

OFFICERS' REPORTS
AND
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-SEVENTH
CONVENTION
OF THE
California
State Federation
of Labor

●

CONVENTION HELD AT LOS ANGELES
August 29-September 2, 1949

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IN MEMORIAM

John C. Lyons

WHEREAS, Death has taken from the labor movement of California one of its best loved and ablest leaders, Brother John C. Lyons, Vice-President in the Third District of the California State Federation of Labor, who passed into the Great Beyond on December 19, 1948; and

WHEREAS, Brother Lyons was ever a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and throughout many years of tireless activity rendered services of incalculable value to the labor movement, not only as a trade union leader, but as a representative and spokesman for labor and his community in the State Assembly; and

WHEREAS, His passing is greatly mourned by his friends, his fellow officers of the Federation, and by the entire membership of the labor movement, who will never forget his integrity, loyalty and devotion to the cause of labor; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That when this Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it do so in sincere and heartfelt memory of Brother John C. Lyons, and that, by a period of silence, we express our gratitude for the time, effort and wisdom he gave to the labor movement, and so pay our tribute to him and to all other brothers and sisters who have passed away during the last year.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

REPORT OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. SHELLEY

San Francisco, July 1.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the
California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The economy of the United States, which is now world-dominating, shows evidence of the turn in the economic tide. The war, in its economic manifestations, is finally coming to an end and the return to peacetime normality can be expected. Although the downward movement is not of large dimensions, it has nevertheless continued too long to be dismissed as a mere wobble in the upward curve. The question, therefore, arises as to whether the government, management, and the various schools of thought will be able to agree on action which will be effective in arresting this trend. Although nothing very frightening is in prospect, a great number of readjustments will be necessary.

The continuous upward pressure of the various segments of economic life, the fear of "overproduction," and the ghost of a runaway inflation have—for the moment, at least—dropped into the background. Once more headlines and financial pages point to unemployment, falling production, while some have gone so far as to compare the present situation with that existing in the black days of 1929-1933.

To present a complete picture of the United States economy in the summer of 1949 we shall have to do three things:

1. Assess the comparative significance of the upward or downward movements of the various series in the recent past and establish the way the trend is going;
2. Attempt to give the more important reasons for the business behavior at the present time; and
3. Investigate what measures can be taken to limit any actual or potential recession by government and business.

There is agreement among most economists that the broad movements of economy, often referred to as the "business cycle," can be measured by a simultaneous upward or downward trend of a number of essential series; i.e. national income or product, production, employment and prices. What makes the assessment of the present business situation somewhat difficult is the fact that, in contrast to the depression of the early nineteen-thirties, these indicators have shown an erratic pattern; some have moved downward at precipitous speed, some have just sluggishly declined, while at least one of them—prices—seems to be at least tem-

porarily on the increase. Let us glance at the figures available at the present time. (As figures provided by the United States Government agencies run, in many instances, four to five months behind, the series have been supplemented by unofficial estimates from U. S. News, Financial and Commercial Chronicle, Business Week and others.)

Production: Among the most striking evidence of the present business decline is that presented by the Index of Manufactures (seasonally adjusted, 1935-39 equals 100) compiled by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. This index reached a peak figure of 202 in October of 1948 and has since dropped:

October	1948	202
November	1948	201
December	1948	198
March	1949	193
April	1949	184
May	1949	180.5

The "total industrial production" index is not available as yet for so recent a date, but as its only other component is mining, which reached the peak of activity at an even earlier date than manufacturing, it is hardly likely that the above figures will have to be significantly revised.

While the drop of more than 10 percent indicated above is more than substantial for so short a period of time, it does not portray the full impact. In some lines of manufacturing activity the decline has been extremely mild, while others have had to bear more than their share of the general decline. The following figures show the percent of decline from October 1948 to April 1949:

Iron and Steel	1%
Transportation Equipment	2%
Manufacturing, Food	1%
Petroleum & Coal Products	3%
but	
Textiles	23%
Lumber Products	15%
Paper Products	16%
Rubber Products	14%

Equally important is the fact that the decline in production has not affected the various regions of the United States to an equal extent. The manufacturing regions of the Old South seem to have suffered least from the decline up to now, certain sections of the Midwestern area most, and the Far West appears to be on the average. In view of the highly cyclical structure that California industry exhibited during the nineteen-thirties, it is not unlikely that a more pronounced downward adjustment of

economic activity in this state will take place in the near future.

National Income: As far as the national income figures are concerned, they show a similar, if not quite as pronounced trend to those of production outlined above. It is interesting to note that the distribution of the national income—usually a very stable factor—has exhibited certain changes. Social Security and GI payments have risen from less than 47 percent in November 1948 to more than 53 percent in February 1949, and preliminary figures indicate a continuation of this trend. This increase is due primarily to increased unemployment insurance payments, which in turn reflect the impact of the recession, and should soon be reflected in the government budget.

Also, during the early part of the year there was a visible decline in the percentage of the national income going to salaries, wages and other labor. Income declined from the level of almost 64 percent which it maintained during the second half of 1948 to less than 63 percent in early 1949, while at the same time the share going to dividends and interest increased appreciably. If this trend were to continue, most unfortunate results might be expected, not only from the point of view of an optimal distribution of income, but also with regard to the future course of prosperity itself, as will be outlined below.

Employment: While employment figures show the same downward trend as industrial production and national income, the decline in this series has been even more pronounced. Unemployment, which reached a maximum of about 2½ million in early 1948, passed the 3¼ million mark in early 1949, and the seasonal decrease in unemployment due after March has proceeded very slowly and sluggishly. Moreover, the percentage of those unemployed for more than ten weeks has almost doubled as compared to the same periods of last year. Among those listed as employed, a hidden form of unemployment has arisen through the rather rapid decline in the average number of hours worked per week. In the appraisal of these figures it must not be forgotten that our economy must constantly absorb an increased labor supply due to increases in productivity per man hour as well as population growth.

Prices: As already indicated, prices are one essential series in which no very strong downward trend has been noticeable during the entire period, while during the late spring of 1949 there has been an appreciable upturn of the Consumer's Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Moreover, whatever adjustments in the general price level have occurred are mainly due to the fall in agricultural commodities,

while all commodities other than farm products have maintained a rigid price level in spite of the fall in employment, income and production. In view of the present policy of the United States government towards support of ceilings of farm commodities, it does not seem likely that any significant decreases in the price level are to be expected in the near future, almost regardless of the behavior of business activity.

To analyze the causes of the present recession completely would be to enter into the polemics and jargons of technical economics. But we may single out a number of highly significant developments which no doubt have causal importance in the present economic picture. To do so, let us glance briefly at the components of the Gross National Product and determine what has happened to them in the recent past.

Most important of all is consumer spending. Even while there are no definite signs as yet of a sharp drop in consumers' income, there is strong evidence that consumers are spending much less freely than in the recent past. At the height of the war, with goods in short supply and rationed, consumers spent about 75 percent of their income after taxes and saved about 25 percent. At the height of postwar prosperity, in the second quarter of 1947, they spent 97½ percent with only 2½ percent being saved. By early 1948 the spending had dropped to 92 percent and the downward trend is clearly continuing. The dangerous results of insufficient consumer demand on income and employment are quite obvious, and at the present time investment activity is particularly likely to be strongly influenced by consumer expenditures. This fall in the rate of consumption is not only explicable by the increased "caution" of the consuming public and their propensity to look for bargains, but may also be connected with the above-mentioned shift of purchasing power from the lower to the higher income brackets. It is in this realm where further adverse developments must be prevented at all costs if we are to escape another vicious downward spiral such as occurred in the early nineteen-thirties.

Investment activity is not generally considered an autonomous factor in the economic picture: large inventories, "cautious" buying by the public, and other uncertainties of the future have greatly reduced the amount of investment undertaken during the early part of the year, and recent investigations have shown that investment projects planned for the near future are even scarcer. Barring a sudden change in

the entire economic outlook, we cannot hope for any improvement from this angle.

Last, but not least, we must consider government expenditure, which has already reached the amazing peacetime level of forty billion dollars. It is not impossible that the "economy" fanatics in Congress and the appeasers in the Senate will succeed in bringing about a decline in the governmental budget.

In view of the economic trends I have already noted, such a policy might well be disastrous. Government fiscal policy should be managed with the aim of evening out the business cycles, including a policy of spending during recessions and of debt retirement during inflation. Only by such a policy can a complex bureaucratic system of controls be avoided.

Political Activity

It is becoming clearer every day that the reactionary interests are seeking to exploit politically any downward fluctuation in our economic life by embarrassing the Administration and throwing the blame upon labor. The action of the 81st Congress in opposing and refusing to legislate the most basic and progressive proposals of the Administration mirrors the thinking and reveals the program of the opponents of labor. It is not unreasonable to assume that they hope to mobilize political support in the coming elections by utilizing any and all antagonistic reactions to the "do-nothing" record of Congress.

Because the Dixiecrats have aligned themselves on every fundamental issue with the reactionary Republicans, the opponents of the Administration will confuse the issue by charging the President and his own party with responsibility for any and all things which may be of advantage to them. That is why it is more important than ever for labor to vitalize its program of political action and make its influence felt in the selection and support of candidates in the 1950 elections.

No one can deny that an excellent job was done in the last general elections. But I hope that no one will deny that it was only a beginning, even though a very good one. To make the results of that election really count, we must organize our forces more efficiently than ever before so that we can complete the job in the next elections. For this purpose it will be necessary to make of California's Labor League for Political Education a vital, aggressive organization, functioning in every part of the state.

In order to accomplish this, a minimum full-time personnel, on a state-wide basis,

must be established to develop and activate the Political League, and sufficient financial support must be assured the League to make this possible.

Elections are not won on their eve. Hard, painstaking work is the only road to victory. At the present time California's Labor League for Political Education is unable to function as it should because it does not have a Director to implement its objectives. Without such direction, it will remain a beautiful idea on paper.

As an example, should a union ignore its daily functions in the fulfillment of its obligations to its membership and do nothing between the negotiation of its contracts, it would not last very long. A union is able to consummate a new agreement with an employer on satisfactory terms if it is strong. So similarly with California's Labor League for Political Education. If it is to do the job we expect it to do in the elections, we must make it a functioning organization, and there is no time to be lost in doing so.

Labor has not received its proper recognition in the selection of candidates running for political office because it has not been organized to obtain such recognition. This must be our first task and we cannot postpone tackling it. I would recommend to this convention that, in line with our previous decisions in setting up California's Labor League for Political Education, we should designate a full-time Director and whatever assistants he may need to supervise the activities of this organization, and there must be a continuous, 100 percent response by all the affiliated unions to the three cents per member per month voluntary contribution decided by the Political Conference held in Fresno on February 26, 1949. The logic for such a step is undeniable and imperative.

We will be strapped with a Taft-Hartley Act and other restrictive legislation until such time as we can change the face of Congress. No amount of wishful thinking and disgruntled moans and complaints will do the job. We must roll up our sleeves and get to work. The amount of money it will take to carry out this proposal is very little compared to the advantages which will accrue to labor in this state.

In the coming elections it can be safely predicted that labor will be the whipping post of a furious opposition. The threat of labor domination will be charged and reiterated with forcible repetition to seek to influence the electorate. Undoubtedly, labor will be facing one of its severest tests

on the political field. A defeat in the next election would be catastrophic. Should labor lose, it will be the signal to enact more stringent and oppressive legislation against it. It will set off a storm of anti-labor measures not only in the Congress of the United States but in every state legislature in the country. The consequences of such a defeat could be so dreadful that they are hard to visualize.

On the international field, labor has as much at stake. The need of strengthening our progressive policy should be unquestioned. The amount of government spending in stabilizing Europe is not only a political need to stave off totalitarian encroachment, but it directly affects our economic life in this country. A false international policy can spell ruin for us here. Labor's opinions and influence in this field will be in direct proportion to its political activity. The mere fact that only now is labor receiving some consideration in major appointments is due to its growing political influence. It has not begun to receive enough recognition in this respect. Only our increased activity will obtain the attention labor deserves.

Collective Bargaining

The pattern that collective bargaining will assume because of the changes in our economy will be of great importance to the unions in the coming year. It will no longer suffice to use the outworn and improvised standards established by the War Labor Board for the justification of wage increases. The criterion which will be the most effective and which is the most valid is productivity. It is true that its measurement in a number of cases cannot be too accurate; nevertheless, its rise and fall is sufficiently ascertainable to make its utilization practical. The unions themselves should keep as complete records as possible to show the changes in productivity so that when they enter into negotiations they will be in a position to fortify their demands.

Although there have been recent fluctuations in the Consumer's Price Index, it is still too early to determine the trend. It is noteworthy that the components in the Consumer's Price Index such as food, rent and clothing—which comprise the main items in the worker's budget—have shown practically no downward tendencies; in fact, food and rent have continued to rise. The basic philosophy of the American Federation of Labor has always been that wage increases are justified on the basis of a rise in productivity. Wage adjustments were requested when the inflationary spiral caused phenomenal rises in the cost of

living, but these adjustments were not considered to constitute a permanent pattern in the negotiation of new agreements. Greater resistance has been offered by the employers to wage increases during the past year, and, in some cases, there have actually been requests for wage cuts.

It is obvious that the unions in the future will have to be better equipped in their arguments in order to justify their claims. There should be much greater concentration on fringe issues such as pension plans, health plans, security wage, sick leave, and the like. However, in bargaining on these fringe issues and on health and welfare plans in particular, unions should make certain that they are getting their money's worth. All existing plans should be carefully compared and evaluated to make sure that the employer is contributing as much as possible, and that the maximum amount is being paid out in benefits to workers rather than being absorbed by the insurance carriers in the form of high administrative costs and profit.

There is no doubt but that the period of hangover from the war, as far as collective bargaining is concerned, is practically behind us. To adapt ourselves to the new conditions and developments, we will have to sharpen our tools and revise our procedures wherever necessary.

Intra-organizational wage inequalities should be adjusted. In a number of cases, local unions of the same craft in adjacent territories work for different wage rates. The laggard rates always tend to act like the law of gravity; they handicap the other local organizations in getting wage increases. The trend towards uniform wage rates on statewide and regional scales is becoming the accepted mode. In the building trades unions especially, regional differentials and inter-county differences are being eliminated. The past differential between the north and the south was an indication of the unequal strength of the labor movement; since organization has become as strong in the south as in the north, the wage differential has also changed. Unquestionably, the crafts should work for the establishment of greater uniformity in their rates. In the long run, this prevents the lower rates from being used against the locals with higher rates, and also places greater force behind bargaining demands.

The climate for collective bargaining favorable to the unions cannot be created overnight. Throughout the year the employers spend considerable money on publicity to make it appear as if high wages are responsible for high prices. Although this is not true—the proportionate cost of

labor to the total cost of production can be shown, in the overwhelming majority of cases, as not higher than in the 'thirties and, in many instances, lower—the impression created is just to the contrary. It is advisable for the unions to make every effort not only to combat this propaganda, but through every possible channel to counteract it with the facts. Once the picture is clearly understood by the public, the work of the unions in negotiations will be much easier and they will meet with less resistance.

Educational Activity

We can be gratified with the progress that the unions have made in the educational field. Thanks to the collaboration with the Department of Industrial Relations of the University of California, very useful classes have been held for unions throughout the state. The Institute conducted by the State Federation of Labor and the University of California at Asilomar promises to become a very successful annual event. The labor-management schools being conducted by the University of San Francisco, Loyola, and other schools are bringing constructive enlightenment to representatives of both labor and management. There is much that needs to be done in this quickly moving world of ours and the officials of the local unions cannot be too well informed. The special forms of educational work necessary to fulfill their many needs will have to be extended. Greater contact and closer working relations between labor and educational institutions are important and should be heartily encouraged.

