The right of strike action is the principal bargaining weapon available to unions in negotiating with employers; and

Whereas, This action by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council has been instrumental in blocking successful negotiations for increased wages and improved working conditions for thousands of workers in the motion picture industry; and

Whereas, This action by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council constituted an arrogation of powers reserved solely for the international unions involved; and

Whereas, The Los Angeles Central Labor Council, having once arrogated unto itself such powers, might at any time and at its own discretion invoke similar sanctions against any affiliated local union, to the detriment and embarrassment of such local unions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn this action of the Los

Angeles Central Labor Council; and be it further

Resolved, That all international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. be notified of the unconstitutional action taken by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and be requested to protest such action to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., and to demand that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. take appropriate action to ensure that the Los Angeles Central Labor Council will not in the future usurp the rights, powers, and prerogatives of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 310.

#### **Adequate Safety Program**

**Resolution No. 229**—Presented by C. S. McKinley and A. Mulcahy, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 250, Los Angeles.

Whereas, All contractors and employers in the large industrial areas add to their payrolls safety men to work in the industries where our members are employed to check on the safety conditions and work in harmony with the staff of the Division of Industrial Safety of the State of California to make places of employment safer for their membership; and

Whereas, In all contracts with our employers, provisions be written into the contracts that the Safety Laws of the State of California and the lawful orders of the Division of Industrial Safety be strictly abided by; and

Whereas, The whole problem of industrial accidents and the need for their prevention is of greater importance now than ever before. The unions must insist on adequate protection for their membership by having the employers maintain adequate safety programs; and

Whereas, Such a safety plan on the part of organized labor would give to its membership great humanitarian and monetary benefits as a result of prevention of accidental injuries on the job; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor propose and recommend this resolution in the interests of safety for all crafts in organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### **Retain Unions' Jurisdictional Rights**

**Resolution No. 230**—Presented by Ben Price of Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, Hollywood.

Whereas, In the Motion Picture Industry there existed jurisdictional difficulties created because of dual charter organizations; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that no affiliated union shall infringe on the established rights and jurisdiction of another affiliated union, nor shall any char-

ter be issued which conflicts with these established jurisdictions; and

Whereas, These dual charters have been seized upon by the Employees as a tool to withhold from the majority of Studio A. F. of L. Unions contracts on improved wages and working conditions; and

Whereas, These jurisdictional infringements threaten the very foundation of those unions which constitute the Building Trades Department, one of the most stable cornerstones of the A. F. of L.; and

Whereas, These dual charters have been seized upon by the Producers as a tool to withhold from a large majority of all A. F. of L. unions in the studios, long overdue contracts for better wages and working conditions, and in this manner the good name and prestige of the American Federation of Labor has been harmed at the very time when labor is being attacked from every side; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor is duty bound to enforce the Constitution of the A. F. of L.; therefore be it

Resolved, that the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn such procedure as a violation of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor notify the Executive Board of the A. F. of L., all International Presidents and all its affiliated members of the State Federation's opposition to this type of procedure.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 310.

#### Investigate Status of H. K. Sorrell

**Resolution No. 231**—Presented by Roy M. Brewer, B. C. DuVal, W. A. Dalley, Affiliated Property Craftsmen, No. 44, Hollywood; Al Erickson, Motion Picture Studio Laborers, No. 727, Hollywood; A. T. Dennison, Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians, No. 728, Hollywood; James J. Eddy, Motion Picture Studio Projectionists, No. 165, Hollywood; Grace Dudley, Office Employees No. 174, Hollywood; L. C. Helm, Studio Utility Employees No. 724, Hollywood; William A. Ring, Office Employees No. 30, Hollywood; Ralph H. Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers No. 814, Santa Monica; George Kleist, Seafarers, Engineers and Stewards Dept., P.C.D., San Francisco; Capt. C. F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood.

Whereas, It is the publicly announced intention of the Communist Party of America to penetrate and subvert the unions of the American Federation of Labor to their political purposes; and

Whereas, It is well known that the Communist Party has placed special emphasis on its program to capture the unions in the motion picture industry in

order to influence the product of that industry for propaganda purposes; and

Whereas, There are many A. F. of L. unions holding contracts in the motion picture studios which have, as part of such contracts, the notorious "escape clause" by which these unions, by a simple majority vote of the union, can withdraw from their A. F. of L. affiliation, taking their contracts with them; and

Whereas, The Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California has, in a recent report dated February 16, 1946, stated in positive terms as follows: "The secret Communist Party affiliation of Herbert K. Sorrell is therefore established beyond a shadow of a reasonable doubt and his activities explained in light of current Communist Party purposes and objectives. There is no doubt in the minds of the members of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities that Herbert K. Sorrell is a member of the Communist Party and presently an important stooge and tool of Communist Party design for the destruction of American Federation of Labor unions in Hollywood and the establishment of Communist influence and domination in the motion picture industry"; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming executive officers to select a committee to investigate, and report back to the Executive Board, as early as possible after the adjournment of this Convention, the allegations set forth in the above-quoted legislative report; and be it further

Resolved, That, if such charges are substantiated, either in whole or in part, the Executive Board and the officers of the California State Federation of Labor lend every support to the unions involved, both local and national, to the end that every vestige of Communist influence and domination shall be removed from the Hollywood Studio Unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 311.

#### Change Section 56(a) Unemployment Insurance Act

**Resolution No. 232**—Presented by Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers' Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, During a recent labor dispute in the San Francisco bay area shipyards, thousands of workers who were not involved in the dispute but were actually locked out, were deprived of unemployment benefits; and

Whereas, This inconvenience was caused by the arbitrary action of the chairman of the California Employment Stabilization Commission and the Commission as a whole; and

Whereas, The duties of the Commission and its chairman are administrative and not judicial; and

Whereas, The interpretation given Sec-

tion 56(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act is judicial rather than administrative; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record instructing its legislative officers to seek a change in the law at the next session of the California State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

## 2% Contribution By Insurance Carriers To Pension Funds

**Resolution No. 233**—Presented by H. G. Shumway and R. H. Kresser of Federated Fire Fighters No. 145, San Diego.

Whereas, Some of the pension systems of Fire Fighters are proving insecure and insufficient; and

Whereas, Through the proficiency of the Fire Departments the insurance rates of California are comparatively low and prove a saving to the public and high profits to the Insurance Underwriters; and

Whereas, The Insurance Underwriters have never contributed to the cost of maintaining adequate fire pension systems, and twenty-four states in the union do require some contributions from insurance premiums sold in those states towards the fire pension systems; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to start proceedings necessary for legislation to require all Insurance Underwriters acting in the State of California to contribute 2% of all premiums sold in the State of California towards the Fire Pension Funds of the various California cities.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 306.

## Regulation of Barber Schools

**Resolution No. 234**—Presented by Claire J. LeFever, Barbers No. 837, Van Nuys, and Alvin L. Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There was submitted to the 1945 session of the State Legislature Assembly Bill 2147 governing Barber Schools; and

Whereas, This bill, if enacted, would remedy a serious and detrimental condition in this state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the passage of Assembly Bill 2147 regulating Barber Schools, and that every effort be made by the Federation to secure the enactment of this law at the next session of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 309.

## Oppose Lithographers' Label

**Resolution No. 235**—Presented by Fred Brooks of Printing Pressmen's No. 125, Oakland.

Whereas, The Amalgamated Litho-

graphers of North America have affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organization; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has since 1913 gone on record as recognizing the Industrial Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America as having jurisdiction over all offset printing; and

Whereas, Now we are confronted with the CIO entering the printing field through the Amalgamated Lithographers of North America, and the adoption of the so-called Union Label of the said Amalgamated Lithographers as the official Union Label of the CIO in the printing trades; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing with all the forces at our command the use of this so-called Union Label on printed matter; and be it further

Resolved, That all delegates to this Convention make known to their respective organizations the position of the American Federation of Labor in opposing the use of the Amalgamated Lithographers Label on printed matter; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the text be printed in the Convention proceedings.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 301.

**Resolution No. 236**—(Withdrawn by sponsor).

## Repeal Section 56(a) of Unemployment Insurance Act

**Resolution No. 237**—Presented by Andrew Chioino, James Coughlin, Marlo Grossetti, L. H. Keel and Joe Roberts of Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9, San Francisco.

Whereas, The recent so-called San Francisco Machinists strike has resulted in the unemployment of members of numerous crafts; and

Whereas, All members of all crafts have been disqualified under Section 56(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act for a period in excess of twenty-three weeks;

Whereas, The members of said crafts were in no way associated with or a part of said strike; and

Whereas, Said disqualification under said Section 56(a) was extreme and excessive; and

Whereas, It is admitted by all reasonable parties that such disqualification is unreasonable and excessive; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation to repeal Section 56(a) of the California Unemployment Insurance Act and to add to Section 58(a) a new subdivision (5) reading as follows:

"He voluntarily left his work because

of a trade dispute and continues out of work by reason of the fact that the trade dispute is still in active progress in the establishment in which he was employed."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Repeal Section 56(a) of Unemployment Insurance Act**

**Resolution No. 238**—Presented by Andrew Chioino, James Coughlin, Mario Grossetti, L. H. Keel and Joe Roberts of Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9, San Francisco.

Whereas, The recent so-called San Francisco Machinists strike has resulted in the unemployment of members of numerous crafts; and

Whereas, All members of all crafts have been disqualified under Section 56(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act for a period in excess of twenty-three weeks; and

Whereas, The members of said crafts were in no way associated with or a part of said strike; and

Whereas, Said disqualification under said Section 56(a) was extreme and excessive; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to have prepared and introduced at the next session of the Legislature appropriate legislation to repeal said Section 56(a) of the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.  
For Convention action, see page 304.

#### **Oppose League of California Cities**

**Resolution No. 239**—Presented by M. J. Terry and A. I. Copeland of Federated Fire Fighters of California No. 55, Oakland.

Whereas, There exists in the State of California an association known as the League of California Cities which, among other things, has for years past expended part of its funds in advising and counseling members of the legislature and its legislative committees in respect to legislation and in urging the passage and defeat of bills pending in the legislature which either directly or indirectly affect the welfare of municipalities of this state; and

Whereas, A great proportion of this League's time and efforts are expended in promoting legislation adverse to the general good of Civil Service Employees and combatting our efforts to secure legislation of a beneficial nature to the Civil Service Employees; and

Whereas, This organization is financed through dues paid by the various municipalities; and

Whereas, This money is collected by taxation to the citizens of our state; and

Whereas, This results in the working citizens of our state being taxed to finance the efforts of an organization to oppose

them in their efforts to secure decent working conditions; and

Whereas, There exists an organization similar to this in the state of Michigan which was enjoined and restricted from:

1. Advising and counseling individual members of the legislature and legislative committee of the legislature, either during or between sessions, as to desirable or undesirable legislation, and
2. Drafting legislation and expending money for such purposes, and
3. Appearing before the legislative committees for the purpose of influencing the action and reports of said committees upon proposed legislation, and
4. Approaching individual members, whether assembled collectively or alone and presenting arguments to such members in respect to pending or anticipated legislation.

and

Whereas, The similarity of these organizations and their activities is apparent; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the activities of the organizations who use the taxpayers' money to finance efforts to defeat their efforts to secure decent working conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative committee take steps, if necessary, to curb the activities of organizations operating in such a manner.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### **Activize Membership Politically**

**Resolution No. 240**—Presented by M. J. Terry and A. I. Copeland of Federated Fire Fighters of California No. 55, Oakland.

Whereas, Legislation proposed by the California State Federation of Labor is almost always opposed by reactionary interests; and

Whereas, These organizations are very active in contacting various members of the legislature in opposition to bills presented by labor; and

Whereas, Labor is often complacent regarding legislation concerning the welfare of its members; and

Whereas, This often results in the defeat of legislative bills through failure of our own members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing a program of education to be conducted by all labor councils, locals, etc., to induce their members to contact their legislators and make known to them their desires regarding legislation, etc.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### **Mobilizing Labor's Vote**

**Resolution No. 241**—Presented by M. J.

Terry and A. I. Copeland of Federated Fire Fighters No. 55, Oakland.

Whereas, The only effective means the Public Service Employee has of securing better working conditions (shorter hours, pensions, and living wages) is by means of the ballot; and

Whereas, Many groups of Public Service Employees are members of organized labor and many more groups would join unions if they were sure of labor's support at the polls; and

Whereas, Organized labor represents the largest majority of registered voters; and

Whereas, On many occasions the efforts of Public Service Employees to secure better working conditions are thwarted by the apathy of the members of organized labor on Election Day; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the importance and necessity of voting by members of organized labor be made known to all locals, councils, etc., and that they be requested to conduct educational programs or other methods to get their members to exercise their right to vote.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Condemning 20th Regional Office NLRB

Resolution No. 242—Presented by Chester L. Oliveira, No. 750, Oakland; May L. Jenkins, No. 67, Antioch; Joseph B. Silva, No. 750, Oakland; Frances Simonetti and John J. Larocca, Melvin L. Johnson, No. 679, San Jose; Therese DeCosta, No. 857, and Mike Elorduy, No. 857, Sacramento; Rose Sanders, Henry Figuera and Homer Bruce, No. 750, Oakland; George Cole, No. 857, Sacramento; Dorothy Whitmarsh and Charles Verrey, No. 750, Oakland. (All Cannery Workers' Union.)

Whereas, the 20th Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board has proven by action and deed that it is not a fair and impartial agency; and

Whereas, These charges are made with positive proof and foundation; and

Whereas, The most gigantic and recent example substantiating these charges took place in the biased action of the 20th Regional Office in the recent unlawful and illegal election in the canning industry ordered by this Board; and

Whereas, The 20th Regional Office has proven on many occasions that it is pro-CIO and anti-A. F. of L. to such an extent that it has been necessary for the National Board to reprimand and reverse its de-

cision on many cases; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning the administration of the 20th Regional Board of the National Labor Relations Board; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention forward copies of this resolution and condemnation to the National Labor Relations Board, the Department of Agriculture, the California Delegation in Congress, and to the President of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 315.

#### Coordinated War Chest Campaign Endorsed

Resolution No. 243—Presented by W. C. Barrett, Studio Grips No. 80, Hollywood; A. T. Dennison, Motion Picture Electrical Technicians No. 728, Hollywood; L. C. Smith, State Employees No. 442, Santa Barbara; R. W. Barrigan, Theatrical Employees No. 656, El Centro; E. H. Dowell, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego; William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees No. B-61, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The President's War Chest Relief Board which provided for one federated fund drive per year for all causes, with the exception of Red Cross and March of Dimes; and

Whereas, This Board went out of existence in March, 1946, and in three months' time there have been six national and international campaigns; and

Whereas, There is every indication that there are at least twenty more campaigns aimed at raising funds for worthy causes in the coming year; and

Whereas, These numerous campaigns will result in confusion on the part of the contributors as to their purposes; and

Whereas, Under federated giving as exemplified by War Chest, along with the low cost of operation, it was possible to audit the expenditures and as that is next to impossible with a large number of separate campaigns; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing the federated plan of giving as exemplified by War Chest for both local and national causes and subscribe only to those so certified by a federated agency.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.  
For Convention action, see page 288.

# SECOND DAY

Tuesday, June 18, 1946

## MORNING SESSION

The Convention was called to order by President Noriega at 10:15 a. m.

### Invocation

President Noriega introduced the Reverend Reuben R. Rinder, representing Rabbi Irving F. Reichert of Congregation Emanuel Church. Reverend Rinder gave the invocation in the following order:

"Heavenly Father: We ask thy blessing upon this gathering, and pray that Thou give wisdom and strength to those who have come here to deliberate in behalf of the workers and builders of our commonwealth. With Thy help may they meet the vexing problems which confront them, with hearts undismayed and with courage that does not waver.

"Labor is man's very life. So much that we have, so much that we possess, we owe to the labors of our brothers. Day by day they toil and work that we may have the blessings which we need for our sustenance and for our enjoyment.

"Let none of us, therefore, in the pride of possession, forget the true nature and source of human wealth, or be unmindful of the responsibilities of power. Make us to feel that we can worship Thee only as we serve our brothers in love, and that the problems, struggles and conflicts which confront us today issue from personal covetousness, greed, arrogance and cold indifference to the welfare of others.

"May we realize that above the fury and raging tempests, Thou, O God, hast placed the rule of justice, of mercy and of love.

"Strengthen us, O Lord, to combat prejudice, injustice and oppression. May we labor unceasingly for the triumph of truth and right over falsehood and wrong. Thus shall we be united in the true covenant of brotherhood and peace. Amen."

### Paul Scharrenberg

For the first major address of the session, President Noriega presented Paul Scharrenberg, Director, State Department of Industrial Relations. Mr. Scharrenberg, who served as Secretary to the Federation for twenty-four years, discussed the labor laws of California.

"Mr. Chairman, Delegates to the Convention: I had really begun to feel like an old timer when I looked up the records this morning and I noted that my first convention of the State Federation of Labor was just forty-two years ago in the City of Fresno, and there were present 163 delegates and it was a grand convention, and the Secretary's salary was \$50 a month. Well, we have grown some.

"My purpose today, however, is not to go back into history, but merely to tell

you something about the labor laws of California, why they are there and how they are administered. You see, the Department of Industrial Relations, to which I was appointed three and a half years ago by Governor Warren, was created distinctly for the purpose of serving the purpose of the working people.

"When Hiram Johnson was elected Governor there was only one agency in the State government that concerned itself with labor. That was known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics. While Hiram Johnson was Governor, there were created a number of other agencies. They were the Industrial Accident Commission, the State Compensation Insurance Fund, the Industrial Welfare Commission (having to do with minimum wages for women and children), and the Immigration and Housing Commission. Those agencies of our State government functioned entirely separately until in 1927, during the regime of Governor Young.

"Governor Young, being an old schoolmaster, very soon realized that these different agencies in our State government having to do with labor should be placed in one department, and there was then organized a Department of Industrial Relations. The Chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission was made the Director of the Department, and he had a slight increase of salary for serving as the Director.

"Some years rolled by and not much happened, until Governor Warren went into the executive office. Many changes were overdue. The population of our State had increased from about 2,500,000 to nearly 9,000,000, and the poor old Industrial Accident Commission tried to carry on just the same as when our population was composed of 2,500,000. Well, at any rate, Governor Warren proposed to the Legislature a total reorganization of the Department, and I will give you only a few of the high spots.

"The membership of the Industrial Accident Commission, which is perhaps the most important Division in the Department, was enlarged from three to seven. It is now possible to hold court and to adjust workmen's claims both in Los Angeles and in San Francisco at the same time.

"Formerly, all the adjudications and all the verdicts were rendered in San Francisco, and there was a disgraceful delay in settling and adjusting the claims of injured men, not to mention those of widows and orphans.

"The reorganization also provided that

the Director of the Department should be totally independent of the Industrial Accident Commission, as he is now, that he can devote his entire time to the supervision of the eight different divisions in the Department.

"Now, the duties of the Director are really interesting. I am sure any of you would enjoy doing them. Formerly, under the old regime, the prevention of industrial accidents was part of the duty of the Industrial Commission. Now there is a new division, with an Industrial Safety Board of five outstanding citizens, who direct the work of that division, and I might say that the record of California in preventing industrial accidents is noteworthy. It is outstanding when compared with other States in the nation.

"Accidents in California are prevented by a method that does not prevail in most States. The Legislature has authorized the Industrial Safety Board to write orders known as "safety orders." These orders have the same effect as law. Violation of a safety order is a misdemeanor and punishable by law.

"The first safety order was written in 1915, and I had the honor at that time, as Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, to serve on the first committee to write the first safety order. Today, twenty-eight different industries in our State have safety orders, all written after careful review, after numerous hearings in which all parties interested—workers, management and the public—were duly and properly represented.

"I mentioned very briefly that in California we have a notable record, and I just want to give you one or two statistical facts: In 1914, we had less than three million people in our state, and there were 691 industrial deaths. Last year, with a population of nearly nine million, or three times as many, there were only 632 industrial deaths, which was actually less than thirty years ago.

"Now, expressing this in another way, the industrial deaths for each one hundred thousand of our population fell from twenty-three per thousand to seven per thousand last year.

"I am very proud that I had something to do in establishing that notable record.

"The duties of the Director of the Department now also include the supervision of self-insurers. Under California law, every employer is required to insure against the hazards of industrial accidents, whether he employs one or a thousand, and that requires constant supervision and constant ferreting out the employers who do not insure.

"Insurance may be accomplished in three different ways: either insurance may be placed with any of the private casualty companies or with the State Fund, or the employer may apply for a certificate as a self-insurer.

"A self-insurer must deposit a minimum of \$37,500 to guarantee the faithful ob-

servance of the law, and he is under the direct supervision, as I have stated, of the Director of the Department.

"We do not really know at the present time how many California workers are covered by self-insurance, but we shall soon know. At any rate, 215 of the biggest employers in California are self-insurers, because it pays them to do so. It is cheaper. It costs less than to place their insurance with a private company, or even with the State Fund.

"While the reorganization of the Department was pending in the legislature, there were, as usual, some interesting arguments made in opposition. We had, I am happy to say, the solid support of the State Federation of Labor, its officers and representatives in Sacramento; but those who represent the taxpayers and who are usually opposed to any change, said, 'Why, this reorganization will cost too much money.' And we must have in mind the taxpayers.

"Then I did a little figuring, and I discovered that the poor taxpayer was actually making money on the Workmen's Compensation Law. And this is how it happens:

"The total appropriations for the Industrial Accident Commission for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1947, are \$2,335,000. It takes that much money to carry on the work of that Commission. But the State taxes collected from the casualty companies and from the State Fund for the same two years, except that they are calendar years, amounted to \$3,131,000. In other words, the California taxpayers were ahead \$796,000 because we have a Workmen's Compensation Law.

"The taxes collected are paid on the premiums that they must pay to insure. So, as a matter of fact, if there were no Workmen's Compensation Law, the state would be out that \$796,000.

"Now, I should like to impress upon you the fact that it is absolutely necessary for every employer to insure. The hazards of failure to insure are really not understood. For instance, in our State we have had several industrial accidents whereby a man was totally and permanently disabled. We had one accident that has already caused an expenditure in excess of \$50,000 for medical and hospital care alone. No ordinary California employer can afford to spend that much money if fate decrees that he has an accident of that caliber. Therefore, all employers are required to insure; but many of them do not, either because they are careless or because they do not understand the law.

"That is where you can be helpful. The law also requires that at every place of employment there must be a notice posted stating that your employer is insured. And if no such notice is posted, you should report promptly to the Industrial Accident Commission or to the Department.

"I think that is a part of your duty, and I hope you will keep that in mind.

"Another very notable improvement in the Department, in the reorganized Department, was the creation of a separate Division of Labor Statistics and Research. Formerly all the divisions in the Department did a little statistical work, but there was no real scientific, practical co-operation and coordination.

"Now we have one division in the Department, and that division gathers statistics and information that are of the greatest value to you. For instance, Section 65 of the Labor Code authorizes the Department to step into any labor dispute, arbitrate, mediate and conciliate when required or requested to do so by all parties concerned.

"However, it does not need such a requirement to obtain service. You alone, the union, can come to that division and ask for statistical facts. You may be sitting down negotiating with your employer on vacation pay, how much you are going to get. Or you may be negotiating about sick leave on pay. Then you are wondering how many other employers supply sick leave on pay and vacation on pay. Well, this division in the Department has all the facts for you ready and available, and they are authentic. They cannot be questioned. All you have to do is come and ask for it.

"There have never been enough of such requests. That Division of Labor Statistics and Research is created and functioning for your service, and I do hope you will keep that in mind, that whenever you get in any tangle with the employer about anything, practically — working hours, working conditions—we can tell you what the prevailing condition is throughout the State, what the wages are, what overtime is paid. And that surely will help you.

"I notice with a great deal of pleasure that your Executive Council has devoted several pages in the preliminary report on veterans and apprenticeship training. Well, that is one of the divisions in the Department which has rendered outstanding service, service in which it leads the nation.

"The Apprenticeship Council, or the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, as it is officially known, is a unique organization. It is conducted and operated by workers, management and the public. Apprentices and apprentice agreements are all negotiated in the interest of the apprentice, and not as it was once upon a time: in the interest of the employer, who would have an apprentice as long as he would work for low wages and when he asked for an increase would dismiss him to hire another one. Those days have passed.

"The California Apprenticeship Council takes care of those matters in grand style.

"With respect to veterans' training, let me call your attention to the fact that three years ago while we were at war

more than 2000 of the indentured apprentices, indentured under the Apprenticeship Council, went to war. Those 2000 young men (and they were all young men) have come back, and they are now finishing their apprenticeship under the provisions of the G. I. Bill, which enables them to do that.

"In addition, during the past ten months alone, more than 5000 additional veterans have signified their desire to take a similar arrangement and their apprenticeship training under the G. I. Bill and under the Apprenticeship Council.

"Three years ago in our State there was no such thing as a on-the-job-training program. In California the responsibility for establishing such a program was assigned to Governor Warren, and Governor Warren placed it in the Department of Industrial Relations.

"To date more than 8000 institutions (and that means places of employment) have made applications for veterans who receive the benefits of the G. I. Bill, with whatever is coming in the line of compensation, and the training to learn a trade. More than 8000 employers have asked us to enter into negotiations to obtain an on-the-job-training.

"I might say (and I do it with modest pride) that no other State has made such a record. And the records are kept in Washington and are available for public inspection.

"I realize that I am not here to talk all day. I am fully aware that you have many other things to consider and to talk about.

"I would like to say just one word about legislation, past and future. Quite a number of very important labor bills failed to pass the last session of the Legislature, and during the recent campaign some of our friends were unkind enough to hint that it was because Governor Warren did not go upstairs and shake his fist at the Legislature.

"Well, now, it isn't a function of the Governor to run the Legislature, and he didn't do it. But I can tell you in a very few words now why some labor bills failed to pass.

"In California we have an extraordinary setup with respect to our State Senate. The members of the Assembly, eighty of them, are elected on the basis of population. Each member of the Assembly represents approximately the same number of men, women and children. But in the Senate the picture is entirely different.

"Three Senators—only three Senators out of the forty—represent the majority of the people of our State. And thirty-seven Senators represent the minority.

"Of course, the three Senators come from the big industrial districts—San Francisco, Alameda, and Los Angeles—but the thirty-seven come from the smaller counties, from the "cow counties," as they are called; and those Senators are not at

all disposed to listen to greater improvements in labor laws.

"Let me just give you one striking illustration of how that works. We had a bill pending at the last regular session of the Legislature approved by the Governor and approved by the State Federation of Labor which aimed to improve the Workmen's Compensation law with respect to surviving widows and orphans when the head of the family is killed in an industrial accident.

"A few States already have such an arrangement. At the present time when the breadwinner of the family is killed in California the widow receives a maximum of \$6000. It does not make any difference whether she is a young widow without children or whether she is a poor old girl of forty-five with sixteen children. They each receive \$6000 death benefit.

"Now, that obviously is unfair. It is not based upon equity, and it was created in that fashion more than thirty years ago and no change has ever been made.

"It was proposed to give the widow a pension until she remarries and to give the children, the surviving children, a reasonable stipend until they arrive at age, at legal age.

"The bill was reasonable, and it was eminently practical. It passed the Assembly by an almost unanimous vote. Then this bill, this humanitarian bill, went to the Senate Committee on Labor, and in that committee this happened: The bill failed to come out. Three men, three members of the Senate, who represented 956,000 people, voted it out, tried to vote it out. But four Senators who represented only 225,000 people kept it in.

"Of course, that is no democracy. That is rule by the minority. And I am sure that sooner or later the State Federation of Labor will have to step in to reorganize and reapportion the Senate. The present setup is so unfair and so unjust that there can never be genuine progress with respect to labor laws in the California State Senate. It is not organized that way nor for that purpose.

"Mr. Chairman, I would like to talk much more, but I have already stated that I realize the limitation of time. I am very happy to be here today. I think I have attended more conventions of the State Federation of Labor than any man present in this hall.

"It has been a great part of my life, and I enjoy doing it. I like my present job. I came back here from Washington where I worked for Bill Green in the legislative department of the American Federation of Labor. I came back to California largely because I wanted to see my grandchildren grow up. I am happy I came, and I am also happy that I am going to be with you here the next four years and a half.

"I thank you for the kind reception and for listening so patiently." (Applause.)

Michael B. Kunz

The second speaker of the session, Commissioner Michael B. Kunz of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, addressed the delegates at the point. His remarks follow in part.

"Mr. Chairman, Delegates to this Convention of the State Federation of Labor: I feel that I should make some personal reference to the fact that my last appearance on this rostrum was at your last Convention, reporting as a member of the Constitutional Committee. It is the first convention for a good many years I have attended in a capacity other than a duly accredited delegate either from my local union or from my Building Trades Council which I represented for ten years in the City of Sacramento.

"It is indeed a privilege to address this group of representatives of the working men and women of the State of California, and in doing so I again refer to my years of service as a representative of organized labor, feeling that I have not strayed one iota from the platform of help for the working men and women of the State in engaging in the program of unemployment insurance.

"Unemployment insurance, to me at least, and I believe to most of the thinking men and women who work, is one of the most important of our State and national activities. For there is no more important need to the welfare of the working people than to see that they have enough to provide the necessities of life during their period of unemployment. And as a preface to the remarks I am going to make about our program, I want to pay tribute to the officers of this State Federation of Labor, in particular to your Secretary Haggerty, and of course to the solid champion of the unemployment insurance program, Senator Jack Shelley, who have both contributed in no small way to the success of the unemployment insurance program.

"The Disability Insurance Act is the greatest improvement in the Unemployment Insurance Act since its original passage in 1935. Under the old law, workers are entitled to protection only if their unemployment is due to economic conditions outside their control. If they are disabled and unable to work, they may not receive unemployment insurance. The new law adds protection against unemployment due to disability, and thus provides benefits when they are most needed. More than two and three quarters millions of California workers will be afforded this additional coverage when benefits become payable under the Disability Insurance Act.

"This important new law is truly the workers' own law, since it is paid for by transferring the 1% wage tax, paid until May 21 of this year into the Unemployment Insurance fund, into the Disability Fund. No new tax has been levied, and workers may even be exempt from this under circumstances described later.

"The essential provisions of the Disability

Insurance law are simple. The same workers who are now covered by unemployment insurance will be protected against disability. The benefit amounts will be the same as those for unemployment insurance, namely weekly rates of from \$10 to \$20, depending on earnings, and maximum amounts payable in a benefit year of from \$160 to \$468, again depending on earnings. Both unemployment and disability insurance may be drawn in the same year (but not for the same week) though the total amount which may be claimed may not exceed one and a half times the maximum payable for either benefit. In other words, a worker entitled to \$468 may draw that amount in unemployment insurance, plus \$234 in disability, or vice versa.

"Disability insurance may be drawn for any disability not covered by Workmen's Compensation, except that maternity benefits are limited to unusual cases. A certificate as to disability is required from a physician for each disability, or from an authorized practitioner of a church which practices healing by faith. A waiting period of one week is required in each spell of disability.

"Disability benefit payments will start May 21, 1947, unless it is possible to secure return of worker taxes already paid for 1944 and 1945 from the Federal Treasury, in which case benefits will be started 90 days after return.

"Governor Warren and the Employment Stabilization Commission are making every effort to secure this return promptly. Necessary legislation has been introduced in Congress, and the California delegation have told the Governor they will work for prompt action.

"A unique feature of the Disability Insurance law is the provision for exempt 'voluntary plans,' which may be created by workers or employers, if approved by the Commission. Such plans to be approved must provide benefit rights greater than those under the state program, and workers under such plans are exempt from paying the 1% state tax, though they may be asked to contribute not more than that of the voluntary plan. Employee associations, employers, and insurance companies are much interested in this provision, and it seems likely that many plans will be submitted—thus providing greater benefits for the workers covered by them.

"There is one point—if I do nothing else, if I get over one point to the delegates, and that is a point that struck me forcefully when I took the office of the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, and I say this from experience as a business agent, that I found that I was woefully lacking in the information as to the fundamental principles and the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act. I believe it behooves every delegate and every business agent to learn the Unemployment Insurance Act, because it is going to be a very important part of our economy as time

goes one, and if unemployment becomes rampant, which we hope will not happen.

"Our Commission stands ready to continue to work and improve operations and improve the laws themselves so that the California workers may have the best protection possible. We trust we may enjoy the continuation of the same support that we have received from the California State Federation of Labor.

"In closing I wish to convey to this Convention as a brother member of organized labor that the deliberations of your body will be fruitful to the good, the common good, of all the workmen and women of the State of California. And I deem it an extreme pleasure to have had the privilege of addressing this splendid organization." (Applause.)

#### Report of Committee on Rules and Order

The Chair recognized Delegate Joseph P. Bailey, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order for the purpose of making a committee report. Chairman Bailey submitted the following rules and order procedure for this Convention:

"Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business submits the following as rules and order of procedure for this Convention:

"1. The sessions of the Convention shall be from 9:30 a.m. to 12 m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. No night sessions shall be held unless ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"8. When a question is before the house, the only motions in order shall be as follows:

(a) To adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefin-

itely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

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

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

"11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the 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 day of the Convention at 5 p.m., except by unanimous consent of the delegates present. The committees shall report on all resolutions submitted.

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

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

"15. 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.

"Joseph Bailey, Chairman

"Arthur Dougherty

"Alvin Holt

"Harry Sweet

"Jay Smedley

"Chas. E. Devine

"Harry McDonald

"Wm. Daul

"Harold B. Pavey

"Committee on Rules and Order."

At the conclusion of his report, Chairman Bailey on behalf of the Committee on Rules and Order moved adoption of the rules and order of business as submitted. The motion was duly seconded and adopted unanimously by the Convention.

#### Supplementary Report of Committee on Credentials

President Noriega recognized Chairman James Blackburn of the Credentials Committee. Chairman Blackburn then submitted additions and corrections to the delegate list as follows:

#### BAKERSFIELD

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)  
F. M. Engle, 1

#### EUREKA

Electrical Workers Union No. B-482: (39)  
Henry J. Tomwall, 39

#### FRESNO

Chemical Workers Union No. 160: (8)  
Norman V. Smith, 8

#### HOLLYWOOD

Hollywood Painters No. 5: (211)  
A. H. Reed, 106

Joe Peeler, 105

#### ADDITION TO LIST—

Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399:  
Aubrey Blair

#### HONOLULU

Electrical Workers No. 1260: (368)  
George A. Mulkey, 368

#### LOS ANGELES

Addition to former list—

Cooks Union No. 468

John W. Buzzell

Local Freight Drivers No. 208: (1738)

Burrell Davis, 580

Ted Merrill, 579

Jack C. Rafn, 579

Van Storage Drivers, Packers & Helpers No. 339:  
(1191)

David J. Belanger, 1191

#### OAKLAND

Cemetery Employees No. 20372: (80)

John Sullivan, 80

Clerks & Lumber Handlers No. 939: (81)

H. E. Carlock, 41

W. W. Patterson, 41

Lathers Union No. 88: (108)

Rex B. Prichard, 108

#### PASADENA

Meat Cutters Union No. 439:

Delete—Arnold B. Puckett

Addition—Clyde B. Tyler

#### REDDING

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No. 2608: (11)

Glyn Cantrell, 11

#### SALINAS

Central Labor Council: (2)

Wm. G. Kenyon, 1

#### SAN FRANCISCO

Asbestos Workers No. 16: (152)

Edward G. Dwyer, 76

Edw. F. Kelly, 76

\*Add to former list—

\*Commission Market Drivers No. 280:

Anthony Schurba

\*General Warehousemen Union No. 860

Daniel V. Flanagan

Operating Engineers, Calif. State Branch: (75)

T. J. Roberts

\*Add to former list—

\*Packers & Preserve Workers No. 20989:

James A. Garas

\*Teachers Union No. 61:

Addition—Holland Roberts

Delete—W. J. Prout

#### SAN MATEO

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)

Albert H. Randall, 2

#### SAN RAFAEL

Correction of former list—

Building & Construction Trades Council:

Delete—L. C. Brooks

Add—Jerry Timmer

California State Council of Lathers:

Add—K. O. Swift

**SANTA BARBARA**

Chauffeurs &amp; Teamsters No. 186: (500)

A. C. Trawiss, 250

Harold J. Haenssler, 250

**STOCKTON**

California State Hospital Employees No. 882: (45)

Elbridge Strong, 45

Electrical Workers No. 591: (100)

Amos H. Feely, 100

**SUSANVILLE**

Lumber &amp; Saw Mill Workers No. 2790: (170)

L. A. Sehorn, 170

**WILMINGTON**

Operating Engineers No. 235: (1001)

H. C. Sorenson, 1001

**HOLLYWOOD**

Screen Actors Guild:

Delete—George Murphy

Add—Edward Arnold

**LOS ANGELES**

California Conference of Glaziers &amp; Glassworkers: (1)

Daniel Del Carlo, 1

**MODESTO**

Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 386: (1230)

W. J. Kiser, 615

**SAN DIEGO**

Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific: (525)

Norma Perry, 525

**SAN FRANCISCO (correction)**

Auto Painters No. 1073: (231)

T. C. Meagher, 116

E. M. Sullivan, 115

**SAN JOSE**

Painters No. 507: (171)

Joseph Matison, 171

**SAN DIEGO**

Sales Drivers &amp; Dairy Employes No. 683: (500)

C. W. Chapman, 250

Larry M. Smith, 250

In concluding the report, Chairman Blackburn moved its adoption, and the motion was unanimously approved by the Convention.