Organizational Activity

While the American Federation of Labor, and the State Federation particularly, have continued to grow throughout the state (for details, consult the Secretary's report), there are hundreds of thousands of workers who are eligible for membership in the unions but who are still outside our ranks. The fields in which the unions are not strong will be organized only if the other unions which are strong and influential will help the weaker ones. This will

require organization on county-wide and regional levels. Typifying this activity is the help rendered by the Federation to the recently instituted campaign for organization of the school teachers.

It is folly for unions which may not be directly interested in a certain field to have the illusion that it is not important to them to have that field organized. It is not only a safeguard to the existing strong unions, but it also staves off and minimizes the possibility of jurisdictional difficulties. It would be desirable for the Central Labor Councils to activate their organizing committees in their respective localities and work out comprehensive programs for the organization of the unorganized. Wherever it is necessary, the Federation should be called upon for assistance, and the holding of organizational conferences by the Federation on a regional basis would be very helpful.

Conclusion

I have endeavored, in this report, to chart the problems with which we are confronted and to indicate our approach to their solution. I am sure that in reading the Secretary's report the delegates will be informed as to the specific activities of the Federation during the past year and can assess lines of new orientation to follow.

Labor has reached a maturity that can no longer be challenged. Our increased participation in community affairs has demonstrated that we can discharge the responsibilities placed upon us. Much of labor's activity is not confined to our selfish interests but is concerned with many socially necessary reforms. We must constantly stress this point as it is a most effective public relations practice.

I wish to express, at this time, my appreciation for the cooperation I have received from my colleagues, the Secretary and his staff. And I also wish to thank the local unions for the excellent response they have always given when called upon to prosecute the necessary work of labor and the Federation.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN F. SHELLEY.

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

San Diego, June 1.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the
California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Viewing the past year, we can definitely

say that the character of our economy has been of great concern to us. Whether the coming year will strengthen disinflationary tendencies or make possible a stabilization of our economy will have a direct bearing

on the collective bargaining climate that will result. This, naturally will directly affect our interests, and it is therefore pertinent to try to assess what the coming year will bring in the way of economic prospects.

While a majority of economic analysts at the present time are extremely cautious in their predictions, Mr. Leon Keyserling, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President of the United States, represented a widely accepted opinion when he said before a Congressional Committee: ". . . the economy contains a mixture of trends. Some prices are too high and rising too fast and some activities are too hectic . . . other prices may be too low or falling too rapidly and some activities are softening too much or not expanding enough. The problem is at one and the same time to prevent either the inflationary cast or the deflationary cast from becoming so pronounced and so prominent that the whole economy becomes seriously affected."

It will be necessary for us to follow developments closely in order to anticipate what prospects collective bargaining will face in the coming period.

In the past year the unions in this district have not only managed to maintain and consolidate their hard-won gains, but have succeeded in keeping pace with the added earnings of management by obtaining a share of them through wage increases. This was evidenced in the successfully consummated agreements listed below.

Wage Increases

In June, 1948 the Associated General Contractors and Building Trades pact was ratified, thus gaining a 13½-cent hourly increase for Building Trades workers.

One hundred and thirty employees of twenty-five firms in the beer industry, both drivers and inside workers, got a \$6.50 per week pay increase, retroactive to April 1, 1948. These negotiations were concluded by Sales Drivers No. 683.

Cannery Workers Union members won a 5-cent cost-of-living increase. This raise involved some 2,500 employees. The new wage minimums established by this were \$1.55 for men and \$1.40 for women.

Mailers No. 73 made great strides in the interest of their members when a \$10.30 weekly increase for some 32 members was effected, the increase being retroactive to February.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 206 secured a 17½-cent per hour increase retroactive to July 1 for 200 members. This new boost brought Sheet Metal Workers' wages to \$2.17½ per hour.

The Plasterers, Lathers, and Hod Carriers locals won a 25-cent hourly increase for 600 members, based on higher cost of

living. The wage scale is now \$2.50 for Plasterers and \$2.30 for Hod Carriers.

In August, 1948, after almost three months of negotiating sessions, Millmen No. 2020 obtained a 13½-cent blanket hourly increase for its members.

A wage increase of 11 cents hourly across the board was granted 600 San Diego Street Car and Bus Operators as a result of arbitration. After a four-months' dispute, the wage increase was made retroactive to June 1, 1948. Improved working conditions and vacation clauses were also included in the new contract.

The Building Service Employees secured wage increases ranging from 50 cents to \$3.00 per day for the hotel employee members.

In October, 1948, Operating Engineers No. 12 and Building Material and Dump Drivers and Laborers No. 89 won wage increases and the first vacation clause in local history. The increase was 10 cents per hour across the board.

Retail Clerks No. 1222 secured a \$1.25 weekly increase retroactive to September. This increase, which was gained in December, was the result of an arbitration award. The Clerks secured an additional increase of \$6.25 per week in April of this year.

Butchers No. 229, after a series of involved negotiating meetings, secured a \$12.50 per week increase for its retail meat cutter members. This brought their weekly forty-hour earnings to \$80.00 for journeymen and \$85.00 for market manager. Substantial increases were also secured for those members in the apprenticeship brackets.

Ending a three-year organization drive, Bakers No. 315 secured a contract with Showley Candy Company with a substantial increase in wages.

Salesdrivers No. 683 won increases for its members in the liquor industry, ranging up to \$6.50 per week and \$22.50 per month and covering approximately 50 employees.

Substantial wage increases ended a seven-months' dispute between San Diego boatyards and unions representing the employees, when a 17-cent hourly increase across the board was made effective December 1.

Glacier Gardens, the local skating rink and ice arena, signed with four unions. All employees received pay increases.

Electricians No. 569 was recently awarded a 12½ - cent increase. This raised the electricians' hourly wage to \$2.50.

Organizational Gains

A decisive victory was achieved by the respective crafts in six major boatyards when the employees voted overwhelmingly for a union shop contract in an NLRB elec-

tion. This was another example of how money, time and energy was spent unnecessarily because of the Taft-Hartley Act which requires the stupid, wasteful procedure of holding union shop elections, even though the results could have been accepted without question before the election was held.

Another significant development in this area was the application for a charter from the American Federation of Teachers by a representative group of San Diego school teachers. In an impressive ceremony the chapter was installed as the San Diego Teachers Union No. 35. More than 150 representatives of civic, political, labor and church groups participated with the teachers in the ceremonies at the U. S. Grant Hotel.

Bakers No. 315 signed the Guthrie Biscuit Company and secured wage increases of 6½ cents per hour across the board for the 150 employees involved.

The culinary crafts, represented by Bartenders No. 500 and Cooks and Waitresses No. 402, renewed contracts with San Diego's "AA" hotels, restaurants and taverns. They thus maintained their position of having the highest paid scales in the nation, well above the national average.

Laundry Workers No. 259 showed a steady growth. Gains were made in both earnings and conditions.

Imperial Valley

Organizational activity in the Valley has been most outstanding during the past year. While the six basic crafts in the Building Trades received a 13¾ cents increase as of June of last year, they are again in negotiations for proper consideration of their members. Similar circumstances took place with the Electrical Workers. In the last year they received a 25-cent per hour increase and are presently also in negotiations.

In an excellent development the Plumbers in Imperial Valley have established a \$2.50 per hour wage scale. The Butcher Workmen in Imperial Valley were able to establish a \$12.50 per week increase, while the Sheep Shearers, with the cooperation of the labor movement in the Valley and in the state, were able to eliminate the problem which occurred with a large sheep owner in the Valley. This sheep owner has agreed to sign a contract with the Sheep Shearers covering next year's operations.

The Culinary Workers, after a year in which their membership was subjected to trying circumstances, have made not only a speedy recovery, but are presently operating most successfully and on a stabilized basis.

In conclusion, it might be well to state

that the AFL unions in Imperial Valley have much to be proud of. In addition to having purchased a building last year, which is a credit to any labor movement, they have, during the past year's activities, completed renovation of the entire structure. A beautiful auditorium and modern offices have taken the place of the former apartments. These beautiful office quarters are rented to such organizations as Selective Service, Department of Agriculture, etc.

Political Activity

As a result of the intensification of our political activity in the form of the newly created Labor's League for Political Education, we managed to get the largest registration of voters in San Diego County that has ever been recorded. An efficient precinct organization was established which carried on extremely effective work on this level. The large vote which turned out reflected this activity. One of our major contributions was helping to obtain the election of Congressman Clinton B. McKinnon.

The constitution and by-laws of the Labor's League for Political Education has been adopted, and it is in a position to function permanently and effectively for the benefit of the labor movement and the citizens in our district.

Appearances have been made before various groups in San Diego to further implant the views of organized labor in the citizenry of this community. President John Shelley appeared before the San Diego Men's Democratic Club, and while he stressed the point that labor wanted no special pleading of its case, President Shelley made it quite clear that labor was in politics to protect the interests of the workers and the nation as a whole. He stated that, while labor was not having a marriage with the Democratic Party, at the same time it was not having courtship with the Republican Party; that labor was maintaining its traditional policy as enunciated by the late Samuel Gompers, that of rewarding our friends and defeating our enemies.

Further implementing labor's desires and position in the interests of the worker, I appeared before the Republican Women of San Diego on May 12, 1949, and spoke on labor and free enterprise. At this time I stressed that "labor not only needs free enterprise, but free enterprise needs labor," and pointed out, "labor cannot live under a totalitarian government. What fragmentary portion of free capital was permitted to exist in any totalitarian country was so insignificant and in a form so contrary to its free development that no one can deny its lack of resemblance to what we in this country understand by free enterprise. It is,

or should be, obvious that both capital and labor have been and are victimized by communism, fascism and razism. It should follow, therefore, that both labor and capital have one thing in common, and that is that both of them must fight totalitarianism in any form to its ultimate end."

Miscellaneous Activities

In June, 1948, 178 apprentices received journeyman certificates in graduation services held at the U. S. Grant Hotel. The two crafts with the largest number of apprentices represented were the butchers with 62 graduates, and the carpenters with 33 graduates. All the journeymen served apprenticeship periods ranging from two to five years in length. The services were held by the State Apprenticeship Committee.

The dedication of the new headquarters building of Carpenters No. 1358 at La Jolla was combined with a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization. Brother C. J. Haggerty appeared as guest speaker and participated in the dedication ceremonies. Carpenters No. 2398 has also built a new meeting hall. It is in El Cajon and accommodates 150 people.

The Painters, Plasterers and Plumbers have plans to start the building of a new labor hall in the very near future.

Sportswise, both the AFL Bowling League, in which thirty local unions participate, and the Building Trades Council Golf Tournament have gained steadily in popularity.

Labor in this area has also engaged in charitable and other worthy activities. The

Christmas party for under-privileged children, sponsored by the Central Labor Council of San Diego, has become an annual affair. This year the Council joined forces with the Salvation Army to give these children a really outstanding Christmas celebration. The March of Dimes Campaign was highlighted by Labor's Presidential Ball, to which all who had contributed \$1.00 to the March of Dimes Campaign were admitted. San Diego Labor's contribution was \$2,500 this year.

A Labor Day mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral was held, in which labor participants attended upon the invitation of the Most Reverend Charles F. Buddy, Bishop of the Diocese of San Diego. The mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas J. McNamara, Chancellor of the Diocese of San Diego.

An industrial peace conference was arranged in San Diego by the Most Reverend Charles F. Buddy. Your vice-president participated in this conference.

Conclusion

It has been not only interesting but extremely beneficial to me to have finished another year with my colleagues on the Executive Council of the Federation, and I must again express my appreciation for the splendid cooperation and assistance I have at all times received from President John F. Shelley and Secretary C. J. Haggerty.

Faternally submitted,

MAX J. OSSLO.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT JACK ARNOLD FOR DISTRICT No. 2 (Long Beach and Orange County)

Long Beach, May 25.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Since the last convention held in Long Beach much has transpired in the labor movement in the Second District.

The culinary industry waged a tremendous campaign against the "drys" and all are familiar with the results of the campaign. Another victory was the unseating of an anti-labor Congressman in the 18th District and the return to Congress of Clyde Doyle, a staunch supporter of labor.

Central Labor Council, Long Beach

The organizing activities of the Central Labor Council in Long Beach for the past year have been confined mainly to Retail Clerks. Twenty-six establishments operating

under the jurisdiction of the Retail Clerks have been interviewed by the Executive Board of the Central Labor Council, with the result that 85 percent have been signed to an agreement without further action.

Employment in the Long Beach area has increased 20 percent over a period of two months. Aircraft has shown a greater gain since the first of the year than at any time since the close of the war.

Cleaners and Dyers No. 36 is gradually winning its hard and long drawn-out dispute with the employers, which has been continuous for the past two years, and has cost the union thousands of dollars in attorney fees fighting a very strong Employers Association. The employers are beginning to feel the strain and are now disagreeing among themselves, with the result that the union is now making progress.

The general business of the Council has

been going along in a very satisfactory manner. All crafts are working together for the general betterment of all unions, which is evidence of the capable leadership of Brother Ed Brown, Executive Secretary of the Council.

Building Trades Council, Long Beach

George Hammond, the capable Secretary of the Long Beach Building and Construction Trades Council, reports great activity during the year just past. Although for the past few months construction has not kept pace with the earlier part of the year (1948 being an outstanding year), the work in sight or contemplated for the near future is most encouraging. During the period under consideration, an almost unprecedented number of contractors and builders entered the field, many of whom were unfamiliar with union rules and procedure. This necessitated continued activity on the part of the union representatives, in order to line up these contractors and builders on a union basis, as well as to unionize their employees. As a result, hundreds of contractors have been added to the union lists, and many names to the membership rolls of affiliated unions.

The work, influence and prestige of the Council has grown by leaps and bounds. Affiliations have also increased. There are now twenty-eight unions in the Council, and the fullest cooperation is had by all. The program of organizing has been materially augmented by the addition to the staff of the Council of Bryan Deavers, who directs the field work and picketing activities, thus benefitting the Council and the affiliated unions.

While tightening of finance regulations by the federal government and fear of a depression has slowed building operations to a considerable extent for the time being, there is little doubt that within a short time idle crews will be returned to work and all trades will be fully employed in a busier and better 1949.

Barbers

Barbers No. 622 has been through a very trying year in an attempt to organize the non-union shops in the district. Every obstacle was placed in their way by the employers. The union was finally taken into court by the employers. The Federation came to its assistance, sending the attorney down to handle the case, and the Barbers emerged victorious from that skirmish. While the results of this organizing campaign have not been too satisfactory to the union, I believe that in time, with the cooperation of labor throughout the district, the Barbers will be able to resume their activities and will succeed in bringing the unor-

ganized crafts-people within their industry into the fold of organized labor.

Testimonial Dinner

During the recess of the Assembly, the Honorable Carl Fletcher was tendered a testimonial dinner which was attended by people from all walks of life. Brother C. J. Haggerty, the principal speaker of the evening, described the many years of service which Brother Fletcher has given to the labor movement, and praised his tireless efforts on behalf of the workers.

New Headquarters

The present progressive leaders of Laborer's No. 507 have negotiated plans for a new home. The property has been secured and construction is to begin immediately. It is predicted that it will be one of the finest union headquarters in the state.

Orange County

While the Central Labor Council of Orange County may be numerically small in comparison to others, it is one of the most alert and progressive in the state. Much of the success of this Council can be attributed to C. E. Devine, Executive Secretary, and R. C. Conzelman, President.

The Central Labor Council of Orange County has been directing its efforts to activate the political program in Orange County and has been very successful in launching a fiery public relations program. President Conzelman and Secretary Devine, as members of leading clubs and service organizations, have been named on numerous committees of the Chamber of Commerce, service clubs, civic committees and labor relations co-ordination committees. Brother Conzelman has been appointed to the Area Rent Control Board by the Governor, and Brother Devine has been elected Treasurer of the Democratic Central Committee. Both Brother Devine and Brother Conzelman are serving on the Orange County Industrial Committee, which has proved very successful in bringing small industry to the area.

Service Crafts

The service crafts in Orange County, such as the Retail Clerks, Butchers and Culinary Workers, although going through rather tumultuous negotiations, are continuing to cooperate, and in doing so, are still signing employers who have been sold on the matter of union agreements.

Teamsters

Picket lines are still being maintained on the Excelsior Creamery by the Teamsters' Union. This fight has been going on

since January, 1946, and is somewhat of a record for Orange County strikes. The Excelsior Company has received assistance from the Employers Council and the Associated Farmers in no small degree.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers are very active in organizing the lumber yards of the area and have the same contenders in the ring with them in a finish fight. The anti-labor forces are well organized and are spending plenty of money to offset any organization of the lumber yards or their component parts through their Employers Council.

Political Activity

It is felt that if successful organization of the Labor League for Political Education in Orange County can be concluded, that 1950 will be a different year politically than last year. The Council has arranged for a political program each week over the local radio station to be broadcast as a public service at no charge. This has proved very successful to date, although an innovation for this anti-labor area, and in conjunction

with a revitalized labor paper, is bringing gratifying results.

In General

The labor market has been through somewhat of a slump, but conditions are improving and the unemployed slack is gradually being taken up.

It is also noticeable that many of the employers are more difficult to negotiate with and are determined to use the Taft-Hartley law to its fullest extent for their benefit. The Council is refusing, however, to sit still and allow this anti-labor law to take away what it has worked so hard to gain in the past several years. It is my prediction that the Orange County labor movement will go a long way within the next few years.

In bringing this report to a conclusion, I want to thank my colleagues on the Council and President Shelley and Secretary Haggerty for their wholehearted cooperation. I would also like to express my thanks to the representative of the Federation, C. J. Hyans, for the work that he has done in the Second District.

Fraternally submitted,

JACK T. ARNOLD.

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-Presidents C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundschen, Thomas L. Pitts, Maurice A. Skates and Pat Somerset

Los Angeles, June 10.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Events of the past year have raised a challenge to organized labor throughout America that is being met in many ways with varying degrees of success by the AFL organized labor movement in this area. The majority of the unions are currently engaged in aggressively organizing and bargaining with their employers, their activities being tempered only by the handicaps and responsibilities imposed on them by the recent enactment of restrictive labor legislation.

Many representatives of these unions are taking every opportunity to school themselves in the advanced techniques of industrial relations so that they are able to bargain more effectively for their members. They are gaining new support for labor through intelligent public relations activities and participation in programs of civic and community welfare. They are entering

into political activity with an enthusiasm born of necessity and with full recognition that the survival of a free labor movement depends on the success of their endeavors.

Central Labor Council

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has continued during the past year to render the same high degree of service to affiliated unions that has in the past characterized its general activities. During the year, seventeen unions affiliated with the Council, five unions withdrew from affiliation, four unions were either dissolved, surrendered their charter, or had their charter suspended or revoked by their International. Seven unions were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax.

Church, Civic and Charities Committee

The various committees of the Central Labor Council have been very active in matters of importance to affiliated unions and have built good public relations for labor through their various community

service activities. The Church, Civic and Charities Committee has been especially active in the past year and its various members have been recognized in two instances on a state level. Chairman Aubrey Blair has been appointed to the Governor's Committee on Mental Health and elected to the Executive Board of the California Association for Social Welfare. W. J. Bassett, member of the committee, has been appointed to the State Social Welfare Board. The entire membership of the committee has been very active in filling engagements on the radio and in speaking before community groups.

In the church field, various members of the committee have been particularly active in the Religion and Labor Council, which works with all faiths. Through this group, members of the committee have had the opportunity to interpret labor's problems to the various church groups. The Religion and Labor Council is composed of individuals from the three major faiths and organized labor. As a fellowship of individuals it has attracted outstanding priests, ministers and rabbis.

In the charity field, the committee has been active in campaign fund-raising for the Community Chest, Red Cross, Infantile Paralysis, etc. During the past year, it is estimated that the overall contributions of American Federation of Labor members in this area were approximately \$1,500,000.00.

Veterans' Committee

The Veterans' Committee holds regular monthly meetings and has manifested an active concern for the welfare of veterans. It cooperates closely in this respect with the Veterans' Service Office, established over five years ago by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council to aid in serving the rehabilitation needs of veterans. The committee has worked jointly with AFL Union Labor Post No. 352 and affiliated unions in carrying on the annual Christmas gift program for hospitalized veterans.

Educational Committee

The service of the Educational Committee has been necessarily of a general nature. It has been interesting, however, to note the evidences of an increasingly greater value being placed on labor education in all of its many phases by the leaders and membership of affiliated unions. This appreciation of the value of educational opportunities is traditional within the AFL labor movement, since constant improvement in technical skill and cultural attainment is characteristic of the AFL brand of unionism.

Many unions have taken advantage of services available through the Institute of

Industrial Relations of the University of California, whereby special institutes and short courses have been arranged for their unions. Regular classes have been held by the Institute of Industrial Relations, in Extension Division, and a record number of students have been enrolled in classes such as collective bargaining, history of labor, labor economics, grievances and arbitration, and labor law. A special class in microphone and radio-speaking has been arranged for delegates to the Central Labor Council.

The Educational Committee has also cooperated with the Industrial Relations Division of Loyola University in arranging industrial relations training classes for representatives and members of affiliated unions.

Voters' League

The political arm of the Los Angeles labor movement was reorganized and its name changed to the Los Angeles Voters' League on the eve of the 1948 November elections. A high degree of success was achieved which, when added to the national effort of Labor's League for Political Education, resulted in an almost complete upset for the political opponents of organized labor. After the 1948 elections, considerable attention was focused on the development of AFL Voters' League Clubs on the assembly district level with organizational machinery reaching right down to the actual precinct and city block. The political organization thus established forms a very sound foundation and a starting point for future effective political action. An urgent need exists for a high degree of cooperation in political affairs by the labor movement of Los Angeles, if the political voice of labor is to reach a status of maturity.

Building Trades Council

For the first time in many years, no successful conclusion has been reached in negotiations for the annual renewal of the master labor agreement between the six basic trades, the Associated General Contractors and Building Contractors Association of California. This agreement has, in the past, covered the Operating Engineers, Carpenters, Reinforced Ironworkers, Cement Finishers, Laborers and Teamsters in the twelve Southern California Counties, in addition to covering the various sub-trade unions indirectly. These negotiations have been under way since March 15, 1949, with no acceptable offer having been made by the contractors as of the date this report is being written. Among the sub-trade unions, substantial pay increases have been negotiated, although some crafts, including the Tile Layers and Linoleum Layers, have

continued their agreements without increases this year. During the period from January until the end of May, increases have been negotiated ranging from 10 cents per hour to 25 cents per hour.

The Electricians have obtained a 10-cent per hour increase in Los Angeles and 12½ cents per hour in San Diego. The Painters have negotiated an increase of 10 cents per hour. The Asbestos Workers completed negotiations in January for an increase of 25 cents per hour. Marble Helpers received a 10-cent per hour increase. Other sub-trade unions, such as the Lathers, Plasterers and Hod-Carriers, were still in the process of negotiations at this writing.

New Construction Agreements

During the last year, the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council has signed 976 new general contractors' agreements, covering the twelve Southern California Counties, and the nine other Building Trades Councils have signed 663 agreements, making a total of 1639 new agreements signed with general contractors. The volume of construction work was exceedingly good in southern California up until November 1, 1948, but decreased substantially from November 1, 1948, to February 1, 1949. Since February 1, 1949, however, the number of permits issued has been increasing steadily and the prospects for the coming year are good, although slightly lower in total volume than that which prevailed in the year 1948.

Operating Engineers' New Building

A substantial addition to the increasing volume of new construction in southern California is currently being made by the International Union of Operating Engineers, Nos. 12, 63, and 526, who are building their permanent headquarters building on the corner of Eighth and Parkview Streets in Los Angeles. When completed, the building will represent an investment of approximately \$500,000.00, and, in addition to headquarters facilities for the Engineers' union, space on the ground floor will be devoted to stores, shops, and other commercial enterprises. It is expected that the building will be completed early in August. The building of this structure represents a forward step for the Engineers' union, and will be another monument to the progress of southern California unions, since it will be a structure that the entire labor movement can be proud of.

Building Trades Apprentices

A growing number of southern California Building Trades unions already have, or are putting in operation, effective appren-

ticeship programs which are producing a substantial volume of new and highly-qualified building trades mechanics, with the result that the cost of new construction has decreased in the past few months, particularly in the home-building field. Lower costs are due to a combination of two factors, that is, decrease in the cost of building materials and a big increase in the efficiency and productivity of building trades mechanics, which is conservatively estimated to be 10 percent.

Legislative Work

Credit and thanks in substantial measure are due affiliated unions and all other Southern California Building and Construction Trades Councils for their efforts in calling special meetings, writing letters, etc., which, according to Secretary Haggerty, were extremely influential in bringing about the defeat in committee of SB 1066, the "hot cargo" act.

Effects of T-H Law

During the past year, the full impact of the vicious provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act began to be felt. Numerous unfair labor practice charges were filed against the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, which necessitated the expenditure of in excess of \$60,000.00 for attorneys' fees and other expenses defending the Council and affiliated unions from these attacks. To date, only one decision has been rendered against the Council and that was in the case of the Westinghouse, General Electric, Southern California Edison and International Association of Machinists vs. the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, wherein the National Labor Relations Board held that the affiliated unions could not force the employer to use their members on the setting of machinery in construction work. This case has not been finally concluded, however, and at the present time the Federal District Court has under consideration the question of issuing an injunction which has been requested by the National Labor Relations Board.

Printing Trades Council

Since January 1, 1949, the Printing Trades and its affiliated unions have negotiated a number of new wage agreements, most of which provided for an average increase of \$5.00 per week for the next year, which amount is comparable to increases received within the industry throughout the country. This represents the fourth-round increase for printing trades unions, and indications are that negotiations for further increases will be difficult unless the cost of living takes another upward trend.

Pacific Press

A significant event of recent date has been the change in management of the Pacific Press, one of the largest union label shops in California. Controlling interest in Pacific Press has been acquired by the J. W. Clement Company, with headquarters in Buffalo, New York. The J. W. Clement Company has operated a 100 percent union plant in Buffalo since 1937. It is expected, therefore, that harmonious relations will continue to prevail in their Los Angeles plant. Former president of Pacific Press, Mr. W. C. Clum, will be replaced by Mr. John L. Taylor. Mr. Clum, however, will remain a member of the Board of Directors at Pacific Press.

The Los Angeles Independent, formerly the Downtown Shopping News, which is printed at Pacific Press, now displays the Allied Printing Trades Label on its masthead. This represents a real achievement on the part of the Council, since several campaigns were launched in the past against the old Shopping News in an attempt to organize their shop. Not until a change in ownership, which took place around the first of the year, were the efforts of the Council successful in having the label appear on this publication.

Union Label

During the past year, the Council has been successful in placing the Allied Printing Trades Label in the following shops: Sullivan Printing Company, Greer Printing Company, Forum Press, Peninsula Press, Messenger Printing Company, Acme Press, Inc., and the California Educational Press. An extensive union label campaign has been launched, which, if successful, should put a tremendous amount of non-union printing into fair union shops.

A program is now being developed to contact every purchaser of printing and make an attempt to get across the story of union label printing, that is, to patronize print shops that pay a decent living wage to their workers. Many union printing establishments are installing new, up-to-date equipment and expanding their operations, which is certainly a most healthy condition for printing tradesmen.

Expansion of Printing Industry

Pacific Press has installed two presses which will print labels on tinfoil and which will bring a large amount of printing to Los Angeles, most of which has formerly been done in the East. These presses are the first of their kind to be installed on the Pacific Coast and will specialize in labels for bottles, and will carry the imprint of the Allied Printing Trades Label.

The new mechanical building of the Los Angeles Examiner is nearing completion and they expect to be operating it by the latter part of August. The latest unit presses put out by R. Hoe and Company are being installed with forty-eight units to be the maximum. The latest mail-room equipment is also being installed, which will make the working conditions in these departments far better for employees.

In view of present expansion programs within the printing industry and plans for future expansion, Los Angeles is destined to become one of the largest centers of the printing industry within the United States.

Metal Trades Council

The Metal Trades Council of Southern California had expanded its activities into many important fields to keep pace with the rapid industrial growth of southern California. The Council has initiated and supported a drive to get new ship construction returned to the west coast. To further this program, speakers representing the Council have attended meetings of various unions, associations, fraternal societies, trade groups and business men's clubs. So far, it has been an uphill fight with only a small amount of reconversion work as a return for the considerable amount of time, effort, and money that has been invested in the drive. The Council intends, however, to continue the campaign and hopes to show some additional results in new contracts within the next few months.

Organizing Drive

The Council and affiliated unions are presently engaged in an organizing drive designed to secure for unorganized people the benefits of membership in American Federation of Labor unions. It is a drive supported by the International unions with some full-time men assigned to the program, and also supported by the Metal Trades Department. The Department has assigned B. A. Gritta to aid in directing the campaign activities. The local labor movement is also carrying its share of the project with manpower and financial assistance.

The program was developed by the International Representatives of all metal trades unions and is three-fold in nature. First, the organizing group organizes the plant on an overall metal trades basis; secondly, an allocation committee composed of International Representatives allocates the men in the company to their proper craft unions; third, the Metal Trades Council and its local unions negotiate the agreement. To date, the drive has penetrated into some of the

toughest strongholds in the Los Angeles area.

New Contracts

Several new contracts were signed during the past year and all Council contracts have been renegotiated. Uptown shop contracts were renewed for wage increases and fringe benefits equal to from 7½ to 15 cents per hour. The shipyard contracts were opened and an 8-cents per hour raise obtained. There have been no strikes in any of the metal trades shops during this period and union security provisions have been retained in all agreements.

Apprentice-Training

The Council has been active in furthering apprenticeship training programs and has participated actively in the eleven-state joint meeting on apprenticeship training. The Council also promoted the ideal of apprenticeship training before the Industrial Mobilization Committee in this district.

The Metal Trades Council of Southern California acted as host to the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council in San Diego last January. The convention was well attended and many constructive resolutions resulted. The secretary also attended the Department Convention in Cincinnati to further the wishes of this area. Many new local unions affiliated with the Council during the past year and others have recently made inquiries about affiliation.

Garment Workers

Though the women's apparel industry has been a major victim of the high-price depression our economy has been undergoing during the past year, the International Lady Garment Workers' Union in Los Angeles has been largely successful in maintaining the conditions of its members and enforcing its many agreements with manufacturers, contractors and jobbers in this area.

Early in 1949, the employers launched a full-scale attack against the wage-scales of the Garment Workers. Many of them sought to abrogate the 8 cents an hour increase that had been written into the sportswear contract in 1948, and extreme pressure was exerted to force a downward piece-rate trend. The union took the position that reduced selling prices could not be underwritten by reduced earnings of garment workers. Piece-rate modifications were adjusted so that the average hourly earnings of the workers would not suffer.