At this point, Delegate Joe Cambiano, representing Carpenters Union 162 of San Mateo was recognized by the Chair. Delegate then asked that his following remarks be included in the record.

"Yesterday during the report of the Committee on Credentials there was seated in this Convention a member of one of the brotherhood locals with reference to whom I have since received a wire.

"This one brother, John E. Biggerstaff, from Pile Drivers Local 34 of San Francisco, is on probation from General Office and is not eligible to be seated in this Convention, and I request compliance with the wire I have here, and I will leave it with the Secretary of the Convention."

President Noriega suggested that Delegate Cambiano contact the Credentials Committee. Chairman Blackburn of that committee announced that the Credentials Committee would meet that evening to take up additional credentials and any complaints.

**Announcement**

Delegate C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco, further clarified the

status of the Owl Drug Company stores in San Francisco, which had, through an error, been announced as "unfair" on the preceding afternoon. Delegate McDonough stated that this company was 100 percent union, that not only were the Pharmacists organized in these stores, but that the Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Workers had had a closed shop contract with the Company since 1940.

**John Dalton**

President Noriega expressed his pleasure in presenting to the Convention, State Labor Commissioner John F. Dalton, a past President of the Federation, whose remarks on the enforcement of labor laws are quoted here in full.

"Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Friends: It is almost frightening to stand here before such a distinguished audience, especially when we think back only a few years when to have a convention of the State Federation of Labor we thought it was wonderful that 250 delegates were present and at times when, instead of having arguments and contests, we used to create arguments and contests in order to prolong the convention long enough to make it appear rather respectable and powerful in some of the cities where we held those conventions.

"Today the Convention of the California State Federation of Labor rivals and out-classes and beats the convention of the American Federation of Labor of the entire continent.

"It is something of which we should all be proud. I feel very proud myself to have been a member of the Typographical Union for forty-odd years, and I feel doubly proud to have been honored with an honorary life membership of the Culinary Alliance and Waiters Local Union No. 17, and I feel very proud to be a member of organized labor and nothing else. (Applause.)

"Industrial relations today are of such magnitude and so complex that all of us, whether in the capacity of State officials charged with the enforcement of labor laws, or as representatives of organized labor, must continue to pool our best efforts to maintain and improve our American way of life.

"The miraculous war production records of the working men and women of California are adequate testimony to organized labor's efforts for the common good. Those efforts must continue in peace.

"Despite the selfish and sometimes predatory efforts of a few groups of people who, under the guise of patriotic fervor, are seeking to undermine the labor movement in California and to alienate the veterans of our State for their own selfish purpose, many of us can recall proposition No. 1 and proposition No. 12 and several other propositions being circulated among the citizens today in order to create dissension in the ranks of organized labor. Their ultimate goal, of course, is to reduce the power of labor, to reduce the income of the men and women who work, and to

create greater profits in some instances for a few large corporations and labor-hating groups. Organized labor has been a bulwark against such attempts in the past, and I have no apprehension of such tactics becoming successful, provided that the co-operative efforts that existed during the war years will continue during the years of peace.

"The Division of Labor Law Enforcement is charged with the carrying out of certain provisions of the Labor Code and all labor laws of the State which are not specifically vested in any other agency.

"The Department of Industrial Relations under the California law is mandated to 'foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.' This mandate by the people of California, I assure you, has been scrupulously observed by the Department of Industrial Relations.

"A fair idea of one of the activities of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement may be gained from a compilation of complaints for unpaid wages. It is startling but true that since the last Convention of the State Federation was held four years ago the Labor Commissioner's office has collected very close to \$2,000,000 in wages illegally withheld by employers for approximately 45,000 workers for the period June 30, 1942 to May 31, 1946, or an average of \$500,000 a year for the past four years.

"That means that we have collected \$500,000 a year from employers who have illegally withheld wages, and that if you would just stop and consider would mean that if any one of us could keep the collections for two years we would be a millionaire for life. So the employers are being rather unfair, and drastic corrections are needed.

"In this connection, with the news of the day increasingly directed to labor disputes, and often misrepresenting labor in the public press, it would not be amiss to direct attention to the fact that for every labor dispute of which the public has knowledge, there are hundreds more which are settled peaceably around the conference table.

"In this connection I am happy to say that in many instances our Deputy Labor Commissioners have been able to avert serious and costly litigation through adjustments in our offices and to the satisfaction of both employer and employee.

"We have worked ceaselessly to enforce the Child Labor laws. Although the war unavoidably required the temporary suspension of certain standards governing the employment of children, Governor Warren, during the last special session of the Legislature, secured the revocation of the war emergency measures providing for such relaxations, and all Minor Emergency War Employment Permits were revoked. I can assure you that we will continue to

diligently enforce the Child Labor laws, in order that no youngsters will forego their right of securing an education so essential for a livelihood in the ever-changing world in which we live.

"Among other laws of interest to organized labor enforced by the Division are those governing collective bargaining agreements which provide that wages arrived at through collective bargaining must be paid in full. The law prohibits the practice of the kick-back of wages, requiring the payment of prevailing wages on public works. Also laws forbidding the misuse of the union label or false claims of membership in labor unions.

"You may also be interested in the enforcement of the Employment Agency law, under which employment agencies are licensed and regulated by this Division. For the current license year, which began April 1, 1946, the Division has licensed a total of 924 agencies, which is almost twice as many as there were in former years. The importance of constant supervision of employment agencies cannot be minimized. We recognize our responsibilities under the law to the worker securing placement through a private agency, to the employer securing help through such agency, the protection of the law-abiding agency, and the prosecution of agencies who violate the law. The opportunity for misrepresentation and exploitation of the worker required close policing. Many complaints are received concerning the fees charged by some agencies. Notwithstanding the common conception of many, the Labor Commissioner, under the law, has no authority to regulate fees charged by private employment agencies. He is only authorized to certify a schedule of fees and that it be expressed in a clear and understandable manner.

"There are many other laws in the Labor Code administered and enforced by the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, all of which are of concern to labor, which obviously cannot be covered here. If any of you desire detailed information concerning the laws or activities of the Division, please feel free to call upon either myself or any of our Labor Commissioners in the thirteen district offices we maintain throughout the State.

"We may be justly proud of the labor laws of California which prevent the exploitation and protect the health and welfare of our men, women and children. And we can be thankful that recent sessions of the Legislature did not yield to the pressure of some predatory interests in attempts to emasculate our laws affecting women and children, either temporarily or permanently.

"We may also look back with pride on the record of loyalty and solidarity of organized labor during the war years, and particularly the women members, who during the war comprised one-fifth of the membership of the American Federation of Labor in California, the total reaching

225,000 women members at the peak in 1943. That experience, I am sure, gave many of them a better opportunity to realize the advantages, the aims and objectives of organized labor than could be obtained in any other way.

"But the experience in our war years has been both beneficial and profitable to organized labor, not in the fact that 225,000 women have become members of our organization, but in the fact that they have had an opportunity to know more and to realize more the complications that are met in making agreements, the obstacles with which employees have to contend, sometimes with foremen and managers and other people, the reason why maybe some men stay out late at night on meeting nights or for some other reason. They have become more acquainted with the problems and complexities that are constantly arising in the labor movement, and I think they have from recent experience taken seriously also their right of suffrage and exercised it, and will continue to exercise it for the good and benefit of organized labor, their city, state and nation.

"Organized labor has made many advances and overcome many obstacles, but many grave problems still confront us. No one can foretell what the future will bring forth. We must not only struggle to maintain the advantages already gained, but must plan for constant improvement for the future. Neither industry nor labor will stand still, and the Government has ceased to pay the bills, consequently hard bargaining is to be expected. The Government has ceased to pay the freight, whether it be cost-plus or by any other means. From now on, hard bargaining is to be looked for and expected, and we must consequently prepare ourselves to meet some pretty tough, stiff competition. For after all, when you meet the representatives of business who are paying the freight, and they are paying it with their own money, it is a whole lot different than when they are getting paid so much per head and the Government pays the freight. There is a difference.

"But to my mind, there is only one solution to our problems, and that is constant organization and solidarity. Without it we cannot expect to make progress. With it we can go on to greater success and settle more of our problems across the conference table and less by resort to picket lines.

"Thank you." (Applause.)

M. C. Hermann

President Noriega introduced the final speaker of the session, Quartermaster-Adjutant M. C. Hermann, Department of California, Veterans of Foreign Wars, who spoke on cooperation between organized labor and veterans' groups in the following words:

"Mr. Chairman, Delegates to the California State Federation of Labor Convention: I come before you today as a repre-

sentative of one of the major veteran organizations in the United States. I come for a specific purpose.

"A short three years ago there was introduced into the Legislature in Sacramento a carefully and skilfully prepared piece of legislation, which was designed to create an open shop in the State of California under the title: 'The Veterans' Right to Work.' This bill was introduced by the late Assemblyman Bashore, and it first focused our attention on the manner in which the veteran was going to be used to break into the ranks of organized labor. We opposed it vigorously and with the assistance of your very able legislative representative, Mr. Haggerty, we were able to defeat that bill in committee.

"A short two years ago you were again confronted with what was known as 'The Veterans' Right to Work,' and it appeared as Proposition No. 12 on the ballot. By a mandate of resolution at encampment assembled at Los Angeles two years ago by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, we actively and vigorously opposed Proposition No. 12 and debunked the idea that the veterans of California were seeking an open shop." (Applause.)

"Today you will find it again coming before you by the distribution of initiative petitions. I want to serve warning now to the California State Federation of Labor through its delegates that today the story is different than it was two or three years ago.

"I might point out to you that the veterans in general can be put into three categories: first, those veterans who came out of the professions; second, those veterans who came out of the ranks of labor, organized or disorganized; and, third, those veterans who never worked in their lives before and who are not cognizant of the trials and tribulations of earning a living. Those are the boys whom we must watch, those are the boys whom we must help, and those are boys whom we must educate into the proper thinking processes that are so important to organized labor in these trying days today.

"The veteran of California enjoys the finest legislative program of any State in the Union. The legislation is fine. Now, it remains to be seen whether the administration of the legislation is going to be fine and practical and serve the purposes for which it was proposed.

"Two years ago it was my pleasure to work very closely with one of your leaders, Mr. Frank McDonald, and at that time I said to Frank, 'Frank, this thing evolves itself into one answer, and that is education.'

"My problems have become so complex in the administration of my work that I have been compelled to employ four full-time labor relations men, men who devote their entire time to assuaging the problems of veterans in their connection with organized labor, and to keep down the

wrong impression that labor does not want to help those boys to earn an honest and decent living. We have members in this room today who visited with us in conference and have given us their problems from a labor viewpoint, and we have learned that certain things must be done and it becomes our problem to distribute that information to those who seek employment in fields that of necessity must be closed. But there are hundreds of other crafts that we as a veteran organization are not familiar with, and we do not understand sometimes the reasons why veterans are denied the right to join into organized labor unions for the purpose of making a living.

"As I stated, I talked to Frank McDonald, and I told him it was a matter of education, and I again repeat that if the veteran organizations—and I refer to the major veteran groups—and organized labor would sit down regularly and coordinate their problems, give to us as veterans the problems of labor so that we in turn can give them to our people, and then we in turn can give to you the problems of the returning veteran, then complete understanding can be had and the attacks of those inimical to the best interests of labor by using the veteran can be defeated at their inception.

"We need help. We need it badly.

"Our apprenticeship program is a good one. We are every day seeing the effects of the apprenticeship program on returning veterans—the on-the-job training program. It is fine. But every once in a while, through lack of knowledge and through misunderstanding, something comes up that makes those who do not understand scratch their heads, and the first thing they do they start cussing labor. I ask that you give that careful consideration. I ask that you sit with us and help us, even as we are ready and eager to help you. We want to maintain the working standards that have been achieved through forty-some-odd years of hard work by organized labor. We don't want to break it down, and I can assure you the boys who are returning today from the wars overseas expect working conditions comparable to those that exist today and will not be satisfied with a condition any less.

"I want to take this opportunity to extend to you the greetings of my organization and wish you a very successful and harmonious convention.

"Thank you." (Applause.)

#### Announcements

The Chair recognized Secretary Haggerty for the purpose of making several announcements, as follows:

"I would like to announce that we have two speakers scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday. Mr. William Short will address the Convention tomorrow, and Mr. Joseph

Padway, the attorney for the American Federation, will be here Thursday morning. We would like to have all delegates here in attendance at those speeches.

"For the record, I would like to make a correction in the proceedings of yesterday. We are replacing as Chairman of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts Edward Baltz with Mr. Charles Hall, Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles.

"We would like to correct also an error contained in the proceedings of yesterday. In place of Joseph DeSilva as Chairman of the Committee on Grievances, the President has appointed Albert L. King, Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176, Oakland, as the Chairman of that Committee.

"I have been asked by the Retail Delivery Drivers Union No. 278 to announce that Farmers Brothers coffee is on the "we-don't-patronize-list" of the San Francisco Labor Council. I suppose you ought to inquire at the restaurant where you eat what kind of coffee they serve. If they serve Farmers Brothers coffee, you might drink milk."

#### Telegrams and Messages

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams and messages:

"I have an announcement to make with some regret, from Attorney General Robert Kenny, a telegram from Washington:

'Senate consideration this week of Tideland's Bill makes it imperative I be in Washington. Am flying back today, Saturday. Under circumstances genuinely regret I will not have opportunity of being with you at Convention and enjoying privilege of speaking there this coming Wednesday. Wish you to know of my deep gratitude for invitation which I would have been highly honored to have accepted. Best wishes for a most successful meeting.'

"We have a greeting from E. M. Hogan, United Garment Workers, as follows:

'Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious and successful Convention.

'E. M. Hogan,  
'General Secretary-Treasurer.'

"A telegram from Plumbers Local 78:

'May this 44th Convention be most successful. The artisans of the Building Trades of Los Angeles convey to you their deep appreciation of your assistance and support from both Los Angeles Building Trades Council and the California State Federation of Labor best wishes.

'Plumbers Local 78,  
'Glen Work, Pres.'

"A telegram from Lester Washburn, International President of the Automobile Workers:

'Please accept the best wishes of the International Union of United Automobile Workers of America affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for a

most progressive forthright and fruitful convention.'

"A telegram from Archie E. Goodman, Secretary-Treasurer, and Henry Simpson, President, the 9th District Council of Bakers and Confectionery Workers:

"The delegates of the 9th District Council of Bakery and Confectionery Workers send their best wishes to the California State Federation of Labor for a very successful convention.'

"A telegram from Bruno Mannori, President, and John A. St. Peter, Executive Secretary, of the Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Workers:

'Greetings. The local joint board of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Workers, extend its sincere greetings to our fellow trades unionists who will be in attendance at this 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor with the expectation and fervent hope that out of their deliberations a program will be agreed upon which will assure a better and more progressive future for the labor movement in California. To the end that this may be accomplished the delegates of the unions affiliated with the local joint board will whole heartedly lend every support and assistance. Fraternally.'

At this point, Secretary Haggerty asked for special privilege to introduce the following resolution:

#### IN MEMORIAM

#### Edward D. Vandeleur

Whereas, Death has taken from us a man whose immeasurable services to the Labor Movement in California can never be forgotten; and

Whereas, Brother Edward D. Vandeleur, a pioneer in the Labor

Movement in San Francisco and its early struggles consequent upon its growth, and later of the Labor Movement throughout the State of California, passed into the great beyond on October 5, 1943; and

Whereas, During his lifetime and association with the American Labor Movement, Brother Vandeleur was a staunch supporter and advocate of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and throughout nearly three decades of single-minded devotion to those principles was ever an inspiration and a tower of strength to the Labor Movement in California; and

Whereas, The passing of this outstanding brother is greatly mourned, not only by those whose good fortune it was to be associated with him in his labors, but by the entire membership of the Labor Movement, who have lost a great leader, a true friend, and an honest and sincere fellow worker; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor upon adjournment of this session do so in solemn and sincere memory of Brother Edward D. Vandeleur, and that we, by a period of silence, pay our tribute to the service the departed has rendered to the Labor Movement, and the time, effort, wisdom, and activity he gave to it so generously.

Secretary Haggerty then moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was duly seconded, and President Noriega asked those in favor to rise and remain standing for one minute. The assembled delegates rose and stood in tribute.

The Convention was adjourned at 12 noon until 9:30 on Wednesday, June 19, 1946.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD DAY

Wednesday, June 19, 1946

### MORNING SESSION

President Noriega reconvened the delegates at 9:40 a.m.

#### Invocation

The President presented Father Joseph D. Munier, Professor of Industrial Ethics, St. Patrick's Seminary, Menlo Park, for this invocation:

"O God, the Creator and Father of all men, we beg you to bless and to enlighten the deliberations and the recommendations of this Convention.

"Help these delegates to formulate resolutions rooted in justice and inspired by charity.

"O God, minimize in them all motives of pride and greed, of hatred and malice, and magnify in them the motives of humility and generosity, of love and righteousness.

"Bless them with the determination to respect by word and by action the God-given dignity and rights of every human being, irrespective of race, color or creed.

"Grant them the intelligence and the courage to strive for the general welfare of this Golden State and of these United States by expanding their organization, by unifying all labor, and ultimately by sharing responsibility with management in every decision of economic life which affects real wages, real income and real prosperity.

"Reward, O God, the faithful recognition which the American Federation of Labor has given to you, and bless the struggle of this great Federation against those forces of evil which deny Your very existence.

"We beg all these blessings in the name, and by the merits, of Your Divine Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

#### Dr. Newell Perry

President Noriega then introduced Dr. Newell Perry, President of the California Council for the Blind, who gave the following address in place of Dr. Jacobus tenBroek, the scheduled speaker.

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen; Mr. tenBroek, who was expected to address you this morning, regrets very much his inability to be here, as he has been hurriedly sent to Colorado, and he has asked me to try to take his place. He is very anxious that you should realize that he himself and the members of the National Federation of the Blind, of which he is President, appreciate deeply the generosity of this organization in extending to the blind a place on your program and giving the blind an opportunity of presenting to

you an outline of the economic and social problems now facing the blind of all our country.

"I am constantly being asked to explain the blind man's problem and to state how the blind may effectively be helped.

"In order to explain any problem it is necessary that the explanation be expressed in the terms of the experience of the man who asks the question. Since the interrogator has never experienced blindness, the offered explanation usually is a failure.

"It has been suggested that my task might be simplified if I approach it by describing to you my own personal experiences with blindness.

"I joined the fraternity of the blind sixty-five years ago when I was a boy of eight. I do not recall that at that time I looked upon this mishap as in any way a calamity. I remember that everybody was extremely kind to me and tried to encourage me, principally by subjecting me to a great deal of flattery, and I remember distinctly that I enjoyed this flattery immensely.

"During the following year, however, disaster overtook my family. My father died, our home was lost, and I and my brothers and sisters were scattered and separated. As a result of these unhappy events, I was soon admitted into the California State school for blind children, as a fatherless, penniless, friendless and totally blind child of ten. Here I spent eight happy years.

"However, the question of my future was constantly on my mind. I have many very definite recollections of earnest discussions in which we blind boys engaged, trying to imagine our future lives after we had left school. We were without any stimulating traditions of successful blind men. We talked about possible jobs which might afford us a livelihood, but no one of us could point to any blind man who really held a job. Since it was apparent that no one would employ us, we considered the practicability of going into business for ourselves. But that brought us to the immediate realization that a business calls for capital, and we knew that no one of us had any capital. If no one would hire us, and if the absence of capital would preclude our entering a business of our own, what choice remained? If we were to be denied the opportunity of earning money, we must resort to borrowing money. But then only those who have credit can borrow money. The more we talked about our future, the more fearful

we became, for it began to look as though beggary might prove to be our only means of survival.

"By the end of the 1890's, the adult blind realized that they must work out their own salvation. This clearly meant that they must organize in the hope that through a united effort and with the spirit of crusaders they might devise some scheme which would provide opportunities for remunerative employment.

"In 1898 our first organization was formed and a program embracing three distinct aims was adopted: First, to make higher education accessible to blind students; second, to secure by legislative enactment ample State aid for all our thousands of needy blind persons; and third, to render remunerative employment available to all the blind who could work.

"During the last forty years, the struggle of the blind has been nothing short of heroic. One great obstacle was the difficulty of communication. Evidently, if we were to work together, we must be kept informed of what various ones were doing. Since the blind cannot read ordinary newspapers, some vehicle of information must be established. An attempt has been made to publish a magazine in Braille which the blind might read with their fingers. However, the printing of such a magazine is expensive, and the blind are without money and without employment. Nevertheless their achievements have been considerable.

"Legislative measures affecting the blind, which were pending in our State Legislatures and by committees in Congress, were reprinted and analyzed in the All Story Braille Magazine, and the blind in all parts of the country were thus provided with this necessary, needed information.

"It is to be hoped that the burden of supplying the cost of this Braille magazine dealing with proposed legislation for the blind may be assumed by some person or organization as a contribution to the heroic struggle now being carried on by the blind of the country.

"At the very beginning of our struggle we were forced to realize that we lacked a second and greater need, namely, the ability to strike. Society is now conscious that it needs your labor. It cannot yet be said to feel that the labor of the blind is indispensable to it. You men and women of labor have experienced marvelous accomplishments which have been brought about by your use of the strike. The handicapped blind are denied the use of this weapon.

"As a result, the blind have been compelled to depend chiefly upon a much less forceful principle, namely, propaganda.

"The achievements of the blind during the last half century have been truly remarkable. Their organization has now spread into a majority of our forty-eight States. In fact, they have now been able

to boast of a nationwide organization, I mean the National Federation of the Blind.

"This organization is composed entirely of blind delegates who are elected by the members of the Statewide councils for the blind. All the officers of these organizations of the blind perform all their manifold duties without financial remuneration. During the last six months we have been able to maintain a representative in the City of Washington whose task it is to explain to Congressmen the true nature of the needs of the blind.

"The number of the blind who enjoy now remunerative employment has in the last few years been greatly increased. However, they are still handicapped in their struggle, due to the fact that they have not yet found an adequate substitute for that most indispensable of weapons: the strike.

"The blind have been greatly encouraged recently by the action of the English Parliament, which has enacted a statute making it mandatory upon all employers to employ a specified quota of physically handicapped persons.

"Is there any good reason why this country should not take similar action?

"I am sure it will not surprise you men and women of labor when I tell you that the blind have found their chief source of inspiration and encouragement in the study of the masterful and glorious struggle of a much larger group. I am referring to the organized labor unions of the United States.

"The blind feel that your problems and their problems, that your wants and their wants are practically identical, with the single exception that you, unlike them, are privileged to arm yourselves with the strike.

"Indeed, they feel that their problem is an integral part of your problem. I am, therefore, emboldened to close my remarks with a direct appeal to the labor unions.

"In the name of the blind men and women of America, I request the labor unions of America to look upon the struggling blind who are striving valiantly for employment and for the right to be useful with sympathetic understanding.

"I appeal to you to extend a helping hand to your less fortunate brothers. I definitely request you to consider seriously the possibility of aiding your blind fellow workers by helping to provide them, first, with a Braille magazine, and, second, by devising a means of extending to them the benefits of the power to strike.

"I thank you very much."

President Noriega thanked Dr. Perry after prolonged applause for the Doctor's speech.

#### Announcements

The Chair at this point called the delegates' attention again to the fact that Farmers Coffee is on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council and

asked that delegates refrain from patronizing cafes in the immediate vicinity serving this coffee.

President Noriega then recognized Secretary Haggerty for the purpose of making the following announcements, quoted here:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I am requested to make two important announcements at this time. The first one is that a caucus is being held at eleven a.m. during this session in the Larkin Street hall to the right of the auditorium, the caucus to be addressed by Secretary George Meany on the subject, 'The Cannery Fight.'

"Secretary Meany has requested that all delegates from Fresno, Stockton, Modesto, San Jose, Sacramento, Marysville, Oakland, and all Teamster delegates be in attendance.

"I am also asked to announce that the Teamsters' caucus will be held upon adjournment of the afternoon session in the same hall: Larkin Street hall."

#### Report of Committee on Credentials

Chairman James Blackburn of the Credentials Committee was recognized to give the supplementary report of the Committee, quoted here.

Supplemental report of the Committee on Credentials—changes and new delegates:

##### SAN FRANCISCO

Construction and General Laborers No. 261

Delete—Henry Carter, 167

Luther Cassell, 167

##### OAKLAND

Sheet Metal Workers No. 355

Louis Martin, 75

##### BAKERSFIELD

Carpenters No. 743

Delete—George A. McNearney

##### SAN FRANCISCO

Railway Clerks No. 890

Gus Gaynor, 250

##### HONOLULU

Electrical Workers No. 1186

Otto A. Rieman, 400

##### SANTA BARBARA

Chauffeurs, Teamsters No. 186

R. D. Ussery, 500

##### SAN DIEGO

Fish Cannery Workers of Pacific

Edgar H. Teagar, 525

Delete—Norma Perry, 525

On motion, the report was adopted.

#### W. M. Short

The President next presented to the Convention, Mr. W. M. Short, Director of the Western Conference of Teamsters for the Eleven Western States. Mr. Short delivered the address here quoted in full:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates: It is indeed a pleasure, as well as a great honor, to be privileged to address for a moment this Convention on behalf of the Western Conference of Teamsters, a Convention meeting here in the old, historic City of

San Francisco, where not only the cultural history of the Pacific Coast has been written, but it was here the foundations for the great labor movement now existing on the Pacific Coast was first laid. Many of the men who gave so much to found that labor movement are no longer here with us, but those of us who followed in their footsteps, those of us who gained inspiration from the tremendous service rendered by these men and following it were able to develop in the other cities of the Pacific Coast a labor movement patterned on the foundations laid here so many years ago in San Francisco. Because of that inspiration it was possible not only to build our great labor movements at Seattle, at Portland, but throughout the long years of struggle against probably the strongest anti-union organization at Los Angeles ever existing in America. Los Angeles finally broke every vestige of it down, and today they are represented here in this Convention, one of the most aggressive, the most progressive, and one of the most successful labor movements in America, or anywhere throughout the world. (Applause.)

"Every other community on this Pacific Coast has likewise gained its inspiration from the founding fathers here in the early days at San Francisco.

"Having overcome throughout all these long years every obstacle placed in your path, it would be unthinkable at this stage of our development that we would permit destruction to come because of division within our own ranks. Unity has always been the goal of labor. Without unity there can be little hope of success. Division has always haunted the labor movement of the world. The future success of labor here, as it is everywhere else, must be dependent on unity within our own ranks.

"It is unfortunate indeed for the wage workers of America that we should be faced with dual unionism. There is no place in labor for dual unionism. It matters so little the name an organization bears. The thing that is important is the women and men who make up the rank and file of our labor organizations. It is they who determine the policies to be pursued. It is they who achieve the gains for labor.

"Nine years ago the American Federation of Labor organized here in California your great fruit canning industry. Prior to that organization there existed in that industry the most deplorable conditions for labor. Some of the best-sellers of recent years were written around the conditions that prevailed within that industry—the most recent, 'The Grapes of Wrath.' Yet within that nine-year period, aided and supported by the American Federation of Labor unions in California, by the American Federation of Labor nationally, there have been achieved for these workers wages and working conditions that far excel those enjoyed anywhere else through-

out the world in that industry, raised to a standard where they compare most favorably with the wages and conditions enjoyed by the unions which surround them. It is the most creditable achievement of the forces of the American Federation of Labor here in California. The contract for that industry, approved by the Wage Stabilization Board last Monday, brings a substantial increase in wages and improvement in working conditions for these people.

"Originally the American Federation of Labor organized these crafts into Federal labor unions. Subsequently an attempt was made to convert them over to the C.I.O. organization.

"The American Federation of Labor, recognizing the purpose to be served by that attempt, recognizing that if the C.I.O. gained a foothold in the interior that it would be used as an entering wedge to bring the Coast together with the interior in the universal drive to build up membership within the C.I.O. at the expense of every American Federation of Labor union that functions throughout that entire territory, and recognizing that to be the purpose and recognizing that small, weak, segregated Federal labor unions would be totally unable to cope with that assault, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor invited the Teamsters International Union to take over those Federal labor unions. They did that after a thorough analysis of the best method by which to protect the interests of these unions.

"They recognized that transportation, into and out of those industries, was the key to the control of those industries in so far as labor was concerned, and that that union would be able to render a larger, a more effective measure of support than any other union that they could select and invite to accept the responsibility of protecting these unions.

"The Teamsters Union accepted the responsibility the American Federation of Labor asked them to assume. The Teamsters Union is making that fight. It was they who negotiated the splendid contract that was approved and put into effect last Monday. But this is not a Teamsters' fight. It is the American Federation of Labor's fight.

"If we are to achieve unity in our labor movement (and that is the goal of the American Federation of Labor), the drive should not only be made to stop any attempt to raid our unions, any A.F. of L. union in the State of California, but a counter-drive should be made to bring back into the fold those who are now outside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. (Applause.)

"I hold no hostile feeling towards the C.I.O. nor towards the members of the C.I.O. Like ourselves, they are wage-earners. Like ourselves, they are concerned

with improving the wages and working conditions steadily and constantly.

"I hold that everything the members of the Longshoremen's Union gained for themselves they are justly entitled to. And no one will welcome more strongly than I the return of the Longshoremen's Union to the parent body, the American Federation of Labor. (Applause.)

"If that unity is to be achieved, it must be achieved by one of two procedures: Either you and I, the old established labor movement, the labor movement that laid the foundations, the labor movement that has built the superstructure, must agree that we have become incompetent and surrender and join the C.I.O., or we must take the position that the C.I.O. is a dual union; that it has no place if there is to be unity within labor and that we must conduct unitedly a campaign to see that no further raids are made against us, but, in turn, institute a drive to bring them back within the fold of the American Federation of Labor. (Applause.)

"Only through that process can unity of labor and the welfare and interest of labor be served and protected. That is the reason why George Meany, the very able Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was here at your Convention and why he said the things he said to you, the things that were met with such warm approval at your hands.

"There is one other activity that I want in passing to mention that the Teamsters' Western Conference is engaged in at this time.

"You will find on your tables some material, information, relating to the shop cards of the Garage and Gas Station Employees.

"It is one of the few fields that has not been completely organized. Good organizations have been established in every city of the Pacific Coast. A splendid foundation is there, and all that is needed is to complete the structure on that foundation.

"Many years ago the Culinary Workers Union of this nation set the example of the labor movement in what can be achieved for a union by patronage of establishments displaying the shop card.

"I venture to say that if you ask the Culinary Workers Union, they would agree that the most powerful weapon that has been employed by them to build up their splendid organization was their appeal for patronage and your response to that appeal of their shop card.

"The Bartenders Union likewise built their union by you and I insisting that that card be behind the bar before we would patronize the establishment.

"It has been true of the Garment Workers Union; it has been true of so many service unions. And yet that is all this organization needs, and certainly at no stage of the game has any organization lent greater support to the union card

of every other craft than historically has been true of the Teamsters Union everywhere.

"In asking for your support in this campaign, all you need to do is to do what you have done before; just ask for that card and withhold patronage unless it is there. And if that is successfully done, there will grow up again in your midst another powerful unit of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is not my purpose today to take up much of your time in discussing this subject. It is indeed a real privilege to be here and to be with you, and I hope to be with you a great deal more in the months to come.

"I want to say to you in conclusion that I commend this Convention and its officers for the splendid progressive, constructive policy being formulated here, and I pledge to its support the hearty support of the entire Western Conference of Teamsters.

"Thank you." (Applause.)

#### Commander Bob Snyder

Commander Bob Snyder, California Department of the American Legion, was introduced. Commander Snyder addressed the convention on the position of the American Legion in regard to Organized Labor. His remarks are quoted here in part:

"I think I am qualified to say that the American Legion is for organized labor—as long as it is clean, and American.

"Of the more than three million Legionnaires in the United States, hundreds of thousands are members of organized labor.

"It is an established fact that those who accuse the Legion of fascism do not belong in clean labor. They only seek to infiltrate wherever possible into good American circles and plant their subversive seeds.

"The American Legion is exactly what its name implies—American. No isms—except Americanism—are tolerated within its ranks. There is absolutely no room for pinks, reds, or any other colors except red, white and blue.

"The flag of this nation as interpreted by the American Legion stands for the home of Democracy. The red and white stripes bespeak the purity of purpose for which this nation's veterans have shed their blood. The stars of white on a field of blue proclaim that the heights of pure Democracy reach to the very stars of the heavens. The flag of this nation is your flag, too.

"Let me say again that I personally and the American Legion collectively wish to see only the preservation of the right to work—especially for veterans.

"That right must be preserved."

#### Report of Committee On Officers' Reports

The Chair recognized Chairman Thomas P. White, of the Committee on Officers' Reports. Chairman White made the report here presented in full.

"In dealing with the reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer, the change in these two offices must be mentioned for the benefit of the record, in view of the fact that the former president, Brother C. J. Haggerty, was elected Secretary-Treasurer following the regretted death of Brother Edward D. Vandeleur. To take Brother Haggerty's place as president, the Executive Council elected Brother Anthony L. Noriega.

"A few prefatory remarks are necessary to this report because of the length of time that has elapsed since our last convention was held in 1942 in Long Beach. During the intervening period the officers of the California State Federation of Labor have submitted annual reports, the salient features of which have been incorporated in their reports to this convention. Because of these circumstances, the reports to this convention are unique in that they are more inclusive and comprehensive by far than any previous reports our conventions have had to deal with. Your committee recommends that the delegates should make a special effort to read and study these reports for their own enlightenment, as they contain a mine of indispensable information which will render much more effective our functioning within our respective trade unions and in our communities."

#### Report of President Noriega

"The report of President Noriega reads like an introduction to the reports of the other officers of the Federation, and summarizes in broad and general terms the unprecedented stages of development through which the Federation, as well as the entire organized labor movement, has passed in the last four years. The war phase and the present transitional stage from our war economy toward our future peace economy are properly emphasized. The two initiative campaigns which engaged the Federation in 1942 and 1944—Proposition No. 1 and Proposition No. 12—are adequately outlined, while the new anti-labor initiative that faces us is correctly described as another Proposition No. 12 in disguise. The need for labor to mobilize its resources in this fight is made clear. Proper mention is made of the activities of the Federation in the legislative field, as well as the work of its Research Department and the organizational and legal assistance rendered to the unions. President Noriega's report is a sound and substantial introduction to the work which the Federation has carried on in the past four years."

**Report of Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty**

"Without any exaggeration, the report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, covering the activities of the Federation since our last convention in 1942, is without precedent, not only for its scope and quality, but also because it is literally encyclopedic in information and knowledge.

"It is grouped in four main divisions which cover every phase and function of the Federation's work and sets forth every event of any importance that concerned labor.

"The services rendered by the Federation can be said to be unequalled, and establish a new record in achievement. No review of this report can be a substitute for reading it directly and the Committee so recommends.

"Particularly gratifying is the strong impression left by the report of how the Federation has taken the leadership in every campaign that has been of interest to the labor movement. We were in the midst of the Proposition No. 1 fight when the Federation convened in Long Beach. Two years later, the Proposition No. 12 campaign, which offered even a greater threat to the trade unions of this state, was a remarkable victory for which the Federation is to be commended. The analysis of that campaign in this report will serve as a guide to labor in organizing similar campaigns in the future. The Proposition No. 12 campaign is especially significant when it is kept in mind that no other activities suffered while the campaign was in progress. This, in itself, is something of an accomplishment.

"The organizational work carried on by the Federation is listed in detail year by year, and reveals participation in activity, state-wide in character and crucial in nature.

"The legal section of the Secretary's report should be read closely, because real labor law has been established by the legal department of the Federation during the past four years. The "hot cargo" and secondary boycott law has been tested in court, and with but one exception the Federation's attorneys have been successful in having that obnoxious law ruled unconstitutional and invalid.

"The successful handling of unemployment benefit cases, which was done by the Legal Department without charge for all desiring and needing this service, cannot be complimented too much. The same is likewise true of workman's compensation cases and those involving jurisdictional disputes in which the integrity of the A. F. of L. unions and their right to function was challenged.

"In the report submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer to the 1942 Convention, the new "information service," as it was then called, was accepted as a very desirable and long overdue service which all of the unions needed. In this report, this service has become a full-fledged Research De-

partment of the Federation. The numerous cases handled for the unions, without charge, before the War Labor Board and other adjudicatory bodies are listed, as well as the millions of dollars that were won for the unions. The invaluable service rendered by this Department, which is the only one of its kind in any State Federation in the country, has been a boon to the affiliated organizations. In addition to handling cases, the Department has disseminated information dealing with the numerous governmental regulations which became a normal part of our functioning during the war and will remain until the emergency is declared at an end.

"Another expansion noted is in the great amount of informative literature issued by the Federation in connection with its various activities. This has helped considerably in bringing the Federation closer to the affiliated organizations and has benefited the labor movement as a whole. Likewise, the growing influence and popularity of the Weekly News Letter has been commensurate with the constantly improving quality of this organ, which imparts essential information to the affiliated organizations.