Radio Station KFMV

A notable achievement for the entire labor movement in Los Angeles has been

the operation of the ILGWU-owned radio station KFMV, which went into operation on November 9, 1948. This frequency-modulation station is the only broadcast voice of labor in the western United States. Since its inauguration, it has attained an enviable record of general public service, and particularly in presenting labor's story before the listening public. Operating on a band of 94.7 megacycles, the station has already won a large amount of favorable comment on this new medium of labor educational activity.

Educational Program

Long famed as a leader in the field of educating its members, the ILGWU has conducted a broad, overall educational program within its local unions. Classes for new members, officers' training sessions, shop chairlady meetings, and semi-annual leadership institutes highlighted the program. On the recreational side, numerous parties, dances and picnics served to bring the members more closely together in their leisure activities.

Apart from these activities, the Garment Workers enjoy a book service which enables them to purchase latest publications at reduced rates and frequent opportunities to attend cultural events at special prices. Many lectures, concerts and special showings during the year have been seen by large delegations of ILGWU members in attendance.

Health Center

The Union Health Center, made possible by the added contributions to the fund payments gained in the agreement signed since January 1, 1948, will shortly become a reality. A second ILGWU building has been purchased for the joint occupancy of the Health Center and the Los Angeles Joint Council. It is a two-story brick and concrete structure at 1130 South Maple in the heart of the garment district. A modern diagnostic clinic will be in operation, safeguarding and improving the health of garment workers whose contracts provide for it. Headquarters, meeting halls, and educational facilities for joint Council affiliates will be situated on the second floor of the building.

Food and Drug Council

This Council consists of locals affiliated with five AFL international unions. These locals cover all those employed in any way in the manufacturing, handling, and sale of foods, liquors, beverages, etc. These locals are very closely allied and hence a large degree of cooperation is necessary. They have more or less employed the prin-

ciple of all for one and one for all and, as a result, their success has been notable.

NLRB Elections

With the coming of the Taft-Hartley law, there arose the question as to whether or not certain unions or industries were covered by the National Labor Relations Act, and, further, there was the matter of holding elections for representation and for union security. A hard-fought battle was necessary before the grocery industry would agree to hold their NLRB elections as an industry, rather than on a house-by-house basis. The holding of these elections has caused considerable annoyance and loss of time and enabled the employers to stall in negotiations. The courts and the NLRB do not agree as yet whether certain retail trades are subject to the Taft-Hartley Act.

The employers themselves have profited from the activities of the Food Council, inasmuch as any new competition is immediately contacted and a contact secured. Hence, as far as it is possible for the union to act, the employer has been protected from unfair competition by eliminating the use of sub-standard wages and conditions as a competitive factor.

Butchers' 6 P. M. Closing

A new angle has been injected locally into labor relations in the case of Meat Cutters No. 421, where certain employers claim that the 6 p. m. closing clause in the contract is really in restraint of trade. The union is now awaiting a decision of the higher courts in this matter. In fact, these unions are now realizing the truth of the statement made by the late Joseph Padway several years ago, namely, that the employers would use the law as a club over the heads of unions. However, a competent legal staff, statisticians, bargaining representatives, and a militant leadership have so far been able to protect these unions from the attacks of the employer.

Culinary Workers

In the past year, the Culinary Workers' and Bartenders' Unions of Los Angeles have been engaged in an extensive organizing drive. Picket lines have been maintained by the voluntary participation of the entire membership of these unions. The result of this activity is that over 300 new contracts with restaurant employers have been signed in the Los Angeles area, including the McDonnell restaurant chain, now under new management. As a result of this organizing drive, the local joint Executive Board has ordered a strike against the Simon Restaurants, Inc., if present negotiations fail. This is one of the few remaining

non-union restaurant chains in Los Angeles. If this fight develops, these unions will need the assistance of the entire State Federation of Labor.

These unions have voted to open all contracts this year and demand a general wage increase and an employer-paid welfare plan for their 20,000 members. The unions are at present in arbitration on these demands with the Restaurant, Hotel Employers' Council of Southern California. This arbitration proceeding directly affects the wages of 7,000 members and will set the pattern for wages in this industry for the coming year.

The Culinary Workers' and Bartenders' Unions have successfully avoided coming under the Taft-Hartley Act in the past and will continue to keep free of it in the future.

Motion Picture Industry

In the motion picture studios there has been a slight pickup in employment since the first of this year. Many unions still have from twenty to fifty percent of their members unemployed. Not as many pictures are being made in Hollywood now as there used to be, and when fewer pictures are made, fewer jobs are available.

Reasons For Slump

Two of several contributing factors in this situation are reissues of old pictures and "runaway" production, i.e., pictures designed for the American market but made by American producers in foreign countries. The Hollywood AFL Film Council, composed of unions and guilds representing more than 20,000 workers in the Hollywood studios, is working actively to find solutions to these problems.

The American motion picture industry was built on a world market which American movies created. Throughout the world, movie theaters were financed and built by exhibitors in those countries with the money drawn into their box-offices by American films. Worldwide economic and political dislocation attendant on World War II has wreaked havoc with this mutually profitable business. In the countries behind the Iron Curtain, showing of American films is banned for the most part for political reasons, and in the countries of our friends and allies, particularly England, severe restrictions have been placed on the showing of American movies.

In addition, England has frozen a great part of the money earned by our movies in that country, so that the producer of a picture cannot bring back to Hollywood even a fair return on the foreign exhibition of his films. He must have this money to make more pictures and, therefore, he goes

to England to make a picture, using the funds which are frozen over there in British pounds. This picture is an American picture made in England with cheaper labor, but it is designed primarily for, and is shown, in the United States. With the profit the producer makes on this picture, he can make another picture in Hollywood which, when shown in England, piles up more frozen funds over there and leads to more runaway productions. That, in a nutshell, is the vicious circle and the major problem confronting the Hollywood AFL Film Council.

Attempts at Solution

Three Council Representatives, Roy M. Brewer, Ronald Reagan, and Kenneth Thompson, have discussed all phases of the problem with President Truman, the State Department and leading senators and congressmen. What the final solution will be, no one can tell, but we are determined that an intelligent solution must be found for the welfare of the trained American technicians and artists, whose talents created a great industry and almost all of whom are members of the American Federation of Labor.

On the matter of reissues of old pictures, the Hollywood AFL Film Council has launched a campaign to insure that all reissues will be labeled and advertised as such. The Council takes the position that most reissues are unfair to the public and, in the long run, detrimental to the entire industry.

Political Activity

The motion picture unions and guilds, working through the Hollywood AFL Film Council, are increasing their participation in political campaigns for the interests of organized labor. In a special test campaign in one state assembly district in Hollywood, the Council sent volunteers to every home in the district to get signatures on a petition addressed to the assemblyman requesting him to vote against the "hot cargo" bill. Previously the assemblyman had indicated he might vote for this most unfair measure, but when the showdown came, and after receiving nearly 2,000 signatures on the AFL Council's petitions, he helped to kill the bill for this session at least.

Labor Film Production

The Hollywood AFL Film Council now has an efficient working organization for the production of films for organized labor. It has established, under the laws of the State of California, a separate non-profit corporation known as the AFL Educational Film Association for the production and distribution of motion pictures furthering

the aims and objectives of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates, including documentary and historical films, news-reels and other educational pictures. All AFL unions interested in making a motion picture are invited to make use of this non-profit service which makes available to unions the best creative and technical talent in Hollywood. Using the non-profit facilities of the AFL Educational Film Association, unions now can be assured of obtaining a finished professional job at the lowest possible expense.

One of the labor films produced by the Hollywood group of unions and guilds, "Poverty in the Valley of Plenty," dealing with the DiGiorgio Ranch Corporation strike, has received wide acclaim throughout the country and has been viewed by a congressional committee. Right now we are working on a script for a feature motion picture dealing with the history of organized labor in the United States.

Teamsters Joint Council

The Joint Council of Teamsters, in conjunction with the International Union, has been conducting a comprehensive organizational drive in all of its jurisdictions. Excellent results have been obtained in the form of membership gains and a general overhauling and revision of contracts, policies and organizational techniques and procedures.

In the legislative field, the Joint Council of Teamsters has been very active and quite successful. City ordinances restricting self-service gas stations as dangerous safety hazards, and requiring all milk sold in the city to be certified or pasteurized, were passed. One important bill, successfully made law, provided that a means of escape be provided in all refrigerated tank trucks.

Industry-wide master contracts have been signed in the trucking industry and milk industry guaranteeing long-time industrial relations peace. The agreement, negotiated and signed with the Motor Truck Association, is for ten years and is one of the longest ever consummated.

Public Relations Program

An extensive long-range public relations program has been under way which includes juvenile delinquency, health, safety and insurance programs. These include free Saturday movies for children, with personal appearances by stars to keep the kids off the streets, a health program with X-rays, a blood bank and other features under the supervision of a registered nurse, and an insurance department that protects drivers from losing licenses under the new compulsory state driving and insurance laws, as well as health, accident, casualty insur-

ance and a complete information department. A color motion picture film, "They Drive In Safety," made in cooperation with the Motor Truck Association, has been shown to over 2,000,000 persons. The American Public Relations Association awarded its coveted national award to the Teamsters' Public Relations Division for outstanding performance in the field of public relations.

The Drivers' Safety Clinic, a non-profit clearing-house for drivers, saw its 10,000th driver go through and was televised throughout the Southland with Sheriff Biscailuz presenting an award of merit.

An educational program that featured movies and meetings aimed at acquainting Teamster members with the industry in which they are employed was initiated and met with considerable success.

A comprehensive survey of highway hazards in California and recommendations for highway improvements was conducted by the Western Line Drivers' Council. Questionnaires were given drivers and then submitted to state and county highway engineers. A code of ethics, designed to further highway safety, was drawn up and adopted by all local unions whose members worked in the motor transport industry.

Laundry Workers

A unique experiment in labor-management relations, as well as an excellent public relations job, took place in Los Angeles early this year when the Laundry Linen Supply & Dry-Cleaning Drivers and the Laundry & Dry-Cleaning Workers' Unions presented employers under contract with beautifully - framed, four - color industrial

relations decrees. The decrees were a tribute to the cooperation of management and the unions in promoting the industry.

The decrees were presented at a dinner in the Beverly Hills Hotel and were followed up with half-page ads in the daily newspapers, which listed the union laundries in Los Angeles and told how labor and management in the industry were working together to build the industry. The ads also told the public how their patronage of union laundries helped build the community through the payment of union wages and increased production.

Publicity and Education

A rounded-out program of ads, handbills and general publicity for the industry has been planned and is being executed by the two local unions. In addition to this unusual program, both locals are conducting extensive educational programs aimed at making better unionists and responsible citizens out of their members. Needless to add, their joint program is bringing excellent results in the form of labor-management harmony, wages and conditions of work, and membership gains.

In closing, we wish to express our appreciation for the privilege of serving the California State Federation of Labor and its various officers and members during the past year.

Fraternally submitted,
C. T. LEHMANN,
HARVEY LUNDSCHEN,
THOMAS L. PITTS,
MAURICE A. SKATES,
PAT SOMERSET.

Report of Vice-President Elmer J. Doran

San Bernardino, May 25.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The period just past continues to show progress in the areas of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

Political Education

Educational meetings are being conducted each month in the Labor Temple in San Bernardino. These meetings are being held with the cooperation of the Central Labor Councils of San Bernardino and Riverside, and the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. Meetings are under the direction of the Law and Legislative Committee of San Bernardino Central Labor Council, which has become the directing agency of

the Labor League for Political Education for the district.

During the legislative sessions, emphasis was given at each meeting to the problems concerning labor in both the state and national legislatures. To make the meetings more impressive and to get better attendance they are from time to time, turned over to the various affiliated local unions to conduct and direct the program for their particular meeting. We find these are very beneficial in getting our problems to the rank and file.

We are, indeed, happy to report that through our efforts we were successful in retaining our congressman, Harry R. Sheppard, who voted against the vicious Taft-Hartley Act.

Resort Areas

Palm Springs continues to stand out as

the problem in this district, as well as the resort area of Big Bear Lake. An organizing committee has been set up, composed of representatives of the Central Labor Councils of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, and the Building and Construction Trades Council, for the purpose of organizing all of the unorganized in the area. This work is progressing rather slowly but, in my estimation, with good foundation. This is primarily due to the fact that the greater portions of the business operations are of a seasonal nature.

In the Palm Springs area, we are still having problems with the Employers' Association, and added to this they have organized two more associations—the Apartment House and Store Owners Association, and a vicious group known as the Desert Association, whose chief aim and operation is to stymie the construction of a large cement plant, located at Whitewater, which is near Palm Springs. This job is, in itself, a \$15,000,000 project and would give considerable employment to the building and construction trades crafts in its construction. Also, it would promote the setting up of another organization in the district, the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers. Labor in the area is on record in favor of the construction of, and the operation of this plant.

Theaters

It might be well to state that our efforts have shown success in the fact that the three theaters owned by the Strebe interests in Palm Springs now have collective bargaining agreements with Motion Picture Projectionists No. 707. At this time we want to express sincere thanks to all those who so generously assisted in making this drive a success to this point.

Food Trades

The Culinary Workers, Retail Clerks, Bakers and Meat Cutters, who make up the food trades throughout this area, are continuing to show progress. The Retail Clerks are now in the process of setting up a retail division for the purpose of organizing all of the department stores.

The Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers, who hold bargaining rights with the four large cement plants within the area, are continuing to show progress and are improving their conditions in each and every plant.

The Teamsters' locals, of which we have two in this area, the General Truck Drivers and Retail Sales Drivers, are making progress in all phases of their activities.

County employees organized through State, Municipal and County Employees are continuing their valiant fight to have

complete organization in all branches of their jurisdiction.

Printing Trades

In the Printing Trades we find a marked increase of interest in their organizations and a concerted drive to get the Allied Label on all printed matter. They are to be complimented.

The Amalgamated Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees Union is quite active.

The Barbers' Union is carrying on an active campaign to bring all shops in the area into the fold.

Motion Picture Projectionists of San Bernardino were successful in their campaign against the Harper interests in Fontana.

The Potters were successful in their negotiations with the employers in the Redlands area.

The Ladies Garment Workers, Musicians, and Office Employees are making excellent progress, and in most instances, have gained favorable working conditions.

Building Trades

The building trades crafts, namely, Brickmasons, Carpenters, Laborers, Painters, Plumbers, Cement Finishers, Engineers, Electricians, Plasterers, Lathers, Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers and Boiler Makers, have been making excellent progress throughout the two counties, and the membership in all have shown some marks of increasing and holding employment.

District Council No. 48 of the Painters has been a steady influence and of great assistance. Adding to this, a new council has been formed, the District Council of Carpenters of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, which represents a tremendous pillar of strength throughout the area.

The Building Trades Council has increased its collective bargaining agreements in the area and holds contracts in every city and hamlet in the two counties.

The Railroad unions in the district have been functioning quite well and are making progress. They are, of course, gratified by gains that were secured in the recent consummation of their collective bargaining contracts.

Union Label Leagues

The Woman's Union Label League has had quite an active year. They have made a survey of all of the stores in San Bernardino district and have secured from merchants a list of all union-labeled articles and articles that are said to be union-made but do not bear the label. They have requested information from some of the unions relative to the label not being on merchan-

dise that is union-made and are seeking their assistance in securing labels on all merchandise. They are now in the process of preparing mimeographed lists of this various merchandise with the intent of placing it in the hands of all members and friends of the AFL labor movement in this district.