"In the field of legislation, this Committee strongly recommends that the delegates read and study the Legislative Report submitted separately to this convention by your Secretary-Treasurer who was also your legislative representative. This report is invaluable and the work of your Secretary-Treasurer cannot be fully appreciated unless it is read.

"Because of the need for brevity and because we hope that this report will stimulate the interest of the delegates, we are happy to recommend its reading and are confident that our appreciation of the Secretary-Treasurer's report will be shared by all of the delegates."

**Report of Vice-President for District No. 1**

"The immediate impression one gets in reading this report is of the phenomenal growth of the labor movement in San Diego and Imperial Counties. Paralleling the expansion of industry in these counties due to the war, the labor movement forged ahead, not only assuming leadership in organizing the unorganized but playing a very positive role in the community life, especially in those activities directly connected with our war effort.

"The report states 'By 1943, San Diego had become recognized as one of the first, if not the first, of the Number One Critical War Manpower Shortage Areas.' This report, which is divided into each year from 1942 on, contains all of the information essential for one to grasp clearly what has happened in this district since our last convention. Not only did the unions do a good job in the war effort, but they consolidated their gains and in every state-wide campaign gave a good account of themselves, establishing San

Diego in the forefront of the organized labor movement of California."

**Report of Vice-President for District No. 2**

"This report of the Vice-President for District No. 2 reveals the increasingly industrial character of Long Beach and Orange County as a whole. Large co-operations are choosing sites in this territory, which will undoubtedly lay the basis for the future growth of the trade union movement there. The unions are better organized than ever before, while the organizing work that has been carried on in Orange County, under adverse conditions, has been outstanding.

"The officers of the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, as well as the delegates to these bodies, are commended for their contributions to the expansion of trade unionism in this territory."

**Reports of Vice-Presidents for District No. 3**

**Report of Vice-President Lehmann:**

"This report starts out with the following significant phrase: 'The first quarter of this year brought many new and difficult problems to the American Federation of Labor movement in the Los Angeles area. In many instances our movement had no precedent to look back to for assistance in meeting their problems and issues. Many of our problems, of course, came as a result of attempts to reconvert from "all-out" war to peacetime production and construction. Organized labor was and still is confronted with government regulations and directives, many of them subject to frequent changes which tend to produce uncertainties.'

"The Los Angeles section became a center of attraction for returning veterans and multiplied the many problems there for labor. The housing problem, especially, has been and remains acute. Many of these returning veterans want to learn skilled trades and become members of A. F. of L. unions. The Vice-President reports that the unions' apprenticeship plans are still hard pressed to meet this development.

"Relations between the A. F. of L. unions and the employers have been harmonious, in spite of all efforts on the part of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to provoke open warfare.

"The activities of the culinary crafts, metal trades, printing trades, building trades, are reviewed, as well as the work of the United AFL dealing with political activities. The report contains the essential information that should be expected and is to be commended for its substantiality and clearness."

**Report of Vice-President Rohrbach:**

"This report supplements in more concrete fashion the activities of the unions in the same territory. The Building and

Construction Trades Council is given well-earned praise for its work and its success in the signing of numerous contracts with unfair contractors. The Metal Trades Council's activities are gone into, and the winning of the 11.6% ship repair differential after a fight of some three years is given the mention it deserves. The success of the Metal Trades in overcoming the efforts of the CIO to disrupt the unions is also dealt with very intelligently.

"The gains of the NLRB elections in Hollywood are also reported on, as well as the work that has been done in Pasadena, El Monte, Van Nuys, Glendale, Riverside and San Bernardino areas. It is a very good report and serves as a splendid recommendation for the unions and the work that has been carried on."

**Reports of Vice-Presidents Brown, Pitts and Stoneman:**

"The combined report of these three Vice-Presidents concludes the reports for District No. 3 and includes information which was not contained in the previous two reports.

"Of importance is this statement: 'We are pleased to report that Southern California industry generally has made a remarkable comeback from its almost complete dependency on governmental contracts and literally hundreds of new businesses are being established and starting production.'

"The report properly and correctly recognizes the need for an organizational campaign to keep pace with this development, and recommends that this campaign be designed toward acquainting the members of the trade unions with the history of the struggles of labor in this area to attain its present desirable position, and warning them of the real motives behind the anti-union propaganda now flooding the state.

"The Transportation Crafts and Garment Trades are reported on, as well as the excellent organizational work which the unions in these two industries are doing. There is no gainsaying that this is a report of progress."

**Report of Vice President for District No. 4**

"The same trend toward expansion and growth is evident in the report of the Vice-President for this district.

"The report points out interestingly that because of considerable repair work being done in the shipyards, the cessation of new ship construction in the near future will not produce the dislocating effects that had been feared. Indicative of the new orientation away from the war is the reopening of Catalina, and the resumption of contractual relations between the unions and the various companies operating there. An example of an excellent agreement is given in the one entered into between the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Seafarers' International Union,

Pacific Coast District, and various companies. Veterans and the housing problem exist in this district as elsewhere.

"The difficulties encountered by the Retail Clerks are described at some length. Many of the stores refused to grant wage increases after the closing down of defense plants, and the Retail Clerks had to resort to the picket line after lengthy negotiations failed to stop this unwarranted attack on living standards. The lock-out was also a problem with which these unions had to contend.

"All in all, it is evident that this district is not lagging behind in its work and that much has been achieved by the unions. The report is an excellent one, covering the field sufficiently and clearly for an understanding of the situation in this district."

#### **Report of Vice-President for District No. 5**

"In a declaration that deserves repeating, this report pays honor to the labor movement during the war years, as follows: 'Now in our first peacetime convention, the Fifth District can point with pride, along with the rest of the affiliates of organized labor in California and throughout the country, to the part it played in defeating its enemies at home and abroad.' Also, it mentions the inspiring fact that there is not a union that has not its honor roll over the past four years, and that many of the service flags bear Gold Stars.

"Some of the largest Army and Naval bases in the country were constructed in this district under 100% union conditions, such as Camp Roberts at Paso Robles, Camp San Luis at San Luis Obispo, Camp Cook at Lompoc, Santa Maria Bomber Base, the Marine Base at Goleta, and the Pacific Naval Air Base at Port Hueneme.

"New fields of organizing have been opened by the unions, and the Associated Farmers' district of Oxnard is being invaded with gratifying results. Considerable activity and good organizational work is being done for the forthcoming election in November, so that the unions will be in a position to mobilize labor's maximum strength in making its choice felt in these communities."

#### **Report of Vice-President for District No. 6**

"The Vice-President reports, 'The picture in general can be viewed most optimistically.'

"Such sentiments are indeed encouraging, and the general picture reported seems to bear out this cheerful outlook.

"Of great concern is the development of many acres of land which have been leveled and will soon have access to irrigation water to be furnished by the Central Valley Projects. This will undoubtedly lay the basis for real prosperity for this whole territory, and that which benefits the community is also of great benefit to the labor movement functioning therein.

"The struggle with the CIO involving the canneries is being experienced in the northern part of this district, where several canneries are located. The report concludes this subject on an optimistic note, however, by anticipating a successful conclusion in the near future. The report compliments the weekly News Letter for the good work it is doing in furnishing the right kind of information to the unions, which are depending upon it more and more."

#### **Report of Vice-President for District No. 7**

"The report states that it is a summary of the detailed reports which have been submitted for this district in the past four years and points out that there is not one instance in which it can be said there was no progress. Every craft has doubled or trebled its membership, and many new organizations have come into being since 1943. Labor temples and offices have been added in San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced Counties. No better signs than these can be found to indicate the expansion of the trade unions. The highest level of employment in this district was reached during the past three years, and was a result of the war, which caused the entrance of many women into industry for the first time. This is of special interest because the adjacent territory, and, in fact, the district itself, is largely agricultural.

"The unions are warmly thanked for their splendid cooperation in the various campaigns directly connected with our war effort, while the acute housing shortage is referred to in specific connection with the difficulty it adds to the problem of obtaining a sufficient labor supply for postwar activities.

"This is a report that redounds to the credit of the district and the Committee has no hesitation in approving its intrinsic value."

#### **Report of Vice-President for District No. 8**

"This report points out that despite strikes which have occurred and the deaths of several prominent labor leaders in the district, appreciable gains were made by labor which added to its prestige and growth.

"The statewide cannery jurisdictional fight has involved the unions in this district, since it includes San Jose and Sunnyvale. In the latter place, the CIO succeeded in concentrating some of their stooges. The report states unequivocally that the AFL will win this jurisdictional fight because of the determination of the AFL unions in the area to support the AFL cannery workers. The effects of the Machinists' strike are analyzed and the activities of the various unions enumerated for details. For excellent reporting, this record of the work of the unions in District No. 8 is outstanding. Of interest is the apprenticeship training programs for

members of the different unions, with night school and job training arranged for returning war veterans. Not only is this a very useful service for the veterans, but it shows the growing civic responsibility that is being assumed by the labor officials and the unions in this territory.

"The Vice-President making this report also happens to be the Vice-President of the Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association, which has been supported financially by the California State Federation of Labor and whose headquarters are located in that district. The report states that one of the planks of the 1946 action program of the Association calls for 'annual earnings for workers in line with expanding productive activity.'

"Substantial gains were registered by the Culinary Crafts, which have expanded into a sizable organization, and outstanding contracts have been consummated between the Culinary unions and the leading employers in the district.

"This report is commendable and encouraging."

#### **Reports of Vice Presidents for District No. 9**

##### **Report of Vice-President Kelly:**

"A keen observation at the beginning of this report is as follows: 'The movement has been engaged in a constant struggle to regain the footing in industry which it surrendered at the outbreak of the war.' This unveils the efforts by many organizations to bring workers' take-home pay into line with the rapidly and dangerously spiralling cost of living, and it justly defends labor against the false accusations made by its enemies.

"Efforts of the Federation to combat CIO jurisdictional raiding are discussed, as well as the successful fight against Proposition No. 12 which the unions in this district, together with other unions throughout the state, did such a good job in defeating. The regrettable death of Dave Schwartz, Secretary of the Chauffeurs' Union to which the Vice-President belongs, is mourned and rightfully estimated as a great loss to labor.

"The report is an excellent testimonial to the progress registered by the unions of this district."

##### **Report of Vice-President Lundeborg:**

"This report strikes a new and interesting note because it deals with the waterfront unions in the great harbors of California. The report brings to the attention of the delegates the splendid campaign to organize the few remaining unorganized seamen when it discusses the present efforts to become the collective bargaining agency of the seamen employed by the Isthmian Steamship Company, the largest in the country. There is no question but that the Seafarers' International Union, AFL, will capture an overwhelming majority of the ships because of the splendid

campaign that has been carried on by this organization.

"Maritime organizational problems are discussed with great verve and knowledge. The difficulties of organizing in this industry and the complex problems confronting the AFL unions are clearly delineated. The report also states that the Sailors' Union of the Pacific is continuing the training school which was of such signal service to our government during the war.

"A poignant note in the report is that part which deals with the unveiling of the monument erected in the Sailors' Union of the Pacific's plot in Mount Olivet Cemetery to honor the members of the union who gave their lives in the last great conflict, World War II. The organization lost 1450 men, and this does not include the many hundreds who are missing. Governor Warren was present at the unveiling ceremony and made an impressive speech, conveying his appreciation as an American citizen of the sacrifices made and the splendid job done by the members of the Seafarers' International Union and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The Governor's dedicatory remarks are reported in full and are worthy of everyone's perusal as a great gesture of respect and understanding of the role played by American seamen.

"This is a report full of loyalty to the AFL and confidence in its ability to become even stronger and do an even greater job in the future."

##### **Report of Vice-President May:**

"This report, like the one preceding it, is concerned with the seafaring crafts, with special emphasis on the licensed deck officers, and gives as well a resume of the activities of the other trades in the district.

"The Metal Trades unions and their problems are reported on, along with the remarkable progress made by the Building Trades and the Culinary Crafts. In regard to the Merchant Marine, the report says, 'The United States Merchant Marine and its successful prosecution of the war is a well known record and does not need any eulogizing.' The wage policies followed by the government in dealing with the Merchant Marine are discussed, as well as the future status of the American Merchant Marine. The Ship Sales Act, which is opposed by the Maritime unions unless it is amended along certain lines, is also interestingly analyzed.

"The CIO's 'One Big Maritime Union' threat to the AFL organizations on the waterfront is properly and adequately emphasized. This is a problem that has received considerable publicity and it is fortunate that the AFL unions in the Marine Transport Industry have competent and experienced leaders who are well qualified to withstand the CIO maneuvering. A proposal to set up a Marine Trades Department within the AFL has been spon-

sored by Captain May, as well as Harry Lundeborg, and progress along this line has already been made.

"Great appreciation for the work of the Federation and its Research Department is shown in the report, which recognizes this as another contribution to the uninterrupted progress which the AFL is making and which redounds to the credit of the Vice-President submitting this report."

#### **Report of Vice-President Swanson:**

"This report concludes the reports of the Vice-Presidents for this district and is an excellent analysis of the building and construction industry in the district, as well as the problems facing that industry. The report centers itself on the housing problem and accomplishes a very necessary and useful purpose in destroying the widespread impression that the high cost of housing is due to the high wages paid in this industry. The report properly analyzes the factors that go into the cost of housing and shows that the high prices are due to another factor and not to the allegedly high wages. It is true, as the report points out, that in the building and construction industry, which has been organized for a long period of time, relations between the unions and the employers are most stabilized and harmonious, and wage increases have been obtained through collective bargaining without any work stoppages or strikes. There is an example of how collective bargaining can work when the unions are strong and consolidated as those in the Building Trades are. The report states very cogently, 'We have stayed off jurisdictional raiding because of the superiority of our contracts and because we have won higher pay and better conditions for our membership.' This is true, and in the long run the AFL is bound to establish its unchallengeable superiority because of these conditions which this report so aptly brings out.

"It is fortunate to have such a well rounded-out picture presented in the various reports for this district. This particular report is a very good one that completes the presentation of the activities of the labor movement in this area."

#### **Report of Vice-President for District No. 10**

"Alameda County experienced as phenomenal a growth as any of the communities in California, due to the war industries. This report describes the overnight expansion and the problems it created for the unions. The tremendously large increase in employment in the shipyards and factories located in this district reveals itself in the enlarged memberships of the unions and the councils involved.

"The no-strike pledge that was given by the American Federation of Labor was lived up to with remarkable conscientiousness by the Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council of Alameda County. The various drives in behalf of the war

campaign are given specific mention, as well as the campaign to defeat Proposition No. 12. Correctly appreciative of the present situation, the report points out that the difficult circumstances resulting from the end of hostilities are still with the unions, which are nevertheless doing an admirable job in solving the many problems confronting them. The growing importance of the labor movement's participation in the social life of the community is given emphasis as another indication of the growth of organized labor.

"This is a well-organized, methodical, carefully analysed report which does credit to the movement in this area."

#### **Report of Vice-President for District No. 11**

"This report starts on a very optimistic note with the statement that it 'shows a considerable amount of improvement in working conditions, wage scales and reconversion to peacetime activities.' During the war, the unions in this district had the same difficult job as unions elsewhere did of being chiefly concerned with increasing production in war plants, supplying workers and maintaining harmonious relationships between the employers and the unions, which was, in fact, as the report correctly states, 'just doing our part to win the war.' Since then, the unions have concentrated on improving working conditions and increasing wages to make up for what was voluntarily relinquished during the war.

"A minimum scale of \$1.25 an hour was established for the Laborers in this district, which marks a very substantial gain. The Building Construction Trades Council consummated several important agreements benefiting the membership considerably. The truck drivers and warehousemen have also registered signal gains, and the new contract being entered into by the shipyard unions will provide for reemployment of approximately 1,600 men. Jobs left open by women who have withdrawn from the labor market are being filled by war veterans. Culinary crafts and Sugar workers have both signed new agreements, winning increases in pay and improvement in conditions.

"The report declares that all the conditions and increases cited have been secured without recourse to strike action, although the readiness of the locals to stand behind the workers in any particular unit in case such action became necessary was undoubtedly a major factor in the victories attained. The report is direct and contains essential information which conveys a very favorable impression of the status of the labor movement in this district."

#### **Report of Vice-President for District No. 12**

"The over-all theme of helping to win the war and the problems of reconversion characterize this report, as was the case with the others already mentioned. The large building projects that are planned are being

prevented from getting under way because of the scarcity of materials that are needed for them. A source of employment has been the Army Air Base at Fairfield, which is one of the largest air bases in the United States and will be one of the largest Army bases for air personnel west of the Mississippi. Considerable other building projects have been planned and will be started as soon as the materials problem is solved. Construction of a four-lane highway in Solano County is to start very soon, and this will provide additional employment for many months.

"Most of the crafts are busy negotiating new wage contracts, many of which have been successful. The report enumerates the various crafts that have enjoyed gains and others engaged in consummating them. Office Employees Local No. 86 was successful in organizing the Vallejo Branch of the General Mills Company, known as the Sperry Flour Company, and won an NLRB election to become the collective bargaining agent. An agreement with this company, second to none, has been negotiated. Basalt Rock Company, the largest employer of the county, has maintained its employment level even though the war activities have ended. Their ship-building has received awards from private industries, for instance, which are keeping employment up.

"A significant development noticeable in this district, which is also true of a few other districts in the state, is the unemployment resulting directly from the closing down of the shipyards. This pattern of unemployment and scarcity of employment is bound to happen during reconversion, which requires certain specific kinds and types of crafts. This was not the case in the war industries. A general dislocation was bound to develop wherever a concentration of special kinds of manpower existed, as the result of grafting war industries onto non-industrial communities or on those that were predominantly agricultural in character. The unions are apparently aware of this problem and are doing their very best to meet it. The problem of schooling and training the returning veterans has been no less difficult, but a coordination of the efforts to solve it may be expected in the very near future. Great emphasis is placed on the need of helping the veterans, assisting them in the training program under the GI Bill of Rights, and generally contributing to their rehabilitation.

"This report, which is specific and concrete in covering the various fields of activities carried on by the unions, shows an appreciation and understanding of the problems with which the unions are faced."

#### **Report of Vice-President for District No. 13**

"The Vice-President's report for this district is of necessity briefer than any of the others, since he assumed office after a vacancy was created only a year or so ago. Nevertheless, because of its quality, it does not suffer from the brevity. The problems connected with the Cannery Workers' fight

are dealt with thoroughly. This dispute centered in Sacramento, and considerable disturbances developed there because of the CIO's concentration of forces. The work of the unions in meeting that challenge cannot be commended too highly.

"One hundred percent AFL organization was achieved for the employees at the Weimar Sanitarium. This was the result of the efforts of the CIO to establish themselves there.

"Genuine appreciation is expressed for the work of Secretary Haggerty at the State Legislature. The labor movement in this area is very mindful of the legislature, since it meets at Sacramento, which gives many workers a direct opportunity to observe the work of the legislature. They are in a very good position, therefore, to judge the activities of the Federation at these sessions, and their satisfaction as well as their enthusiastic approval of this work is clearly voiced in this report.

"This account of the activities of this district is on the same high level as the other reports, and shows undeniable progress."

#### **Report of Vice-President for District No. 14**

"A reading of this report will dispel any question as to the serious and energetic functioning of the labor movement in this district. Every important phase of the work carried on by the unions there is reported with a minimum amount of words. The reasons for the lumber industry strike are clearly explained. It not only justifies the strike, but gives its background, and projects its importance to the labor movement not only in this district but throughout California.

"The political activity of the unions is discussed, as an A. F. of L. Political League has been set up there to coordinate the work of all the unions. The functioning of the Building Trades Council, Metal Trades Council and Central Labor Council is also dealt with in the same comprehensive manner. Newly chartered AFL unions are listed, showing indisputable signs of growth. The wage negotiations and agreements of the various individual unions are also enumerated in the same pithy manner.

"The report assumes the prerogative of doing a little speculation into the future when it anticipates a new era of labor-management relations in which management will give full recognition to strong and militant unions: 'an era which will bring a high standard of wages, hours and working conditions to the workers, which will in turn make a prosperous community.' This prophecy is based on the hard fight that labor is waging to win for itself the respect due it because of the indispensable services which labor unions perform for the community.

"The Labor Temple Association, which operates the Labor Temple in Eureka, has repaid practically all of its indebtedness and is operating on a sound financial basis. Plans are being formulated for the building of new union labor hospital at an ultimate cost of \$500,000. This will be

operated by the unions. The present hospital, which is unique in the labor movement in California, if not in the whole country, has been owned and operated by organized labor since 1906. It is in need of extensive repairs, but the unions have decided to build a modern fireproof hospital instead. This is something that should give thought to the unions in other localities. The Redwood Empire Labor Journal, official organ of the labor movement in that territory, continues to increase its circulation, a definite sign of its success as a spokesman for labor.

"This report is outstanding for the thought that has gone into it and the account it gives to labor's work in this growing community of California."

#### Report of Vice-President for District No. 15

"This report on the district adjacent to the one immediately preceding it, rounds out the picture of the lumber industry in California. Considerable difficulty was encountered by the unions in the pine section of the industry in obtaining an overall wage increase for their members. On several occasions the unions were forced to strike to receive a wage that was not far above the subsistence level. The unions have continued to fight for a higher wage and have won raises commensurate in some measure at least to the hazards and skill required in these occupations.

"Many of the operators have gone on a 40-hour week schedule, but the government has requested the employees to go on a 60-hour week to alleviate the housing shortage. The workers of this lumber industry are willing to do this for a reasonable period of time in order to help the veterans and others to get the necessary lumber for building purposes, but a number of the operators refuse to work more than 40 hours. The motive for their refusal is their desire to obtain a government subsidy to pay for the overtime involved. The unions are indignantly opposed to such a policy because the operators have made more profits during the war year than they have ever made before. This was accomplished through higher prices for lumber, the degrading of lumber and the installation of new and modern machinery. The unions are quite justified in expecting the operators to express their concern for the welfare of the country in more than words.

"New places have been organized by the Culinary Workers, and new agreements have been signed by the Retail Clerks. The Redding Building and Trades Council has been extremely active, due to the tremendous expansion of construction.

"The report concludes with warning labor to be alert to combat the presently forming anti-labor drive that is statewide in character, and the unscrupulous tactics that are being employed by the dual organization, the CIO.

"The report is a more than adequate resume of the work of the AFL unions in

this district, as well as the full account of the pine lumber situation, and will edify any delegate who reads it.

"With the conclusion of this report, your Committee wishes to impress upon you as strongly as it can the need to read all the various reports that have been summarized here, as well as the proceedings of the last convention, because we believe that this will be the best way of extracting from this data the valuable information and knowledge contained therein.

"If our report succeeds in stimulating such an interest and promoting the necessary curiosity, we shall consider that our work has been successful.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Ted White, Chairman

"Pat Somerset

"Howard Reed

"Catherine Arnold

"Leonard Graham

"W. T. O'Rear

"Loleta Grande Cheney

"Burt B. Wenk

"Roy Brewer

"Committee on Officers' Reports."

At the conclusion of the report, Chairman White moved its adoption by the Convention. The motion was adopted unanimously.

#### Frank McDonald

President Noreiga introduced Frank McDonald, of the California Building Trades Council. Brother McDonald addressed the convention on the importance of labor's legislative program. His address follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Sisters and Brothers: It is indeed a privilege again to extend fraternal greetings of the State Building Trades Council to you and to assure you of our cooperation.

"May I briefly transgress upon your time to discuss certain measures that are of vital importance to labor: the matter of veterans and veteran apprentices.

"First, I would be derelict in my duty if I did not here say to you that California, particularly through its A. F. of L. organizations, has indentured more apprentices in proportion to population than any other State in the Union. (Applause.)

"May I call attention, for instance, to the Carpenters in the Bay District who have given a splendid training course, who have indentured these boys without any charge of any kind in greater number than any other comparable group in the United States. (Applause.)

"Close behind them follow the Painters and our other building trades organizations.

"Where a veteran is a mechanic, he is taken in with open arms. That is our purpose; that is our program.

"May I call particular attention to this further fact: that in so far as it lies within our ability, we propose to protect the veteran that does buy a home from being gypped. (Applause.)

"There has been propaganda nationwide to break down safety, sanitation and fire regulations in the building of homes.

"We men of the building trades have fought and will fight cheap claptrap, prefabricated housing that violates the laws of safety, that violates fire laws and that violates sanitary laws. (Applause.)

"We ask your cooperation fully in this fight. We know better than anyone else the need for housing. But the need is not so great that we will jeopardize human life for the profit of those who want to exploit cheap housing which is, after all, the most costly kind of housing. (Applause.)

"We are concerned about another propaganda nationally for anti-labor legislation.

"We warn of its danger. We are opposed to ordinances, municipal or county, to legislation, State or national, that under any pretext or any disguise would curtail or restrict the constitutional rights of free American workmen. (Applause.)

"We have been in court, the attorneys of the State Building Trades Council co-operating with the attorneys of the Federation, in fighting such measures. We have worked in cooperation with your officers in the Legislature of this State fighting such measures. We have joined with you in our petitions to the Federal Congress in opposing such measures.

"May I call your attention to the fact that often legislation is presented in such a guise and with such apparent justification that we sometimes accept the other fellow's statement that he is acting in good faith, only to find that we are double-crossed afterwards.

"One of the greatest breaches of faith ever imposed upon organized labor was that breach enacted by the Department of Justice of the United States when it transgressed the understanding reached concerning the adoption of the Interstate Commerce law, known as the Sherman Act.

"You will remember that when that law was presented to Congress for adoption, that it lacked sufficient votes to carry and that Congressmen in good faith prevailed upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor, assuring them that that document was only to apply to commercial organizations engaged in interstate commerce and was for the purpose of preventing trusts from exploiting the people.

"It went along for years, honored and respected as such, and we of the American Federation joined in securing the adoption of that law, which we believe would not have been adopted had we not cooperated.

"Then came the propaganda against the growing strength of labor. Then came the attacks upon union agreements. Then came a condition where we were haled before the courts on charges of violating the Interstate Commerce law which we had been assured would not apply to labor.

"The veterans in the United States Congress agreed with us that there was a

breach of faith; that the Department of Justice was stretching unfairly, unjustly, that law.

"The mere fact that you are indicted and haled into court means that many of the people believe you are guilty. The fact that they are after you proves that you are guilty. And the fact that the court discharges your case with a decree of not guilty does not save the cost and the stigma that goes with such cases.

"I have stressed this because in the Legislature in particular, at each succeeding session within the last eight years, bills that are sugar coated are introduced, and we are assured, 'This will not hurt you; this is a fair bill.'

"The State Building Trades Council takes this unalterable position: We will oppose any and all bills which in any way stipulate or provide penalties, especially directed, discriminatory penalties, upon officers or members of organizations and upon unions. (Applause.)

"We warned of this danger.

"Comment was made in reports here this morning concerning the 'Hot Cargo' act, which was adopted over our protest and was found to be unconstitutional in part, and we still challenge the constitutionality of methods of enforcement and parts of that bill.

"Let me draw a comparison. Let me emphasize first that we trade unionists must not be led into false channels of thought. Your acts must not be controlled by unfair legislation, and unless you watch carefully who represents you in the Legislature (who your Assemblyman and Senator are, who your Congressman and United States Senator are) then you will be in a dangerous position.

"Let me draw a most significant comparison with regard to trades unions and their necessity, not only to this Government but to every other civilized government. You will recall that when Hitler struck the first blow at Liberty, he did so by striking to crush the trades unions in Germany. The same thing was done in Italy. The same thing was done in Japan, with that very small trade union organization there. The motive was: Control the union men, who are unalterably opposed to war; force them to do our dictation.

"Let me not pass without saying this: That having been accomplished, the march of conquest started—Holland, Denmark, Poland, Belgium, France. Just as soon as they had invaded, the order was: Crush the trade unions; seize their leaders, imprison them and force their members to make munitions of war to enable us to expand further our conquests.

"Let it never be forgotten that one of the most potent factors in winning the war in those countries was the underground cooperation of the trade unionists in all those conquered nations. (Applause.)

"Let me go a step further. When victory was won, there assembled just across the street, in the War Memorial Auditorium,

the statesmen of fifty-two nations. They there assembled to inaugurate, to promulgate a document to prevent wars in the future. Listen and let us not forget (and we have not heeded it): One of the most significant declarations of that Convention was that wars are traceable to a malsocial adjustment, an inferior economic condition in nations, and that future wars cannot be prevented unless the living condition of the mass of people of all nations is elevated. (Applause.)

"These are not the exact words, my brothers and sisters, but they are the exact thoughts that culminate in practically this declaration: that the only way that conditions can be improved for the mass of the people in the various nations is by and through the instrumentality of trade unions.

"Listen. When our occupational armies took possession of the enemy countries, the program was: Establish order first; secure necessary foodstuffs to prevent riots and starvation; inaugurate the program of human rights, which practically meant the reestablishment of trade unionism at the point of the bayonet in those countries that had been ruled by despots theretofore. This is not my suggestion. This is the program of fifty-two United Nations.

"Now, for the paradox of the ages. Notwithstanding that our Government and fifty-one other governments are pledged to this program, notwithstanding that our State declares as its policy your right and your duty to organize, notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Government declares it as the Federal policy for you to have the right to organize to improve your conditions, yet we find in the very United States Congress that adopted that bill that ratified the covenant, the Charter of the League of Nations, and in that very Congress there are now pending more bills which propose to restrict, to curtail, to abrogate your Constitutional rights so as to prevent you from successful organization, than at any other time in the history of America.

"And so I say in conclusion, you have a wonderful Convention. We are patting ourselves on the back. But when the Legislature convenes, I and your delegates, and the delegates from the State Council who go up there to lobby, to plead for fair conditions and fair legislation, are confronted by the fact that the majority that we held in the Assembly is being cut down, and that the majority that is anti-labor has been increased in the State Senate.

"In the last session of the Senate, in any case that it was a showdown as to a vital question between the rights of organized labor and the profits of the corporations, you and I, the powerful representatives of organized labor, could safely bet upon seven out of forty votes.

"We chase will-o-the-wisps. We fall for propaganda all too often, and I hope that we go back and meditate upon this great Convention and its achievements, and that you will resolve with us that we will fight any legislation, local, State or National, that attempts to circumscribe or restrict our Constitutional rights or which discriminatorily imposes penalties, fines and controls upon organized labor.

"I thank you." (Applause.)

#### Telegrams

The Chair recognized Secretary Haggerty, who read the following telegrams:

A telegram from Hawaii:

"Please convey to the convention delegates our greetings and best wishes for the success of the convention.

"Aloha.

"Art Rutledge, Executive Secretary,  
"Hotel Restaurant Local No. 55"

A telegram addressed to the Secretary:

"Greetings and best wishes for a successful convention.

"Clifford H. Marker

"Owl, Sontag & United Rexall Co.  
"Los Angeles, California."

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

### AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session was convened at 2 p.m. by President Noriega.

#### Report of Committee on Constitution

Chairman Robert S. Ash of the Committee on the Constitution was recognized for the purpose of presenting the report of the Committee.

**Resolution No. 89**—"Trial and Suspension of Executive Council Members."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 90**—"Compensation and Expenses of Executive Council Members."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 29**—"Adjustment of Salary of Secretary-Treasurer," and **Resolution No. 104**—"To Raise the Salary of the Secretary-Treasurer."

The Committee report:

"Your Committee, in considering these two resolutions, went fully into the matter of the salary of the Secretary, taking into consideration the two resolutions, the amount of the particular income tax brackets that both these proposed salary increases would place the Secretary in, and make the following recommendation:

"The Committee recommends that the

next to the last 'Resolved' in Resolution No. 29 be amended to read as follows:

"The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a salary of \$850 a month."

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 29, as amended, be concurred in, and that Resolution No. 104 be filed.

Charles Hardy, Theatrical Janitors Local No. 9, San Francisco, was recognized and moved to amend the motion of concurrence by granting the Secretary one thousand dollars a month, plus his expenses. The amendment was seconded by Anthony Cancilla, Central Labor Council, San Francisco.

At this point Captain C. F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, offered an amendment to the amendment that it be a net one thousand dollars when income tax is paid. The amendment to the amendment was seconded by Paul Doyle, Window Cleaners No. 101, Los Angeles. Considerable discussion ensued. Secretary Haggerty was eulogized for his excellent work and great contribution and sacrifices in behalf of the labor movement by numerous speakers. Chairman Robert Ash of the Committee on Constitution declared that those were the same sentiments of the committee, but that the matter of taxes and net income was a factor in determining their recommendation.

Following the discussion which was prolonged, James H. Blackburn, Painters 256, Long Beach, moved for the previous question. The motion carried. The amendment to the amendment was voted on and carried.

Thomas White, Warehouseman's Union, 860, San Francisco, raised the question of the legality of the action. A motion to reconsider prevailed. Thomas White, Warehouseman's Union 860, San Francisco, moved that the Chair appoint a committee to interview the Internal Revenue Department to ascertain the legality of the action of the Convention on the motion which was adopted. Motion carried.

Chairman Ash proceeded with the report of the Committee on Constitution.

**Resolution No. 8**—"New Vice-Presidential District for San Bernardino-Riverside," and **Resolution No. 48**—"Additional Vice-Presidents for District No. 10."

The Committee report:

"Your Committee, in considering both these recommendations, taking particular consideration of the size of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor, which is at the present time twenty-three members, and taking into consideration the amount of territory that the different districts have to cover, the amount per capita paid into the State Federation of Labor by the districts involved making the request, makes the following recommendations:

"The Committee recommends that in so far as Resolution No. 48 is concerned, that it be amended to read that there shall be

two vice-presidents from District No. 10, and that Resolution No. 8 be referred to the Executive Council.

"The Committee further recommends that the Convention authorize the Executive Council of the Federation to make a complete study of the manner in which the Executive Council should be reorganized and reapportioned.

"The Committee further recommends that the Executive Council be instructed and empowered to carry out this recommendation and to report back to the next Convention of the Federation with a recommendation on the reorganization of the Federation's Executive Council and reapportioning of those vice-presidential districts.

"The Committee further recommends that that section pertaining to the limitation of the vice-presidents be amended to read twenty-four vice-presidents instead of twenty-three."

The Committee report was adopted.

#### Report of Committee on Credentials

Chairman James Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials gave the final report of the Committee, as follows:

"We have no further supplemental report. This is our final report, owing to the fact that all delegates that are seated, to be eligible for office, must be seated prior to this session.

"We, your Committee on Credentials, in submitting our final report, wish to take this opportunity in thanking all the delegates for their fine cooperation and patience with us in our efforts.

"James Blackburn, Chairman

"C. J. Hyans

"Kitty Howard

"Andy Ahern

"Helen L. Mallory

"Ralph Conzelman

"W. L. Leiby

"Jack Heyward

"Wm. P. Fee

"James Symes

"Vic Swanson

"Sherman Douglass

"Robert L. Ennis

"Wayne J. Hull

"Committee on Credentials."

The Committee's final report was unanimously accepted, and the Committee was discharged with thanks.

#### President Noriega

President Noriega made the following announcement before proceeding to the next order of business.

"I would like to have the delegates of this Convention know that I appreciate more than words can express the honor of having been permitted to serve you for the past twenty-two years, first as a member of your Executive Council and then as your President. My thirty years' association with the California State Federation

of Labor is a record I consider my proudest possession, and I shall cherish it for the rest of my life.

"There are many promising younger members in our great organization. I therefore wish to acknowledge their advent into our movement. So I wish to announce at this time that I will not be a candidate for any office, and in deference and in respect to those who will follow me I desire to pledge my cooperation to all the incoming administration." (Applause.)

#### Nomination of Officers

##### For President

Charles W. Real, Secretary-Treasurer, Teamsters Local 70, Oakland, was nominated by J. Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers International Association, Local 216, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by Chester L. Oliveira, Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland; James H. Marshall, Local 70, Teamsters, Oakland; Joe Dodge, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; James D'Arcy, Culinary Workers No. 31, Oakland.

##### For Vice-President, District No. 1

K. G. Bitter, Carpenters No. 1358, La Jolla, was nominated by Max J. Osslo, Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229, San Diego. The nomination was seconded by H. G. Shumway, Local 145, Federated Fire Fighters of California.

##### For Vice-President, District No. 2

James H. Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach, was nominated by Carl Fletcher, Painters 256, Long Beach. Vice-President Blackburn declined the nomination and placed in nomination Jack Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by George D. Hammond, Building and Construction Trades Council of Long Beach; R. C. Conzelman, Secretary, Orange County Building and Construction Trades Council; J. W. Quiggle, Bartenders Local 686, Long Beach; Edd Russell, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; Ray Gelston, Painters 256, Long Beach; C. T. McDonough, Cooks 44, San Francisco; Jule Stevens, Culinary Alliance Local 681, Long Beach.

##### For Vice-President, District No. 3

C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters and Joiners No. 25, Los Angeles, was nominated by J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters 162, San Mateo. The nomination was seconded by John H. Davis, Carpenters and Joiners No. 25, Los Angeles; F. W. Melville, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles; H. N. Sweet, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles.

Leonard Graham, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles, was nominated by Ben Anisman, Local 108, Sheet Metal Workers, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Frank Burk, Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, San Francisco.

Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, was nominated by Edward

Dowell, Motion Picture Operators No. 297, San Diego.

Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles, was nominated by Joe Casey, San Francisco Teamsters.

Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles, was nominated by Al Mason, Central Labor Council, Santa Monica. The nomination was seconded by Frankie Behan, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Cora Track, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; Susan D. Adams, Ladies Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles.

Elmer J. Doran, Secretary, Building Trades Council, Riverside and San Bernardino County was nominated by C. W. Mitchell, Carpenters Local 235, Riverside.

##### For Vice-President, District No. 4

L. McClain, Shipyard Laborers No. 802, San Pedro, was nominated by O. T. Satre, San Pedro Central Labor Council.

L. McClain requested that the nomination be withdrawn, and nominated James Waugh, Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island.

James Waugh declined the nomination and nominated Frank Krasnesky, Butchers No. 551, San Pedro.

The nomination was seconded by Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena.

##### For Vice-President, District No. 5

Loleta Grande Cheney, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara, was nominated by Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance and Bartenders Local 498, Santa Barbara.

The nomination was seconded by George F. Bronner, Camarillo State Hospital Employees No. 923, Camarillo; Fred Draper, Construction and General Laborers No. 591, Santa Barbara; Margaret Royer, Local 498, Culinary Alliance, Santa Barbara.

##### For Vice-President, District No. 6

F. M. Engle, Painters No. 314, Bakersfield, was nominated by W. H. Bester, Carpenters and Joiners No. 743, Bakersfield.

The nomination was seconded by Angelo Lachusla, Painters No. 314, Bakersfield.

Paul Reeves, Building and Construction Trades Council, Fresno, was nominated by Arthur Ferguson, Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 447, Sacramento.

The nomination was seconded by Ralph McMullen, Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council; W. T. O'Rear, Chemical Workers No. 97, Fresno; Harry A. MacDonald, General Teamsters No. 431, Fresno; Charles Robinson, Building and Construction Trades Council, Fresno; L. H. Cerveau, Steamfitters and Helpers No. 590, San Francisco; C. H. Cary, Central Labor Council, Fresno.

##### For Vice-President, District No. 7

C. A. Green, Hod Carriers No. 1130, Modesto, was nominated by A. F. Bartholomew, Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886, Oakland.

The nomination was seconded by Wesley

King, Central Labor Council, Stanislaus County; S. T. Dixon, Chauffeurs Union No. 265, San Francisco.

**For Vice-President, District No. 8**

Anthony Agrillo, Barbers Union No. 252, San Jose, was nominated by Walter W. Pierce, Barbers Union No. 148, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Alvin L. Holt, Barbers Union Local 295, Los Angeles, William G. Walsh, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Laird McMillan, Steamfitters and Helpers No. 590, San Francisco.

**For Vice-President, District No. 9**

Arthur F. Dougherty, Bartenders Local 41, San Francisco, nominated by C. T. McDonough, Cooks Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Bruno J. Mannori, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Joseph H. Honey, Barbers Union No. 148, San Francisco; Charles Hardy, Building Service Employees, San Francisco; John Blaiotto, Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, San Francisco; Anthony Anselmo, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; James M. Burke, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.

George Kelly, Chauffeurs Union No. 265, San Francisco, was nominated by Phil A. Murphy, Professional Embalmers No. 9049, San Francisco.

The nomination was seconded by Bertha Del Carlo, Cracker Bakers Auxiliary No. 125, San Francisco; John Blaiotto, Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, San Francisco; Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, San Francisco.

Capt. Charles F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco, was nominated by Robert L. Ennis, Local 35, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Sacramento.

The nomination was seconded by John Murphy, Construction and General Laborers No. 261, San Francisco; Tudor Williams, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Thomas Rotell, Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Harry Lundeborg, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, was nominated by Haskell Tidwell, Retail Clerks No. 905, San Pedro.

The nomination was seconded by John Murphy, Construction and General Laborers No. 261, San Francisco; C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters and Joiners No. 25, Los Angeles; C. A. Green, Central Labor Council, Modesto.

Victor S. Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco, was nominated by Charles A. Evans, International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 12, Los Angeles.

The nomination was seconded by A. E. Laster, Los Angeles Metal Trades Council.

Charles Foehn, Business Manager of Local No. 6, Electrical Workers, San Francisco, was nominated by Daniel F. Del-

Carlo, San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council.

The nomination was seconded by Robert Lieser, Painters No. 1158, San Francisco.

**For Vice-President, District No. 10**

John P. Perego, of Northern California District Council of Laborers, was nominated by Lee Lalor, of Northern California District Council of Laborers. The nomination was seconded by Art Gullikson, Construction and General Laborers No. 261, San Francisco.

Robert S. Ash, Garage Employees No. 78, Oakland, was nominated by William Fee, Central Labor Council of Alameda County.

Ernest MacGregor, Boilermakers Local 681, Oakland, was nominated by E. Rainbow, Boilermakers No. 6, San Francisco.

Chas. A. Roe, Carpenters No. 1622, Hayward, was nominated by Cecil O. Johnson, Pile Drivers No. 2375, San Pedro. The nomination was seconded by George H. Weise, Carpenters and Joiners No. 2046, Martinez.

**For Vice-President, District No. 11**

Howard Reed, Building Trades Council, Contra Costa County, was nominated by Russell C. Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez.

**For Vice-President, District No. 12**

Frank C. Chesebro, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo, was nominated by LeRoy Griffin, Central Labor Council, Napa. The nomination was seconded by Joseph Ellis, Teamsters No. 490, Vallejo.

Lowell Nelson, Central Labor Council, Vallejo, and Plasterers No. 631, Vallejo, was nominated by Stanley Sapp, Retail Clerks No. 373, Vallejo.

**For Vice-President, District No. 13**

Harry Finks, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento, was nominated by Mike Elorduy, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento.

**For Vice-President, District No. 14**

Albin J. Gruhn, Central Labor Council, Eureka, was nominated by Fred J. Parker, Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No. 2808, Arcata. The nomination was seconded by R. C. Conzelman, Secretary of the Building Trades Council, Orange County.

**For Vice-President, District No. 15**

Earl Miller, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836, Westwood, was nominated by George Becker, Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2836, Westwood.

**For Secretary-Treasurer**

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor, was nominated by John F. Dalton, Typographical Union 174, Los Angeles.

An ovation greeted the nomination.

**For Convention City**

Delegate Henry M. Smith, Federated Trades Council, San Diego, at the request of the San Diego delegates, asked the Convention to consider San Diego as its next convention city. There were no further nominations for convention cities and the nominations were closed.

The Chair recognized Delegate William P. Finnigan, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles, who moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast a white ballot for all candidates nominated without opposition. The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

**Election Committee**

At this point Secretary Haggerty read the following Election Committee appointments:

Aubrey Blair, Chairman, Teamsters No. 399, Hollywood.

Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena.

D. D. McClurg, Street Carmen No. 1277, Los Angeles.

L. C. Helm, Studio Utility Employees No. 724, Hollywood.

Edwin M. Greenwald, Central Labor Council, Pomona.

William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees No. B-61, Los Angeles.

Peter Andrade, Fruit and Produce Drivers No. 890, Salinas.

A. B. Crossler, California State Council of Retail Clerks, San Francisco.

Evelyn Murphy, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles.

O. T. Satre, Central Labor Council, San Pedro.

C. G. O'Brien, Central Labor Council, Santa Monica.

Charles Brown, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

**Assistants**

L. I. Sylvaine, Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595, Los Angeles.

R. S. Graham, Butchers No. 563, Huntington Park.

Rose Sanders, Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland.

John R. Martin, Film Technicians No. 683, Hollywood.

Minnette Fitzgerald, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco.

John L. Donovan, Industrial Workshop for the Blind No. 936, Los Angeles.

Muriel Kerchen, Office Employees No. 29, Oakland.

Walter Nesbit, United Garment Workers No. 197, Napa.

Elizabeth Kelley, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

James H. Anderson, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Jennie Matyas, Dressmakers 101, San Francisco.

Annabel Rainie, Office Employees No. 69, Fresno.

Joe Roberts, Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9, San Francisco.

Grace Dudley, Office Employees No. 174, Hollywood.

Peggy Katzer, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro.

Charles F. Daley, Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo.

Willis J. Hill, Carpenters and Joiners No. 634, Los Angeles.

A. T. Dennison, Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728, Hollywood.

L. M. Wickland, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles.

George A. Mulkey, Electrical Workers No. B-1260, Honolulu.

C. H. Jinkerson, Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco.

The Convention was adjourned at 5:30 p.m. until Thursday, June 20, 1946, at 9:30 a.m.

# PROCEEDINGS OF FOURTH DAY

Thursday, June 20, 1946

## MORNING SESSION

The Convention was called to order by President Noriega at 10:00 a. m.

### Invocation

The Reverend T. H. Simpson, Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, gave the invocation.

"Shall we bow our heads in prayer.

"Almighty and Eternal God, in the quietness of this great assembly may we be conscious of Thy presence and of our responsibility unto Thee.

"From Thee we came. In Thy presence we live and move and have our being. And one day we shall depart from the scenes of activity to give an account of the deeds done in the body.

"Father, we ask Thee now to unite us in body, mind and spirit in the great task that is before us.

"We ask Thee to unite mankind in one great family, break all the barriers down that separate us, barriers of greed, hate, avarice and selfishness, and help us to see in each other's eyes our brothers and our sisters.

"Give unto us the spirit of the Master today that we may work cooperatively together in the building not only of a republic for men but a kingdom for Thee, our Father and our God.

"Be in the homes where there are vacant chairs today and where there are aching hearts.

"Grant, O God, that the price paid for those principles for which men laid down their lives shall not be in vain nor lost.

"Help us to realize we are responsible for the task that they have left unfinished, and from their hands we catch the torch and must carry it on.

"Bless our country. Guard and keep it on the foundations upon which our fathers laid it so that we can say that under Thee, our Father, God, we have done our best and served our fellow men.

"Be present now in this Convention. Bless its officers. Bless the officers of each Union and help us to realize this is our day. Here is our opportunity not to serve our fellow men but to glorify Thee, our God and Father, and Thy name shall have all the honor and all the glory, world without end. Amen."

### Report of Committee on Constitution

Chairman Robert S. Ash of the Committee on Constitution was recognized for the purpose of making a report of the Committee.

**Resolution No. 29—"Adjustment of Salary of Secretary-Treasurer."**

The Committee report:

"After checking with the authorities, in accordance with the decision of this Convention yesterday, and discussing the matter with the International Revenue Department, the Committee, composed of two members of the Committee on Constitution and Delegate Tom White, has brought in this amended report on Resolution No. 29, and recommends that the Secretary-Treasurer shall receive a salary of \$1,000 per month."

The Committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Ash continued:

"This completes the report of your Committee on the Constitution, and we offer a motion that the report as a whole be adopted.

"Robert S. Ash, Chairman

"Robert A. Judson

"C. H. Cary

"Mae Stoneman

"Ed. Brown

"Lawrence Palacios

"J. L. R. Marsh

"K. G. Bitter

"George Mulkey

"Committee on Constitution."

### A. W. Muir

President Noriega introduced Delegate A. W. Muir, member General Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Brother Muir addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, delegates to the Convention. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you with a message from about five thousand men and women who have been on strike since January 14.

"I can say to this Federation without reservation that these men and women have conducted a magnificent strike for the union shop, plus, of course, the advantage of decent American wage standards that accompany a good union shop agreement.

"Those people asked me to express to all of the delegates to this Convention, through you to the organizations you represent, their keen appreciation of the support that has been given to them directly by the executive officers of the Federation and by the many unions affiliated with the Federation.

"We are not here to ask for any financial assistance, but merely to say to you that the strike is still in progress, and will remain in progress until they have achieved their goal and established for those work-

ers, for the first time in their history, the union shop condition.

"There may be a costly struggle ahead. This Federation needs no information about the past. That history has been bad, and many tough struggles have been made by the workers in that area in the past, and many times they have lost.

"We don't know what is ahead. If we need your support, I am sure the regularly constituted labor movement of that area will advise you when the time comes for those unions in what I think we can refer to best as northwestern California—I don't know the number of the district, but I am very well acquainted with the Vice-President, Albin Gruhn, of this State Federation of Labor, and well acquainted with the unionists of all the trades in that area.

"I can say to you with a lot of pride that each and every unionist and union has been a loyal supporter of this strike, morally, financially, and in every way at their command.

"Again let me express on behalf of those five thousand people their gratitude and appreciation for the support of this Federation and those good people who make it up.

"I thank you kindly." (Applause.)

#### Corrections

Secretary Haggerty was recognized to make the following corrections of the daily proceedings:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I want to make an announcement and a correction for the record. You will recall the report of the Committee on Credentials at the yesterday morning session. The Committee reported on certain delegates who were admitted to sit in the Convention, and also reported on the Committee's findings relative to a delegate's sitting in the Convention. The record of yesterday doesn't show the full Committee report. The Committee's statement will therefore be reprinted in the record at this point."

"The Committee on Credentials, after holding a hearing on the challenge of the credentials of John Biggerstaff, Pile Drivers Local No. 34 of San Francisco, received a letter from John Biggerstaff requesting that his credentials be withdrawn. We, the Credentials Committee, concurred in Biggerstaff's written request to cancel his credentials. We therefore move concurrence in the committee's report." The report was adopted.

"Other corrections of the daily proceedings are as follows: The name of Charles A. Roe, Carpenters Local No. 1622, Hayward, nominated for Vice-President of the 10th District, was misspelled. The name of J. W. Buzzell, Cooks Union No. 468, Los Angeles, is added to the Committee on Resolutions, for the record."

#### Secretary Haggerty

At this point Secretary Haggerty was recognized for the following remarks dealing with anti-labor legislation:

"First, may I say I want to express to you my deep appreciation and gratitude for the very friendly spirit you have shown toward me in the Convention. I do appreciate it very much.

"The next thing I want to talk to you about is the matter of initiative measures. As you know, there have been in circulation throughout this State two anti-labor measures, one known as the 'Veterans' Right to Work,' sponsored by the Veterans Union Incorporated; the other is called the Regulatory measure, to regulate the method of collective bargaining and participation by unions.

"The status of these petitions at the present time is this: The 'Veterans' Right to Work' petition has failed to qualify in that they did not receive sufficient names on the petitions to qualify. Therefore, they have not filed that petition any place in California. So that is a dead issue.

"The second one, sponsored by the so-called 'yard birds' organization,' two veterans, who are, in my opinion, after carefully checking, merely the front and tools of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles, who are financing the entire petition and all its activities.

"The probability of them getting enough signatures is slight. They have notified the Registrar in Los Angeles County, where the greater part of the petitions are being circulated, that they would not file as of June 7, which was the deadline for filing by that County Clerk. The County Clerk there insists that he must have twenty days to check petitions on any matter of that type in order that he may have the full time allowed by law to qualify the names if they are duly qualified and are proper.

"So the sponsors notified the Registrar, through their attorney, one of the top-notch corporation lawyers in Southern California, that they would not file on June 7. They intend taking their full ninety days to obtain signatures. Their full ninety days, they say, is July 10.

"The law provides that any petition to be on the ballot as a measure in November of this year, or any other election year, must have been certified by the Secretary of State not later than June 27. So it is impossible now for them to qualify this measure, the yard-bird-sponsored measure, at the present time.

"I am informed on pretty fair authority that they intend to file on July 10 and then go into court and demand the full ninety days allowed by law. They contend that a court case will justify their position and that they can put that on the ballot in 1948. Apparently they have given up the thought of putting it on the ballot in 1946.

"Now, I am not so sure that that is the position of those people. They are very clever. They have a lot of tricks up their sleeves, and I would not be at all sure

nor would I say to this Convention that we won't have it in the ballot in '46.

"I say this to you: that from all appearances at the present time they won't be able to qualify; unless they can get some court decision by the State Supreme Court they will not qualify for the 1946 ballot.

"However, I believe we should hold our left hand high and keep our chin tucked under, because the boys are always clever and may find a chance to put it over if we are not awake.

"I give you the information which I have just presented to you because I think you should know it. There have been discussions in caucuses and conventions during the week, over the week-end here, about these two measures and these two matters.

"That is the final information. I just checked this morning at 9:30 with Los Angeles, and that is the information I have.

"I think, however, the Convention will speak on those matters at the proper time; and if and when they should obtain a decision in their favor, we will have to combat it as we did No. 12, I think with some success, because as far as I can find out both of these organizations I have mentioned to you, the yard birds, the one which is the front for the M. & M. in Los Angeles, and the Veterans' Union, Inc., apparently are out to raise money and attempt to put over petitions.

"Now, that being the case, it is nothing new for organizations or one or two men to start a petition. Anybody can do that with \$200 and raise \$75,000 or \$100,000, spend \$5,000 and pocket \$95,000. It is a very nice racket, under our present system in this State, the referendum system.

"So that brings you up to date now on the measures which I have mentioned to you. If, as and when we have to meet them, we will meet them in court. If they should file a suit, we will file with the court as a friend of the court if we can, and do everything we can to offset any attempt to put the petition on the ballot.

"It would be nice, I am sure you will agree with me, to have one election year in which we don't have to fight an anti-labor measure. It would be a relief to all of us, I am sure.

"It may happen this year. However, that brings you up to date on that particular issue."

#### Announcements

Secretary Haggerty then continued:

"Delegates, I have a very sad announcement at this time. May I have your attention.

"It is particularly addressed to the Sacramento delegation, but to all delegates here in the entire Convention.

"I just received word that Mrs. J. L. R. Marsh passed away in Sacramento yesterday. The service will be Saturday morning at ten-thirty a.m. in North Sacramento.

"Mrs. Marsh, as you know, is the wife of J. L. R. Marsh, Secretary of the Sacra-

mento Federated Trades Council. Many of you delegates knew Mrs. Marsh, and knew Brother Marsh very well.

"I am sorry to have to make the announcement."

At this time, the following resolution was offered from the floor by Harry Finks, Chairman of the Sacramento delegation, and was adopted by the Convention:

#### Tribute to Mrs. J. L. R. Marsh

Whereas, Death has taken from us Mrs. J. L. R. Marsh, wife of Brother Marsh; and

Whereas, Mrs. Marsh during her lifetime has been the helpmate of Brother Marsh during his many years of service to the American labor movement, the American Federation of Labor and particularly organized labor in Sacramento; and

Whereas, Brother Marsh was a delegate to this Convention and was called away by the illness of Mrs. Marsh; and

Whereas, The passing of this great woman is mourned not only by those who were associated with her but by all those who knew of her and her aid and comfort to Brother Marsh; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 44th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor extend its heartfelt sympathy to Brother Marsh in this moment of travail; and be it further

Resolved, That this 44th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor pay tribute to Mrs. Marsh by a period of silence in remembrance of the services the departed has rendered to organized labor.

The following telegram was then read by Secretary Haggerty:

"Owing to my inability to personally appear before your convention I am taking this means of thanking you for the splendid cooperation rendered the Union Label Trades Department in furthering the sale of Union Label merchandise and the patronage of union services in your State. At the Union Label and Industrial Exhibition to be held in the Municipal Auditorium, St. Louis, Missouri, beginning October 29 this year we propose to demonstrate to the consumers that the best in every line of merchandise is manufactured under union conditions and the best services are rendered under union conditions. An opportunity will be afforded all union firms to participate and your help in this direction will be appreciated. Your assistance in the formation of Women's Auxiliaries will be helpful in developing a Union Label consumer market. Best wishes for a successful convention. Regards.

"I. M. ORNBURN, Secy.-Treas. Union Label League."

President Noriega announced that Chairman Aubrey Blair of the Committee on Elections was ready to proceed, and the roll call of the delegates was taken. Balloting followed, and the convention was recessed at 12:45 p.m., to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The delegates were called to order by President Noriega for the afternoon session at 2:00 p. m.

## Report of Committee on Resolutions

The Chair recognized Chairman Lloyd Mashburn, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Chairman Mashburn submitted the following report:

Chairman Mashburn first read the Statement on Veterans' Problems, substituting the following for the first eight lines:

"In 1941, when it appeared that it was inevitable that America should enter the World War, the Convention of this Federation, meeting in this city, adopted a resolution upon the general subject of the war and its effect upon this country, both during and after such a war. Among other things, this Federation pointed out that there would be several million men and women returned from the armed forces of this country, and declared, at that time, that the United States government should then begin to prepare to take proper care of these veterans if and when they should return to civilian life.

"The labor movement of California and of the United States has been consistently endeavoring to carry out the program of veteran aid and rehabilitation. Obviously, the mechanics of such a job could not be developed until the occasion for it arose, which it has now.

"In order to effectuate and materially carry out the program enunciated in 1941 and already put into effect by many of our unions in this state, it is necessary that every organization that has not already done so, should establish a Veterans' Committee . . . etc."

The Committee recommended the adoption of the statement, as amended, as the pronouncement of the California State Federation of Labor.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 107—"Support L. A. Civilian Blood Bank."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 108—"Endorse the American Red Cross."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 25—"Identification of Piping and Pipefitting Systems Carrying Dangerous Material."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 27—"Installation of Safety Precautions on Pipelines."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 28—"Employment of Welders where Fire Hazards Exist."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 68—"Emergency Teacher's Credentials to Meet Needs of Veterans' Education."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 69—"Increase Subsistence Allowance for Veteran Students."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 80—"Sufficient Allocation of Wheat to Fulfill Percentage Allotments."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 127—"Improve Conditions for State Employees."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 131—"Supporting Sanitation in the Food Handling Industry."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 133—"Support of Title V War Mobilization and Reconversion Act."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 136—"Free Barber Service for G.I. Hospital Patients."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 137—"Establish Unemployment Insurance Information and Education Unit."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 146—"Against Postal Employees Crossing Picket Lines."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 134—"Support S. 2085 and S. 1770."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 76—"Additional Educational Facilities for Veterans."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 78—"Condemnation of President, Governor Warren, etc."**

The Committee's report:

"This resolution attempts to tie Governor Earl Warren of California with the position of President Harry Truman concerning the draft of labor to break strikes, and charges directly that Governor Warren has spoken in support of President Truman's proposal.

"The resolution also sets forth that the Franco government of Spain, a stooge of Hitler, 'hails this proposed legislation,' and it might well have added that the Russian dictator might be equally jubilant over it, since that is the labor policy of that country.

"However, we condemn the submission of such resolutions as this based upon statements which are not true, as that referring

to the Governor of this State, because, as is evidenced by his written and spoken words, particularly before this very Convention, he has opposed such legislation as President Truman has submitted and has unequivocally put himself on record as opposed to any repressive anti-labor legislation.

"Your Committee is convinced that it is its duty to speak out boldly when labor is attacked, but that it is not its duty, nor is it at all justified in permitting statements to be made in its name that are libelous and untrue concerning the Governor of this State or any other person.

"We therefore recommend that the resolution be not concurred in."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 26—"Protection Against Injuries from Acids, Alkalies, Chemicals, Fumes, Gases, Hot Dusts and Vapors in the Pipefitting Trade."**

The Committee recommended concurrence and further recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council for appropriate action.

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 37—"Housing," and Resolution No. 120—"Immediate Enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill."**

The Committee's report:

"The Committee recommends adoption of this resolution, and in view of the shortness of the time in which action can be had in the House of Representatives upon the subject, the Committee recommends that the Secretary be instructed to wire the necessary correspondence.

"There is another resolution on this subject, namely No. 120. We recommend that the latter be filed and the one reported on above, No. 37, be adopted."

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 16—"Raw Material for Blind Workshops."**

The Committee recommended adoption.

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 85—"Medical Research Bureau."**

The Committee's report:

"The purpose of this resolution, namely, to create a research department for the study of the causes and the cure of industrial diseases and accidents, as well as the setting up of proof that certain diseases are industrial, is laudable and meets the whole-hearted approval of this Committee.

"However, the resolution proposes that this be done at the expense of this Federation and as one of its functions. This the Committee disagrees with.

"We therefore recommend that the resolution be adopted with the amendment to the Resolves, that this Federation and its officers seek to have funds appropriated by the State to carry on such work, and that such a research department be set up

either within the Industrial Accident Commission or in the State-supported universities. With that change, we recommend concurrence."

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 243—"Coordinated War Chest Campaign Endorsed."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee would amend the last Resolve by making the last three lines read, '... for local, national and foreign causes,' and as so amended, recommends adoption and concurrence."

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 87—"Minimum Wage Law for Corporations."**

The Committee report:

"There seems to be no point in this resolution. The Committee therefore recommends nonconcurrence."

The Committee recommendation was defeated. A motion that copies of the resolution be sent to the California Congressmen was not adopted.

At this point J. W. Buzzell of the Committee moved that the rules of the Convention be set aside, and that this Convention convene at 9 o'clock in the morning, and 1:30 in the afternoon and work overtime during the remaining days of the Convention.

After considerable discussion and explanation of the motion by the Committee, the question was put and the motion prevailed.

**Resolution No. 189—"World Trade Union Unity."**

The Committee report:

"The trade union movement of America, namely, the American Federation of Labor, is a free organization of a free people, and this resolution proposes that the American Federation of Labor, and by inference, the American people, should give up that freedom by associating itself with, and becoming a part of a state slave group of so-called trade unions, namely, the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"With the exception of the labor movement in Great Britain, practically all of the organizations that come from other countries which are affiliated with the so-called World Federation of Trade Unions, are not free, but they and their members are the property of the State. They cannot meet openly and freely as the delegates of this Convention are now doing; they have no voice in the establishment of their wage scales and working conditions, nor their hours of labor.

"It is the judgment of your Committee that this so-called World Federation of Trade Unions is a creature of the Communist movement and directed from Moscow. We call attention to the fact that the organization representing the Russian nation in this World Federation has more than 40% of the total voting strength in the Federation, which, combined with the

voting strength from the several Russian puppet nations of Europe, gives to the Russian delegation control of this so-called World Federation.

"If the American Federation of Labor, and the California branch thereof, were to agree to the proposal contained in this resolution, then it would be recommending that the American Federation of Labor place itself under the domination or the Communist Party. Further than that, it would be recommending that the American labor movement abandon the freedom which it and its members now enjoy, and in addition, would place it in the position of being a traitor to the trust imposed in it by the millions of men and women and little children of the United States of America.

"Delegate C. T. McDonough, whose name appears as one of the authors of this resolution, has requested that his name be removed from it. Your Committee recommends that in the final draft of the proceedings of this Convention, his name be eliminated.

"Your Committee condemns this resolution and recommends non-concurrence therein."

After considerable discussion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

**Resolution No. 75**—"Endorsement of Political Candidates", and **Resolution No. 118**—"Support Friends of Labor in November Election."

The Committee report:

"Your Committee has two resolutions on this same subject, No. 118 in addition to the one herein reported upon.

"Your Committee recommends:

"1. That in lieu of these resolutions, the adoption of the statement below.

"2. That this Federation reiterate and reaffirm its endorsements made prior to the recent primaries.

"For United States Senate, Will Rogers, Jr.; for Governor of the State of California, Earl Warren; for Lieutenant Governor, John F. (Jack) Shelley; for Attorney General, Fred M. Howser, for the Republican nomination, and Edmund G. (Pat) Brown for the Democratic nomination, all of whom successfully qualified in the primary election.

"Your Committee calls special attention to the candidacy of John F. (Jack) Shelley, President of the San Francisco Labor Council, who is labor's candidate for the important office of Lieutenant Governor, which includes President of the State Senate, and we call upon every union in this State to do everything within its power to promote Brother Shelley's candidacy and bring about his election in November next.

"Your Committee calls to the attention of the delegates the fact that they have in their possession letters from the two candidates, Fred M. Howser and Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, both running for Attorney General, to the effect that they are satisfied to have the action at Sacramento reiterated. This action was an endorse-

ment of both candidates, and your Committee recommends concurrence in the above statement in lieu of the two Resolutions, No. 75, and No. 118."

Discussion of the Committee report followed. Senator Jack Shelley was eulogized by speakers Francis Dunn, Jr., and Anthony Cancelli. At this time a motion to close prevailed and there was an immediate demonstration for Senator Shelley by marching delegates. Upon conclusion of the demonstration, the question was called on the Committee recommendation for concurrence.

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 91**—"Recommend Seattle International Maritime Conference to Adopt American Standard Minimum Wage."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence, and it understands that the Seattle Conference mentioned in the resolution is now in session. We therefore recommend that the Secretary be requested to undertake the correspondence called for in this resolution at once."

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

#### Senator Jack Shelley

The remarks of Senator Shelley upon conclusion of the demonstration in his behalf are quoted here in part.

"May I express my appreciation for the demonstration put on by my friends.

"At this time I want to take the opportunity of saying one thing in particular. During the recent campaign, in going around the State, I used to be very much interested in seeing the technique used by certain newspapers who were supporting my opponents then, my opponent now, and who are perhaps, and will resort to the same technique in the future months in the general election, who felt they could best serve their purpose by defeating the candidates who are interested in supporting the will of the people by mislabeling, and in all probability they will again refer to Jack Shelley as the CIO-PAC candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Shelley is the Democratic candidate, and the candidate of the American Federation of Labor, for the office of Lieutenant Governor." (Applause and cheers.)

"And just as the American Federation of Labor in its Convention recognizes the need of cleaning from within it those who espouse ideas subject to that totalitarian cause of Communism, so too must the political parties in this country cleanse from their ranks those who are advocating foreign thoughts and not American political programs." (Applause.)

"I say to you now that I appreciate sincerely your gesture made here today, your pledge of support, and I dedicate myself to a sound, clean American program for the best interests of you the people who work in this State and the best interests of California in the future."

**Honorable Joseph Padway**

The Honorable Joseph Padway, General Counsel for the American Federation of Labor, was introduced and delivered the following remarks:

Mr. President I am not going to impose on your time by making a speech. I will limit myself to one or two remarks.

"Now, this is what I want to say to you as the General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor: We have just gone through a revolution in Washington, and I mean a real revolution, a revolution as important, if you please, as that of the Revolutionary War or the Civil War.

"No blood has been shed on the field of battle, but we have gone through a revolution where there has been an attempt on the part of the reactionary forces of the country, on the part of an overwhelming number of Congressmen, both in the House and Senate, to destroy fundamental liberties and to destroy a program of legislation in favor of labor that has been built up in the last fifty years. That was no easy matter, and unfortunately we found that the President at that time had advisers (and every President must have advisers) who had somehow or other misled him in their advice and proposed to him to propose a program of anti-labor legislation which would have been destructive of the fundamental rights of the trade unionists and the trade union movement in this country.

"Well, I am not going to analyze some of the bills, which start out probably with the Norton Fact-Finding bill, a bill which sought to reestablish the conspiracy doctrine, a bill that sought to deprive us of the Norris-LaGuardia Act so as to permit courts to issue injunctions once again, a bill which would have deprived the workers of fifty years of labor gains.

"I am not going to discuss it in detail. I am not going to discuss the President's emergency bill. That was a badly-advised bill. It is still pending. We are hopeful, however, now that the major strikes in the country are over that that bill will not be passed.

"I am only going to say a word or two about the Case Bill, and that is this: Never in the history of America has there been proposed in Congress a bill as comprehensive and as destructive of fundamental rights as the Case Bill. The Case Bill would have ruined and destroyed the trade union movement in America. Or if it wouldn't have accomplished all of that, it would have rendered them totally inefficacious, without efficacy or without any strength or any movement at all.

"My purpose, then, in referring to the Case Bill is to say this: that here the President was differently advised. In the other bills he got some half-baked economists and professors to give him their ideas and what they thought ought to be done.

"In the Case Bill he went to one of the outstanding lawyers in the country, to the man he should go to, to the Attorney Gen-

eral of the United States, Tom C. Clark, as fine a lawyer, as level-headed a man and as fine a friend of labor as we have ever had in that particular high office.

"Tom C. Clark advised the President on the various improprieties, unconstitutionality and destructive forces contained in the Case Bill.

"A message was written by the President when he vetoed that bill. Every delegate in this hall should take that message and read it because every paragraph of it contains a speech for organized labor in support of our constitutional rights. And I say that just as we have probably been free in our condemnation of some of the legislation proposed by President Truman, we must in justice say that that message is really a charter of liberty for labor, because in one of the opening phrases the President makes this particular statement, which is fundamental to labor, and that is that you cannot maintain the American Government and you cannot maintain democracy if you deny the workers the right in peacetime to strike against private employers.

"Now, that is written very definitely. That will become just as important to organized labor as Section 6 of the Clayton Act, the anti-trust law, which says that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.

"The entire veto message is filled with substantiating phrases and principles which support the constitutional principles as affecting organized labor and the people of the country.

"Now, what Congress is about to do is to destroy the fundamental rights of labor by somehow making it appear as though we are opposed to the Government of the United States.

"We strike against the Government, they say; we oppose Government.

"Now, that is not the issue. The issue, if you please, is this: Shall some Congressmen, reactionary Congressmen, in the House and in the Senate, deny to a single worker or a single citizen the fundamental and constitutional rights of freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly?

"All the bills that are proposed contain cooling-off periods: 'You shall not strike for thirty days, for sixty day, for ninety days.'

"I wonder how the reactionary press which tooted up these bills in praising them would feel if you denied for thirty days, sixty days or ninety days their right to print a newspaper or print their editorials or print what they saw fit.

"I want to know whether that freedom of speech means because a certain columnist takes a liking to me, advertises me three days in one week, I must be an important guy to get all that advertising and whether that is done under the freedom of speech. I wonder how the press would feel if we denied to them the right for thirty days to print what they saw fit.

"So I say to you, my friends, that we must be watchful; we must be careful; we must watch out, even though the Case Bill has been vetoed, that it not come about or arise in separate bills, for only yesterday there was proposed in the Senate the Hobbs Bill, which was part of the Case Bill under which you will not be able to bargain collectively with an employer if he turns you down.

"You will find elements of the Lea Bill in the Case Bill. And that will spring up again.

"So the word is watchfulness in legislation, and the word is that while we are going to condemn that which the President and the Cabinet or anyone else may do with respect to bills taking away from us our rights, we praise that veto. The American Federation of Labor has done that very

carefully and very, very straightforwardly. It praised the President for his courageous veto, and I think the President has not only performed a service to labor but to all of the people of the United States in protecting constitutional rights of that character.

"Now, that is my speech. I am not going to say any more to you, except to say (and I would like you to recognize this) that there sit upon the platform two lawyers, Mr. Todd and Mr. Janigian, representing the American Federation of Labor, whose work I have had occasion to see, and I want to say that they are entitled to a little applause for the fine service they have given you. And I am very happy to have been here." (Applause.)

The Convention adjourned at 5:00 p. m. until 9:00 a. m. Friday, June 21, 1946.

# PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTH DAY

Friday, June 21, 1946

## MORNING SESSION

The Convention was called to order at 9:15 a.m. by President Noriega.

### Invocation

The President introduced Reverend Walter H. Doyle, St. Mary's Cathedral, who delivered the following invocation:

"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

"O Almighty God, we beseech Thee this morning to look favorably upon this assembly and to bless its members in the zealous pursuit of the high ideals and noble ambitions of this Federation.

"May we ask your Divine assistance and guidance for the leaders of this organization, that whatever they may legislate may be done with prudence and understanding, whatever they may advise and direct may be in strict accordance with the interest you have in seeing the world restored on a basis of justice among nations and men of love for one another and peace for the great human family. Amen."

### Broncel Mathis

Following the invocation President Noriega presented Mr. Broncel Mathis, Regional Supervisor, U. S. Department of Labor Apprentice-Training Program. Mr. Mathis extended greetings from his organization in the following remarks:

"Mr. Chairman, Secretary Haggerty, Executive Board Members, and Delegates to the California State Federation of Labor: I want to assure you that it is a pleasure for me to again appear before your Convention as a representative of the Apprentice Service of the Federal Government.

"Some of you delegates will remember that at your last Convention in Long Beach I took the time to address you on apprenticeship. Today I am just going to extend to you the fraternal greetings of the Apprentice-Training Service and assure you that we are a service agency and are willing and ready to serve you at all times.

"Being a member of organized labor for thirty-three years and carrying a card, paid up to date, I also represented labor in an official capacity for twenty-four years. So we know the problems of labor. We fully understand that the apprentice programs are the function of industry, management and labor. And I assure you that every one of our field men scattered through the State of California is ready and willing to come in, sit down and

take the time to help you work out your apprenticeship problems.

"I do urge each and every member of organized labor to see that an adequate apprenticeship program is established in his organization under the supervision of a joint apprenticeship committee and registered with the State Apprenticeship Council.

"Again may I thank you for appearing here, and I hope that the deliberations of this Convention will be such as will add another milestone to the activities and the functions of organized labor in this State.

"I thank you."

### Report of Committee on Resolutions

The Chair recognized Chairman Mashburn of the Resolutions Committee for the purpose of making a report of the Committee. Following is the action of the Convention on resolutions presented in the report:

#### Resolution No. 188—"Poll Tax."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 177—"Tax on Grain in Storage."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 176—"Support I.L.G.W.U. Organization Drive."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 175—"Endorsement of Community Chest Campaign."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 171—"Withhold Atomic Bomb from Russia."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 166—"Four Freedoms."

The Committee report:

"This resolution is vague and seems to have no real objective that is concrete and therefore, the Committee recommends non-concurrence."

The recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 165—"Reapportionment of State Senate."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 164—"Endorse Initiative Measure Increasing Teachers' Minimum Salaries."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 161**—"Elimination of Temporaries in Post Offices."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 153**—"Automatic Promotion for Post Office Substitutes."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 31**—"Admission of Jews to Palestine," and **Resolution No. 111**—"Support Emigration of Jewish People to Palestine."

The Committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 31, and that Resolution No. 111 be filed.

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 126**—"40-Hour Week for Mental Hygiene Department Employees."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 70**—"Emergency Housing for Veteran Students."

The Committee report:

"Your Committee recommends the third Whereas in this resolution be amended by deleting the words 'and meals could be furnished them at cost,' and as so amended, recommends concurrence."

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 103**—"Payroll Savings Plan."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends adoption of this resolution, but inasmuch as it is already the policy of the American Federation of Labor, we recommend that the last resolve be deleted therefrom."

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 88**—"Re-affirm Organizational and Financial Support for the Central Valleys Project."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 125**—"Relaxation of Wage Control."

The Committee report:

"This resolution has for its purpose the broadening and relaxation of the policies on wage controls to keep pace with the relaxation of price controls."

"The Committee believes that it is not necessary to make any arguments on this question of wages keeping pace with price controls, and, therefore, recommends concurrence."

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 34**—"Retain O.P.A."

**Resolution No. 157**—"O.P.A. Extension," and **Resolution No. 110**—"Extend Price Control."

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 34 be concurred in, and that Resolutions No. 157 and No. 110 be filed.

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 172**—"Airline Service from California to the Northwest."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 124**—"Restriction of Commodity Shipments to Foreign Countries."

The Committee report:

"This resolution seems to have for its purpose the entire elimination of help to the needy countries, and the language is such that it may not be modified to correct such evils as may be existent because of the Federal Government permitting too much of too many of the commodities going to other countries. We do not believe it expresses the sponsors' intent."

"However, because the resolution as it stands is contrary to the policy of this country and to other resolutions adopted, the Committee recommends non-concurrence."

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 181**—"Housing."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Resolutions Nos. 140-141, 143, 145-148, 147-152 were transferred from the Committee on Resolutions to the Committee on Legislation.

**Resolution No. 114**—"Stop Dissemination of Communist and Fascist Propaganda in Schools."

The Committee report:

"The Federation has often stated its position upon the subject of Communism and Fascism and declares both to be detrimental to the United States of America and its government and designed ultimately to destroy it."

"We recommend that the Federation call upon the State Board of Education to eliminate from the curriculum of public schools any teaching of any philosophy or ideology that is aimed at the fundamental structure of democratic government as exemplified in our American system."

The Committee recommended adoption of the Committee report.

After discussion from the floor, the Committee's report was adopted.

**Resolution No. 167**—"Support of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill."

The Committee report:

"This resolution has for its purpose the passage and extension of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill S 1161 which provides extension of medical care at a minimum cost."

"The Committee recommends adoption."

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 93**—"Support of Farmer-Labor-Consumer Association."

The Committee report:

"The American Federation of Labor and this State Federation of Labor have consistently, through the years, stood up as friends of the farmers, and have on every occasion presented assisted organizations of farmers."

"The organization referred to in this resolution has provided the Federation with opportunity to extend that work and,

in turn, the farmers and cooperatives have been very helpful to the Federation.

"However, in view of the fact that policies of organizations over which we have no control may change, your Committee recommends that, in lieu of adopting the resolution, that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council with power to act."

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 82—"Opposing Municipal Sales Tax," and Resolution No. 100—"Oppose City Sales Tax."**

The Committee report:

"There are two Resolutions on this subject, Nos. 82 and 100. The Committee uses the first. We not only recommend the adoption of the Resolution but, further, recommend that this Federation also express itself as directly opposed to the principle of Sales Tax in its entirety. We are fully cognizant of the necessity of increasing the revenues of municipalities and counties, but the Sales Tax as such is inequitable, unjust, and places a burden of taxation on those least able to pay.

"We would recommend that the Federation take such steps as it can toward bringing about a revision of the assessment system as it is practiced in this state and its subdivisions, namely, that property should be assessed at its full valuation, which, if done, would place the burden of taxation upon property that could afford to pay it and, secondly, such a system of assessment on full valuation would bring sufficient revenue to every sub-division in the State to carry on its work under present circumstances."

The Committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 82, and that Resolution No. 100 be filed.

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 56—"Abolish 'Informal Ratings' in Disability Cases."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the Resolution and further recommends that in the instructions to the Secretary of this Federation and to its legislative committee that it seek to have amendments to the Compensation Act adopted that would take away the power of discretion on the part of the Commission on this subject."

The recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 94—"Request Removal of Secretary of State Byrnes."**

The Committee report:

"This resolution is submitted by Carpenters Union Local No. 634, represented by Chas. Bolling, Abraham Bowers, Willis J. Hill, and James Thornton.

"This Committee believes the trade union movement of this state cannot speak out too loudly or too strongly on the subject matter of this resolution and what the Committee believes to be its underlying purpose.

"This resolution condemns the policy of the State Department of the United States

because that policy, enunciated by Secretary Byrnes, has been to draw out into the open and expose to the public the policies, trends, and the quite evident intent of Soviet Russia to build up for itself complete domination of Europe and Asia, with the obvious purpose of directing its forces against the United States of America in particular and the Western Hemisphere in general.

"It is true that this country became an ally of Russia during the course of the great world conflict that has so recently ended and is so painfully present in our memory because of the losses in manhood and womanhood and in the resources in which this country was so rich. It is equally true that because the turn of events in the course of the war lined up the Nazi and Fascist countries of Germany, Italy, and Japan against the other nations of the world, including all of the democracies, the public mind came to think of Nazism and Fascism as confined to those countries. Russia was accepted as an ally in the cause against the other totalitarian governments when she was drawn into the war on June 22, 1941, but up to that date the relationships between Russia and this country were strained because she had previously been a partner with the arch-criminal of all, Nazi Germany.

"The Communists and their sympathizers in this country prior to that date were denouncing the United States and its Government and its President as "war mongers," and accusing America of being in league with Great Britain to carry on an imperialistic war, urging the people of this country to desist in a program of building up defense in anticipation of what true Americans recognized as inevitable, namely the entrance of this country into the war for the protection of its very existence.

"When the two arch-dictators of the world, Stalin and Hitler, disagreed, then the Communists of this country immediately changed their tactics, and anyone who stood in the way of complete and 'all out' support of the war was considered by them to be a traitor—a traitor to Soviet Russia. The Communist Party of the United States, upon instructions from Moscow, issued orders to carry out a program of opposition to preparedness in this country while Stalin and Hitler were in partnership, and instructed every member of the Communist Party who could in any way influence the members of the Labor movement to retard the defenses under way in this country, until the disagreement between Hitler and Stalin occurred. Immediately upon the break, however, they directed their attention in exactly the opposite direction—to the complete assistance of Soviet Russia. Any interference by anyone, regardless of its purpose, was condemned in the same manner as prior to this time, it was approved.

"When the breach occurred between Hit-

ler and Stalin, and this country became an ally of Russia, it soon became apparent that Russia and the Russian people would be defeated unless aid were sent to them, and that aid was forthcoming from the United States and her allies even before war was declared by this country. That aid was in arms, munitions, airplanes, guns, food and clothing, and was given in the form of thousands upon thousands of human lives in our volunteer Merchant Marine crews who took through the convoys of supplies and who died in the attacks by Germany on these convoys.

"If this had not been so and this aid had not been given, Russia would today be a destroyed country, just as Poland and the other over-run countries are, but instead of being grateful to an over-liberal and big-hearted people such as the American people, Russia has seen fit to keep all surplus materiel of war that came from this country and has had the unmitigated gall to tell America that it is none of her business what she (Russia) now does with it. We find by sad experience that she is using these supplies given to her by America for the purpose of subjecting and conquering the weak nations of Europe and Asia, such as she would have been herself had not aid come from the United States.

"This resolution condemns the United States, its representatives and its people because it dares to speak out frankly the truth of what is going on in foreign diplomacy and because it exposes the activities and the plans of Soviet Russia.

"This Committee believes that as free, liberty-loving people, who have won their liberty the hard way and who have always prided themselves on free speech, even in criticism of their own Government and its policies, we can not let Russia or any other nation use threats in the manner in which Russia has to prevent us from expressing our views in any manner in which we see fit.

"This Committee believes we are willing to spend our men and our materials to assist all weaker countries to acquire and maintain their freedom—this has been proven on many occasions when we have done this without hope of reward or even of re-payment of money spent.

"Your Committee feels, therefore, that this Convention cannot speak too loudly not only in praise and support of the policy of the United States Department of State for being realistic but in urging that Department to continue and strengthen that policy of opposing aggression by Russia or any other nation.

"It has been said that is is impolite to so speak. If it is so, then let us be impolite but realistic. If such expressions and such a foreign policy does lead to war, as the Communists in America would try to make us believe, then your Committee is of the opinion that this Federation should say that as much as we abhor war and as much as we realize that the next war

might destroy the world, if it is inevitable, which we hope it is not, then let it be known that this country will not shirk in its responsibility to carry the fight to the dictator nations wherever and whenever necessary."

The Committee recommended non-concurrence and the condemnation of the resolution.

After discussion from the floor, the Committee's recommendation was adopted by a standing vote.

**Resolution No. 97—"Stop Use of Food Relief for Political Purposes."**

The Committee report:

"This resolution was submitted by mail from Carpenters Union 634 and in our judgment should be credited to all the delegates from that Local Union, as its authors; namely, Chas. Bolling, Abraham Bowers, Willis J. Hill and James N. Thornton.

"This resolution on its face would be a condemnation of the appointment of Herbert Hoover by the President of the United States as Director of the Distribution of Food Stuffs among the peoples of Europe and Asia who are facing famine, but it seems to your Committee that there is a great deal more to it than just that. We feel, of course, that this Federation is in entire sympathy with the plan to feed the starving millions of people in the war-destroyed countries of Europe and Asia, but we feel that the burden should fall upon all of the nations that have plenty and not entirely on the United States.

"We direct special attention to the much publicized information that Soviet Russia has been taking charge of the supplies that have been sent from America to destroyed countries where those countries are under the so-called Russian influence, and instead of using them to feed the starving inhabitants of those countries, they have diverted these food stuffs and clothes into channels where they went to support, feed, and clothe Russian troops and were withheld until the need for them forced the inhabitants of those countries to submit to dictation by the Soviet Republic, in spite of the fact that it has been pointed out, and the world has accepted the statement, that Russia could well afford, without depriving itself, to contribute one-half million tons of wheat and other grains to the general plan of feeding starving peoples.

"We, therefore, recommend that this Federation go on record in favor of bringing relief to starving people wherever they be found, and we also recommend that this Federation call upon the State Department of the United States, urging it to insist that Russia contribute its just share to the relief of these famine-stricken countries, and that all food stuffs contributed through the UNRRA go to starving people and not to support troops of any country that itself is able to supply its own people."

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 173—"Campaign to Organize Teachers."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends that the last Resolve in this resolution be changed to read as follows:

"Resolved, That this Federation give all the moral and physical aid it can in the organization of the school teachers of this state."

"As so amended, the Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution and further recommends that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council for the purpose of carrying it out, lending the aid of organizers."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 36—"Support of Pepper-Hook Minimum Wage Bill."**

The Committee report:

"This resolution has to do with the proposed amendment to the minimum wage scale in the National Fair Labor Standards Act, raising it to 65 cents an hour, and proposes endorsement thereof as it is presented in the Pepper-Hook Bill (S. 1349). The Committee recommends adoption, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward the proper correspondence at once."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 66—"Campaign to Organize Office Workers."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends that the last Resolve of this resolution should be changed so as to provide for moral support, and recommends that the Secretary lend the services of the organizers of the Federation wherever it is possible to do so, and that he in turn urge central labor councils to take similar action."

"In that form, the Committee recommends adoption of the resolution."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 185—"Anti-Semitism."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 182—"Six-Hour Day."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, but they recommend that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council for the purpose of giving publicity to this Federation's position on this question, from time to time, throughout the State."

The Committee's report was adopted.

**Resolution No. 54—"Disability Compensation Based on Weekly Earnings."**

The Committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution has often been before this Convention, and in addition to the resolution, the Committee recommends that the officers of this Federation seek amendments to the Work-

men's Compensation Act, which have for their purpose the establishment, as a basis of computation, of the weekly earnings of an injured employee at the time that he was injured on the assumption that compensation is to pay for future unemployment because of an injury, and to substitute for future earnings, without regard to past earnings."

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 119—"Labor Participation in Rose Parade for 1947."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee feels that the purpose of the resolution is advantageous to the Federation and the labor movement which it represents. However, we are of the opinion that the mechanics of carrying it out and raising the funds should not be made mandatory by this Convention. Therefore, we recommend that the subject matter of this resolution be approved, and that it be referred to your President and Secretary of the Federation and the incoming Executive Council to work out."

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 83—"Election Day to be Holiday."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee directs attention to the fact that the California State Law makes it compulsory for employers to allow employees to leave their work on election day for two hours with pay in order that they may have time to vote."

"We feel that the establishment of election day or any other day as a Union holiday to be inserted in Union contracts should be left to the discretion of the Local Unions."

"Therefore, we recommend non-concurrence in the resolution."

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 102—"Registered Voter Requirement for Membership."**

The Committee report:

"The subject of this resolution is one which has often been before the Convention of this Federation. It is desirable, of course, that every member of all our Unions should be registered voters and exercise a voter's privilege. However, the resolution suggests urging Unions to compel members to register, which is beyond the power of this Federation to do. We therefore recommend that the resolution be filed."

The Committee report was adopted.

**Resolution No. 116—"Prohibit Cross-Filing."**

The Committee report:

"The California State Federation of Labor was the strongest factor in the creation of the primary election laws in the State of California which have forever abolished the corrupt Convention prac-

tices of nominating candidates for public office by the various political parties.

"Since the primary law gives political parties an opportunity by public vote to select candidates, it seems to your Committee that there is no good reason why the people affiliated with any political party should not have the opportunity to select anyone they choose by majority vote as their standard-bearer.

"Therefore your Committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution."

The Committee report was adopted.

#### Will Rogers, Jr.

Will Rogers, Jr., Democratic candidate for United States Senator from California, was introduced at this point. Mr. Rogers' remarks are quoted here in full:

"Thank you very much. (Applause.)

"Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and delegates. Before I got up here I was warned to make my remarks brief. I believe that the reason I was warned was because I am a candidate for the United States Senate, and Senators have a very bad reputation of speaking at great length. But I want you to know that if I am elected I will be one Senator that will try to speak briefly, try not to filibuster, and be one Senator that will, in fact, oppose the filibuster.

"I want you to know that from what I have been able to read in the papers and what I have been told in the last two days that I have been here in San Francisco, that I would like to endorse 100% the A. F. of L. and the A. F. of L. program." (Applause.)

"I would like to also express my thanks and my appreciation for the support that you have given to me in the primary election. I have said it many, many times that the A. F. of L. was potentially the greatest political force in the State of California. And before the primary election it was my despair that the A. F. of L. had not utilized its political potency to the fullest extent.

"As I traveled over the State during the primary campaign I would go into each one of the little, small towns and districts, and I would always be met by, oh, somebody or other or somebody or other from this union or that local. Everywhere I went it was A. F. of L. And I came back reinforced in my belief that this is an A. F. of L. State." (Applause.)

"I did not realize, however, and I did not believe that you were going to use your full political force. And until the actual results of the election were shown, I did not think that the A. F. of L. was going to utilize its full political force.

"We know now, however, with the results of the election before us that the A. F. of L. is perhaps the largest single organized political force in the State or California.

"I am very glad to see that you did

use your force and you did make your voice felt in the primary election.

"I want to thank you very much for making your voice felt on my behalf." (Applause.)

"Now, I feel, however, that there is more going to have to be done. I am disturbed, as perhaps some of you are disturbed, by the direction and trend of thinking in Washington and all over the nation. There is a trend towards conservatism, and there is an anti-labor tendency.

"I think that the anti-labor tendency is going to have to be combatted in several directions, by either better labor relations, by more active labor political participation, and by labor getting rid of some of its more intransigent elements.

"I am very glad to see here that the A. F. of L. is sticking down through the middle of the road, sticking straight on its course of middle-of-the-road trade unionism.

"I think that if the A. F. of L., the largest organized labor force in the United States, will not be withdrawn into all the various side issues but will stick straight down a 100% American and a 100% trade union course, that you will be able to convert the rest of the people of the United States away from this anti-labor attitude.

"I think that you will also have to increase perhaps your political participation.

"When I was in Congress there were all these anti-labor potentialities there. But at that time we could go to the Republicans or we could go to the anti-labor Democrats, and we could tell them that there was a war on and it wasn't necessary for them to push all these anti-labor bills.

"Today there is not a war on. Today they have no reason for holding back, and I think that the various measures, such as the Case Bill, such as the various other anti-labor bills that we have had presented, are simply a foretaste of what is going to be presented in the Congress and the Senate for the next four or five or six years.

"As the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, so will be the price of free trade unions, constant and eternal vigilance in Washington and constant watching to see that when you do elect a man to go to Washington that he be a labor representative.

"I certainly pledge myself to be a pro-labor person. I have looked on myself as being a pro-labor person, and I want to conclude now, as I began, with great thanks to you for the support that you have given me in the past. And I only hope that I will continue to merit it in the future.

"Thank you very much." (Applause.)

#### Report of Election Committee

Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood, Chairman of the Election Committee, submitted the

following report in behalf of the Committee:

"To the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

"In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, as outlined in Article IV, Section 9, your Election Board Committee submits herewith the following report:

"(a) The ballots prepared for the election were carefully reviewed by the Committee and found to comply in all respects with constitutional provisions.

"(b) A total of 808 ballots were issued to the regularly elected delegates of the Convention, by roll call, and 77 ballots were cancelled and replaced by the committee because of defective marking, previous to the close of the polls, making a total of 731 ballots distributed.

"(c) All of the ballots deposited were carefully examined and your Committee has rejected ballots because of irregularities.

"(d) The ballots were tabulated, and we submit herewith the following results: Vice-President, District No. 6

F. M. Engle..... 149,068  
Paul Reeves..... (Elected) 169,031

Vice-President, District No. 9

Arthur F. Dougherty (Elected) 238,889  
Charles Foehn..... 97,093  
George Kelly..... (Elected) 240,438  
Harry Lundeborg..... (Elected) 275,380  
Capt. C. F. May..... 136,237  
Victor S. Swanson..... (Elected) 265,784

Vice-President, District No. 10

Robert S. Ash..... (Elected) 181,647  
Ernest E. MacGregor..... 59,695  
John P. Peregoy..... 158,641  
Charles A. Roe..... (Elected) 226,924

Vice-President, District No. 12

Frank C. Chesebro..... 154,195  
Lowell Nelson..... (Elected) 162,060

"Respectfully submitted,

"Aubrey Blair, Chairman

"Lee Johnson

"D. D. McClurg

"L. C. Helm

"Edwin M. Greenwald

"William A. Ring

"Peter Andrade

"A. B. Crossler

"Evelyn Murphy

"O. T. Satre

"C. G. O'Brien

"Charles Brown

"Election Committee."

On motion, the Committee Report was adopted by the Convention and Chairman Blair, after thanking the Committee, moved to introduce the following resolution by unanimous consent:

"Due to the fact that we lose more than half a day on the Convention calling the roll, I would like to introduce a resolution requesting or recommending to the incoming Executive Board that they devise ways and means of distributing bal-

lots to all of the delegates without calling the roll and taking up more than half a day's time of this Convention."

The motion for unanimous consent carried, and the resolution was adopted. The Committee was discharged with thanks.

#### Elected Without Opposition

At this point Secretary Haggerty was recognized to make the following announcement:

"Mr. Chairman, delegates, for the record the Secretary should and will read the names of the other elected officers by acclamation who had no opposition, and pursuant to the suggestion made earlier in this Convention will cast a white ballot on this score:

PRESIDENT: Charles W. Real

SECRETARY: C. J. Haggerty

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

District No. 1—K. G. Bitter

District No. 2—Jack Arnold

District No. 3

Hollywood—Pat Somerset

Los Angeles—C. T. Lehmann

Los Angeles—Thomas L. Pitts

Los Angeles—Mae Stoneman

Los Angeles—Elmer Doran

Los Angeles—Leonard Graham

District No. 4—Frank Krasnesky

District No. 5—Loleta Grande Cheney

District No. 7—C. A. Green

District No. 8—A. Agrillo

District No. 11—Howard Reed

District No. 13—Harry Finks

District No. 14—Albin J. Gruhn

District No. 15—Earl Miller

"Delegates, pursuant to the election I hereby cast a white ballot declaring the names of those officers I have just read elected without opposition.

"I request you declare them duly elected by this Convention." (Applause.)

The Chair declared the officers, by a majority vote, duly elected, by unanimous demonstration of the Convention.

#### Report of Committee on Resolutions

(Resumed)

Resolution No. 162—"Spurious Labor Publications."

The Committee report:

"The Committee will amend this resolution, because in the original printing there were several mistakes. The resolution should have read as follows:

"Whereas, The rapid growth of the labor movement in the State of California has provided opportunity for the development of a number of abuses that in some cases are rackets, namely the mushroom appearance of so-called labor papers, especially in smaller communities. These papers spring into existence without any warning or without approval or endorsement or supervision of the local labor movements; and

"Whereas, These so-called labor papers live by blackjacking merchants for ad-

vertising and contributions in the name of organized labor; and

'Whereas, All this situation could best be controlled if the labor movement in each community owned and operated its own newspapers; and

'Whereas, Those unauthorized and unsupported papers claim to speak for labor without having permission to do so; therefore be it

'Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn this type of so-called labor publications; and be it further

'Resolved, That this Federation of Labor recommend to the Central Labor Councils in the various communities of the State that where such publications appear, the Central Labor Council seek every means to criminally prosecute the publishers of such papers for fraud and fraudulent use of the name "organized labor".'

"As corrected, the Committee recommends concurrence."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 32**—"Condemning the Ku Klux Klan, the Communist Party, and other Subversive Organizations."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 74**—"Re-define 'Casual Labor' in Unemployment Insurance Act."

The Committee report:

"We will read part of this resolution." (Resolution was read, beginning with the third Resolve.)

"The resolution in the part skipped refers to the motion picture industry. The Committee concurs in the resolution, but recommends that it be amended by striking off after the word 'industry' in the 'Resolved,' making it to read:

'Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby memorialize the legislature of the State of California that it re-define the term "casual labor" as now defined in the Labor Code to exclude persons regularly employed for more than 30 working days in any calendar year by employers in the same industry.'

"Mr. Chairman, the Committee had also intended in the second Whereas to strike out the word 'motion picture industry' so as to make it apply to everyone and not just the motion picture industry."

With this addition, the Committee recommended concurrence in the report.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 105**—"Reduced Work Week."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends that the third Whereas in this resolution be amended so as to make it read:

'Whereas, The continuance of such conditions is contrary to the good and welfare of the working men and women of this

State, and repugnant to the general policy under which human beings can work and enjoy life; therefore be it.'

So amended, the Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 61**—"Support of HR 6576 and HR 6577."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 58**—"Enlarge Industrial Accident Commission's Medical Staff."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 57**—"Revision of Permanent Disability Schedules."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends adoption of the resolution with the words 'Workmen's Compensation Act' added to it in the first line of the first 'Whereas.'"

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 44**—"AFL Identification Program."

The Committee report:

"The resolution provides for some sort of identification of A. F. of L. unions. The Committee recommends that the general purpose of the resolution has been approved, and as a substitute for the resolution itself we suggest that the Secretary of the Federation urge affiliated local unions and central bodies to use the abbreviation 'A. F. of L.' after and at the conclusion of the title of their organization, on all their official stationery and publicity releases, and so forth."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 35**—"Proper Safeguards on Machinery when Manufactured."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in this resolution and further recommends that it be presented to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, and that in doing so the resolve be addressed to the 'American Federation of Labor.'"

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 179**—"Elimination of Tolls on State Bridges."

The Committee report:

"Your Committee does not have before it any information upon the subject of this resolution. Your Committee has in mind the tremendous value of these bridges to all of the people of the State of California, and not alone just to the people of the Bay Area. With that thought in mind, your Committee believes that an equitable plan of distributing the cost of the construction and maintenance of these bridges generally over the people of the entire State, and more particularly those who use the bridge,

at least until the cost of construction has been amortized.

"The Committee, therefore, recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for its consideration and for such action as in its judgment may seem fit and proper."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 46—"Support Chemical Workers' Campaign."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee is cognizant of the fact that there are many unsettled jurisdictional matters between the International Chemical Workers Union and the Building and Metal Trades Departments of the A. F. of L. in which this Federation can take no part.

"Your Committee feels that the subject matter of this resolution will in no wise become involved in that jurisdictional controversy, but that it is a request for the assistance of this Federation in the generally adopted plan of supporting A. F. of L. unions whenever and wherever contests develop between them and units of the C.I.O., and on that basis the Committee recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 13—"Abolition of Conscription."**

The Committee report:

"It seems to your Committee that this resolution is in line with the general propaganda program of the Communist Party.

"It urges that America cease all activity that in any way keeps this country militarily prepared to defend itself, thereby making it impotent and helpless, and at the same time transfer and give to the Soviet Union all of the modern secrets of military value that this country now possesses.

"The Committee condemns this attitude and recommends non-concurrence in the resolution."

After discussion from the floor, the Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 95—"Assist Colonial People's Struggle for Freedom."**

The Committee report:

"This resolution was submitted by Carpenters Union No. 634 in correspondence. However, it should be credited to the delegates from that local union; namely, Charles Bolling, Abraham Bowers, Willis J. Hill and James N. Thornton.

"Your Committee is in thorough accord with the principles set forth in this resolution and we think this an opportune time to call the Federation's attention to certain things that are happening in Europe and in Asia which in the judgment of your Committee lend themselves to the building up of an inevitable cause for a third world war, if the purpose of the United Nations to preserve the right of self-determination of the peoples of the world is to prevail.

"We direct attention to the constantly increasing aggressive policy of Soviet Russia in both Europe and Asia, where that powerful country is subjecting the people of smaller countries to the domination and will of the Soviet Government by force of arms, by propaganda, by the control of food and clothing, and in every other conceivable way that people can be terrorized into subjection.

"We direct attention to the development of this foreign policy of the Soviet Union in Iran, Iraq, Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Manchuria, Poland and other defenseless countries of Europe and Asia.

"We therefore recommend that the officers of this Federation be directed to communicate with the United States Department of State the opposition of the organized labor movement of California to such foreign policies of aggression as are now being put forth by the Soviet Union, and to urge that Department to stand pat in its position of opposition thereto."

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution, and adoption of the report of the Committee for non-concurrence.

After discussion from the floor, the Committee's recommendation was adopted with no contrary vote.

#### Announcements

The Secretary read the following news release from the Screen Actors Guild, dated Monday, June 17:

"The Board of Directors of Screen Actors Guild, representing all motion picture actors, has instructed the Guild's delegation to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor to vigorously support opposition to any Fascist or Communist influence in the ranks of labor.

"Guild delegates to the convention in San Francisco, June 17 to 21, are George Murphy, Franchot Tone, Walter Pidgeon, George Chandler, Tudor Williams and Pat Somerset.

"In a statement of policy issued Sunday (6/16/46), the Guild Board said:

"The Screen Actors Guild feels that its primary function is the honest representation of its members in a legal and orderly manner, by duly-elected representatives, in bringing about for these members the best possible working conditions, hours and wage scales.

"The Guild feels that once these working conditions, wage scales and hours have been established, it is its duty to see to it that the parties to the contract adhere strictly to its conditions.

"The talent groups of Hollywood in particular and the motion picture industry in general have been subjected to attacks via the press, radio and Congressional agencies which have been instrumental in leading sections of the public to believe that these organizations have other objectives than improved working conditions and observance of contracts. Accusations have been made that talent groups do not function

honestly in protecting their members and have become sounding boards of ideologies inimical to the American way of life.

"The Screen Actors Guild has in the past, does now and will in the future rigorously oppose by every power which is within its legal rights any Fascist or Communist influence in the motion picture industry or the ranke of labor."

The Chair recognized delegate Anthony Cancilla for the purpose of making an announcement:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates—

Cancilla, Central Labor Council, San Francisco—in view of the action taken yesterday and unanimously supporting Jack Shelley for Lieutenant Governor, come November, I think we all appreciate that it takes money to carry on a successful campaign. There are going to be several delegates that will pass up and down the tables seeking any contributions that you would like to give in behalf of Jack Shelley's campaign."

The Convention recessed at 12:00 noon to reconvene at 1:30 p.m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

The delegates were called to order by President Noriega at 1:45 p.m.

### Report of Committee on Labels and Boycotts

The Chair recognized Secretary Jack Maltester of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts to give the Committee report.

#### Resolution No. 1—"Union Label Week."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 9—"Increase Demand for Union Label Goods."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends adoption of the resolution, with the Resolve amended to read as follows:

"That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor requests the Federation's Executive Council to cooperate, financially and otherwise, with the active, chartered label leagues within the State in their efforts to increase the support of and extend the demand for union labeled goods and services."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 33—"Prosecuting Boycotts."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 115—"To Place Certain Companies on Federation's Unfair List."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 138—"Place Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on Federation's Unfair List."

The Committee report:

"The Committee has requested the makers and signers of this resolution to appear before the Committee on three separate occasions. They failed to appear. The Committee is not quite clear what is intended by the resolution. Therefore, the Committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 235—"Oppose Lithographer's Label."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Resolution No. 236—"Lithographer's Label Objectionable."

This resolution was withdrawn by its sponsor.

The Committee recommended concurrence in the withdrawal.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

At this point, Secretary Maltester of the Committee read the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, the Committee has a statement to make.

"The Committee desires to stress the importance of constant and continuous support of the bona-fide union label, the union house card, the union button and all other emblems guaranteeing fair union conditions of employment. The Committee recognizes that in regard to this matter, as has been true generally, there have been departures from normal conditions during the war period. However, wartime conditions can no longer provide an excuse for failure to insist upon union made goods, union operated businesses and union employees.

"Furthermore, it must be emphasized that from now on organized labor must be alert as it never has been before to protect its members, and the conditions under which they work, from attack on all sides. Attempts to pass restrictive anti-labor legislation are for no other purpose than to weaken and destroy labor and ultimately the conditions which organized labor has established for its members. These attempts by labor haters must be resisted not only in the halls of Congress but by vigorous affirmative action by the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions to insure that only the goods and services of fair employers are patronized by the public. In this way the anti-labor forces of the country will be rendered ineffective in their drive against organized labor and the hand of the fair union employer will be upheld. By remaining vigilant in this regard the anti-labor employer can be deprived of the means with which to fight labor.

"The Committee strongly urges, therefore, that the delegates to this 44th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor concentrate on pushing the campaign for patronage of only union employers, for insistence upon use and display of the union label, for ever increasing extension of the label to more establishments, and for regular wearing of the union button by all union members. It is only by such measures that labor can successfully resist attack, on the one hand, and can be enabled, on the other hand, to go forward toward better conditions in the future.

"Finally, the public and the unorganized employee must become conscious of the benefits of organized labor, but they will never become so unless organized labor advertises the conditions under which its members work and by its own example makes clear that only union establishments are deserving of support and patronage. In so doing, the public will come to learn that the goods and services provided by union labor are superior and the unorganized employee will learn of the union conditions that brought about these superior goods and services.

"These and other reasons founded upon traditional principles under which labor first organized, and so familiar as not to require repetition here, all lead to but one conclusion: Never has the drive for the union label been more important to the continued welfare and growth of organized labor.

"That concludes the report of the Committee, Mr. Chairman.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Charles Hall, Chairman

"Chas. Tillson

"Edna N. Burke

"Jack D. Maltester

"Elmer Doran

"Arthur Hare

"Joseph F. Cambiano

"Committee on Labels and Boycotts."

It was moved to accept the Committee's report as a whole and the report was unanimously adopted by the Convention. The Committee was discharged with thanks.

#### Testimonial to Anthony L. Noriega

The Chair recognized Edward H. Dowell, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego, who, with the consent of the Convention, introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, Anthony L. Noriega has been President of the California State Federation of Labor for almost three years; and

"Whereas, Anthony L. Noriega, as President of the California State Federation of Labor has contributed his wisdom and advice in the operation of the Federation; and

"Whereas, The services of Anthony L. Noriega have been invaluable to the Federation and are greatly responsible for

much of the progress that the California State Federation of Labor has made during his term as President; and

"Whereas, Anthony L. Noriega has been a Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor for many years, and during such years as Vice-President has aided in the formation of and helped its policy; and

"Whereas, Anthony L. Noriega has made many contributions to the success of the Federation during his terms as Vice-President; and

"Whereas, Anthony L. Noriega held office in the California State Federation of Labor during turbulent years when the very life of the organized labor movement in California was at stake and during years when the very life of these United States was threatened; and

"Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor emerged victorious during these turbulent years and the United States defeated its enemies; and

"Whereas, Anthony L. Noriega has held office for many years in the California Theatrical Federation and has guided it through many years of successful activity; and

"Whereas, Anthony L. Noriega, during his many years of activity in the labor movement of San Francisco has contributed greatly to its success; and

"Whereas, Anthony L. Noriega has decided that he has devoted a sufficient number of years of service to the California State Federation of Labor and refused to accept any further office in the California State Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, The aid and guidance of Anthony L. Noriega will be sorely missed by the California State Federation of Labor; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor give Anthony L. Noriega a rising vote of thanks for his many years of service; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor appoint a committee to purchase a suitable gift for Anthony L. Noriega in gratitude for his many years of service and unselfish devotion to the California State Federation of Labor."

The reading of this resolution was followed by enthusiastic and prolonged applause, and when Vice-President Gruhn, presiding in President Noriega's place, put the question, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

#### Report of Committee on Legislation

Resolution No. 86—"Adequate Budget for Text Books."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 3—"Penalty for Hiring Aliens Subject to Deportation," and Resolution No. 2—"Hiring Aliens Subject to Deportation."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends filing Resolution No. 2 and concurrence in Resolution No. 3, amended by striking out the words 'in the processing industries,' appearing in the sixth line of the first Resolve, thereby making the penalty apply to all employers."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 4—"Minimum Price Schedules for Beauty Services."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee concurs in the principle of the resolution and recommends that it be referred to the Executive Board and its legislative committee to analyze and prepare legislation."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 5—"Temporary Licenses for Beauty Operators."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee concurs in the principle and recommends that it be referred to the legislative and executive committees for analysis and preparation of legislation."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 7—"Examination Qualifications for Beauty Operator."**

The Committee report:

"Your Committee recommends non-concurrence for the following reasons:

"(1) Labor has traditionally taken the position that academic educational requirements as such should not be used to deprive individuals of an opportunity to engage in any work for which they are otherwise qualified; and

"(2) Your Committee does not believe that a high school diploma is a necessary requirement to engage in this occupation; and

"(3) Because, at the present time, examinations are required of apprentices, dealing not only with their ability and skill in performing the work in question, but also with their knowledge and acquaintance with existing health laws and regulations."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 15—"Purchase of Blind-Made Products."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 17—"State Laws to Govern Barbering in State Institutions."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 18—"Commissary Stores for State Employees."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 19—"State Employees in Labor Code."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence by amending the second Whereas to read as follows:

"Whereas, Many inequities in working conditions now existing in public employment could and would be rectified by allowing applicable provisions of the Labor Code to apply to public employees, especially with respect to laws governing health and safety, giving them the same protection therein as provided in private employment; therefore be it . . ."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 20—"Union Protection of State Employees."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 21—"State Employees' Seniority."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, amending the resolve to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative representative to introduce legislation on this subject matter after consultation with unions involved, at the next regular session of the California State Legislature."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 22—"40-Hour Week for State Employees."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, but amending it to put the word 'maximum' just before the words 'forty-hour week' in each instance. In other words, in the second Whereas it would be 'Whereas, the Federal Government has declared and granted a maximum forty-hour week,' and so on through the resolution, so that the word 'maximum' would appear before the words 'forty-hour week' in each instance.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 23—"Reimbursement for Damage to Personal Property."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 24—"Adequate State Retirement System."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence, amended by deleting the first Resolve. The part to be deleted would be 'Whereas, Workers want a security that comes with full employment, which makes it possible for the nation to produce enough for all to enjoy a life of decency and satisfaction as self-respecting citizens; and . . .'"

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 38—"Penalize Employers Withholding Wage Payments."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 60—"Oppose 'Down-Grading' Practice by Unemployment Commission."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 64—"Labor Representation on California Employment Stabilization Commission and Boards."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 65—"Repeal of Merit Rating Provision."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 238—"Repeal Section 56(a) of Unemployment Insurance Act," and Resolution No. 237—"Repeal Section 56(a) of Unemployment Insurance Act."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends that Resolution 238 be filed and that 237 be concurred in with the following amendments:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and introduce at the next session of the Legislature when, as and if any attempt is made to amend or modify Section 56(a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, legislation to repeal said section, and adding to Section 58(a) a new subdivision (5) reading as follows:

"He voluntarily left his work because of a trade dispute and continues out of work by reason of the fact that the trade dispute is still in active progress in the establishment in which he was employed."