Central Bodies

The Central Labor Councils of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties and the Building Trades Council have been working in very close cooperation, and are constantly on the alert for the development of any anti-labor activities and groups that may be sponsoring same, for the purpose of alerting the membership to combat them.

Through the local Labor League for Political Education, we are laying groundwork for successful political activity that may develop in the future.

Unfair Market

We would like to call your attention to the infamous Betty and Bert's Market of San Bernardino, which is still on the unfair list. It has been picketed for a period of twenty-six months, and picketing will be continued until such time as this firm is brought to terms.

The Big Bear Theater at Big Bear Lake is also still carried on the unfair list.

Orange Show

The National Orange Show, which is the largest combination of industrial and agricultural exhibits in California, is held in San Bernardino. It again honored the AFL labor movement by giving us an official day for labor's participation. This year our honored speaker at the show was our very able president, John F. Shelley. Our efforts were very well received and very favorably commented on by the Orange Show people and the general public. We are striving to make this event bigger and better each year, and are earnestly inviting any and all AFL people of California, who may have the opportunity to attend this show, to try to make it on Labor's Day.

I take this opportunity to emphasize and report the fact that gains have been made in this portion of District No. 3, in spite of the many obstacles that confront us. This is a rapidly growing area industrially, and mining activities are taking a decided upward turn.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the AFL leaders in this area, and to the officers of the State Federation of Labor for the marvelous cooperation received during the past year. It has been a privilege to serve the California labor movement as vice-president of the State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,
ELMER J. DORAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT L. McCLAIN FOR DISTRICT NO. 4 (San Pedro, Wilmington, Redondo, Inglewood, Venice and Santa Monica)

San Pedro, June 24.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Since the last annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, the labor movement in District No. 4, which includes the entire harbor area, has been able to retain all of the gains made in the past, and are still negotiating with employers for better wages, hours and conditions in their respective crafts.

Culinary Workers

The Culinary Local Joint Executive Board, composed of the Bartenders, Culinary Alliance and Waitresses, have their district 100 percent organized, with the exception of Rogers Drive Inn, located in Lomita, which has been picketed for the past nine months and is still unsigned on contract to date. The Joint Board is at present engaged in negotiations with the Tavern and Restaurant Owners Association,

seeking a wage increase across the board for all members in the three local unions.

Fish Cannery Workers

The Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, one of the largest local unions in this area, enjoys the highest wage scale in their particular field of any place in the United States. During the past year they have secured vacations for all employees, starting at 500 hours in one year—three days' vacation with pay, and graduating every 100 hours up to 1400 hours, which rates twelve days' vacation with pay. This gives practically all members of the union a vacation with pay which they did not receive in the past.

During the past year the union has also negotiated for their members a 20 percent increase in wages, bringing the minimum scale for women up to \$1.40 per hour, and to \$1.55 per hour minimum for men, with many classifications receiving higher rates than the minimum. The union has also

successfully organized the canneries in the Oxnard and Hueneme area under the same contract as the Harbor area.

They publish their own semi-monthly newspaper called the "Fishery Worker", which is mailed to all their members, and furnishes a medium through which the membership is kept advised on matters of interest to the union, including anti-labor legislation, which is explained in detail for benefit of the members.

Building Trades

The Building Trades unions have enjoyed a very good year, with very little unemployment in this district. Most of the housing projects have been or are almost completed, however, with very few projects scheduled to start in the near future. At present, several large jobs are scheduled to start in industrial plants, and these jobs

will keep most of our building tradesmen working for the balance of the year.

The Building Trades unions, working through the Central Labor Council in this district, have stopped all work on Saturdays and Sundays and kept all jobs from starting work before 8 a. m. They have also been able to stop members from going to work without work orders from the respective unions.

The San Pedro-Wilmington Central Labor Council has been very helpful to me as a vice-president during the past year, and also to the affiliated unions in settling any disputes with employers that have arisen.

At this time I should like to thank the officers of the State Federation of Labor for the cooperation and support extended to me during my term of office, and also the local unions in District No. 4 for the privilege of having served them.

Faternally submitted,

L. McCLAIN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. DEAN FOR DISTRICT No. 5 (Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties)

Santa Barbara, May 25.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

During the past year the Fifth District, which includes San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, has more than held its own. It has made many gains, such as increased membership and new contracts with wage increases in many cases.

Construction

As we all know, there has been an unemployment situation in the building trades crafts, which has made it very hard to negotiate for wage increases. A few of the crafts have received small increases, while others have worked out various gains in conditions for their membership, which in itself is a good sign.

In the southern portion of District No. 5 a large amount of government contracts have been let, and many more contracts are coming up right along. This means employment for construction workers in this area for some time.

Oil Fields

On the county line of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, in the Cuyama Valley, large strides have been made in the opening of the new oil fields. If this field is as successful as it promises to be, it will mean work for many people of all classifications:

oil field workers, laborers and pipe-fitters in the field itself, and since they have plans for a larger town site in the Valley, which will have to be built, our people will be needed to man the stores, restaurants, etc., as well as teamsters to haul material, equipment and to keep the town supplied.

Political Activity

The Central Labor Councils and Building Trades Councils of the three counties, as well as the local unions, have organized a Tri-County Labor League for Political Education, and are making plans and working with the membership for a complete change in the representatives of this district in Sacramento and Washington in the 1950 elections. The representatives we now have are very much against anything that labor might be in favor of. This committee has been able to convince the membership of the necessity of continued vigilance and action, and that labor must stay in the political field if it is to survive. The committee rotates its meetings to the different counties, so that all can attend at least some of its meetings. It also sends minutes of its meetings to all local unions and councils.

Culinary Workers

The Culinary Alliance has made forward steps in signing new agreements with many new as well as old concerns. These unions have also made gains in opening their contracts on wages and receiving increases, for

which the officials of this organization should be commended very highly — a tough job well done.

Retail Clerks

The Retail Clerks Union has signed new contracts in the drug industry, with pay increases for both clerks and pharmacists, as well as shorter hours. New contracts have also been negotiated with food stores, with wage increases for a 40-hour week, and a new hardware contract, with an increase in wages, has been signed. Two new organizers have been put on since the first of the year and new contracts have resulted. Picket lines have had to be resorted to, and at the present time a picket line is on in Santa Paula to organize a food market.

Meat Cutters

The Meat Cutters have amalgamated the

four loca's in the three counties into one local with headquarters in Santa Barbara. It now has a full-time Secretary and Business Representative, who has done a wonderful job in signing 60 new contracts with a substantial increase for all members.

In closing, I wish to thank the officers and members of all the local unions and councils for their splendid cooperation this past year, and especially in the organizing of the Tri-County Labor League for Political Education.

I also wish to thank the officers of the Federation for their great help and assistance to me as a new vice-president. I greatly appreciate the privilege and honor of having served on the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM DEAN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT PAUL L. REEVES FOR DISTRICT No. 6 (Bakersfield to Merced)

Fresno, June 23.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Since the 46th Annual Convention, District No. 6 has experienced a very successful year. This can be said because most affiliated crafts have met the many attacks of employers who have used the T-H Act, and have met them successfully.

The miscellaneous crafts have complied with the letter of the law in seeing to it that they were in a position to use the NLRB when it was necessary to do so.

The recent attempt of the Associated General Contractors to roll back wage schedules in the construction industry has met with failure, and in some instances increases in wage schedules will be the result.

Anti-Union Measures

The California Employers Council has put forth every effort to stop our organizing drives. Whenever they have shown strength, most affiliated local unions have concentrated their organizing activities in these districts and have been successful in gaining satisfactory results.

One example was in Sanger, where the City Council enacted an anti-picketing ordinance and also an ordinance to prevent pickets or union members from passing out hand bills.

Pickets were placed by the Retail Clerks and the Butchers. Assistance came from the Central Labor Council and the legal

force of the California State Federation of Labor, challenging these ordinances. To date, the City of Sanger does not seem to be willing or ready to enforce their ordinances.

Another example occurred in Porterville, where merchants and contractors held meetings to resist organizing attempts of unions in that area. Concerted efforts by affiliated unions have borne fruit, with the result that most of the construction in that area is under union conditions. More merchants are under the union banner this year than last and the organizing drive continues.

A strong resentment to organized labor is likewise apparent in Madera County. Resistance is slowly being overcome in that district, which is still a very low spot in California. A challenge was met in this city by the councils, and with the aid of the officers and legal staff of the State Federation of Labor, one serious threat was met successfully.

Union Gains

Reports from Kern County show that steady gains have been made by most organizations affiliated in that area. The DiGiorgio strike is still on and is probably the major setback. There is still hope that this costly and tiresome effort may be satisfactorily adjusted.

The Winery Workers successfully signed a two-year agreement calling for stable wages and increasing their fringe payments. Vacations and insurance clauses paid for by employers are now advantages

to the workers in agreements signed for a two-year period.

Retail Clerks were successful in signing a new agreement calling for increases. The Printers successfully negotiated substantial increases. Teamsters, Plumbers, Electricians and many others received adequate increases along with the basic trades signed with AGC.

Political Activity

One of the outstanding achievements in District No. 6 was the defeat of Congressman B. W. Gearhart in the Ninth Congressional District. The victory was won by labor. Congressman Cecil F. White was selected and supported wholeheartedly by labor in this congressional district which runs from Fresno County north to Stanislaus County, and includes the Federation's District No. 7. Vice-President Al Green and the labor leaders in the Seventh District, along with the labor representatives in the Sixth District, deserve the thanks of all organized labor for their untiring efforts in accomplishing what seemed to be an impossible task.

The California State Federation officials and Brother Neil Haggerty especially deserve the commendation of the American Federation of Labor for assisting in eliminating one of the worst isolationists from Congress. The generous support given by the State Federation was the final push that made this victory possible. This is ironclad proof of what can be done when money is available and sincere effort is extended.

All organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor should get behind the Labor League for Political Education by sending in their three cents per member per month in order to see to it

that more of labor's enemies are defeated in 1950. We have the ability, and when sufficient capital is available, your leaders can do a thorough and complete job.

Employment Conditions

Employment has subsided somewhat in the leveling-off period. Sales and clerical people since the first of the year have suffered most. Some unemployment exists in the construction industry but is improving.

There is more dollar value in construction in the district than last year, but the nature of the work, changing to Classes A and B from emergency construction, requires less manpower per day to keep up with pace of construction.

Central Valley Project

The Central Valley Project is continuing in the district and is more than fifty percent complete.

Pine Flat Dam will soon be under construction. A twenty million dollar dam, tunnel and power house job will soon start on the San Joaquin River for Edison Company with Bechtel Corporation as the contractor. Highway work is plentiful with many schools, hospitals and public buildings being constructed. The next year or two in construction work looks favorable.

I wish to thank all the officers and members of affiliated organizations in the Sixth District for their wholehearted support during the past year. It has been a pleasure to work with you. I also wish to thank the official family of the California State Federation of Labor for their efforts in behalf of the membership in California, and for their splendid cooperation in all matters that have been submitted to them from District No. Six.

Fraternally submitted,
PAUL L. REEVES.

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

Modesto, July 1.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

It is hard to believe that another year has already passed since the last convention. Although the Taft-Hartley law is still with us, it can truthfully be said that the labor movement is still going forward, and going forward with progress and increased membership. In reporting for the Seventh District of the California State Federation of Labor, which covers Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne, Mariposa and San Joaquin Coun-

ties, and includes three central labor councils and two building and construction trades councils, I wish, first, to thank heartily the officers and members of these councils for their 100 percent cooperation at all times with me as vice-president of District No. 7.

San Joaquin Central Labor Council

I reported last year that the Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County had hired a full-time representative. This, I am happy to state, has proved to be a very successful move. Brother Henry Hansen works closely with Brother Howard Gibson, who

represents the San Joaquin Building Trades Council, and as a result, activities concerning the AFL labor movement in this area have been handled much more easily than ever before.

I also reported last year that a policy committee had been set up to handle all election programs. This, also, has proved a success. San Joaquin County came out with a strong representation from labor in the elections held late in 1948 and early in 1949.

As far as wages are concerned, negotiations have been tougher this year than ever before, but in the majority of cases, the unions have made gains.

Merced Central Labor Council

The unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council of Merced County have made excellent progress, thanks to a redoubling of efforts on the part of all. The construction crafts, especially, have won advantageous recognition in the past six or eight months—a noteworthy accomplishment in a county where the labor movement has only slowly overcome strong resistance to organization. They have proved that they mean business, and that they intend to stay in business.

Stanislaus Central Labor Council

The Central Labor Council of Stanislaus County is continuously active in carrying out its program of organizing the unorganized. Teamsters No. 386 and Cannery Workers No. 748 deserve special mention for the tremendous amount of organizing they have done. Their new contracts contain many improvements which were suc-

cessfully bargained for both the teamsters and the cannery workers. These new benefits for the members were gained, however, only after repeated meetings and skillful negotiating.

Building and Construction Trades Council

As in the past years, the Building and Construction Trades Council of Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties is working in very close harmony with the Central Labor Council. All of the construction trades and the miscellaneous crafts are still affiliated with their respective councils. I would like to take this opportunity to point out that it is only with this kind of constancy that any gains can be made for the labor movement. It is a well-known fact that when employer associations or groups move to disrupt sound and bona fide agreements between unions, Stanislaus County is one of the first places put to the test.

A branch office of the Building Trades Council has been opened in the city of Merced with a full-time representative. Laborers No. 995 also has a full-time representative, as well as the Teamsters.

The privilege of serving again as vice-president of District No. 7 has been a pleasure and an honor. At no time have I ever lacked cooperation or courtesy from any of my associates, officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor. In completing this report I want to especially thank Secretary C. J. Haggerty and President Jack Shelley for their assistance and cooperation in every possible way whenever called upon for help or advice.

Fraternally yours in UNION,
C. A. GREEN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT ANTHONY AGRILLO FOR DISTRICT No. 8 (San Mateo and Adjacent Counties)

San Jose, May 25.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In the face of the Taft-Hartley Act and its limitations and despite unseasonal unemployment problems, District No. 8 has been able to record excellent progress during the past year.

Probably the biggest news of the period is the local election successes throughout the territory, and the construction of three new labor halls.

Political Victories

The election year high spot was President Truman's reelection. This entire district worked for him and was pleased at his re-

turn. If we could work as hard together, we might be able to defeat our anti-labor congressman.

In Monterey, San Jose and San Mateo, labor union officials hold posts on city councils as the result of elections. Buck Russo, a motion picture operator, and Tony Alves, a fish cannery worker and labor council official, were elected to the council as the "labor slate" won. San Jose's mayor is Fred Watson, secretary of Motor Coach Employees No. 265. In San Mateo, George Mann, of the Auto Mechanics Union, was elected to the city council.

New Union Halls

My home city of San Jose has a fine new \$200,000 Labor Temple, dedicated in April

of this year and occupied by most of the AFL unions of the area. San Mateo has two new union halls, built by Laborers No. 389 and Electricians No. 617, complete with meeting and office space for several organizations.

Construction

Construction activity centers in Monterey County and still is continuing in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties. Two mammoth projects in Monterey County hold interest, an \$80,000,000 steam generating plant for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at Moss Landing and a \$10,000,000 new state prison at Soledad. New industry and store buildings, plus home building projects, keep builders busy in other counties, with the San Francisco Peninsula boom continuing.

Organizing Activities

Organizational activity continues without letup throughout the area. Where Taft-Hartley elections have been necessary, the unions generally have been victorious and have won good contracts. Membership of AFL unions is showing a steady increase throughout the district.

The bad winter curtailed agriculture, and unemployment resulted from some unions connected with fruit and vegetable packing and shipping. New crops, however, gave promise of being plentiful and the unemployment picture was not considered as too serious, although unseasonal.

Any representative who must cover five counties must necessarily keep on the move. Rather than go into possibly boring detail on events in this area during the past twelve months, I will summarize the highlights briefly by counties.

Santa Clara County

Laundry Workers No. 33 signed the American Laundry, crashing into that infamous circle of enterprises operated by Christ's Church of the Golden Rule. Cannery Workers No. 679 won a strike at the Driscoll Strawberry Farms and established a standard agreement. Prominent businessmen and officials of an employers' association had to walk six flights up as Engineers No. 39 picketed a large San Jose office building to win a new contract.

Entertainment for union members was stressed during the year, with 2000 persons enjoying one union's Christmas party, 5000 at another organization's picnic, while several other organizations held parties of various descriptions. Blood banks were supported widely and several unions started

their own blood donor programs as a service to members.

In civic and political affairs, county unions were unusually active. Local elections were considered and sides taken. Two irrigation dam issues were assisted by labor officials. The county Civic Center plan was promoted. A veterans' "city" was backed. Cooperative stores were endorsed and widely supported. Labor had a booth of its own in the County Fair. Firemen No. 873 staged a public Easter Egg Hunt. Retail Clerks No. 428 entered a basketball team in City League competition, the team winning first place.

Major conventions came to San Jose during the past year. The Western Cannery Council held a big meeting. Several hundred carpenters and wives gathered for the annual convention of the State Council of Carpenters. Musicians from California-Arizona-Nevada district council met in San Jose. Working with the San Jose Convention Bureau, of which many unions are a part, other conventions are being brought to the county.

Personalities also made the news. Robert Judson, former secretary of the Building Trades Council, continued active in civic life. J. E. McDonald, pioneer labor newspaper editor of the area, passed away, as did Dave Bunker, close friend of labor and secretary of builders' organization. John S. Sipp'e, union janitor, won the largest federal suit of the area in gaining an award of \$21,500 from the government for injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

San Mateo County

Retail Clerks No. 775 successfully organized variety store girls of the county. Electricians No. 617 remembered its 41st anniversary with a gala dinner and dance. Cement Workers No. 760 gained widespread publicity for its blood bank program. Painters' locals put into effect a \$1000 insurance program plus a new contract calling for hospitalization benefits. Culinary-Bartenders No. 340 continued picketing of a restaurant after more than a year of effort to gain a contract.

Revision of the Central Labor Council's bylaws brought a drastic change in representation by rescheduling per capita and delegate strength. As result, Jack Goldberger and John Healy of Newspaper Drivers No. 921 were lost to the council. Edward J. Carrigan, new council president, was widely supported in his move for appointment as U. S. Marshal.

Social security laws were explained in a special forum for all union officials, a worthy gesture by the government. Labor's

support of hospital bonds in Redwood City and San Mateo helped both issues win. A labor booth in the county Fiesta was donated to the Society for Crippled Children as a civic step. Mass graduation of apprentices of all crafts, nearly 300 in number, drew a huge crowd.

Albert H. Randall, mainstay for many years in the county building trades movement, resigned abruptly, a real loss to the labor movement. Unions gave wide support to the San Mateo City Boys Club program for prevention of juvenile problems.

San Benito County

Organizational activity by unions from Salinas and San Jose form the major picture here. Building trades have made wonderful progress, as have Butchers. Other crafts have fought an uphill battle, but are still pledged to continue the fight and win it.

Monterey County

Formation of a coalition of Teamsters' locals here for protection of AFL lettuce shed and field workers from employer attacks which might be possible under the present CIO agreement in sheds, was a major step forward for the AFL. In Salinas, Teamsters No. 890 won a taxicab strike, although the CIO Transport Workers Union moved in and attempted to raid the AFL group.

Salinas unions combined for a mammoth public Christmas Party for youngsters, presenting a benefit boxing show first to raise funds and then playing host to 1300 children. Teamsters No. 890 opened its Kiddies Klub with semi-monthly presentation of motion picture shows for youngsters, a program backed by civic leaders for its juvenile delinquency prevention merits. Monterey County Central Labor Council sponsored a dance to aid the Red Cross drive.

The Pep Creamery strike in Monterey, as well as in Santa Cruz and Watsonville, was won by Culinary unions after weeks of picketing. Painters No. 1104 of Salinas donated work to paint the Boy Scout House and the Alisal Legion Hall, both civic gestures. Monterey Painters No. 272 followed suit by donating to paint the VFW Hall there.

Fishermen and Fish Cannery Workers were hard hit as a new law was enacted at Sacramento banning "summer pack" of sardines. This will cut down summer employment. A spectacular fire on Monterey's "Cannery Row" hurt employment a little during the season.

James Gaynor, once prominent as busi-

ness agent of Salinas Building Trades Council, passed away suddenly.

Santa Cruz County

Organizational work by the county-wide Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 345, with successful negotiation of new agreements in the Santa Cruz area, tops activity in this county. This union also won its strike against Pep Creamery. Laundry Workers No. 33 of San Jose moved into Salinas with a successful organization program here.

Labor Day in Santa Cruz drew thousands of friends to witness a big parade and to enjoy a gala barbecue and program at De LaVeaga Park. Cement Workers from several western states gathered in Santa Cruz for a district convention.

Reorganization of Santa Cruz Labor Council under new President George Harrison and Secretary Thomas Deane was continued, and the council gained in civic standing.

Secretary Deane and Business Agent James Mann of Watsonville building unions both underwent serious illnesses but managed to throw them off and return to action. Roy Proctor, butcher and former Labor Council vice-president in Santa Cruz, passed away.

Paul Burnett, Building Trades Council president and business agent for Laborers No. 283, made a good race for city council in Santa Cruz, losing by a short margin. Barbara Curzi, of Culinary Workers No. 345, was elected secretary of the Watsonville Labor Council in a reorganization program there. A strike of Butchers No. 506 against a new drive-in shopping center caused a furore, and was lost because of lack of coordination of support.

I regret that lack of space prevents a more detailed report on activities of the district. It has been a most progressive year, and has resulted in nice gains for the AFL generally.

As a closing note, I want to extend my sincere and heartfelt thanks to my many friends and supporters in the district. I have appreciated the opportunity to serve you again and have tried to do my best when called upon in any instance. Harmony and cooperation throughout the area have been of the highest degree and the results speak for themselves.

Finally, I want to express my appreciation of the friendly spirit of cooperation manifested by the Federation's officers, with whom it has been a privilege and a pleasure to serve on the Executive Council.

Sincerely and fraternally,

ANTHONY AGRILLO.

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 9 (San Francisco)

Report of Vice-President Arthur F. Dougherty

San Francisco, June 6.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the
California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In the present mixed trend of our economy, it is the service and retail trades which are suffering most from the disinflationary cast. Inevitably the Culinary crafts are facing problems, some of an immediate nature, and others which will undoubtedly remain with us for some time. The Culinary unions are obliged not only to cope with the present downward pressures which are causing unemployment, but to anticipate the long-range difficulties and attune their policies accordingly.

Culinary Wage Increases

Fortunately, I am able to report that the Culinary unions in San Francisco have successfully negotiated wage increases in addition to other gains, in spite of the adverse conditions within the industry. Because of the strength of the unions in this field, it would be extremely difficult for a short-sighted employer to try to undermine the basic wage level and established working conditions. It should not be hard to imagine what would have happened, however, had there been no strong unions to protect the interests of the workers.

Proposition No. 12

Of great significance not only to the unions, but to the people of California as well, was the decisive defeat administered to the so-called "local option" initiative, popularly known as Proposition No. 12. Despite the determined campaign made in behalf of this measure by the California Temperance Federations, the Culinary unions, with the support of the California State Federation of Labor and the various affiliated unions, were able to withstand the attack and obtain the measure's defeat at the polls.

Not only were many thousands of jobs preserved for the workers in the industry, but the people of California were spared the ordeal of repeating the harrowing experiences of the prohibition period.

Taft-Hartley Law

In my last report to the Federation convention I mentioned briefly the efforts of a few employers to escape their contractual obligations by trying to place the Culinary crafts under the Taft-Hartley Act. At that time we successfully resisted all efforts to make that act applicable to us, maintaining

that the restaurant and hotel industry was not covered. We believed, therefore, that we had convinced the employers as well as the Regional National Labor Relations Board that we were not to be coerced into accepting the restrictions imposed by that Act, and that the Culinary unions were ready to use all means to maintain such a position.

Much to our surprise, we found it necessary to reiterate and reemphasize our position when we reopened a contract with two locally operated sandwich companies—the Morning Glory and the Duchess. Since these companies were represented by the Employers' Council, the latter's attorney refused to permit the companies to sign an agreement with the usual union-shop clause provided in the industry. The attorney, Mr. Lange, argued that we were covered by the

Taft-Hartley Act.

Because of the campaign to repeal the Act, the unions decided to avoid a showdown fight at the time, but managed to reach an agreement providing for wage increases and one extra holiday. A stipulation was reached that the parties would continue to negotiate the union hiring clause provision with due consideration to all factors involved. Pending a final decision, the employers will adhere to the practice in the industry. As a result, another open test has been avoided until all of the equities involved have been more clearly established.

The question of the applicability of the Taft-Hartley Act to our industry was the subject of elaborate and vigorous discussion at the recent biennial convention of the Culinary Workers and Bartenders in Chicago. Widely divergent opinions developed on this subject, and the whole matter was referred to the International General Executive for a consistent national policy. In the meantime, the Culinary unions in San Francisco will continue to follow the policy of resistance which they have thus far so successfully maintained.

Training—City College

An unusual development has arisen in the collaboration between the Culinary unions and the Restaurant and Hotel Management Division of the City College of San Francisco. This is one of the few departments of its kind in the entire country and is comparable to the school in operation at Cornell University. The students in this school acquire the training to become executives in the industry, and their understand-

ing and appreciation of the role of labor is obviously an advantage not only to them but to the workers in the industry.

Because these young men and women may eventually be occupying positions in restaurants and hotels as management representatives, with direct contact and supervision of the working forces, the College provided, in addition to the actual vocational training, concomitant training in labor-management relationships. Recognizing that this latter phase of training was highly important to future labor relationships between these young men and the officers and members of our unions, the meeting room of the Local Joint Board was made available to them for lecture purposes. Executive Secretary John St. Peter and his able assistant, Brother Anthony Anselmo, member of Bartenders No. 41, have assumed the role of educators in the school's training program, and, together with other labor officials, are making certain that these boys are properly informed with the purposes and objectives of labor unions.

The students appear to show a keen and apparently sympathetic interest in the lectures, and it is hoped that their understanding of the unions and the workers' problems will result in a stable and happy relationship.

Coro Foundation

The Local Joint Board and the unions, following the same procedures, are also co-operating with the Coro Foundation in its training program which endeavors to equip young men aspiring to become civic and governmental leaders. Like the City College, the Foundation has rightfully believed that an understanding of labor relations is highly important in the training of these young men for government service.

Graduates of the program have had the same type of lectures in labor relations as the City College students in the assembly rooms of the Local Joint Board. They have also been given the opportunity to learn at first hand how the unions actually function by being permitted to observe in the union offices the method of operation, how the daily problems of the unions are met, the settlement of disputes through adjustment boards, etc.

Cabaret Tax

The night club spots in San Francisco are still struggling to furnish entertainment, but with the burden of the cabaret tax are finding it difficult to operate. The removal of this tax certainly would enable the operators to liven things in San Francisco's night life and make it possible for many to keep ahead of the sheriff.

The San Francisco Culinary unions desire to thank the State Federation, the San Francisco Labor Council and other groups who have supported our campaign for repeal of this tax. Evidence is gathering which indicates a possible chance of repeal or modification during this present session of the Congress.

Political Activity

With reference to the political activity initiated by the Federation, the Culinary unions are responding with vigor and enthusiasm. They desire to be an integral part of the various functions of the labor movement, particularly as reflected in the political and legislative activities of the Federation. Not only is the need to obtain better representation in our city, state and federal governments becoming more widely recognized, but participation in the work to effect this representation has increased.

In facing the many problems which will undoubtedly confront us in the future, there is a genuine feeling of security by the unions in this district that the rich experience of the past and the indomitable spirit manifested will serve us well. We are confident that District No. 9 will present a good account of itself during critical times, and we also believe that such will be true of the unions throughout the state.

In conclusion, I again reiterate that it has been a pleasure to have served the Federation as vice-president of District No. 9 and to have been associated with my fellow vice-presidents, the Secretary and the President of the Federation.

I appreciate the confidence placed in me and I shall continue to make every effort to justify the stewardship of this office. In closing I wish to thank all concerned who have assisted me in the discharge of the responsibilities of this office.

Fraternally submitted,
ARTHUR F. DOUGHERTY.

Report of Vice-President George Kelly

San Francisco, June 2.
To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the
California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:
The election of Harry S. Truman to the

Presidency of the United States showed that having the support of labor is not a political liability, that labor does have a definite place in politics and that it can do an excellent job when it has an issue to fight for. Even

though Proposition No. 13, to reapportion the State Senate, was defeated, it did awaken hundreds of thousands of Californians to the inadequacy of our legislative branch of government.

California LLPE

The results of the election indicated that the California Labor League for Political Education must remain on a permanent basis. For this reason three hundred and fifty delegates representing Labor Leagues for Political Education throughout California, met in Fresno in February and voted a three-cents per member per month contribution to finance the activities. It is the policy of the AFL nationally and locally to remain active in the political field. A platform was adopted which will guide the activities of the League for the coming year.

Proposition No. 4

The conference also went on record to oppose the campaign to repeal Proposition No. 4, Article XXV of the State Constitution. The initiative petition circulated by the Council for the Blind would nullify good as well as bad provisions of the present law. For many years the Federation has sought through the state legislature to repeal the relatives' responsibility clause and to obtain greater amounts in exemptions as well as to increase the benefits for the aged and needy and the blind. This has been accomplished by Proposition No. 4.

Unemployment

At the first of the year rising unemployment was of great concern. Despite the settlement of the maritime and waterfront disputes, the number of workers rehired was less than the number laid off in other fields. The State Department of Employment reported that the number of Bay Area workers receiving unemployment benefits was higher in December of 1948 than for December of the previous year. The drop in employment was due not only to the decline in seasonal employment, such as canning, food processing, etc., but also to significant losses in furniture, iron and steel. Every branch of the durable goods industry, with the exception of shipbuilding and aircraft, either decreased or remained unchanged between November and December. In the service and retail fields, unemployment became impressive and was of great concern to everyone. There was a slight drop in federal, state and local government employment. In May, however, the leaving off process took place and relieved a great deal of pressure.

Legislature

A concentrated offensive against the la-

bor movement was instigated by Senator Hatfield in his SB 1066. This new "hot cargo" bill was a determined effort to smash the constitutional right of labor to bargain collectively through cooperative action. Due to a grossly unfair and totally unrepresentative apportionment of seats in the State Senate, a group of legislators representing slightly less than 3,700,000 residents of California out of a total of ten million, secured the overwhelming and hasty passage of this anti-labor bill through the upper chamber. At this writing, however, it appears that the measure will remain bottled up in Assembly committee.