"The reason for this recommendation of the Committee is its belief that no steps should be taken at the present time to change the existing law so as to provide any possible opportunity for amendments further restricting it but that in the event the employers do attempt such amendments we should then present the legislation suggested in Resolution 237 in order to counteract any such effort by the employers."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 39—"Abolition of 'Merit Rating,'" and Resolution No. 45—"Amendment of Unemployment Insurance Act."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends that Resolutions 39 and 45 be filed, as the subject matters have been covered in the resolutions previously adopted."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 41—"8-Hour Day for Women Employees."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 42—"State Fair Labor Standards Act," Resolution No. 99—"Minimum Wage for Adult Males," and Resolution No. 191—"Raise State Minimum Wage Scale."**

The Committee report:

"Resolution No. 99 and Resolution No. 191 deal with the same subject matter as Resolution No. 42, and we recommend that Resolutions Nos. 99 and 191 be filed and that No. 42 be concurred in by this Convention with the following amendments:

"Amend the second Whereas to read as follows:

"Whereas, It is one of the objectives of organized labor to seek shorter hours of work and minimum wages for all employees, and it is in the interest of organized labor that State legislative standards be established so that maximum hours for all employees in the State of California will not exceed forty per week, and so that work in excess of forty hours per week will be compensated at least at the rate of time and one-half and that minimum wages be set for all employees in accordance with prevailing conditions."

"And the first Resolve amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor record itself as favoring a Fair Labor Standards Act for the State of California to provide among other things a maximum work week of forty hours with time and one-half for all work in excess of forty hours, and minimum wages in accordance with prevailing conditions for all employees . . ."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 43—"University Employees Under State Civil Service."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 47—"26-Day Annual Leave for Civil Service Employees."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 50—"No Deductions for Disability Awards."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 51—"Correct Discrimination of Employment Because of Injuries."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 52—"No Deductions from Disability Awards."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 53—"Elimination of 7-Day Waiting Period for Unemployment Benefits."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 55—"Insurance Carriers to Pay Attorney Fees."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, amending the first Whereas to read as follows:

"Whereas, The administration and enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation laws are becoming more and more complex, making it necessary that injured employees be adequately represented. . . ."

"And amending the fourth Whereas to read as follows:

"Whereas, It would be most equitable and just to add to any award for compensation, reasonable attorney's fees in cases where the applicant is successful. . . ."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 59—"Raise Minimum and Make Permanent Maximum Disability Compensation Rates."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 62—"Broaden Coverage of Unemployment Insurance Act."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 63—"Raising Unemployment Benefit Payments and Duration."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 71—"Reasonable Time for Unemployment Qualifications."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 72—"Improve State Law on Heart and Pneumonia Compensation for Fire Fighters."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the purpose of the resolution and recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Board of the Federation to draft appropriate legislation."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 73—"48-Hour Week for Finemen."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends adoption of the resolution, amended with the last Resolve to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the officers and delegates of this Convention be requested to assist the fire fighters by writing to their State Senators and Assemblymen when this bill is before the State Legislature."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 77—"Higher Salaries for Teachers."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 81—"State 'Norris-La-Guardia' Act," and Resolution No. 117—"State Anti-Injunction Law."**

The Committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 81, and filing of No. 117.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 84—"Restriction and Regulation of Sardine Reduction Plant Permits."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, amended to read as follows:

"Whereas, Section 1068 of the California Fish and Game Code provides that the Fish and Game Commission shall issue permits for the reduction of sardines when such permits are applied for, and in so far as natural resources of the State are economically utilized for the benefit of the majority of the people; and

"Whereas, Since the beginning of this policy a steadily growing number of new permits have been issued, which is causing a distribution of the total tonnage allowed by the Commission, and is causing decentralization to such an extent that the industry is being monopolized; and

"Whereas, This promiscuous issuance of new permits is also causing an overdevelopment of the industry, and due to its increased decentralization, the proportionate increase of the number of workers involved are being distributed so that the total amount of work is reduced, thereby preventing a living wage from being earned by the workers involved; and

"Whereas, The continued decentralization will eventually cause a complete dislocation of the entire industry, producing unemployment of thousands of workers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to support such legislation that may be introduced to restrict and regulate the issuance of additional reduction plant permits in order to prevent monopoly."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 92—"Retirement Act to Cover Employees of All Political Subdivisions in the State."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution by amending the Resolve to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Federation's legislative representative to secure the introduction of a measure at the next session of the California State Legislature, making it

mandatory for all political subdivisions within the State of California to come under the provisions of the California State Employees Retirement Act; with the exception of those political subdivisions which are now operating under established retirement systems.'

"This amendment was made at the request of the proponents of the resolution."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 106**—"Adequate Pay for Veterans' Home Band."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 113**—"Protect Jobs of Injured Employees."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 121**—"Full-Time Cosmetology Board," and **Resolution No. 6**—"Increased Compensation for Members of State Board of Cosmetology."

The Committee report:

"Inasmuch as Resolution No. 6 is a contradiction to Resolution No. 121, the Committee recommends the filing of Resolution No. 6 and concurs in Resolution No. 121.

"This action was taken at the request of the proponents of Resolution No. 6."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 123**—"2% Contribution to Pension Funds by Insurance Underwriters," and **Resolution No. 233**—"2% Contribution by Insurance Carriers to Pension Funds."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends the filing of Resolution No. 233. The Committee recommends concurrence in Resolution No. 123, with the third Whereas amended to read as follows:

"Whereas, the fire insurance underwriters have never contributed to the cost of maintaining adequate fire pension systems . . .

"And to amend the Resolve as follows:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the legislative committee to start proceedings necessary for legislation to require all fire insurance underwriters acting in the State of California to contribute 2% of all premiums on fire insurance policies sold in the State of California towards the fire pension funds of the various California cities."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 129**—"Repeal of 12 O'Clock Liquor Closing Law."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate George Johns, Retail Liquor and Cigar Clerks Local No. 1089, San Francisco, made an amendment from the floor that liquor stores also be included in the Resolution.

This amendment was accepted by the Committee.

Delegate Bruno Mannori, Bartenders Local No. 41, San Francisco, speaking against the amendment and for the Resolution, asked that his remarks be included in the record, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, we, the Bartenders particularly, speak in behalf of the bartenders of the entire State, and are in opposition to any request made by the liquor retail stores. But we are definitely requesting the State Federation of Labor to take our fight in our behalf in order that the bars may be returned to the legal hours, which prescribe the opening from six o'clock, to two a.m.

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I was one of the bartenders who appeared before the Government Senate Committee supporting the wartime emergency measure in order that we might show our willingness to co-operate with the war effort. We were told by the Navy Shore Patrol and by my good friend Colonel Steele of the Army Provost Marshal that although the Secretary of the War and Navy at Washington had lifted their request on the voluntary basis of two a.m., the local authorities here in San Francisco were still somewhat disturbed and that unless a war emergency measure was passed that would compel all establishments selling by the drink to a twelve o'clock closing that they would take drastic steps in putting a great number of establishments in San Francisco out of bounds.

"I was instructed by my membership to appear before that committee, and although we were unable to get help from the State Federation legislative representative in Sacramento because the State at that time was split, those who were not in favor and those who were, I was successful, with the help of other individuals who appeared before the Committee, to have that law passed.

"Now, delegates, this is the position we find ourselves in. The law is very specific. Six months after the cessation of hostilities, the emergency measure was to be scrapped, and we were to return to the regular law as contained in the A.B.C. act. We all know that the war is over, but cessation of hostilities has not been declared over by an act of Congress or by the President of the United States.

"I understand that the reason for that is that if Congress does declare a cessation of hostilities, it will remove all emergency powers out of the hands of the President of the United States, therefore outlawing all those various agencies created by that emergency power.

"Mr. Chairman, the A.B.C. act is very specific on the hours of operation. Any permanent change of that A.B.C. act must be voted upon by the people of the State. We in the liquor industry, particularly the bartenders, do not like to place anything on the ballot regarding the liquor industry, but we know that if sufficient pressure is brought by this Federation, either on the

Attorney General or the Governor of the State, and that they should recommend a test case being tried in some of the courts of this State, that a favorable decision would be given in our behalf.

"At the present time in San Francisco, because of the return of veterans, we have an unemployment situation with about 600 unemployed in a membership of 3,400. The so-called gravy train in bars and cocktail lounges is at an end. We are in need of those six hours' additional for the operation of these establishments, in order that our men may find jobs in those establishments.

"We urgently request, Brother Chairman and delegates, that you give us the necessary help, and that the law will return to its original status."

Delegate Anthony Cancilla, Chauffeurs Local No. 65, San Francisco, moved to table the entire matter. The motion was defeated.

After discussion, the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

**Resolution No. 130**—"Oppose Women Bartenders," and **Resolution No. 49**—"Make Employment of Women Bartenders Unlawful."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends filing Resolution No. 49 and adoption of Resolution No. 130, amended to read as follows:

"Whereas, The employment of women under such conditions tends to be detrimental to public morals and the proper conduct of liquor dispensing establishments; now therefore be it . . ."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 140**—"Widows' Annuity,"

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 141**—"Postal Employees' Salary Classification According to Years of Service."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, but amending the fourth and fifth Whereases to make the \$3,000 per year to read \$3,400. That is due to the recent increase in salary the postal employees received."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 143**—"Eight in Nine Hours for Postal Employees."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 144**—"25-Year Optional Retirement for Postal Employees."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 145**—"Amend Hatch Act."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence

with the Resolve amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at San Francisco, California, June 17, 1946, do go on record as requesting the American Federation of Labor to prevail upon the Congress to amend the Hatch Act by the deletion of that part of Paragraph A, Section 9, quoted above."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 147**—"Seniority in Post Office Department."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 148**—"Raising Postal Employees Entrance Grade to \$2500 per Annum."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 149**—"Annual X-Rays for Postal Employees."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 150**—"Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence with the first Resolve amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do go on record as urging the American Federation of Labor to press for issuance of a departmental order, or legislation, if necessary, for the promotion to supervisory positions by written examination; and be it further . . ."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 151**—"Time and One-Half for All Postal Employees Employed on Hourly Basis."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 152**—"Veterans' Status on Seniority List of Post Office Department."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution with the Resolve amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do endorse the McCormack Bill, H. R. 5363, and seek its enactment into law with an amendment providing that in the event a reduction in force becomes unavoidable the Post Office Department adhere to the principles of seniority in accordance with the above."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 163**—"Changing Method

of Obtaining Signatures on Initiative Petitions."

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends non-concurrence because

"1. The restrictions set forth in the resolution governing the obtaining of signatures would make it physically impossible to qualify any initiative petition.

"2. It is the opinion of the attorneys for the State Federation of Labor that such an amendment to the initiative petition machinery would require a State constitutional amendment.

"3. Such restrictions on initiative petitions could possibly invalidate present procedure on referendums which protect labor against legislation which is detrimental.

"4. The initiative, referendum and recall machinery was adopted at the insistence of labor, and the Committee feels that all of them are a protection of the democratic process of our Government and should be retained even though they are occasionally used against the interests of labor."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 168—"Abolish Fee for Chauffeurs."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 170—"Continue and Extend Child Care," and Resolution No. 217—"In Support of California State Child Welfare Legislation."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends that Resolution No. 217 be filed and that Resolution No. 170 be adopted with the Resolve amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as in favor of permanent legislation to continue an adequate Child Care program."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 174—"Minimum Standards and Registration of Probation and Parole Officers."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, amending the third Whereas to read as follows:

"Whereas, Only highly skilled and well-trained personnel appear to be successful in accomplishing the desired goals; and "

"That would eliminate the phrase, 'professional type of personnel.'"

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 178—"Increase Coverage of Workmen's Compensation."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 180—"Old Age Pensions."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 183—"Outlaw Private Employment Agencies."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 187—"Reapportionment of State Senate."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 190—"Health Insurance," and Resolution No. 40—"Prepaid Medical Health Plan."**

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 190 be adopted, and that No. 40 be filed.

The Committee recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 192—"Ten-Minute Rest Period for Male Employees."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 203—"Eliminate Seven-Day Waiting Period Under Workmen's Compensation Act."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 208—"Repeal of State Sales Tax."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 209—"Right of Injured Workers to Choose Doctor."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution with the Resolve amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare for introduction at the next session of the State Legislature a bill that will provide that the injured party shall be allowed to use the services of any doctor he or she may desire in order to insure a just determination of the full extent of the injury and the full benefits to which he is rightfully entitled."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 227—"Union Wages for Trade School Instructors."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Bert Fellows, Typographical No. 875, Santa Monica, submitted the following amendment to the Resolution:

"... line six from the bottom, striking 'building and construction' and making it read, 'in all branches of the trade unions or crafts.'"

The amendment was accepted by the Committee, and the Committee's recommendation to concur in the Resolution, as amended, was adopted.

**Resolution No. 234—"Regulation of Barber Schools."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee recommends the resolution be filed, because A.B. 2147 was introduced at the regular session of the Legislature in 1945 and now no longer is a subject of consideration since that session has terminated.

"The Committee recommends a substitute resolution reading as follows:

"Whereas, Such regulation is essential to the safeguarding of the health and welfare of the public; and

"Whereas, The use of students not fully trained in said schools to perform services for pay tends, not only to allow service at prices in excess of the value of the work done, but also results in unfair competition within the profession; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of legislation supporting regulating such establishments and directs its legislative representative to have prepared and present legislation to effectuate such regulation at the next session of the Legislature, embracing specifically the following:

"1. Prohibiting students with less than 200 hours' training performing services for which a charge is made.

"2. Prohibiting posting of prices in school windows or doors and prohibiting the use of tickets or script books whereby a discount is allowed.

"3. Prohibiting instructors from doing any so-called finishing or cleaning up work to complete students' work.

"4. Requiring the application of all prevailing health and safety regulations to such establishments.

"5. Prohibiting out-of-state licensed barbers or licensed apprentice (barber) in such establishment from performing services for which a charge is made and confining them to education in academic subjects."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Bassett then announced:

"This completes the work of the Committee on Legislation.

"Wm. J. Bassett, Chairman

"Capt. C. F. May

"Bee Tumber

"Jack Reynolds

"Wendell Phillips

"A. J. Copeland

"J. Herbert Geoghegan

"James Waugh

"Louis F. Mehel

"Committee on Legislation."

The report was unanimously adopted by the Convention, and the Committee was discharged with thanks.

#### Report of Committee on Investigation of Union Labels

The Chair then recognized Chairman Thomas A. Rotell of the Committee on

Label Investigation, who gave the following report for the Committee:

"In conformance with Section 6, Article 2, of your Constitution, it has been the procedure of the California State Federation of Labor at past conventions to have the Union Label Investigating Committee pass upon the delegates as to whether they have conformed with the regulations of the California State Federation of Labor by having five union labels on their wearing apparel or person. In this connection, your Committee had in its possession 1,789 credentials that had been submitted to this 44th Annual Convention.

"We find that approximately 17% of the delegates did not fill out their credentials properly as to the number of labels on their person.

"Your Committee has found that several of the candidates running for the office of Vice-President did not comply with the aforementioned law, and we believe it should be the duty of any delegate who is aspiring to the office of vice-president that it be his first obligation to himself and the Convention to live up to the laws.

"Your Committee further finds that delegates who have attended many previous conventions are also in violation of this Section of your Constitution.

"This subject matter has been called to the attention of the delegates at previous conventions, and we sincerely urge that delegates attending future conventions carry out the provisions of the law as far as having the requisite number of union labels is concerned.

"In general, your Committee finds that the lack of union labels on merchandise that may be purchased is really not the fault of the members of organized labor but is to be blamed on the system now prevailing because of the manner in which the union label is placed on finished products. First of all, every manufacturer who is attempting to increase his business places on his products his own firm's name or trade mark in order to acquaint the general public with his product. In most cases, such labels or trade marks are made up in fancy colors and good materials, in order to draw the attention of the prospective customer. In reverse, a labor organization does not supply a manufacturer with its union label which should have for its purpose the same reasoning used by the manufacturer—that is, to identify a product produced by organized labor of the respective crafts.

"Secondly, a manufacturer is forced to purchase the union label in order to place same on his product. This involves additional cost as extra help has to be employed to place the label on the finished product. This compels the manufacturer to spend an enormous amount of money, which, over a period of years, amounts to many thousands of dollars. This increased cost is naturally tacked on to the product.

"The local unions, through their Internationals, should find ways and means to

supply their union label, the emblem of organized labor and the American Federation of Labor, at no cost, and make it compulsory to place said labels on the merchandise which could be brought about by the addition of a clause in their labor agreement by making it mandatory that every item produced by the employer must bear the union label.

"Another suggestion that would aid our people greatly when making purchases would be that if the American Federation of Labor could persuade its affiliated International unions to adopt one universal label which would be used by all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and all firms in contract therewith. This would be a great advantage to all our members and our friends since they would have one union label to remember—not the sixty-one miscellaneous labels and shop cards that are now in use today.

"Your Committee finds that the needle trades of the American Federation of Labor has not prosecuted the utilization of our label with the vigor that is to be expected. In the men's apparel industry, the situation can be described as highly unsatisfactory in this respect.

"At previous conventions, by resolutions adopted, your Label Investigating Committee convened at the same time as the Credentials Committee, thereby giving your Label Investigating Committee the opportunity to check the delegates for the proper number of union labels. In turn the Credentials Committee was informed as to the status of the delegate's eligibility. Therefore, in order to expedite the work of your Committee, and place it in a position to render a real service to the American Labor movement, it is recommended: 'That at future Conventions, the Label Investigating Committee will be appointed and notified to appear for the performance of its duties at the same time and place that the Credentials Committee goes into session.'

"Your Committee further recommends: 'That delegates attending the conventions of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to support any legislation that may help to bring about the use of a universal label to be used by all International, National and Federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.' Your Committee further recommends: 'That the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor support legislation that may bring about the granting of the union label to all firms who have contracts with the American Federation of Labor, for use of same at no cost to the manufacturer.'

"The Committee wishes to call to the attention of the delegates that at the 1938 Convention of the California State Federation of Labor held in Santa Barbara, a resolution No. 156 was adopted, which provided for the holding of Union Label Ex-

hibits on the premises of the convention hall.

"Union label exhibits were held every year subsequent to that time until 1942 in Long Beach. Due to conditions beyond our control, none were held at this convention. It is recommended that at all future conventions of the California State Federation of Labor, a display of Union Label Products be resumed.

"Your Committee wishes to thank all of the delegates who have complied with the laws of the California State Federation of Labor, and especially those delegates with whom your Committee conferred in order to secure information that was used to the good advantage of the entire labor movement in the State of California.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Thomas A. Rotell, Chairman

"Nellie Casey

"John W. Brown

"Susan Adams

"Elizabeth Kelley

"Rose Sanders

"Henry T. Clark

"Frank Leonard

"Eleanor Murphy

"Dan Braimes

"Committee on Label Investigation."

The report of the Committee on Label Investigation was adopted by the Convention, with thanks to the Committee.

#### Report of Committee on Resolutions (Resumed)

Resolution No. 228—"Condemn Los Angeles Council Action in Calling a Strike."

The Committee report:

"This resolution proposes to bring into this Convention a matter of the internal affairs in the Los Angeles Central Labor Council with relation to the action of that body concerning a situation among the unions affiliated to it.

"Your Committee calls attention to the fact that this Federation is entirely without jurisdiction in matters of this sort; we also believe that matters of this kind should be fully handled in the meetings of the Central Labor Council itself, and suggest to any of its affiliated unions that they have ample recourse under the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor to appeal to the American Federation of Labor in the event they should feel that the Central Labor Council has not acted either fairly or legally.

"Your Committee certainly does not feel that this Federation has the power or the authority to censure or criticize any Central Labor Council for any action it may take upon any subject that is properly before that Council.

"We, therefore, recommend non-concurrence in the resolution."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 230—"Retain Unions' Jurisdictional Rights."

The Committee report:

"The Committee believes that this resolution that you have before you is self-explanatory, and the Committee wishes to report on it without reading the resolution.

"This resolution would place the State Federation of Labor in the position of arbitrarily attempting to enforce jurisdiction awards, if not to make decisions upon jurisdictional questions.

"As a chartered State branch of the American Federation of Labor, this Federation has no authority to engage in such activities, the recourse of the unions involved lying in the American Federation of Labor.

"Therefore, the Committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 231—"Investigate Status of H. K. Sorrell."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee believes this to be one of the most important resolutions before the Convention, and we believe that the first three Whereases are self-explanatory, particularly to Southern Californians, and the Committee, being familiar with the situation in the studios, agrees with these first three Whereases.

"But, as to the fourth Whereas, wherein an individual's name is used, and inasmuch as this Committee knows that that individual is now on trial in the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, we are of the opinion that this fourth Whereas should not be included in any report finally adopted by this Convention because it might be construed to be intended to influence that trial.

"Your Committee is in accord with the statements set forth in the two Resolves, and therefore, we recommend that the resolution be amended by the deletion of the fourth Whereas and adopted as amended."

Delegate Anthony Schiavone, Carpenters No. 946, Hollywood, made a motion to table the resolution. The motion was defeated.

After discussion from the floor, the Committee's recommendation was adopted.

Subsequently, Delegate Walter A. Bertelsen, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles, asked that, due to the fact that he did not get to talk on this resolution, he be recorded as voting No on the Committee's report.

**Resolution No. 96—"Restriction of Material for Single Unit Dwellings."**

The Committee's report:

"Resolution No. 96 is presented for the purpose of enforcing the housing program now under the direction of Wilson Wyatt, the President's National Housing Coordinator, and states that building contractors and material suppliers have gained control of the issuance of priorities through local C.P.A. It further proposes that ninety-five per cent of all building materials on and after September 2, Labor

Day, 1946, be channeled into living facilities such as houses, etc.

"However, while this resolution is intended to be in the best interests of the veterans, there are certain condemnations in the Whereases that should be pointed out:

"(1) That neither builders, material dealers, nor the C.P.A. have jurisdiction over issuing priorities for material because there are no priorities on material handled by that group; and

"(2) That if ninety-five per cent of all materials were directed into the home-building field it would probably not increase materials available for home building, as manufacturers have their production and fabrication plants set up on a basis of running light, medium and heavy materials, and, to a limited extent, only light and some medium materials may be used in the home building field and, since it would take some time to reconvert these plants it would probably throw a great many people out of work and make unemployment a serious problem.

"It would also prohibit this material from going into construction jobs which, at the present time, employ only mechanics qualified for the heavy construction field and cause utter dislocation instead of remedying the problem intended in this resolution.

"The supporters of this resolution also neglected to give consideration to a very important problem, that problem being that various governmental agencies are, at the present time, freezing materials which should be available for the home-building field, and that they are also promoting the export of materials for permanent buildings to foreign countries, whereas these materials should be available for home building.

"The Committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution, as it goes too far, and as it is contrary to other resolutions which are being presented in an attempt to correct some of these problems and make available homes for all."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 98—"State Fair Employment Practice Act," Resolution No. 184—"Support Permanent F.E.P.C.," Resolution No. 186—"Anti-Discrimination," and Resolution No. 222—"State F.E.P.C."**

The Committee report:

"The American Federation of Labor and this State Federation of Labor have repeatedly gone on record as being opposed to any discrimination against anyone exercising the right to make a living to the fullest degree of his capabilities, regardless of race or national origin.

"However, the referendum that the resolution proposes endorsement of is so constructed that, in the opinion of your Committee, it could not be specifically endorsed by this Federation.

"At the last session of the Legislature,

a bill was worked out which removed a number of the objectionable features that are now present in the referred-to referendum, and in lieu of the complete resolution, we recommend that the Convention reiterate its position upon this subject, and that the entire matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council to work out a satisfactory bill upon the basis of the one that was eventually worked out in the last session of the Legislature, but which failed of passage at that time.

"There are several other resolutions on the same subject, particularly No. 184, No. 186, and No. 222, and it is intended that this report should cover all the propositions on this subject.

"The Committee calls attention to what appears to it to be a subtle attack or criticism upon the Boilermakers International Brother, contained in Resolution No. 186.

"Among the delegates whose names appear in the proceedings as the authors of this resolution is that of C. T. McDonough. Brother McDonough has appeared before the Committee and has requested that his name be removed from this resolution. Your Committee recommends that when the final draft of the proceedings of this Convention be written that his name be eliminated in this instance.

"We recommend non-concurrence in the resolution, and move adoption of the Committee's report."

After discussion from the floor, action on this resolution was postponed for a short time, when the Committee brought in the following supplementary report:

"Your Committee has talked to the Secretary on this resolution No. 98, and the companion resolutions concerning F.E.P.C. What the Committee did not know yesterday when it wrote this report was that the referendum which we proposed not to endorse because it had some objectionable features has carried, and in view of that and in order not to put the Convention on record as opposed to anti-discrimination, the Committee would recommend that Resolution No. 98 be endorsed or concurred in, with the Committee's observations."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 10—"Affiliation with 'World Federation of Trade Unions.'"**

The Committee recommended that, inasmuch as this subject had already been acted upon (Resolution No. 189), this resolution be filed.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 101—"Phony' Veterans' Organizations."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 139—"Support Teamsters' Fight Against CIO in Canneries."**

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 132—"Organize Fight Against CIO."**

The Committee recommended concurrence. The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 67—"Return of CIO to AFL," Resolution No. 154—"Labor Unity," and Resolution No. 11—"Unity with CIO."**

The Committee report:

"Your Committee believes that the gap between the AFL and CIO grows wider and more impassable each year.

"With the understanding that it would be on the terms and under the laws of the AFL, your Committee approves the purposes of Resolution No. 67 except that we do not believe that it should be sent to the American Federation of Labor, as that body has repeatedly expressed itself thereon.

"Resolutions No. 154 and No. 11 deal with the same subject. The Committee recommends concurrence in the first (No. 67), and non-concurrence in the last two; that is No. 154 and No. 11."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

At this point Secretary Haggerty was recognized to ask the Convention's pleasure either to continue the business of the Convention until completed, or to return for a session the following day. A motion to suspend the rules and continue until finished was put and carried. The Convention continued with the report of the Resolutions Committee.

#### Report of Committee on Resolutions (Resumed)

**Resolution No. 12—"Labor Party," and Resolution No. 156—"Labor Party."**

The Committee report:

"The Committee reports that the A. F. of L. and its component national and international unions are organized for the purpose of acquiring for their membership more and more wages for their work, a shorter work day and the establishment of the union shop.

"It is not organized for political purposes, nor with a political objective, nor for the purpose of attempting to assume the responsibility of government.

"Under the non-partisan philosophy that the A. F. of L. has followed since its founding, it has become the greatest labor movement the world has ever seen, accomplished more, and is the direct agency that has made it possible for the American people, as a whole, to rise to and maintain the highest standard of living that the world has ever known.

"It is true that the labor movement engages in political activity, not for the purpose of acquiring control of government, but merely as a tool to be used in the accomplishment of its primary purposes and objectives which are the only reasons for its existence. To engage in politics as

a party would submerge the welfare of the working men and women of this country to political expediency.

"The Committee recommends that this resolution and the resolution dealing with the same subject (No. 156) be not concurred in."

After discussion from the floor, the Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 195**—"Assistance to Municipal Employees' Organization."

The Committee report:

"The last Resolve contains the words 'financial aid.' The Committee would amend by striking out the word 'financial,' as it is used, and as amended recommends concurrence, and that it be referred to the Executive Council for the purpose of lending the aid of the organizers of this Federation."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

#### Report of Committee on Grievances

At the request of Chairman Albert L. King of the Committee on Grievances, Secretary Haggerty made the Committee report that the Committee had received only one resolution, which was subsequently withdrawn by the sponsor.

Secretary Haggerty then read the following statement by the Committee:

"This is the complete report of the Committee on Grievances and we therefore move that it be adopted.

"Albert L. King, Chairman

"Joseph De Silva

"Freda Roberts

"Fred Melville

"Jack Kopke

"Chas. Evans

"Muriel Kerchen

"Earl Miller

"Harry Finks

"Marie O'Keefe

"Committee on Grievances."

The report was unanimously adopted.

#### Report of Committee on Resolutions

(Resumed)

**Resolution No. 204**—"Oppose Government to Break Strikes."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 216**—"Condemnation of Communist Party."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 220**—"Support Interior Department's CVP Plan."

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 194**—"Against Franco Spain."

The Committee report:

"In view of the conduct of the Soviet Union and the manner of government that exists in that country, your Committee cannot agree with the opening statement in this resolution that Spain under Dictator Franco is the last stronghold of Fascism.

"However, the resolution proposes support of the position of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor upon this subject, and therefore the Committee recommends the Resolves be concurred in."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 193**—"For Democratic Greece."

The Committee report:

"This resolution is in line and a part of the general pattern of the campaigns of the Communist Party to build up a propaganda in the United States for the purpose of having America and Great Britain withdraw their troops from all the liberated countries in Europe and Asia, and from Germany and Japan, in order that these countries may be left in the hands of the armies of Russia.

"The resolution also complains about the result of an election that had been held in Greece since the close of the war, and in this case the Communists are crying that the election is fraudulent and should be set aside just as they have in every other case where elections have been held for all governments in the reconstructed countries when the Communist Party failed to win the elections.

"The resolution specifically states British and American interests are supporting a dictatorial government in Greece to the detriment of the mass of people of that country.

"It seems to your Committee that after the sacrifices that America has made to liberate the conquered countries, that those who claim to be friends of the peoples of those countries have a lot of gall to accuse this nation of such action.

"The Committee recommends non-concurrence."

After discussion from the floor, the Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 205**—"Defeat Anti-Labor Campaign." **Resolution No. 122**—"Mobilize Labor's Strength at the Polls." **Resolution No. 128**—"Conference to Endorse Political Candidates." **Resolution No. 112**—"Effective Opposition to Anti-Labor Legislation," and **Resolution No. 109**—"Enlist Public Opinion Against Anti-Labor Legislation."

The Committee report:

"The Committee has a number of resolutions before it dealing with the question of mobilizing the voting strength of the labor movement of this State in the coming election, both in support of candidates that this Federation may have endorsed, and more particularly to defeat proposed anti-labor measures that may appear upon the election ballot from time to time.

"Instead of treating with each of these resolutions specifically, the Committee would attempt to cover them all with a general statement that, in its opinion, the results of the last two general elections in the State of California have given very good evidence of the capability of the Executive Council of this Federation to carry on that type of work.

"The Committee therefore recommends that this Convention reiterate its determination and be ever on the alert to defend the labor movement from attack in elections, and further recommends that the subject matter be left in the hands of the Executive Council of this Federation to continue the work that it has so ably done in this regard.

"The resolutions attached hereto are: No. 122, No. 128, No. 112, and No. 109.

"We recommend the Committee's report, in lieu of all of them."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 221—"Compensation for Extra-Curricular Activity and Adjustment of Teaching Load."**

The Committee report:

"The authors of this resolution came before the Committee and asked us to change the figure 36 in the last line to 30, and as so amended, the Committee recommends its concurrence."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 79—"Condemnation of Administration's Foreign Policy."**

The Committee report:

"Inasmuch as your Committee has reported on several resolutions on all the subjects contained in this resolution, it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 155—"Peace and Big Three Unity."**

The Committee report:

"Again your Committee has already reported on resolutions similar to this, and these reports have been acted upon by the Convention, and we, therefore, recommend that this resolution be filed."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 210—"Unionization of Public Workers."**

The Committee report:

"This Committee has a request in writing from the authors of this resolution that they be permitted to withdraw it, in lieu of another on the same subject.

"The Committee recommends that the request be granted, and the resolution withdrawn and not entered in the final proceedings of the Convention."

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

**Resolution No. 207—"Full-Time Director of Veterans' Affairs."**

The Committee report:

"Your Committee is of the opinion that

the matters treated in the resolution can best be handled by the Federation itself through Conventions and through the Executive Council between conventions.

"The Committee, therefore, recommends non-concurrence."

The Committee's report was adopted.

At this point, Delegate James Blackburn was recognized to ask the Resolutions Committee how many resolutions they still had to report. Delegate Buzzell of the Committee replied that the Committee had approximately thirty to present.

Delegate Blackburn then moved that, since policy had been approved on former resolutions, and since the remaining resolutions were of a non-controversial nature, they be referred to the incoming Executive Council with power to act.

After discussion, an amendment to take up Resolution No. 206 before adjournment was defeated. The question was then called on the motion to refer the remaining resolutions to the Executive Board. The motion carried.

Delegate Buzzell then read the following:

"This completes the work of your Committee on Resolutions, and we therefore offer a motion that the report of the Committee as a whole, as it may have been amended, be adopted.

"Lloyd Mashburn, Chairman

"Harry E. Reynolds

"Walter Cowan

"Edward Dowell

"Earl Cook

"Geo. D. Hammond

"Albin J. Gruhn

"Joe St. Angelo

"Geo. Jenott

"J. W. Buzzell

"Committee on Resolutions."

The report was adopted unanimously, and the Chair discharged the Committee with the statement, "A job well done."

#### **Resolutions Referred to Executive Council**

The following are the resolutions referred to the incoming Executive Council by action of the Convention:

**Resolution No. 14, "Abolition of Wage Adjustment Board."**

**Resolution No. 30, "Condemnation and Revocation of Executive Order 9697."**

**Resolution No. 206, "Abolish Wage Adjustment Board."**

**Resolution No. 135, "Bona Fide Apprenticeship Training Program."**

**Resolution No. 160, "Expand Apprenticeship Program."**

**Resolution No. 142, "Initiate Movement to Liberalize Old Age Pension Laws."**

**Resolution No. 169, "Adequate Old Age Pension."**

**Resolution No. 198, "Liberalize Social Security Act."**

**Resolution No. 158, "Elimination of Racial Discrimination."**

**Resolution No. 196, "National Educational Labor Campaign."**

**Resolution No. 197, "Adequate Annual Income."**

**Resolution No. 199, "No Income Tax on Wages Under \$5000."**

**Resolution No. 200, "Prohibit Expenditure for Printing Equipment."**

**Resolution No. 201, "San Diego Industrial Accident Committee Staff."**

**Resolution No. 202, "Full Use of Manpower."**

**Resolution No. 211, "Citizenship for Foreign-Born Seamen."**

**Resolution No. 213, "Citizenship for Foreign-Born Seamen."**

**Resolution No. 212, "Hospitalization for Seamen."**

**Resolution No. 214, "Abolish Government Unlicensed Seamen's Schools."**

**Resolution No. 215, "Marine Hospital Facilities for Merchant Seamen."**

**Resolution No. 218, "Request Official Termination of War."**

**Resolution No. 219, "Oppose Federal Anti-Labor Legislation."**

**Resolution No. 223, "Protection of USES Employees."**

**Resolution No. 224, "Federal Retirement Contributions of State Employees Loaned to USES."**

**Resolution No. 225, "6-Hour Day."**

**Resolution No. 229, "Adequate Safety Program."**

**Resolution No. 226, "Reduction of Income Tax."**

**Resolution No. 232, "Change Sec. 56 (a) Unemployment Insurance Act."**

**Resolution No. 239, "Oppose League of California Cities."**

**Resolution No. 240, "Activize Membership Politically."**

**Resolution No. 241, "Mobilizing Labor's Vote."**

**Resolution No. 242, "Condemning 20th Regional Office NLRB."**

For action taken on these resolutions by the Executive Council, see the "Quarterly Bulletin" for July, 1946.

#### Announcement

Secretary Haggerty was recognized to make the following announcement:

"I have an announcement to make first, and that is to inform the delegates that an old statesman and great friend of ours, Past President of this Federation, and also President of the San Francisco Labor Council, was called to his reward on December 17, 1945.

"I now move you, Mr. Chairman that this Convention instruct the Officers and Secretary to draft a suitable resolution of commemoration of the passing of former President Dan Haggerty, and that when we recess this evening, we do so by standing in silence one minute in his memory."

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

The resolution commemorating former President Daniel P. Haggerty follows:

#### In Memoriam

Whereas, A former President of the California State Federation of Labor passed to the Great Beyond on December 17, 1945; and

Whereas, Brother Daniel P. Haggerty, during his lifetime and affiliation with the Labor Movement, was a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor rendered invaluable service to advance the cause of Organized Labor; and

Whereas, His passing is greatly mourned, not only by his friends and associates, but by the entire membership of the Labor Movement, which, because of his passing, has lost a true friend and capable leader; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when this Forty-Fourth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it do so in sincere memory of Brother Haggerty, as well as all other deceased brothers and sisters—members who have given their time, effort, wisdom and activity to the Labor Movement and the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliated Councils and Unions—who have gone to their reward during the past year; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to forward a copy of this Resolution to the bereaved widow of Brother Haggerty.

Secretary Haggerty called for the Vice-Presidents and officers to come to the platform for installation. While this was being done, he expressed the thanks of the Convention for the splendid arrangements and accommodations provided by the local committee of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The Secretary then presented President Noriega with a gift of airplane luggage and a brief case from the Executive Council. President Noriega accepted the gifts with thanks.

A motion was made at this time to thank the Resolutions Committee for the excellent work it had done, and this motion was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

#### Installation of Officers

President Noriega then presented Past President John F. Dalton, who administered the oath of office to the following newly elected officers of the Federation:

**President**—Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

**Secretary-Treasurer**—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

**Vice-Presidents:**

District No. 1—K. G. Bitter, San Diego Building Trades Council.