Taft-Hartley Act

The management magazine, "Modern Industry," recently polled a cross-section of company personnel officials to find out whether the Taft-Hartley law has improved industrial relations throughout industry. Although the accuracy of such "polls" has recently been questioned, it is interesting to note the results of the survey. They show that a clear majority of personnel managers do not believe the law has improved labor-management relations. To the question, "Do you feel that the Taft-Hartley Act has improved, impeded, or in no way affected industrial relations in your plant?" only 38 percent replied "improved." A total of 7 percent answered, "impeded," while 55 percent stated the act "in no way affected" industrial relations. The magazine also asked for suggestions for improving the law. At least one executive had a simple, clear-cut answer. His suggestion: "Repeal it." At the time of writing, there is still a question as to what the Eighty-first Congress will do to repeal this viciously unfair labor legislation.

Union Contracts

Vacations with pay are now provided in a very high proportion of union contracts in California, and sick leave plans are being written into agreements in a wide variety of industries. Eighty-nine percent of all union contracts analyzed in California in 1948 granted paid vacations, while nearly 20 percent provided for sick leave and welfare plans.

Death of Brother Rowan

This report would not be complete without mentioning the passing of Brother O. A. Rowan. Brother Rowan was a member of Division 192 of the Carmen's Union of Oakland for twenty-seven years. Since 1942 he was a member of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and was tireless in his efforts to help all street car unions throughout

the West organize and negotiate their contracts.

I wish to express my deepest appreciation again for having had the privilege of serving as a vice-president of District No. 9, an honor which I consider among the highest in my affiliation with labor. I also wish to express my sincere thanks for the splendid cooperation I have received from my fellow members of the

Executive Council of the Federation, and last but not least, my loyalty and admiration to the thousands of the rank and file membership who have demonstrated at all times, with unselfishness and devotion, their cooperation in every program initiated for the benefit of the trade union movement in this district.

Faternally submitted,
GEORGE KELLY.

Report of Vice-President Harry Lundeborg

San Francisco, June 24.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In the past year since the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor, the maritime workers, seamen, fishermen, fish cannery workers and watchmen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have gone through various disputes which they have overcome successfully.

Longshore Strike

From September until nearly the end of last year, the AFL seamen affiliated with the Sailors' Union of the Pacific were out of work as a result of the CIO Longshoremen's strike. SUP crews in the oil tankers were not affected by the strike and were kept busy sailing, but members who sail the passenger and freighter ships, which were tied up by the strike, were idle for more than three months. While on the beach, however, they were able to obtain unemployment insurance benefits, since most of the ships were registered in the State of California.

This strike was a glaring example of a Communist-led strike. After being out for nearly four months, the longshoremen accepted approximately the same increase as had been offered them the day they went out on strike. It was clearly evident that the Commies who ran the strike miscalculated their strategy, because after a month on strike they began to try various ways and means of getting back. Even at the time, their lack of strength was obvious.

The performance of the union "leaders" was equalled by the Waterfront Employers. At the beginning of the strike, it was a common sight in the newspapers to see big advertisements in which the Employers' Association called the Longshoremen Communists and emphatically stated that it would have nothing to do with them. Meantime the Commie publicity hounds were buying all the advertising space they could to show how phony the Waterfront Employers were.

The upshot of this battle of words came after they had been blasting each other in the newspapers for two weeks. Suddenly they became very friendly and began to issue big joint statements to the papers, announcing that they certainly could get along with each other and that they were all good people.

It is our emphatic opinion that this abortive strike, which cost the maritime workers—particularly, the West Coast seamen—millions of dollars in loss of employment, could have been avoided had it not been for the attempts of the Communist Party stooges on the waterfront to make it a political strike, and for the ineptness of the Waterfront Employers.

At any rate, at the conclusion of the strike there was a "new look" on the waterfront, and the Waterfront Employers and the Commies were going to be friends. Now, however, the "friends" are apparently falling out again, for trouble is again stirring on the waterfront as a result of the Hawaiian Longshore strike.

Effects of Strike

As for last winter's strike, it had far-reaching and bad effects. All the shipping which normally goes to the Pacific Coast ports was diverted to the Gulf. Approximately 100 ships were lost permanently, some because of definite lay-ups, others because of transfer to East Coast operators. Throughout the strike, the longshoremen worked ships registered on the East Coast, as well as Army ships, for the old wages. Thus, in the final analysis, the ones who took the beating were the seamen. The strike gained little for anyone. The waterfront workers have not yet recovered from it, and it will be many a long day before they do.

Seamen's Gains

In comparison with this long, costly strike, the AFL seamen were able to go in and negotiate an agreement with wages and conditions much higher than the CIO seamen's, and without a strike. As a matter

of fact, we received something which is a new pattern in the maritime industry; namely, money for clothes allowance. This is the first time this has been introduced in the maritime industry. As a result, the CIO was able to get the same thing later on.

Moreover, as far as wages and conditions are concerned, the AFL seamen are today the highest paid, not only in the United States, but in the world. Not only do they receive the highest wages, but they also enjoy the best conditions and hours.

Panamanian Registry

Although the American Merchant Marine as a whole is facing a serious decline due to the competition from foreign shipowners who are now getting ships back on the seven seas, particularly Panamanian ships, many American shipowners (and many foreign shipowners) have seen fit during the past years to transfer their ships to the flag of Panama. The reason is obvious: They receive the same charter rates on the world market as ships of other nationality, but they repair their ships in the cheapest yards they can find in the world. They do not come under the American Steamboat Inspection Service, so safety equipment and all standard equipment on these ships are far below the regular standards maintained in American ships. Naturally, the wages, hours and conditions are far below those of the American ships, and even far below the standard of the major European maritime nations.

This has become such a problem that several meetings have been held between our organization and the various maritime organizations of Europe and South America, under the auspices of the International Transport Workers Federation, to discuss ways and means of driving Panamanian ships off the waters and making the shipowners transfer their ships back to the countries to which they belong.

Meetings will be held again shortly for the purpose of initiating a world-wide boycott. We realize that if we are going to keep the American operators from transferring their ships to the Panamanian flag that something drastic must be done. The powers that be in Washington are not doing anything to help. All they give the seamen is lip-service, but no rules or laws have been passed to stop this practice.

Maritime Employment

As a result of all these various conditions, employment has declined sharply among the American seamen. There is probably no industry in the United States which has had such a reduction in its operation as the American Merchant Marine. Three years

ago, the United States operated 50 million tons. Today they are operating less than 14 million tons of cargo ships. This sad state of affairs in the American Merchant Marine not only affects the seamen, but also the shipyard workers and others indirectly connected with the maritime transportation industry.

An investigation is now being conducted in Washington, D.C. into the problems of the American Merchant Marine with the purpose in mind of rectifying some of its ills and recommending a long-range stable policy for maintaining an adequate American Merchant Marine as well as shipbuilding and shipyards, where the workers have been hit just as hard as the seamen.

Steady As She Goes

In spite of these set-backs, however, the seamen are still maintaining their union hiring halls, with all men being dispatched from the union halls regardless of the Taft-Hartley Act. They have succeeded in maintaining a first-class militant organization, and are in good shape financially. They have also been able to help other affiliates within the American Federation of Labor if and when asked.

Fish Cannery Workers

The Fish Cannery Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in California are enjoying the highest wages and best working conditions in the industry in the country. They have conducted union shop elections in all the fish canneries and have won all elections by an average of 95 percent in favor of the union shop. The organizations are sound financially, and are taking an active part in the general program of the rest of the American Federation of Labor.

Fishermen

The tuna packers took it upon themselves some time ago to reduce the price of tuna from \$340 a ton to \$300 a ton, without consulting the union. Naturally, our members refused to fish. This has now been going on for three months, and our men are standing pat. They absolutely refuse to take this arbitrary stand of the fish packers, and insist that the question of the price of fish is a subject to be negotiated, not arbitrarily set by the employers.

Otherwise, our organizations as a whole are in good shape, and are working with the rest of the labor movement on every issue that comes up from time to time.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY LUNDEBERG.

Report of Vice-President Victor S. Swanson

San Francisco, June 5.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In spite of the propaganda that has flooded the public in an effort to claim that high labor costs account for the high prices of homes, further verification of the Building Trades unions' position that this is not the case has come from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BLS Housing Study

In its study, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the payroll at the site of construction amounted to about a third of total house construction costs in 1946-47. Undoubtedly, if the payroll were broken down to apply only to the construction workers, it would be even less. We consider the present estimate sufficient, however, to repudiate the irresponsible charges holding labor responsible for the high prices of housing.

The information on labor costs appeared in the May issue of the Monthly Labor Review, official publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The proportion of costs chargeable to site labor was reported to be about the same as in 1931-32.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the ratio of site payroll to total construction cost was highest on the least expensive projects and tended to decline as the average construction cost increased. For the one-family houses studied, payrolls constituted 40.7 percent of costs for units averaging under \$5,000, compared with 32.5 percent in the cost class between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and 30.7 percent for the houses costing \$10,000 and over.

In order to make further information available to the delegates on the important subject of housing, I am hereby submitting more detailed information. As would be expected, the number of man-hours required to build the average house increased with the size and the cost of the structure. The BLS' article pointed out that single-family houses costing less than \$5,000, with an average of 755 square feet in floor area, required 1,150 man-hours per unit for construction. For dwellings costing over \$10,000, the average floor area was 1,165 square feet and man-hours averaged 2,190 per house.

The fact that the labor cost ratio was lower while average man-hour requirements were higher on the more expensive houses is ascribed mainly to two factors: utilization of better quality materials and equipment, and employment of a relatively

greater number of lower paid unskilled workers for jobs such as site preparation and landscaping.

Regional Wage Differentials

Of significance was the finding that average hourly earnings do not appear to be related to either size of operations or unit construction costs, but reflect primarily regional differences in wage rates. Earnings average \$1.34 per hour on the southern projects included in the study, as against \$1.68 on the housing built in northern and western areas.

The survey upon which the study was based was conducted under the Bureau's Area Housing Program and covered 1,760 dwelling units started during 1946-47 in 18 industrial areas. Two-thirds of the units consisted of single-family houses, and the remaining third were in multi-family structures.

It is to be hoped that studies such as this are continued and given greater publicity, as such facts can demonstrate to the public that labor is not responsible for the high cost of housing. Not only is this good public relations for the Building Trades unions and organized labor generally, but it eliminates the pressure against the unions by employers who have sought through such false representations to depress wages in the negotiations for new agreements.

Building Trades Negotiations

In the current negotiations between the six basic crafts and the Associated General Contractors' Northern and Central California Chapters a policy committee of the International Representatives of the crafts was established. The committee decided to ask for nothing less than a \$.12½ per hour increase, with the individual crafts having the right to proceed with their special demands in addition thereto.

Simultaneously with the negotiations in the north, the employers and the Building Trades unions in the twelve southern counties were also conducting negotiations. It was evident that the employers were planning concerted action in the negotiations and would undoubtedly follow a unified policy.

Seizing upon the fluctuation in the Consumers' Price Index, which, although it was very insignificant, showed a drop for the first time in February, the employers insisted that there be a wage cut in amount equal to the raise obtained the preceding year. They exploited the widespread publicity given to the cost-of-living

drop and took a determined position in the negotiations.

Role of Productivity

The unions countered that, first, wage adjustments were never tied to the movements of the Consumers' Price Index but mainly to productivity and, secondly, the drop registered was so small that it could not be considered to reflect a definite trend. The position of the unions was vindicated when the March Consumers' Price Index figures were published and a rise over the preceding month was recorded.

Of great importance, however, were the main components in a worker's budget: food as well as rent showed a definite increase. A rise in both of these categories affects the workers most directly and fundamentally, since they are the main factors in a family's expenditures. The rise in the food item was decidedly more than was reflected in the "all items" list of the Index.

Union Security

With respect to union security provisions in the contract, the unions took the position that they could be held in abeyance until such time as Congress had taken action on pending legislation in regard to amending the Taft-Hartley Act.

At this writing, the negotiations are continuing and it can be assumed that some satisfactory agreement will be reached with the employers.

Construction Outlook

Due to the present leveling off in our economy and the disinflationary cast within it, the building and construction industry is settling down to a point somewhere below the high peaks it reached shortly after the war.

It would be difficult to determine with any certainty the extent to which the output of this industry will drop. Unquestionably, buyers' resistance has increased as far as home building is concerned, but considerable water can still be wrung out in order to bring prices more within the reach of the many people who need and want to build homes.

In heavy construction, development will depend considerably upon the plans of government spending in connection with the whole rearmament program. Although the main industrial indices do not show any consistent decrease, a hesitancy is noticeable in the planning of future projects, and there will be sharper fluctuations in the employment of labor.

Fortunately, the building trades unions have not only kept pace with all developments, but they are in a very strong position to give maximum protection to their memberships.

Political Activity

Noticeable improvement can be reported in the growing political interest of the members. Not only does this reflect the greater activity by the Federation on the political field in the establishment of the Labor League for Political Education, but as a result of the sabotaging of the President's legislative program by the coalition of reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats, members of organized labor are becoming more indignant. This will undoubtedly serve as a stimulant and provoke them into a stronger response at the elections.

As each year rolls by, the increase in labor's participation in community affairs is manifold. In this district it is becoming an accepted practice, and it will ultimately aid in breaking down the prejudices and hostility which may exist toward labor.

In short, labor's maturity can be accepted, and that it is an institution serving the public good cannot and should not be questioned. It behooves us in labor to continue and to improve this splendid record. The effective cooperation I have received from the membership as well as from my colleagues on the Executive Council of the Federation is a good guarantee that we will continue to progress.

Once more, I consider it a distinction to have been able to serve as vice-president for this district, and I wish to express my most sincere appreciation for the privilege.

Fraternally submitted,

VICTOR S. SWANSON.

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 10 (Alameda County)

Report of Vice-President Robert S. Ash

Oakland, June 20.
To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the
California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:
Since the convention at Long Beach last

year, and in spite of legislative restrictions, affiliated unions have been able to strengthen their contracts, thereby giving to their membership greater economic security.

Wage Increases

Although it has been getting more and more difficult each time we have gone into negotiations with employers, substantial increases in pay have been gained. These increases have ranged from two and a half cents an hour to several hundred dollars a month. With no discredit to any union not mentioned who may have negotiated wage increases for their membership, I wish to list a few who have gained wage increases:

Cooks No. 228, and Culinary Workers Alliance No. 31, 75 cents per day.

Bartenders No. 52, \$1.00 per day.

Typographical No. 36 and other unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council, \$5.25 to \$6.75 per week.

Building Service Employees No. 18, 9, 12½ and 13 cents per hour.

Cleaners and Dyers No. 23, 10 to 15 cents an hour.

Laundry Workers No. 2, 7 cents per hour.

Automobile Salesmen No. 1095, monthly guarantee increased from \$100.00 to \$300.00, and commission on the sales of all automobiles increased to 4½ percent of the delivery price of the automobile or 25 percent of the gross profit, whichever is higher. This means, in some cases, increases of \$300.00 to \$400.00 a month in salesmen's earnings.

Vacation benefits have also been bettered by a number of unions. A majority of union members in Alameda County now enjoy at least two weeks' vacation with pay every year.

Health and Welfare Plans

An increasing amount of thought has been given to negotiating health and welfare plans into contracts. Several have been completed this past year. Probably the best is the one negotiated by Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176, and other automotive crafts. The following is a brief synopsis of this health and welfare plan:

1. \$2,500 life insurance policy, with additional \$2,500 insurance for accidental death arising outside of employment hours.
2. Hospital benefits, 70 days maximum at \$10.00 per day.
3. Hospital special service, \$300.00.
4. Maximum surgical benefits, \$300.00.
5. Maximum medical care, \$300.00.
6. Maximum diagnostic x-ray and laboratory, \$50.00.
7. Additional accidental expense benefits, \$300.00.
8. From \$1,250 to \$2,500 in the event of loss of limb.
9. Doctor calls—\$4.00 for each visit to the doctor's office, and \$6.00 for each

visit doctor makes at the home or at the hospital.