District No. 2—Jack T. Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach.

District No. 3—Elmer Doran, Riverside & San Bernardino Building Trades Council; Leonard T. Graham, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los Angeles; C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles; Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles.

District No. 4—Frank Krasnesky, Butchers No. 551, San Pedro.

District No. 5—Loleta Grande Cheney, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara.

District No. 6—Paul Reeves, Fresno Building Trades Council.

District No. 7—C. A. Green, Building Trades Council, Modesto.

District No. 8—Anthony Agrillo, Barbers No. 252, San Jose.

District No. 9—Arthur F. Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco; Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Victor E. Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

District No. 10—Robert S. Ash, Garage Employees No. 78, Oakland; Charles A. Roe, Carpenters No. 1622, Hayward.

District No. 11—Howard Reed, Contra Costa Building Trades Council, Martinez.

District No. 12—Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 631, Vallejo.

District No. 13—Harry Finks, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento.

District No. 14—Albin J. Gruhn, Laborers No. 181, Eureka.

District No. 15—Earl Miller, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836, Westwood.

President-Elect Charles W. Real was introduced by the retiring President and accepted the gavel with the following remarks:

"Delegates, this is one of the most inspiring occasions of my life. I am not unmindful of the tremendous responsibility that goes with this office.

"I know that in working with the incoming Executive Board I shall find inspiration in the many matters that will come before the Board for the best interests of the labor movement.

"It is going to be rather difficult to follow men like Neil Haggerty and Tony Noriega, but I will do my utmost to work in harmony with my personal friend, Neil Haggerty, to the best interests of this organization.

"I will not bore you with a long speech. I know that the time is passing very rapidly. But I assure you that when we convene in San Diego in 1947 that I will have good occasion to present to you a real demonstration of my stewardship.

"Thank you." (Loud and sustained applause.)

#### Adjournment

There being no further business, the 44th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was adjourned sine die at 5:35 p.m., Friday, June 21, 1946, with the assembled delegates standing for one minute in tribute to the late past President Dan Haggerty.

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY,  
Secretary.

## CONVENTION CITIES



Following are the dates and places of meeting of past Conventions of the California State Federation of Labor:

1st—1901, San Francisco	23rd—1922, Long Beach
2nd—1902, Vallejo	24th—1923, Stockton
3rd—1903, Los Angeles	25th—1924, Santa Barbara
4th—1904, Fresno	26th—1925, San Diego
5th—1905, Sacramento	27th—1926, Oakland
6th—1906, Oakland	28th—1927, San Bernardino
7th—1907, Stockton	29th—1928, Sacramento
8th—1908, Vallejo	30th—1929, Long Beach
9th—1908, San Jose	31st—1930, Marysville
10th—1909, San Rafael	32nd—1931, Santa Barbara
11th—1910, Los Angeles	33rd—1932, Modesto
12th—1911, Bakersfield	34th—1933, Monterey
13th—1912, San Diego	35th—1934, Pasadena
14th—1913, Fresno	36th—1935, San Diego
15th—1914, Stockton	37th—1936, Sacramento
16th—1915, Santa Rosa	38th—1937, Long Beach
17th—1916, Eureka	39th—1938, Santa Barbara
18th—1917, Sacramento	40th—1939, Oakland
19th—1918, San Diego	41st—1940, Santa Monica
20th—1919, Bakersfield	42nd—1941, San Francisco
21st—1920, Fresno	43rd—1942, Long Beach
22nd—1921, San Jose	44th—1946, San Francisco

# TABULATION OF VOTE—ELECTION HELD THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1946

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10			Vice-Pres for Dist. (No. 12)				
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Lowell Nelson
ALAMEDA														
Carpenters No. 194 (172) S. A. Hansen	172				172	172	172	172			172	172	172	
Federated Fire Fighters Local 501 (75) G. W. Eves		75	75		75		75	75	75			75	75	
Federated Fire Fighters Local 689 (75) J. L. Jensen		75	75		75		75	75	75			75	75	
ANTIOCH														
Cannery Workers No. 678 (211) Mary L. Jenkins	211				211	211	211	211	211			211	211	
ARCATA														
Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No. 2808 (589) Fred J. Parker	589		589			589	589	589	589			589		589
BAKERSFIELD														
Butchers No. 193 (160) Art Daly	160				160	160	160	160	160		160		160	
Building & Construction Trades Council (2) F. M. Engle	1				1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 743 (886) A. W. Davis	886		886	886		886		886			886	886	886	
Chauffeurs-Teamsters Local 87 (1371) Joe Hickman		1371			1371	1371	1371	1371	1371			1371	1371	
Cooks and Waiters No. 550 (333) Fred West		333	333		333	333		333			333	333		333
Federated Fire Fighters Local 844 (75) H. Burke		75	75		75		75	75	75			75	75	
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 220 (481) Edward Carnes W. J. Mays		241 240	241	241		241 240		241			241	241 240		241 240
Painters No. 314 (125) F. M. Engle Angelo Lachusia	63 62				63 62	63	63 62	63 62	63 62			63 62	63	62
BERKELEY														
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1158 (213) E. S. Ransom		213	213	213		213		213			213	213		213
Chemical Workers No. 233 (16) William Sherman		16	16		16	16	16		16			16	16	
Painters No. 40 (150) Clarence Vezey	150				150	150	150	150	150			150	150	
BURBANK														
Culinary Workers and Bar- tenders No. 694 (300) Fred Klaiber Dick Lacy	75 225		75 225		225	75 225	75 225			75	75 225		75 225	225
Federated Fire Fighters Local 778 (75) W. Gray		75	75		75		75	75	75			75	75	
CAMARILLO														
State Hospital Employees No. 923 (53) George F. Bronner Raymond S. Fox		27 26	27 26		27 26	27 26		27 26	27 26			27 26	27 26	
CHICO														
Millmen's Local No. 1495 (254) Arlie Bedford R. L. Westlake		127 127	127 127	127 127		127 127		127 127	127 127			127 127		127 127
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 501 (45) William Van Ornum	45		45		45	45	45		45			45	45	

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)		Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10			Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foshn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesbro	Lowell Nelson
CROCKETT														
Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037 (1149)														
Frank D. Tacconi.....	1149		1149		1149	1149		1149	1149			1149	1249	
EL CENTRO														
Bartenders and Culinary Alliance No. 338 (149)														
Audra Barrigan.....		149	149		149	149		149			149	149		149
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656 (50)														
Raul W. Barrigan.....		50	50		50	50		50			50	50		50
EL CERRITO														
Teachers Local No. 866 (6)														
Margaret Gehrhardt.....	3		3	3	3	3			3	3				3
Molly Kullman.....	3		3	3	3	3			3	3				3
EL MONTE														
Carpenters Local No. 1507 (922)														
S. E. Pefley.....		922			922	922	922	922	922			922	922	
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1082 (215)														
John D. Hillseth.....		215	215	215		215		215		215	215		215	
EUREKA														
Bakers No. 195 (45)														
Walter Janke.....		45	45		45	45		45	45			45	45	
Butchers No. 445 (45)														
Harold V. Pavay.....	45				45	45	45	45	45			45	45	
Central Labor Council (2)														
Albin J. Gruhn.....	1				1	1	1	1	1		1		1	
Harold V. Pavay.....	1				1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Cooks and Waiters No. 220 (224)														
Joe King.....		224	224		224	224		224			224	224		224
Fire Fighters Local 652 (75)														
C. C. Pratt.....		75	75		75		75	75	75			75	75	
Laborers No. 181 (93)														
Albin J. Gruhn.....	93		93		93	93	93		93		93		93	
Motion Picture Operators No. 490 (50)														
Dale Wagner.....	50		50		50	50	50		50			50	50	
Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers (2)														
A. W. Muir.....		1	1	1		1		1	1			1		1
FRESNO														
Bakers No. 43 (261)														
C. C. Fuller.....		131	131		131	131		131	131			131	131	
Johnnie Patterson.....		130	130	130		130		130	130		130		130	
Barbers No. 333 (88)														
E. A. Pietsch.....		44	44		44	44	44		44			44	44	
Perry F. Spencer.....		44	44		44	44	44		44			44	44	
Bartenders No. 566 (223)														
Fred W. Meyer.....		223									223	223		223
Building and Construction Trades Council (2)														
Paul Reeves.....		1	1	1		1		1			1	1		1
Charles Robinson.....		1	1	1		1		1			1			1
Building Service Employees Local No. 110 (76)														
William H. McDonald.....		76	76	76	76			76	76			76		76
California State Conference of Painters (2)														
James H. Blackburn.....	1				1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Hugh Rutledge.....	1				1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Central Labor Council (2)														
C. H. Cary.....		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			1	
Norman V. Smith.....		1	1	1	1	1			1		1			1
Chemical Workers No. 97 (64)														
W. T. O'Rear.....		64	64		64	64	64		64			64	64	
Chemical Workers No. 160 (8)														
Norman V. Smith.....		4	4	4	4	4			4		4			4
Cooks No. 230 (185)														
Thyron E. Hood.....		185	185	185	185			185			185	185		185
Culinary Workers No. 62 (545)														
George Rollis.....		545	545		545	545		545			545	545		545

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10			Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)				
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesbro	Lowell Nelson
FRESNO (Continued)														
District Council of Chemical Workers No. 2 (2)														
W. T. O'Rear.....	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Bert Veregge.....	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Federated Fire Fighters No. 753 (75)														
E. A. Barron.....	-----	75	75	-----	75	-----	75	75	75	-----	-----	75	75	-----
General Teamsters No. 431 (2475)														
Harry A. MacDonald.....	-----	2475	2475	-----	2475	2475	2475	-----	2475	-----	2475	-----	2475	-----
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 294 (292)														
Pete Schwabenland.....	-----	146	146	146	-----	146	-----	146	-----	-----	146	146	-----	146
William V. Stymans.....	-----	146	146	146	-----	146	-----	146	-----	-----	146	146	-----	146
Joint Executive Board Culinary, Bartenders and Hotel Employees (2)														
Thyron Hood.....	-----	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1
Fred W. Meyers.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1
Motion Picture Operators No. 599 (100)														
J. Edward Murphy.....	-----	100	100	-----	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	100	100	100	-----
Operating Engineers No. 336 (132)														
Dewey White.....	132	-----	132	132	132	-----	-----	132	132	-----	132	-----	132	-----
Winery and Distillery Workers No. 45 (625)														
Norman W. Smith.....	-----	625	625	625	625	625	-----	-----	625	-----	625	-----	-----	625

#### GLENDALE

Brick and Clay Workers No. 774 (451)														
L. F. Jones.....	226	-----	226	-----	226	-----	226	226	226	-----	-----	226	-----	226
F. Treptow.....	225	-----	225	-----	225	-----	225	225	225	-----	-----	225	-----	225
Culinary Workers and Bar- tenders No. 324 (282)														
Beulah Johnston.....	-----	282	282	-----	282	282	-----	282	-----	-----	282	282	-----	282
Federated Fire Fighters Local 776 (75)														
George Reckelberg.....	-----	75	75	75	75	-----	75	-----	75	-----	-----	75	75	-----
Operative Plasterers No. 739 (234)														
Roy McDowell.....	-----	117	117	117	-----	-----	117	117	-----	-----	117	117	-----	117
Jack Muller.....	-----	117	117	117	-----	117	-----	117	-----	-----	117	117	-----	117
Painters No. 713 (108)														
John H. Adams.....	108	-----	-----	-----	108	108	108	108	108	-----	-----	108	108	-----

#### HAYWARD

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1622 (100)														
E. C. Kelso.....	-----	50	50	50	-----	50	-----	50	50	-----	-----	50	50	-----
Charles A. Roe.....	-----	50	50	50	-----	50	-----	50	50	-----	-----	50	50	-----
Culinary Workers and Bar- tenders Local 823 (426)														
Ruby Hall.....	-----	426	426	-----	426	426	-----	426	-----	-----	426	426	-----	426

#### HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44 (200)														
B. C. Du Val.....	200	-----	200	-----	200	200	200	-----	200	-----	-----	200	200	-----
Film Technicians No. 683 (1134)														
Norval D. Crutcher.....	-----	567	567	567	567	-----	-----	567	-----	-----	-----	567	-----	-----
John R. Martin.....	567	-----	-----	-----	567	-----	-----	-----	567	-----	-----	-----	567	-----
Hollywood Painters No. 5 (211)														
A. H. Reed.....	211	-----	211	-----	211	211	-----	211	211	-----	-----	211	-----	211
Motion Picture Costumers No. 705 (198)														
Ted Ellsworth.....	-----	198	198	198	198	-----	-----	198	-----	-----	198	198	-----	198
Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727 (150)														
Albert K. Erickson.....	150	-----	150	-----	150	150	150	-----	150	-----	-----	150	150	-----
Motion Picture Studio Painters No. 644 (882)														
William Ball.....	441	-----	441	441	441	-----	-----	441	-----	-----	441	441	-----	441
J. L. Nisbett.....	441	-----	441	441	441	-----	-----	441	-----	-----	441	441	-----	441
Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728 (1000)														
A. T. Dennison.....	1000	-----	1000	-----	1000	1000	1000	-----	1000	-----	-----	1000	1000	-----
Motion Picture Studio Projectionists No. 165 (233)														
James J. Eddy.....	233	-----	233	-----	233	233	233	-----	233	-----	-----	233	233	-----
Screen Actors Guild (5000)														
Tudor Williams.....	5000	-----	5000	-----	5000	5000	5000	-----	5000	-----	-----	5000	5000	-----

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Lowell Nelson
HOLLYWOOD (Continued)														
Screen Cartoonists No. 852 (650)														
Cecil Beard.....	.....	650	650	650	650	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	650	650	.....	650
Screen Extras Guild (1810)														
Ed X. Russell.....	1810	.....	1810	.....	1810	.....	1810	1810	1810	.....	.....	1810	1810	.....
Studio Carpenters Local 946 (1968)														
Ben Price.....	.....	1968	1968	1968	.....	1968	.....	1968	.....	.....	1968	1968	.....	1968
Studio Electricians No. 40 (500)														
W. F. Moore.....	.....	500	500	500	.....	500	.....	500	500	.....	.....	500	.....	500
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399 (750)														
Ralph H. Clare.....	750	.....	.....	.....	750	750	750	750	750	.....	.....	750	750	.....
Studio Utility Employees No. 724 (1262)														
L. C. Davies.....	.....	211	211	211	211	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	.....	.....	211
James E. Day.....	.....	211	211	211	.....	211	.....	211	.....	.....	211	.....	.....	211
L. C. Helm.....	.....	210	210	210	210	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	210
Louis Marko.....	.....	210	210	210	.....	210	.....	210	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	210
H. C. Rohrbach.....	.....	210	210	.....	210	210	210	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	210
Sam Sadler.....	.....	210	210	210	.....	210	.....	210	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	210

#### HONOLULU

Electrical Workers No. B-1260 (368)														
George A. Mulkey.....	.....	368	368	368	.....	368	.....	368	.....	.....	368	368	.....	368
Electrical Workers No. B-1186 (400)														
Otto A. Rieman.....	.....	400	400	400	.....	400	.....	400	.....	.....	400	400	.....	400

#### HUNTINGTON PARK

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 212 (100)														
Harry Lea.....	.....	100	100	100	.....	100	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Butchers No. 563 (700)														
R. S. Graham.....	700	.....	.....	.....	700	700	700	700	700	.....	.....	.....	700	.....
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114 (181)														
Chester L. Headley.....	181	.....	.....	.....	181	181	181	181	181	.....	.....	181	.....	181
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146 (164)														
Jim McDonald.....	82	.....	.....	.....	82	82	82	82	82	.....	.....	82	82	.....
Henry C. Turner.....	82	.....	.....	.....	82	82	82	82	82	.....	.....	82	82	82

#### LA JOLLA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1358 (120)														
Kenneth G. Bitter.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	120	120	120	120	.....	.....	120	120	.....

#### LONG BEACH

Bakers No. 31 (162)														
Herman Neilund.....	162	.....	162	.....	162	162	.....	162	162	.....	.....	162	162	.....
Barbers No. 622 (161)														
S. G. Mortimore.....	.....	161	161	161	161	161	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	161	161	.....
Bartenders No. 686 (487)														
J. W. Quiggle.....	.....	487	487	.....	487	487	.....	487	.....	.....	487	487	.....	487
Bus Drivers Union No. 1254 (358)														
J. M. Litteral.....	.....	179	179	.....	179	179	.....	179	.....	.....	179	179	.....	179
H. K. Verploeg.....	.....	179	.....	179	179	179	179	.....	.....	.....	179	179	179	.....
Carpenters and Joiners No. 710 (1310)														
W. A. Reese.....	.....	1310	1310	1310	.....	1310	1310	.....	1310	.....	.....	1310	.....	1310
Central Labor Council(2)														
E. L. Brown.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Gilbert A. Lahum.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No. 572 (700)														
Albert W. Kline.....	700	.....	.....	.....	700	700	700	700	700	.....	.....	700	700	.....
Chemical Workers No. 40 (288)														
Lewis C. Bawden.....	.....	288	288	.....	288	288	288	.....	288	.....	288	.....	288	.....
City and County Employees No. 112 (298)														
William A. Minnick.....	.....	298	.....	.....	298	298	298	298	298	.....	298	.....	298	.....
Cleaners and Dyers No. 36 (250)														
Richard D. Myers.....	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	250	.....	.....	.....	250
Culinary Alliance No. 681 (3250)														
Kathryn M. Arnold.....	.....	3250	3250	.....	3250	3250	.....	3250	.....	.....	3250	3250	.....	3250

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)		Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10			Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Fobin	George Kelly	Harry Lundeborg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Peregoy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Lowell Nelson
LONG BEACH (Continued)														
Dry Dock and Ordnance Painters No. 1501 (60) Joseph F. Clarke.....	60	.....	.....	60	.....	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Federated Fire Fighters No. 372 (75) E. Maddock.....	.....	75	75	.....	75	.....	75	75	75	.....	.....	75	75	.....
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 507 (1000) E. M. Mueller.....	.....	1000	1000	1000	.....	1000	.....	1000	.....	1000	1000	.....	.....	.....
Painters No. 256 (493) Wayne J. Hull.....	493	.....	.....	.....	493	493	493	493	493	.....	.....	493	493	.....
United Garment Workers No. 56 (185) Maurine Dolan.....	93	.....	93	.....	93	.....	93	93	.....	.....	93	93	93	.....
Madge Torrence.....	92	.....	92	.....	92	.....	92	92	.....	.....	92	92	92	.....

## LOS ANGELES

Advertising and Public Relations Employees and Helpers No. 518 (14) Edward H. Gibbons.....														
14	.....	14	.....	14	14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Bakers No. 37 (1875) Roy A. Birno.....														
.....	1875	1875	.....	1875	1875	.....	1875	1875	.....	.....	1875	1875	.....	.....
Barbers No. 295 (100) Frank LeCain.....														
.....	100	100	.....	100	100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
Bartenders No. 284 (1549) Thomas H. Meehan.....														
.....	1549	1549	.....	1549	1549	.....	1549	.....	.....	1549	1549	.....	1549	.....
Beauticians Union No. 295-A (50) Esther Reidenbaugh.....														
.....	50	50	.....	50	50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....
Boilermakers No. 92 (10,784) Frank H. Pierce.....														
5392	.....	.....	.....	5392	5392	5392	5392	.....	5392	5392	.....	.....	5392	.....
George H. Smith.....	5392	.....	.....	5392	5392	5392	5392	.....	5392	5392	.....	.....	5392	.....
Bricklayers No. 2 (385) William R. Roberts.....														
.....	129	129	129	.....	129	.....	129	.....	.....	129	129	.....	129	.....
George F. Ryan.....	128	128	128	.....	128	.....	128	.....	.....	128	128	.....	128	.....
John V. McGinnis.....	128	128	128	.....	128	.....	128	.....	.....	128	128	.....	128	.....
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420 (1256) William J. Barry.....														
628	.....	.....	.....	628	628	628	628	628	.....	.....	628	628	.....	.....
Warren S. Jaques.....	628	.....	.....	628	628	628	628	628	.....	.....	628	628	.....	.....
California Conference of Glaziers (2) Daniel Del Carlo.....														
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Carpenters and Joiners No. 25 (1631) C. T. Lehmann.....														
.....	1631	.....	.....	1631	1631	1631	1631	1631	.....	.....	1631	1631	.....	.....
Carpenters and Joiners No. 634 (1821) Abraham Bowers.....														
.....	1821	1821	1821	.....	1821	.....	1821	.....	.....	1821	1821	.....	1821	.....
Cement Finishers No. 624 (375) William W. Haslwanter.....														
.....	375	375	375	.....	375	.....	375	.....	.....	375	375	.....	375	.....
Central Labor Council (2) William J. Bassett.....														
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Thomas Ranford.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cloak Makers No. 65 (500) Sam Willens.....														
.....	500	500	500	500	.....	.....	500	500	.....	.....	500	.....	500	.....
Cooks Union No. 468 (1354) John M. Sargent.....														
.....	1354	1354	.....	1354	1354	.....	1354	.....	.....	1354	1354	.....	1354	.....
Cracker Bakers No. 418 (52) Russell DeVore.....														
.....	52	52	.....	52	52	.....	52	52	.....	.....	52	52	.....	.....
Council of Municipal Crafts (2) L. A. Parker.....														
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dining Car Employees No. 582 (477) Claude McGuinn.....														
.....	477	477	.....	477	477	.....	477	.....	477	477	.....	.....	477	.....
District Council of Brick Workers No. 11 (2) William VanPatten.....														
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
District Council of Carpenters (2) William H. Knight.....														
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Floyd A. Marrs.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Electrical Workers B-11 (1500) John W. Dunn.....														
.....	1500	1500	1500	.....	1500	.....	1500	.....	.....	1500	1500	1500	.....	.....
Electrical Workers B-18 (587) L. B. Hoffman.....														
.....	587	587	587	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587	.....	.....	587	.....
Federated Fire Fighters Local No. 748 (392) E. F. McNamara.....														
.....	392	392	.....	392	.....	392	392	392	.....	.....	392	392	.....	.....
Film Exchange Employees B-61 (101) William A. Ring.....														
101	.....	101	.....	101	101	101	.....	101	.....	.....	101	101	.....	.....

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9						Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)		
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Peregoy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Lowell Nelson
LOS ANGELES (Continued)														
Freight Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357 (210) Vern H. Cannon.....	210	.....	.....	.....	210	210	210	210	210	.....	.....	210	210	.....
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 300 (1520) Ed Martin.....	.....	1520	1520	1520	.....	1520	.....	1520	.....	1520	1520	.....	.....	1520
Industrial Workshop for the Blind No. 936 (27) Harry Wolf.....	.....	27	27	.....	27	27	.....	27	27	.....	.....	27	27	.....
Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42 (2) Paul D. Jones.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Ladies Garment Workers No. 84 (500) Dewey Long.....	500	.....	500	500	500	.....	.....	500	500	.....	500	.....	.....	500
Ladies Garment Workers No. 96 (200) Bertha Kopsell.....	200	.....	200	200	200	200	.....	.....	200	.....	200	.....	200	.....
No. 384 (100) Ladies Garment Workers Susan D. Adams.....	100	.....	100	.....	100	100	100	.....	100	.....	.....	100	100	.....
Lathers Local No. 42 (80) C. J. Haggerty.....	80	.....	.....	.....	80	80	80	80	80	.....	.....	80	80	.....
Lathers Local No. 42-A (316) Albert E. Kidwell.....	.....	316	316	316	.....	316	.....	316	.....	.....	316	.....	.....	316
Local Freight Drivers No. 208 (1738) Burrel Davis.....	1738	.....	.....	.....	1738	1738	1738	1738	1738	1738	.....	.....	1738	.....
Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council (2) Ralph McMullen.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Los Angeles Metal Trades Council (2) A. E. Laster.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2288 (1679) Harry N. Sweet.....	.....	839	839	.....	.....	839	839	839	839	.....	.....	839	839	.....
Nick Cordil.....	.....	840	840	840	.....	840	.....	840	840	.....	.....	840	840	.....
Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626 (520) L. Dayton.....	520	.....	.....	.....	520	520	520	520	520	.....	.....	.....	520	.....
Milk Drivers No. 93 (4814) Ernest Rowell.....	4814	.....	.....	.....	4814	4814	4814	4814	4814	.....	.....	4814	4814	.....
Miscellaneous Employees No. 440 (773) Lawrence Guillot.....	.....	773	773	.....	773	773	.....	773	.....	.....	773	773	.....	773
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150 (445) Wallace G. Crowley.....	.....	445	445	.....	445	445	.....	445	.....	.....	445	445	.....	445
Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403 (54) Robert Rattray.....	54	.....	.....	.....	54	54	54	54	54	.....	.....	54	54	.....
Office Employees No. 30 (544) Anne Sweet.....	.....	544	.....	.....	544	544	544	544	544	.....	.....	544	544	.....
Operating Engineers No. 12 (5000) P. A. Judd.....	5000	.....	5000	5000	5000	.....	.....	5000	5000	.....	5000	.....	5000	.....
Painters No. 116 (1364) James C. Meeks.....	1364	.....	1364	.....	1364	1364	.....	1364	1364	.....	.....	1364	.....	1364
Painters No. 1348 (312) David Fishman.....	312	.....	312	312	312	.....	.....	312	.....	.....	312	312	.....	312
Plasterers No. 2 (260) George McCaughey.....	.....	130	130	130	.....	130	.....	130	.....	.....	130	130	.....	130
Festus T. McDonough.....	.....	130	130	130	.....	130	.....	130	.....	.....	130	130	.....	130
Plumbers No. 78 (1064) Herbert Pearson.....	.....	1064	1064	1064	.....	1064	.....	1064	.....	.....	1064	.....	.....	1064
Post Office Clerks No. 64 (400) Eskel Thyden.....	.....	400	400	400	400	.....	.....	400	400	.....	.....	400	.....	400
Printing Pressmen No. 78 (270) Charles S. Hall.....	270	.....	.....	.....	270	270	270	270	270	.....	.....	270	270	.....
Railway Carmen No. 601 (357) E. J. Cound.....	357	.....	357	.....	.....	357	357	357	357	.....	.....	357	357	.....
Retail Clerks No. 770 (4308) Joseph T. DeSilva.....	4308	.....	4308	.....	4308	4308	.....	4308	4308	.....	.....	4308	.....	4308
Retail Hardware and Appliance Salesmen No. 1215 (40) Robert H. Padden.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	40	.....	.....	40	.....	40
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 (1812) Ben Anisman.....	.....	1812	1812	1812	.....	1812	.....	1812	.....	.....	1812	1812	.....	1812
Southern California District Council of Laborers (2) W. Lloyd Leiby.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)		Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)		
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesbro	Nelson Lowell
LOS ANGELES (Continued)														
Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266 (127)														
Dave Klein.....	63	.....	63	63	.....	63	.....	63	63	.....	.....	63	63	.....
Nathan M. Stern.....	64	.....	64	64	.....	64	.....	64	64	.....	.....	64	64	.....
Stage Empoloes No. 33 (200)														
Roy Hostetter.....	200	.....	200	.....	200	200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....
Stationary and Operating Engineers No. 63 (531)														
L. O. Wilson.....	531	.....	531	531	531	.....	.....	531	531	.....	531	.....	531	.....
Theatrical Janitors No. 72 (176)														
William Farrell.....	.....	88	88	.....	88	88	.....	88	88	.....	.....	88	88	.....
Pete Maggio.....	.....	88	88	.....	88	88	.....	88	88	.....	.....	88	88	.....
Transportation Union Division No. 1277 (833)														
Henry B. Mann.....	833	.....	833	.....	833	833	.....	833	833	.....	.....	833	833	.....
Typographical No. 174 (941)														
Charles L. Brown.....	941	.....	.....	.....	941	941	941	941	941	.....	.....	941	941	.....
United Garment Workers No. 125 (500)														
Anne Peterson.....	167	.....	167	.....	167	167	.....	167	167	167	.....	.....	167	.....
George C. Slater.....	167	.....	167	167	167	167	.....	.....	167	167	.....	.....	167	.....
Adele V. Sterling.....	166	.....	166	.....	166	166	166	.....	166	166	.....	.....	166	.....
Van and Furniture Drivers, Packers No. 389 (1191)														
David J. Belanger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1191	1191	.....	1191	.....	.....	1191	1191	.....
Waiters Local No. 17(2265)														
J. W. VanHook.....	.....	2265	2265	.....	2265	2265	.....	2265	.....	.....	2265	2265	.....	2265
Waitresses No. 639 (3358)														
Mae Stoneman.....	.....	3358	3358	.....	3358	3358	.....	3358	.....	.....	3358	3358	.....	3358
Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848 (1491)														
Gearhard Lillefloren.....	1491	.....	.....	.....	1491	1491	1491	1491	1491	.....	.....	1491	1491	.....
Wholesale Grocery Ware- housemen No. 595 (239)														
San C. Becker.....	239	.....	.....	.....	239	239	239	239	239	.....	.....	239	239	.....
Window Cleaners No. 101 (166)														
F. W. Bartholomew.....	.....	166	166	166	166	166	.....	.....	166	.....	.....	166	166	.....
Women's Union Label League No. 36 (2)														
Julia C. Dunn.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Dimple McCoy.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1

## MARTINEZ

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2046 (325)														
Leslie B. Buck.....	325	.....	325	.....	325	325	.....	325	325	.....	.....	325	325	.....
Central Labor Council (2)														
Hugh Caudel.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Freda Roberts.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Construction and General Laborers No. 324 (625)														
Ronald Wright.....	.....	625	625	625	.....	625	.....	625	.....	625	625	.....	.....	625
Painters No. 741 (58)														
Russell C. Roberts.....	58	.....	58	58	58	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58	58	.....
Plumbers No. 159 (144)														
Frank Leonasio.....	.....	144	144	.....	144	144	.....	144	.....	.....	144	144	.....	144
Teamsters No. 315 (2530)														
Earl E. Carter.....	2530	.....	.....	.....	2530	2530	2530	2530	2530	.....	.....	2530	2530	.....

## MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720 (50)														
C. E. Rynearson.....	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 715 (345)														
Walma Jensen.....	.....	345	345	345	.....	345	345	.....	345	.....	.....	345	345	.....
Central Labor Council (2)														
William C. Waack.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....

## MERCED

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1202 (109)														
John Halle.....	.....	55	55	55	55	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	55	55	.....	55
Julius Kufeldt.....	.....	54	54	.....	54	.....	54	54	54	.....	54	.....	.....	54
Central Labor Council (2)														
W. E. Bryson.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1

## MODESTO

Central Labor Council (2)														
C. A. Green.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Wesley M. King.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9				Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)				
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Peregoy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Nelson Lowell
MODESTO (Continued)														
Culinary Workers and Bar- tenders No. 542 (394)														
Joe J. Lemmond.....	.....	197	197	.....	197	197	.....	197	.....	.....	197	197	.....	197
Ruby M. Lemmond.....	.....	197	197	.....	197	197	.....	197	.....	.....	197	197	.....	197
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1130 (127)														
Charles A. Green.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64	64	64	64	.....	.....	64	64	64	.....
Stuart Scofield.....	.....	63	63	63	.....	63	.....	63	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	63
Stage Employees No. 564 (45)														
Earl Schwartz.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	45	45	.....	45	.....	.....	45	45	.....
MONTEREY														
Building and Construction Trades Council (2)														
William J. Dickerson.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mahlon Fales.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1323 (302)														
W. J. Dickerson.....	.....	302	302	302	.....	302	.....	302	302	.....	.....	302	.....	302
Fish and Cannery Workers of the Pacific (1186)														
Louis A. Mathison.....	1186	.....	1186	.....	.....	1186	1186	.....	1186	1186	.....	.....	1186	.....
Seine and Line Fishermen (500)														
John Crivello.....	500	.....	500	.....	.....	500	500	.....	500	500	.....	.....	500	.....
NAPA														
Central Labor Council (2)														
Le Roy Griffin.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
George A. Solomon.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 371 (213)														
Louis A. Buck.....	.....	213	213	213	.....	213	.....	213	.....	213	213	.....	.....	213
United Garment Workers Local No. 137 (159)														
Myrtle E. Clark.....	159	.....	159	159	.....	159	159	.....	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
OAKLAND														
Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council (2)														
H. E. Albers.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
J. C. Reynolds.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Alameda County School Em- ployees No. 257 (120)														
R. J. JOHNSON.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....
Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176 (115)														
Leslie K. Moore.....	115	.....	.....	.....	115	115	115	115	115	.....	.....	115	115	.....
Bakers Local No. 119 (250)														
Jack Larripa.....	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	.....	250	250	.....
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 (431)														
Lester Benham.....	431	.....	431	431	.....	431	431	.....	431	.....	.....	431	431	.....
Barbers No. 134 (439)														
Doris Chapman.....	.....	146	146	.....	146	146	146	.....	146	.....	146	.....	146	.....
S. J. Olsen.....	.....	146	146	.....	146	146	146	.....	146	.....	146	.....	146	.....
C. A. Silva.....	.....	147	147	.....	147	147	147	.....	147	.....	.....	147	147	.....
Bartenders No. 52 (1386)														
John F. Quinn.....	.....	1386	1386	.....	1386	1386	.....	1386	.....	.....	1386	1386	.....	1386
Butchers No. 120 (500)														
Ray Bopp.....	500	.....	500	.....	.....	500	500	500	500	.....	500	.....	500	.....
Candy Workers No. 119-C (250)														
Eleanor Massola.....	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	.....	250	250	.....
Cannery Workers No. 750 (3117)														
Chester L. Oliveira.....	3117	.....	.....	.....	3117	3117	3117	3117	3117	.....	.....	3117	3117	.....
Carpenters and Joiners No. 36 (2019)														
Elwood Wallace.....	.....	2019	2019	2019	2019	.....	.....	2019	.....	.....	2019	2019	.....	2019
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1473 (375)														
Ed McGuire.....	.....	375	.....	.....	375	375	375	375	375	.....	.....	375	375	.....
Central Labor Council (2)														
Charles D. Clark.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
William P. Fee.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Chauffeurs No. 923 (619)														
John H. Reeves.....	619	.....	.....	.....	619	619	619	619	619	.....	.....	619	619	.....
Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 939 (81)														
H. E. Carlock.....	.....	41	41	41	.....	41	.....	41	41	.....	.....	41	41	.....
W. W. Paterson.....	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	40	.....	40	.....	.....	40	40	.....
Construction and General Laborers No. 304 (2166)														
James R. Johnson.....	.....	2166	2166	2166	.....	2166	.....	2166	.....	2166	2166	.....	.....	2166

OAKLAND (Continued)	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9				Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)				
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Peregoy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Nelson Lowell
Cooks No. 228 (1000) H. J. Badger.....	.....	1000	1000	.....	1000	1000	.....	1000	.....	.....	1000	1000	.....	1000
Culinary Alliance No. 31 (1933) James D'Arcy.....	.....	1333	1233	.....	1333	1333	.....	1333	.....	.....	1333	1333	.....	1333
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456 (250) Clarence E. Brown.....	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	.....	.....	250	250	.....	250
District Council of Painters No. 16 (2) Clarence Vezey..... H. E. Mountain.....	1 1	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1 1	1 .....	1 .....	1 1	1 1	..... .....	..... .....	1 1	1 1	..... .....
Drydock and Marine Ways- men No. 3116 (1500) Raymond D. Probert.....	.....	1500	1500	.....	1500	1500	.....	1500	.....	1500	.....	1500	1500	.....
Electrical Workers No. B-50 (50) E. S. Hurley.....	.....	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....
Electrical Workers No. 595 (850) J. R. Johnston.....	.....	850	850	850	.....	850	.....	850	.....	.....	850	850	.....	850
Fire Fighters No. 55 (393) A. I. Copeland.....	.....	393	393	.....	393	.....	393	393	393	.....	.....	393	393	.....
Floor Layers and Carpenters No. 1861 (100) Bert H. Wenk.....	.....	100	100	.....	100	100	.....	100	100	.....	.....	100	100	.....
Garage Employees No. 78 (546) Harry W. Lear.....	546	.....	.....	.....	546	546	546	546	546	.....	.....	546	546	.....
General Warehousemen No. 853 (833) Frank M. Farro.....	833	.....	.....	.....	833	833	833	833	833	.....	.....	833	833	.....
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141 (200) Gratalee Reese.....	.....	200	200	.....	200	200	200	.....	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....
Lathers No. 88 (108) Rex B. Pritchard.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	108
Laundry Drivers No. 209 (244) D. J. Kalgaard.....	244	.....	244	244	244	.....	.....	244	244	.....	244	.....	244	.....
Laundry Workers No. 2 (625) Eddie L. Maney.....	625	.....	.....	625	625	625	625	.....	625	.....	.....	625	.....	625
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302 (600) Albert Brown.....	600	.....	.....	.....	600	600	600	600	600	.....	.....	600	600	.....
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169 (74) Irving S. Cohn.....	74	.....	.....	.....	74	74	74	74	74	.....	.....	74	74	.....
Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 96 (195) Edwin A. Clancy.....	195	.....	.....	.....	195	195	195	195	195	.....	.....	195	195	.....
Ninth District Council of Bakers (2) Archie E. Goodman.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Office Employees No. 29 (2180) Raymond R. Colliver.....	.....	2180	.....	.....	2180	2180	2180	2180	2180	.....	.....	2180	2180	.....
Operating Engineers No. 507 (200) T. J. Roberts.....	200	.....	200	200	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....	200	.....	200	.....
Painters No. 127 (502) H. E. Albers..... H. E. Mountain..... Francis Dunn, Jr.....	168 167 167	..... ..... .....	168 ..... 167	..... ..... 167	168 167 157	168 ..... .....	168 ..... .....	..... 167 167	168 167 .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 167	168 167 167	168 167 167	..... ..... .....
Paint Makers No. 1101 (60) Charles J. Colbert.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60	60	60	60	60	.....	.....	60	60	.....
Post Office Clerks No. 78 (190) Robert C. Durand.....	.....	190	190	190	190	.....	.....	190	190	.....	.....	190	.....	190
Printing Pressmen No. 125 (200) Fred Brooks.....	200	.....	200	200	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588 (293) D. H. Kent.....	293	.....	.....	.....	293	293	293	293	293	.....	.....	293	293	.....
Retail Food Clerks No. 870 (1200) Harris C. Wilkin.....	1200	.....	1200	.....	1200	1200	.....	1200	1200	.....	.....	1200	.....	1200
Roofers No. 81 (297) V. J. Barton..... Con Silveria..... R. R. Sparman.....	..... ..... .....	99 99 99	99 99 99	99 99 99	..... ..... 99	99 ..... .....	..... ..... 99	..... 99 99	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... 99 99	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	99 99 99
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 (500) George W. Grosser.....	.....	500	500	500	.....	500	.....	500	.....	500	500	.....	.....	500
Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886 (5375) A. F. Bartholomew.....	.....	5375	5375	5375	.....	5375	.....	5375	.....	5375	5375	.....	.....	5375

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9						Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)		
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Nelson Lowell
OAKLAND (Continued)														
Steamfitters and Helpers No. 342 (200)		200	200	200	200	200			200			200		200
Earl S. Gibson.....														
Street Carmen No. 192 (1000)	1000		1000		1000	1000	1000		1000	1000				1000
Herbert G. King.....														
Teamsters No. 70 (4106)	4106				4106	4106	4106	4106	4106			4106	4106	
Charles W. Real.....														
Technical Engineers No. 39 (18)		18	18	18	18			18	18			18		18
Paul M. Gatzke.....														
Technical Engineers No. 89 (233)		233	233	233	233			233			233	233		233
Lee Norgans.....														
Theatrical Employees No. B-82 (100)	100		100		100	100	100		100			100	100	
Joe Connelly.....														
Theatrical Janitors No. 121 (70)	70		70		70	70		70	70			70	70	
Frank Figone.....														
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107 (50)		50			50	50	50	50	50			50		50
Warren R. H. Sawyer.....														
Typographical Union No. 36 (291)	291			291	291	291		291	291			291	291	
Joe W. Chandet.....														
Welders and Burners No. 681 (625)		105	105		105	105	105				105	105	105	
George Jay Kelly.....		104	104		104	104	104	104		104	104	104	104	104
Ernest E. McGregor.....		104	104		104	104	104				104	104	104	
Edwin E. Mantz.....		104	104		104	104	104				104	104	104	
Ellis H. Nelson.....		104	104		104	104	104				104	104	104	104
Theos B. Wegener.....		104	104		104	104	104				104	104	104	
Dallas W. Wilson.....	104				104	104	104	104		104	104			104

#### OROVILLE

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 654 (144)														
Edward A. Doyle.....		72	72		72	72		72			72	72		72
H. Earl Kloss.....		72	72		72	72		72			72	72		72

#### PALTO ALTO

Barbers No. 914 (70)														
Rafael Canete.....		70	70	70	70			70			70	70		70

#### PASADENA

Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 531 (708)														
Hilton Porter.....		708	708		708	708		708			708	708		708
Meat Cutters No. 439 (289)	145		145		145	145		145	145			145	145	
Lee Johnson.....	144		144		144	144		144	144			144	144	
Clyde Tyler.....														
Painters and Decorators No. 92 (150)	150		150			150	150	150			150	150	150	
Thomas Prophet.....														

#### PETALUMA

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 271 (125)														
Earl P. Byars.....		125	125		125	125		125			125	125		125
Carpenters No. 981 (87)		87	87	87		87		87	87			87		87
H. T. Bradberry.....														

#### PITTSBURG

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 822 (513)														
Benny Wagner.....		513	513		513	513		513			513	513		
Chemical Workers No. 23 (304)		304	304		304	304	304		304			304	304	
Bert Veregge.....														
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific (109)	109		109			109	109		109	109			109	
Lillian Taffell.....														

#### POMONA

Central Labor Council (2)														
Edwin M. Greenwald.....	1		1		1	1		1	1			1		1
Retail Clerks No. 1428 (45)	45		45		45	45		45	45			45		45
Edwin M. Greenwald.....														

#### REDDING

Central Labor Council (2)														
Glyn Cantrell.....	1		1		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Fohn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesbro	Nelson Lowell
REDDING (Continued)														
Culinary Workers No. 470 (336) Charles R. McDermott.....	.....	336	336	.....	336	336	.....	336	.....	.....	336	366	.....	336
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2608 (11) Glyn Cantrell.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	11	11	11	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....
RICHMOND														
Barbers No. 508 (45) Hugh Caudel.....	45	.....	45	45	45	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	45
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595 (1546) Bernice A. Sullivan.....	.....	1546	1546	.....	1546	1546	.....	1546	.....	.....	1546	1546	.....	1546
Boilermakers No. 513 (3475) H. F. Walker.....	.....	3475	3475	.....	.....	3475	3475	3475	.....	3475	3475	.....	3475	.....
Carpenters No. 642 (774) Harry E. Cecil.....	387	.....	387	387	387	387	.....	.....	387	387	.....	.....	.....	387
Ralph L. Goodwin.....	387	.....	387	387	387	387	.....	.....	387	387	.....	.....	.....	387
Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council (2) Al C. Clem.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Howard Reed.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Electrical Workers No. B-302 (1865) E. A. Lawrence.....	.....	1865	1865	1865	.....	1865	.....	1865	.....	.....	1865	1865	.....	1865
Federated Fire Fighters No. 188 (75) G. Heide.....	.....	75	75	.....	75	.....	75	75	75	.....	.....	75	75	.....
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific (413) Robert Maertins.....	413	.....	413	.....	.....	413	413	.....	413	413	.....	.....	413	.....
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 560 (50) Charles A. Weden.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	50	50	50	50	.....	50	.....	50	.....
Retail Clerks No. 1179 (1020) H. C. Wilson.....	1020	.....	1020	.....	1020	1020	.....	1020	1020	.....	.....	1020	.....	1020
Typographical Union No. 738 (50) I. A. Erdahl.....	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....
RIVERSIDE														
Building and Construction Trades Council (2) Elmer J. Doran.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
C. W. Mitchell.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Carpenters No. 235 (466) A. C. Brooks.....	.....	233	233	233	.....	233	233	.....	233	.....	.....	233	.....	233
C. W. Mitchell.....	.....	233	233	233	.....	233	.....	233	233	.....	.....	233	233	.....
Central Labor Council (2) Sam L. Hefley.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
C. W. Mitchell.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Retail Clerks No. 1167 (421) Myles Odoroff.....	421	.....	421	.....	421	421	.....	421	421	.....	.....	421	.....	421
ROSEVILLE														
Central Labor Council (2) C. E. Hoen.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Railway Carmen No. 231 (410) George E. Curry.....	410	.....	410	.....	410	410	410	.....	410	.....	.....	410	410	.....
SACRAMENTO														
Bakers No. 85 (491) Thomas L. Zerrill.....	.....	491	491	.....	491	491	.....	491	491	.....	.....	491	491	.....
Bartenders No. 600 (400) H. B. Hudson.....	.....	400	400	.....	400	400	.....	400	.....	.....	400	400	.....	400
Bay District Council of Ironworkers (2) M. Fenton.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Boat Builders No. 1681 (12) Cecil M. Butler.....	.....	12	12	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	12
Bookbinders No. 35 (146) Robert L. Ennis.....	146	.....	146	.....	.....	146	146	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	146	.....
Building and Construction Trades Council (2) James T. Harvey.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Butchers No. 498 (728) Harley Holman.....	.....	728	728	.....	728	728	.....	728	.....	.....	728	728	.....	728
Cannerys Workers No. 857 (232) Theresa De Costa.....	232	.....	.....	.....	232	232	232	232	232	.....	.....	232	.....	232
Carpenters and Joiners No. 586 (868) John A. Nelson.....	.....	868	868	868	.....	868	.....	868	.....	.....	868	868	.....	868

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Peregoy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Lowell Nelson
SACRAMENTO (Continued)														
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2170 (100) Mitchell McKay.....	.....	100	100	100	.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	100	100	.....	100
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 150 (2326) Ray A. Flint..... Albert A. Marty.....	..... .....	1163 1163	..... .....	..... .....	1163 1163	1163 1163	1163 1163	1163 1163	1163 1163	..... .....	..... .....	1162 1162	1163 1163	..... .....
Construction and General Laborers No. 185 (500) Harry Sherman.....	.....	500	500	500	.....	500	.....	500	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	500
Cooks No. 683 (385) Ernest Hadley.....	.....	385	385	.....	385	385	.....	385	.....	.....	385	385	.....	385
District Council of Carpenters (2) Ralph W. Schenken.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Electrical Workers No. B-340 (177) Charles H. Crawford.....	.....	177	177	177	.....	177	.....	177	.....	.....	177	177	.....	177
Federated Fire Fighters No. 522 (75) H. E. Smith.....	.....	75	75	.....	75	.....	75	75	75	.....	.....	75	75	.....
Federated Trades Council (2) Harry Finks.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Miscellaneous Employees No. 393 (424) Ralph P. Gross.....	424	.....	424	.....	424	424	.....	424	.....	.....	424	424	.....	424
Office Employees No. 43 (58) Jennie Sanders.....	58	.....	58	.....	58	58	.....	58	58	.....	.....	58	58	.....
Painters No. 487 (262) Walter R. Morris.....	262	.....	262	.....	262	262	.....	262	262	.....	.....	262	262	.....
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447 (150) Arthur Ferguson.....	.....	150	150	150	.....	150	150	.....	.....	.....	150	150	.....	150
Retail Clerks No. 588 (300) James F. Alexander.....	300	.....	300	.....	300	300	.....	300	300	.....	.....	300	.....	300
State Council of Roofers (2) Louis L. Garber.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Waiters and Waitresses No. 561 (573) Lillas Jones.....	.....	573	573	.....	573	573	.....	573	.....	.....	573	573	.....	573
Wholesale Plumbing House Employees No. 447 (50) Ford K. Stevens.....	.....	50	50	50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	50

#### SALINAS

Bartenders No. 545 (138)														
P. C. Balestra		69	69		69	69		69			69	69		69
E. F. Rose		69	69		69	69		69			69	69		69
Carpenters and Joiners No. 925 (236)														
Ivan Miller		236	236	236		236		236	236			236		236
Central Labor Council (2)														
William G. Kenyon	1				1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Culinary Alliance No. 467 (222)														
Bertha A. Boles		222	222		222	222		222			222	222		222
Fruit and Produce Drivers No. 890 (1241)														
William G. Kenyon	1241				1241	1241	1241	1241	1241			1241	1241	
Operating Engineers No. 165 (80)														
Richard Christiansen	80		80	80	80			80	80		80		80	

#### SAN BERNARDINO

Carpenters and Joiners No. 944 (938)														
J. W. Howard		938	938	938		938		938	938			938		938
Central Labor Council (2)														
Elmer J. Doran		1	1	1		1		1		1	1			1
Harry E. Reynolds		1	1	1		1		1		1	1			1
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 467 (1547)														
O. B. Robbins		1547	1547		1547	1547		1547	1547			1547	1547	
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 535 (102)														
Harry E. Griffin		102	102	102	102	102					102	102		102
Hod Carriers and Laborers Local No. 783 (745)														
Elmer J. Doran		125	125	125		125		125		125	125			125
J. H. Hickox		124	124	124		124		124		124	124			124
J. A. Huffstutler		124	124	124		124		124		124	124			124
James McGraw		124	124	124		124		124		124	124			124
Ray Wilson		124	124	124		124		124		124	124			124
Charles New		124	124	124		124		124		124	124			124

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10			Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)				
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesbro	Lowell Nelson
SAN BERNARDINO (Continued)														
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 577 (75)														
Harry E. Reynolds.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Painters No. 775 (156)														
R. B. Savage.....	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156

## SAN DIEGO

Building and Construction Trades Council (2)														
Kenneth G. Bitter.....	1				1	1	1	1	1			1	1	
Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229 (625)														
Max J. Osslo.....	625				625	625	625	625	625			625	625	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1296 (1326)														
L. E. Palmer.....		663	663	663		663		663	663			663		663
Joseph W. Parker.....		663	663	663		663		663	663			663		663
Cooks and Waitresses No. 402 (2886)														
Josephine Benson.....		481	481		481	481		481			481	481		481
Mary Jeffress.....		481	481		481	481		481			481	481		481
Peggy Payne.....		481	481		481	481		481			481	481		481
Laura Stevenson.....		481	481		481			481			481	481		481
Dudley Wright.....		481	481		481	481		481			481	481		481
Eugene V. Yelvington.....		481	481		481	481		481			481	481		481
District Council of Carpenters (2)														
Pledges W. Anderson.....		1	1	1		1		1	1			1		1
Electrical Workers No. B-465 (550)														
Howard C. Likes.....	550		550	550		500		550			550	550		550
Electrical Workers No. B-569 (683)														
M. G. Small.....		683	683	683		683		683			683	683		683
Federated Fire Fighters No. 145 (393)														
H. G. Shumway.....		393	393		393		393	393	393			393	393	
Federated Trades Council (2)														
Henry M. Smith.....	1		1		1	1		1	1			1	1	
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific (525)														
Edgar H. Teague.....	525		525			525	525		525	525			525	
Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers No. 89 (1209)														
George W. Gilkerson.....		1209	1209	1209		1209		1209			1209	1209		1209
Iron Workers No. 627 (84)														
Warren C. Bostwick.....	42		42	42		42	42		42	42				42
D. E. Hamblen.....	42		42	42		42	42		42	42				42
Millmen No. 2020 (344)														
C. O. Taylor.....		344	344		344	344		344	344			344		344
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297 (60)														
E. H. Dowell.....	30				30	30	30	30	30			30	30	
Earl F. Nelson.....	30				30	30	30	30	30			30	30	
Operating Engineers No. 526 (200)														
Fred W. Bierig.....	200		200	200	200			200	200		200		200	
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346 (206)														
Floyd Goodrich.....	206		206							206				206
Painters No. 333 (506)														
Herb Baker.....	506		506	506	506			506			506	506		506
Sales Drivers, Helpers and Dairy Employees No. 683 (500)														
C. W. Chapman.....	500				500	500	500	500	500			500	500	
Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542 (1500)														
J. P. Poteet.....	750				750	750	750	750	750			750	750	
John Quimby.....	750				750	750	750	750	750			750	750	
Waiters and Bartenders No. 500 (922)														
Peter N. George.....		922	922		922	922		922			922	922		922

## SAN FRANCISCO

Asbestos Workers No. 166 (152)														
Edward F. Kelly.....		152	152	152	152	152			152			152	152	
Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073 (231)														
T. C. Meagher.....	115		115			115	115	115	115			155	155	
E. M. Sullivan.....	116		116		116	116		116	116			116	116	
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241 (250)														
Gerald Cruise.....	250				250	250	250	250	250			250	250	

## SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9						Vice-President for District No. 10			Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Fohn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeborg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Lowell Nelson
SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)														
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 (619) Clarence J. Walsh.....	619	.....	619	619	619	.....	.....	619	619	.....	619	.....	619	.....
Barbers No. 148 (500) Edwin P. Adams..... Grover Duke..... Joseph H. Honey..... Walter W. Pierce..... Stanley Roman.....	.....	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100	..... ..... ..... 100 100	100 100 100 100 .....	100 100 100 100 100	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
Bartenders No. 41 (3574) Bruno Mannori.....	.....	3574	3574	.....	3574	3574	.....	3574	.....	.....	3574	3574	.....	3574
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters (2) Charles A. Clancy..... V. V. Dart.....	.....	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	..... .....	..... .....	1 1	..... .....	..... .....	1 1	1 1	..... .....	1 1
Beauticians No. 12 (400) Margaret McFarland..... Dolly E. Spragg..... Michael ZeLonka.....	.....	134 133 133	134 133 133	..... ..... .....	134 133 133	134 133 133	..... ..... .....	134 133 133	134 133 133	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	134 133 133	134 133 133	..... ..... .....
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44 (54) B. A. Brundage..... Loyal H. Gilmour.....	.....	27 27	..... .....	27 .....	..... .....	27 27	27 27	..... .....	27 27	..... .....	..... .....	27 27	27 27	..... .....
Boilermakers No. 6 (2500) O. J. Becker.....	.....	2500	2500	.....	.....	2500	2500	2500	.....	2500	2500	.....	.....	2500
Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31-125 (450) Lillian Bratt.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	450	450	450	450	450	.....	.....	450	450
Building and Construction Trades Council (2) Dewey Mead.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Building Material Teamsters No. 216 (350) John E. Moore.....	.....	350	350	.....	.....	350	350	.....	350	350	.....	.....	350	350
California Allied Printing Trades Council (2) Joseph P. Bailey..... Fred Brooks.....	.....	1 1	..... .....	..... 1	..... 1	1 1	1 .....	1 .....	1 1	..... .....	..... .....	1 1	1 1	..... .....
California Employment Service Employees No. 948 (43) W. Lee Sandberg.....	.....	43	43	.....	43	43	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	.....	43
California Pipe Trades Council (2) Clayton W. Bilderback.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1
California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2 (2) A. B. Crossler..... Edwin M. Greenwald.....	.....	1 1	..... .....	1 1	..... .....	1 1	1 .....	..... 1	1 1	..... .....	..... .....	1 1	..... .....	1 1
Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 153 (700) David Dunham..... Rose VanLask.....	.....	350 350	350 350	..... .....	..... .....	350 350	..... .....	350 350	350 350	..... .....	..... .....	350 350	350 350	..... .....
Carpenters and Joiners No. 22 (2058) Peter V. Froyen..... Albert G. Gilson..... John J. Welsh.....	.....	686 686 686	686 686 686	686 686 686	686 686 686	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	686 686 686	686 686 686	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	686 686 686	..... ..... 686	..... 686 686
Carpenters and Joiners No. 483 (1007) Lewis F. Stone.....	1007	.....	1007	.....	1007	1007	.....	1007	1007	.....	.....	1007	.....	1007
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2164 (325) William W. Benn.....	.....	325	325	325	.....	325	.....	325	325	.....	.....	325	.....	325
Chauffeurs No. 265 (1931) C. W. Burns.....	1931	.....	1931	.....	1931	1931	1931	.....	1931	.....	1931	.....	1931	.....
Circular Distributors No. 11-B (20) Lew C. G. Blix.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	20	20	.....	.....	20	.....	20
City and County Employees No. 747 (120) Molly H. Minudri.....	.....	120	120	120	120	.....	.....	120	120	.....	.....	120	120	.....
Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A (372) Dewey Anderson.....	372	.....	372	372	372	.....	.....	372	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	372
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7 (500) Sol Abrams..... Albina Baker..... Mary Horn..... Claire Kossak..... Kathleen Novak..... Henry M. Romiguere.....	.....	..... 84 83 ..... 83 83	..... 84 83 ..... 83 83	..... 84 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 84 83 83 83 83	84 ..... 83 83 83 83	..... 84 ..... 83 83 83	84 84 83 83 83 83	84 84 83 83 83 83	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 84 ..... ..... ..... .....	84 ..... 83 83 83 83	..... 84 ..... ..... ..... 83
Cloakmakers No. 8 (283) Jack Taub..... Henry Zacharin.....	.....	142 141	142 141	142 141	142 141	..... 141	..... 141	142 141	142 141	..... .....	142 .....	..... 141	..... .....	142 141

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)		Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Fohn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesbro	Lowell Nelson	
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34 (50) James W. Cross.....	500	.....	500	500	.....	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	.....	
Commission Market Drivers No. 280 (300) Silvio Giannini.....	300	.....	300	.....	300	300	.....	300	300	.....	.....	300	300	.....	
Construction and General Laborers No. 261 (1000) Sam Capriolo..... Hugh Gailagher..... Art Gullikson..... John Murphy..... Luther Cassell.....	167 ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 166 167 166 167	167 166 167 166 167	167 166 167 166 .....	167 166 167 166 167	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	167 166 167 166 167	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	167 166 167 166 167	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 166 167 166 167	167 166 167 166 167
Cooks No. 44 (3523) Rene Battaglini..... Joe Belardi..... Fred Heindl..... Walter Hurd..... C. T. McDonough..... James R. Morris.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	588 587 587 587 587 587	588 587 587 587 587 587	588 587 587 587 587 587	588 587 587 587 587 587	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	588 587 587 587 587 587	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	588 587 587 587 587 587	588 587 587 587 587 587	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	588 587 587 587 587 587
Coppersmiths No. 438 (300) Walter A. Langley.....	.....	300	.....	300	.....	300	300	300	300	300	.....	.....	.....	300	
Cracker Bakers No. 125 (250) Henry Simpson.....	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	.....	250	250	.....	
Cracker Bakers Auxiliary No. 125 (250) Bertha DelCarlo.....	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	.....	250	250	.....	
Dressmakers No. 101 (227) Jennie Matyas.....	227	.....	227	227	.....	227	.....	227	227	.....	.....	227	227	.....	
Electrical Workers No. B-1245 (541) Marvin L. Larsen.....	.....	541	541	541	.....	541	.....	541	.....	541	541	.....	.....	541	
Electrical Workers No. 6 (1000) Merrit Snyder.....	.....	1000	1000	1000	.....	1000	.....	1000	.....	.....	1000	1000	.....	1000	
Elevator Constructors No. 8 (150) James E. Dinwiddie..... Laird R. Fort.....	75 .....	..... .....	..... 75	.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	.....	..... 75	75	75	
Film Exchange Employees No. B-17 (62) Vesta Murphy.....	62	.....	62	.....	62	62	62	.....	62	.....	.....	62	.....	62	
Garage Employees No. 665 (1108) F. W. Steinkamp.....	1108	.....	.....	.....	1108	1108	1108	1108	1108	.....	.....	1108	1108	.....	
Garment Cutters No. 45 (88) Andy Ahern..... Albert M. Harman.....	44 ..... 44	..... ..... .....	44 ..... 44	..... ..... .....	44 ..... 44	..... ..... .....	44 ..... 44	44 44 44	44 ..... 44	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	44 ..... 44	44 ..... 44	.....	
General Warehousemen No. 860 (1926) Raymond Johnson.....	1926	.....	.....	.....	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926	.....	.....	1926	1926	.....	
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250 (702) Arthur T. Hare.....	702	.....	702	702	702	.....	.....	702	702	.....	702	.....	702	.....	
Hotel Service Workers No. 283 (2189) Bertha Metro.....	.....	2189	2189	.....	2189	2189	.....	2189	.....	.....	2189	2189	.....	2189	
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519 (132) Edward Baytus.....	132	.....	.....	.....	132	132	132	132	132	.....	.....	132	132	.....	
Iron Workers No. 377 (200) Edwin E. Walker.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	200	
Jewelry Workers No. 36 (150) Richard Parino.....	75	.....	75	.....	75	75	75	.....	75	.....	75	.....	75	.....	
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256 (250) John Regan.....	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	250	250	.....	.....	250	250	.....	
Laundry Workers No. 26 (2600) Lawrence Palocios.....	.....	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600	.....	.....	2600	.....	.....	2600	.....	2600	
Macaroni Workers No. 493 (202) Antone Devencenzi.....	202	.....	202	.....	202	202	.....	202	202	.....	202	.....	202	.....	
Marble Shopmen No. 95 (45) John S. Nessman.....	.....	45	45	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	.....	45	45	.....	45	
Master Furniture Guild No. 1285 (200) Ann O'Leary.....	200	.....	200	.....	200	200	.....	200	200	.....	.....	200	.....	200	
Masters, Mastes and Pilots No. 40 (254) Arne Andreasen.....	254	.....	254	.....	.....	254	254	.....	254	254	.....	.....	254	.....	
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 (1500) C. F. May.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	1500	1500	1500	.....	1500	1500	.....	.....	1500	.....	

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Fechtn	George Kelly	Harry Lundberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Peregoy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesbro	Lowell Nelson
SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)														
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 (805) Carl S. Barnes.....	805		805		805	805		805	805			805	805	
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 (2623) Leon Prodromou.....		2623	2623	2623	2623			2623			2623	2623		2623
Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164 (325) John J. Gibson.....		325	325		325	325	325			325	325			325
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162 (162) John A. Forde.....	162		162		162	162	162		162			162	162	
Musicians No. 6 (1000) Joseph Mendel.....		1000	1000	1000	1000			1000	1000			1000	1000	
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 (255) Jack Goldberger.....		255	255	255	255			255	255		255		255	
Northern California District Council of Laborers (2) John P. Peregoy.....		1	1	1		1		1		1	1			1
Office Employees No. 3 (200) Ann M. Gladstone.....		200			200	200	200	200	200			200	200	
Office Employees No. 36 (216) Eleanor D. Murphy.....	216				216	216	216	216	216			216	216	
Operating Engineers No. 3 (3750) P. E. Vandewark.....	3750		3750	3750	3750			3750	3750		3750		3750	
Operating Engineers No. 64 (997) Kevin A. Walsh.....	997		997	997	997			997	997		997		997	
Operating Engineers, California State Branch (75) Kevin A. Walsh.....	75		75	75	75			75	75		75		75	
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989 (91) Lawrence T. Bregante.....	91		91		91	91	91		91			91	91	
Painters No. 19 (804) A. F. Nilsson.....	804		804	804		804		804			804	804		804
Painters No. 1158 (1232) Robert Lieser.....	1232		1232	1232		1232		1232	1232			1232		1232
Painters District Council No. 8 (2) R. H. Wendelt.....		1		1		1	1	1	1	1			1	
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1053 (147) Ted Leicher.....	147					147	147	147	147			147	147	
Pharmacists No. 838 (200) Albert W. Crumpton.....	200		200		200	200		200	200			200		200
Pile Drivers No. 34 (2031) J. T. Wagner.....		2031	2031	2031	2031			2031			2031			2031
Plumbers No. 442 (650) Neil J. Kelly.....		650	650		650	650		650			650	650		650
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (550) John J. Condon.....		550	550		550	550		550	550			550		550
Printing Pressmen No. 24 (572) Stephen P. Kane.....			572		572	572	572		572			572	572	
Printing Specialty and Paper Converters No. 362 (500) Mark J. Fiore.....	500		500	500	500			500	500			500	500	
Professional Embalmers No. 90-49 (94) Phil A. Murphy.....	94		94		94	94	94		94				94	
Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089 (200) R. G. Walker.....	200		200		200	200		200	200			200		200
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 (465) Harry C. McNally.....		465	465		465	465		465	465			465	465	
Retail Department Store Em- ployees No. 1100 (1800) Larry Vail.....	1800		1800		1800	1800		1800	1800			1800		1800
Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017 (100) Henry Savin.....	100		100		100	100		100	100			100		100
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648 (1900) W. G. Desepte.....	1900		1900		1900	1900		1900	1900			1900		1900
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410 (200) William Silverstein.....	200		200		200	200		200	200			200		200
Roofers No. 40 (175) Clifford Wolbert.....		175	175	175		175		175			175	175		175

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)		Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10			Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Perego	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesbro	Lowell Nelson
SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)														
Sailors Union of the Pacific (3333) Joseph C. St. Angelo.....	3333	.....	3333	.....	.....	3333	3333	.....	3333	3333	.....	.....	3333	.....
San Francisco Labor Council (2) Anthony Cancilla..... James Symes.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
San Francisco Mailers No. 18 (150) Edward Karby.....	150	.....	.....	.....	150	150	150	150	150	.....	.....	150	150	.....
Seafarers Engine and Stewards Department (2000) Hal Banks.....	2000	.....	2000	.....	.....	2000	2000	.....	2000	2000	.....	.....	2000	.....
Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9 (2187) Mario Grosetti.....	2187	.....	2187	.....	2187	2187	2187	.....	.....	2187	2187	.....	2187	.....
Ship Painters No. 961 (1125) C. L. Seaman.....	1125	.....	.....	.....	1125	1125	1125	1125	1125	.....	.....	1125	1125	.....
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510 (220) Myer I. Simpson..... R. H. Wendeltd.....	110	.....	110	110	110	.....	.....	110	.....	110	.....	110	.....	110
Steamfitters No. 509 (248) John P. Jones.....	.....	248	248	248	.....	248	.....	248	248	.....	.....	248	248	.....
Steamfitters No. 590 (1012) Laird McMillan.....	.....	1012	1012	1012	1012	.....	.....	1012	.....	.....	1012	.....	.....	1012
Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees No. 1380 (1041) Frederick Williams.....	.....	1041	1041	.....	1041	1041	1041	.....	1041	.....	.....	1041	1041	.....
Teachers No. 61 (62) H. D. Sandifur.....	.....	62	62	62	62	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	62	62	.....	62
Teamsters No. 85 (2500) William Blundell.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	.....	.....	2500	2500	.....
Theatrical Janitors No. 9 (100) Charles Hardy..... Charles Woodie.....	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	.....	50	.....
Theatrical Employees No. B-18 (160) Alvin F. Maass.....	160	.....	160	.....	160	160	160	.....	160	.....	.....	160	160	.....
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16 (116) Frederick B. Williams.....	116	.....	.....	.....	116	116	116	116	116	.....	.....	116	116	.....
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784 (60) William P. Sutherland.....	60	.....	60	.....	60	60	60	.....	60	.....	.....	60	60	.....
Typographical Union No. 21 (897) Charles F. Crawford.....	897	.....	897	.....	897	897	897	.....	897	.....	.....	897	.....	897
Union Label Section (2) Dan Braimes..... Thomas A. Rotell.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
United Garment Workers No. 131 (500) Nellie Casey..... Kathryn V. Granville..... Lillie Rogers.....	167	.....	167	.....	167	167	167	.....	167	.....	167	.....	167	.....
Walters No. 30 (2910) Alfred C. Armstrong.....	166	.....	166	.....	166	166	.....	166	166	.....	.....	166	166	.....
Waitresses No. 48 (5688) Frankie Behan..... Elizabeth Kelly..... Joyce Le Van..... Hazel M. O'Brien..... Katherine Stewart..... Jackie Walsh.....	2910	.....	2910	.....	2910	2910	.....	2910	.....	.....	2910	2910	.....	2910
Window Cleaners No. 44 (200) G. H. Lonkey.....	.....	948	948	.....	948	948	.....	948	.....	.....	948	948	.....	948
Barbers No. 252 (146) Anthony Agrillo.....	.....	948	948	.....	948	948	.....	948	.....	.....	948	948	.....	948
Bartenders No. 577 (338) Herschell Morgan.....	.....	948	948	.....	948	948	.....	948	.....	.....	948	948	.....	948
Building and Construction Trades Council (2) R. A. Judson..... Joseph Matison.....	.....	338	338	.....	338	338	.....	338	.....	.....	338	338	.....	338
Cannery Workers No. 679 (4982) John Dunn.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Carpenters and Joiners No. 316 (475) James Hibbert.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	4982	.....	.....	.....	4982	4982	4982	4982	4982	.....	.....	4982	4982	.....
.....	.....	475	475	475	.....	475	.....	475	475	.....	.....	475	.....	475

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9						Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)		
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Fehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Peregoy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Lowell Nelson
SAN JOSE (Continued)														
Cement Laborers No. 270 (376)														
Elmer Barberi.....	.....	94	94	94	.....	94	.....	94	.....	94	94	.....	.....	94
William F. Bonar.....	.....	94	94	94	.....	94	.....	94	.....	94	94	.....	.....	94
J. S. Lindsey.....	.....	94	94	94	.....	94	.....	94	.....	94	94	.....	.....	94
William Zalabak.....	.....	94	94	94	.....	94	.....	94	.....	94	94	.....	.....	94
Central Labor Council (2)														
Le Roy Pette.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 180 (586)														
John W. King.....	.....	293	293	.....	293	293	.....	293	.....	.....	293	293	.....	293
Clarence J. Larsen.....	.....	293	293	.....	293	293	.....	293	.....	.....	293	293	.....	293
District Council of Carpenters (2)														
George S. Smoot.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lathers No. 144 (45)														
R. A. Judson.....	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	45	45	.....	.....	45	45	45	.....
Laundry Workers No. 33 (229)														
Lola Chantler.....	.....	115	115	115	115	115	.....	.....	115	.....	115	.....	.....	115
Jeanette Zocchi.....	.....	114	114	114	114	114	.....	.....	114	.....	114	.....	.....	114
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431 (50)														
C. H. Tillson.....	25	.....	25	.....	25	25	25	.....	25	.....	.....	25	25	.....
Carl B. Carr.....	25	.....	25	.....	25	25	25	.....	25	.....	.....	25	25	.....
Musicians Association No. 153 (50)														
Pierson Tuttle.....	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	.....	50	.....	50	.....
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George W. Jenott.....	.....	1588	.....	.....	1588	1588	.....	1588	1588	.....	.....	1588	1588	.....
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C. G. Brewer.....	75	.....	75	.....	75	75	75	.....	75	.....	.....	75	75	.....

#### SAN LUIS OBISPO

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Charles Brown.....	.....	120	120	120	.....	120	.....	120	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	120

#### SAN MATEO

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Harry F. Morrison.....	.....	414	414	.....	414	414	.....	414	.....	.....	414	414	.....	414
Building and Construction Trades Council (2)														
Albert H. Randall.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carpenters No. 162 (544)														
Joseph F. Cambiano.....	.....	544	544	544	.....	544	.....	544	544	.....	.....	544	.....	544
Central Labor Council (2)														
Ruth M. Bradley.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Laundry Workers No. 143 (91)														
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John Turturici.....	50	.....	50	.....	50	50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....

#### SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591 (200)														
William J. Mulligan.....	.....	200	200	.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	.....	200
Butchers No. 551 (300)														
Frank Krasnesky.....	.....	300	300	.....	.....	300	300	300	.....	.....	300	300	.....	300
Carpenters No. 1140 (573)														
T. F. Fawcett.....	.....	287	287	.....	.....	287	287	287	287	.....	.....	287	287	.....
P. M. Morris.....	.....	286	286	.....	.....	286	286	286	286	.....	.....	286	286	.....
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Cecil O. Johnson.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
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	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Fochs	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Peregy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesbro	Lowell Nelson
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Painters No. 1026 (50)														
H. C. Bollman.....	-----	25	25	25	25	-----	-----	25	-----	-----	25	25	-----	25
T. H. Deane.....	-----	25	25	25	25	-----	-----	25	-----	-----	25	25	-----	25
SANTA MARIA														
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SANTA MONICA														
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Al Mason.....	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1
C. G. O'Brien.....	1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	1
Culinary Workers No. 814 (250)														
George C. Anderson.....	-----	250	250	-----	250	250	-----	250	-----	-----	250	250	-----	250
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Roy Faught.....	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1
SONOMA														
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R. J. Picard.....	-----	500	500	-----	500	500	-----	500	-----	-----	500	500	-----	500
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California State Employees No. 382 (45)														
Elbridge Strong.....	45	-----	-----	-----	45	45	45	45	45	-----	-----	45	45	-----
Central Labor Council (2)														
Henry T. Clark.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439 (2166)														
C. C. Allen.....	2166	-----	-----	-----	2166	2166	2166	2166	2166	-----	-----	2166	2166	-----
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Dave Mitchell.....	-----	427	427	-----	427	427	-----	427	-----	-----	427	427	-----	427
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Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers (2)														
Leslie A. Sehorn.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
Earl Miller.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	1	1	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundeberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Féregoy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Lowell Nelson
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	Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 6)	Vice-President for District No. 9					Vice-President for District No. 10				Vice-Pres. for Dist. (No. 12)			
	F. M. Engle	Paul Reeves	Arthur F. Daugherty	Charles J. Foehn	George Kelly	Harry Lundberg	Capt. C. E. May	Victor S. Swanson	Robert S. Ash	Ernest E. MacGregor	John F. Peregoy	Charles A. Roe	Frank C. Chesebro	Lowell Nelson
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## **THE UNION LABEL THE UNION SHOP CARD THE UNION BUTTON**

- These emblems are the guarantee to union members and to their numerous friends among the buying public that they are patronizing firms which maintain standard working conditions, hours and wages.
- Business concerns which recognize the right of their employees to collective bargaining, and which then enter into contracts arrived at through this method, rightfully are entitled to protection from unfair competition. Union members in particular should recognize this right when spending union-earned wages.
- Those who are not union members should recognize that they are indirect beneficiaries of standards maintained by Union Labor, though without cost or sacrifice to themselves. Ask them to spend their earnings to the advantage of those who provide such benefits.
- The Union Label, the Union Shop, and the Union Button act as a continual boycott against UNFAIR conditions. A continual demand for these emblems costs you nothing—and its practical results cannot be measured.