The cost of these health and welfare plans is being borne by the employers.

Organization Campaigns

Active campaigns are being carried on to complete the organization of the affiliated unions. Last year, I reported that, among others, a campaign was being carried on to organize the retail drug industry. At that time Retail Food Clerks No. 870 had as members approximately 200 pharmacists and drug clerks. They now have a membership in this field of over 600, which completes this organizing drive.

Other unions who have been conducting organizational drives are Department and Specialty Store Clerks No. 265, Office Employees No. 29, Building Service Employees No. 18 and the State, County and Municipal Employees. These drives are meeting with a fair amount of success, with the result that the membership of the AFL unions in Alameda County has been gradually increasing. A considerable amount of time has been spent in assisting the above organizations in their organizing activities.

The State, County and Municipal Employees, within the past year, have organized the custodians at the University of California, and through the efforts of the AFL crafts, were able to get substantial gains through negotiations with the representative of the university.

The Central Labor Council of Alameda County has been working in cooperation with the Western Office of the AFL, in the NLRB elections being conducted among the insurance agents, doing nearly all the stenographic work and mailing for the Western Office.

Unemployment Increase

This area in the past few months has been faced with an increasing amount of unemployment, due to the nearly complete shutdown of the shipbuilding and ship repair industry. All unions in the Tenth District have been active in their contacts with the members of Congress and representatives of the federal government, attempting to get appropriations of federal money so that the Bay Area yards could again open and furnish employment for thousands of metal trades workers.

Your vice-president and the Central Labor Council have been busy in attempting to get the local municipalities and the county and state governments to start immediately needed public works projects to take up the slack in employment. Millions of dollars have been voted in the form of bonds by the people of Alameda County for much-needed improvements in public build-

ings and for new construction. Only a small part of this contemplated work has, however, actually been started. Several surveys by public agencies have been made, supposedly to show how immediate is the need of the proposed work projects; all surveys have concluded that the need for these jobs does not exist as yet.

Because of this, the Central Labor Council is contemplating a survey of its own, with the thought in mind of being able to prove that there is not only a great need to improve the facilities of the state, county and municipal government in Alameda County, but also to show the necessity of starting these projects to furnish employment for construction workers and to take up the slack as a result of the slowing down of private construction and shipbuilding.

Political Activity

The AFL Educational League of Alameda County has followed very closely the policy and program of the California Labor League for Political Education. In the general election in November, Alameda County, along with the rest of the state, carried the presidential campaign for President Truman. An exceptionally fine job was done by the officers of affiliated unions in the November election, since Alameda County is the home county of Governor Warren, then the vice-presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, and the home of one of the top leaders of the Republican Party. Until last year, Governor Warren has never failed to receive the majority of the votes cast every time he has run for public office, but last year, not even with the full support of the Oakland Tribune, could he capture his home county, city or precinct.

In the primary elections last year, we were able to elect Representative George P. Miller and Assemblyman Francis Dunn, Jr. In the general elections, we elected Assemblyman Byron Rumford, who has proved himself a supporter of the AFL. We were unsuccessful in electing, by a small majority, Buell Gallagher, candidate for Congress against Congressman John J. Allen, and two Assembly candidates. Con-

gressman Allen was returned to office by a majority of 2,500 votes. No doubt Congressman Allen's election can be credited to the support his opponent received from the IPP. The Educational League in Alameda County is a permanent organization which is now laying plans for the 1950 elections, with knowledge that Congressman Allen must, and will be, defeated.

Oakland Elections

In the Oakland municipal elections, an attempt was made to take away from the members of the Fire Department, conditions that had been gained by them over the last twenty years. Fire Fighters No. 55, who represent a majority of the members of the Oakland Fire Department, along with the Central Labor Council spearheaded the fight at the municipal election and defeated a proposal that had been placed on the city ballot by the City Council to take these rights from the fire fighters. It was defeated by a vote of more than three to one.

East Bay Labor Journal

Again this year, I would like to mention briefly the East Bay Labor Journal, the official AFL publication in Alameda County. As has been reported before, this paper is owned and operated by the labor movement. The Journal is published and printed in its own plant. The paper has a weekly circulation of a little under 27,000, and has an experienced newspaperman as its editor.

New Labor Temple

The new \$900,000 Labor Temple was completed and occupied the first of this year. It has approximately twice the office and floor space of the old building, and is one of the most modern and up-to-date buildings in Oakland.

As one of the vice-presidents of District Ten, I wish to express my appreciation to all affiliated organizations and to the members of the Executive Council with whom it has been my pleasure to work this past year.

Fraternally submitted,
ROBERT S. ASH.

Report of Vice-President Harry C. Grady

Oakland, May 27.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In the year that has passed since the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor many events have taken place, one of which was the presidential election.

It is very evident that labor played an important role in the election of President Truman, and also in unseating a number of members of both houses of Congress who were unfriendly toward labor. We still have the Taft-Hartley law, however, but it is hoped that this will be repealed in its entirety or modified so that it will be acceptable to labor.

Building and Construction Trades

Unemployment in the building trades started in most of the crafts about the first of January with a steady decline in employment up to May 1. The month of May, however, brought about a change and all indications at present point toward a steady increase in employment. A number of crafts have received increases in their wages, as follows: Asbestos Workers (8 hours), increases from \$1.90 to \$2.16; Boiler Makers (8 hours), increases from \$2.15 to \$2.35; Boiler Makers' Helpers (8 hours), increases from \$1.85 to \$2.05; Elevator Constructors (8 hours), increases from \$2.37 to \$2.53; Elevator Constructors' Helpers (8 hours), increases from \$1.66 to \$1.77; Lumber Handlers & Helpers (8 hours), increases from \$1.37½ to \$1.50; Lumber Clerks, increases from \$1.55 to \$1.67½; Plasterers (6 hours), increases from \$2.50 to \$3.00; Plasterers' Hodcarriers, increases from \$2.25 to \$2.65; Plumbers, increases from \$2.37½ to \$2.50; Refrigeration Servicemen (8 hours), \$2.25 to \$2.37½; Roofers (8 hours), increases from \$2.16 to \$2.25; Sheet Metal Workers (8 hours), increases from \$2.12½ to \$2.25; Sign Painters (7 hours), increases from \$2.34 to \$2.40; Sign Painters' Helpers (7 hours), increases from \$1.82 to \$1.88; Steamfitters (8 hours), increases from \$2.37½ to \$2.50; Terrazo Workers' Helpers, increases from \$1.62½ to \$1.78½; Tile Setters (8 hours), increases from \$2.37½ to \$2.67½; Tile Setters' Helpers (8 hours), increases from \$1.78¾ to \$1.97.

Alameda County Mill and Cabinet Shops

Employees of the Alameda County mill and cabinet shops, which are part of a six-county set-up comprising Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo, San Francisco, Marin and Contra Costa Counties, were awarded, through arbitration, an increase of 24 cents per day, with four paid holidays—New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day and Christmas Day—and an improved vacation clause which provides for a two weeks' vacation after three years' employment, in place of the five-year clause formerly required.

Carpenters

In June, through an arbitration award, the carpenters of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters received an increase of 16 cents per hour. The Montgomery Ward Company in Alameda County refused to abide by the award, forcing the District Council to place them on the "unfair" list of the Council. The District Council of Carpenters gave no publicity in the press or otherwise to its dispute with the

Montgomery Ward Company. It simply brought the matter to the attention of its membership in Alameda County (nine local unions). It took but one letter to the membership in the county to cause the Montgomery Ward Company to comply with the arbitration award. They were officially removed from the District Council's "unfair" list, May 4, 1949, having agreed to meet the increase and making it retroactive to June of 1948.

At the present time the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters has brought the Nine Home Builders Association into court; namely, Alameda, San Mateo, San Francisco and Marin Counties, asking the court to force them to arbitrate a settlement of wages. This is in accordance with the expiring agreement.

Floorlayers No. 1861 is at the present time in the process of negotiating a new agreement with the Flooring Contractors. The only points of issue are working conditions. Hours and wages are not involved, as they are negotiated through the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters with the employer groups.

Apprentice Training

The mass graduation of apprentices was held May 17 in the Oakland Auditorium and was in excess of 800 graduates. President Jack Shelley of the California State Federation of Labor is to be complimented on the presentation of labor's part in the apprentice training. Governor Warren paid high tribute to the apprentice committees and the graduating apprentices, and introduced Maurice J. Tobin, United States Secretary of Labor, who gave a stirring address which was well received by those present.

Boy Scouts

At the present time, members of the building trades crafts are donating their labor on a camp site of the Oakland Area Council of the Boy Scouts, located in the Livermore Mountains—Rancho Los Mochos. This camp site was made possible through the donation of 686 acres of land by Auto Mechanics No. 1546. The craftsmen are rushing to completion a large swimming pool in order that the Scouts will be able to make use of it before the summer season has passed. The above action on the part of labor has received widespread publicity and will certainly prove that the labor movement is interested in the welfare of the youth of our county.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all of the officers of the California State Federation

of Labor for the splendid support they have unstintingly given me, and especially to President Shelley, Secretary Haggerty and staff for their outstanding ability in com-

batting the vicious anti-labor bills presented to the present legislature.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY C. GRADY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT HOWARD REED FOR DISTRICT No. 11 (Contra Costa County)

Martinez, May 31.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Basically speaking, labor conditions in Contra Costa County are, I believe, approximately the same as they were last year. The membership in the majority of the locals has remained the same, with a slight fluctuation in the major construction unions.

AGC Negotiations

The construction locals are at the present time in negotiation with the Associated General Contractors for new agreements. Increases in wage scales are becoming more and more difficult to obtain, and any increase that is secured will be only through the hard work and determination of the union representatives.

The Contractors Association has met each labor union with the same offer, either to keep the wage rate at the same level it is now, or, in many cases, the contractors wish a reduction in the wage scales. Of course, we are in no position to accept offers such as these. With the cost of living still on the upward trend, and construction work on such a high level, we must obtain higher scales for our people and endeavor to better the working conditions.

Working conditions as a whole are very good, but as we all know, there is always room for improvement and with each new agreement being consummated we strive for these improvements. Usually my annual report to the State Federation of Labor is given after the new contracts with the AGC are completed and in effect, and I am able to give a resume of the gains we made.

To date, however, no agreements have been reached and meetings are still taking place. Nevertheless, I am safe in stating that all new agreements will be improvements over those now in effect.

Construction Activity

Construction work within the county has increased a good deal over the amount done last year. The new Fibreboard Plant in Antioch and the construction of the PG&E steam plant, also located in Antioch, have provided work for hundreds of our building trades craftsmen. One section of the Fibre-

board Plant is expected to be in operation by July 1, and the entire plant will be completed by October of this year. The work was delayed due to the fact that the company was unable to secure necessary machinery from the east. It has been estimated that the construction of the new steam plant will take two years and cost fifty-three million dollars. Bechtel Corporation is the general contractor on this job. These two large jobs have caused a need for housing facilities in Antioch and the near-by towns and at the present time several large housing projects are underway.

School Construction

The school districts of the county have provided a surprising amount of construction work. Due to the growing population, additions are being built to the older schools and at least fifteen new schools are under construction. The same is true with the hospitals, with several large contracts having been let for additions to the present hospitals. The sanitary districts and the highway departments, both county and state, are also doing much larger amounts of work this year than was done last year.

Oil Strikes

It is my opinion that every person in California is familiar with the events which took place in the oil strike last fall. Although AFL construction work was curtailed to a great extent, we did recognize and respect the CIO picket lines. As an outcome of this oil strike, the AFL building trades crafts, including Laborers No. 324, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Iron Workers No. 378, Steam Fitters No. 342, Cement Finishers No. 594, Carpenters No. 2046 and Operating Engineers No. 3 entered into a signed collective bargaining agreement with the Fluor Corp., Ltd. covering industrial maintenance work at the Union Oil Refinery in Oleum, California. The Painters No. 560, Boilermakers No. 39 and Electrical Workers No. 302, while not signatories to the agreement, are working under it.

This agreement made it possible for the AFL crafts for the first time to move in on hundreds of jobs previously held by members of a dual organization. If the agreement is carried out in good faith, it will provide a basis for moving in on other jobs

now held by members of dual organizations. The agreement was entered into with the understanding that former employees of the Union Oil Company, members of a dual organization, who were willing to go along should have an opportunity to do so. The oil workers coming under this agreement received higher rates of pay than provided for by their company union agreement. Since this is a first agreement, it was recognized that faults would appear, but for the most part it has proved to be quite satisfactory.

Civic Activity

Organized labor in this area has always taken an active part in civic affairs and is continuing to do so, with donations being given annually to the local chapters of the American Red Cross, Cancer Drive, Salvation Army and Camp Fire and Boy Scout Drives. Very recently General Truck Drivers No. 315, with the cooperation of other AFL organizations in this locality, sponsored a Mobile Unit Blood Bank Day. Although the blood was donated by labor, it is to be made available for transfusion to anyone in the county. Everyone cooperated very nicely and we had no trouble in obtaining the quota necessary. We have also had many union members do volunteer work on the churches in the county, the Campfire building and several organizational buildings for civic welfare. All in all, labor plays its part in donating time and money to community interests.

Anti-Labor Laws

District No. 11, along with the remaining districts in California, has been working

constantly with the State Federation of Labor to do everything possible to have the Taft-Hartley bill repealed. Proof of the fact that organized labor is "working together" was shown in the general election last November. And further proof will be shown when we have, through our constant and untiring efforts, defeated this deadly measure.

Last month a large delegation of union leaders attended the California State Legislative meeting in Sacramento to hear the "Hot Cargo" bill which came up at that time. Local union members are always fighting this particular bill and it is only because of our united stand that we have been able to keep the bill in committee.

In times like these, when big business men, government officials and even foreign world powers are working against labor organization of any type, it is increasingly evident that union people must pull together or everything we stand for will be lost. Gone are the days when we half-heartedly supported labor bills and stood by while the "other fellow" did the work. Now we must all be in there working and have no dissension among our ranks. And even though this Taft-Hartley law has caused us a long, hard struggle, I am confident that in the end we will emerge victorious.

It has been a pleasure to serve as vice-president of District No. 11 during the year, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank the officers of the State Federation of Labor for their support, assistance and guidance during the term.

Fraternally submitted,
HOWARD REED.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT LOWELL NELSON FOR DISTRICT No. 12 (Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties)

Vallejo, June 1.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The American Federation of Labor councils and unions of this Twelfth District of the California State Federation of Labor are showing aggressiveness which is growing in a district heavily agricultural and peopled with those who are not particularly friendly to organized labor.

Solano County

Many things of benefit to the American Federation of Labor were accomplished in this county this past year, in spite of the notable business let-down, due to the curtailment of operations of the Mare Island

Naval Shipyard at Vallejo and the Army Arsenal at Benicia. The Fairfield Suisun Army Airbase is continuing to expand and additional employment is expected next year for construction workers. Private housing is finally getting underway as the temporary war housing projects are being torn down.

The entire economy of this county was affected by the five months' strike of Retail Clerks in the department stores of Vallejo, controlled by the Vallejo Retail Trades Bureau. The union was provoked to strike by the uncompromising attitude of the employers, who alone can be blamed for lack of business they are still suffering four months after settlement. Retail Clerks No. 373 did not gain every demand, but an agreement was reached embodying the

union shop, a wage increase, and other conditions satisfactory to the membership. This strike was extremely bitter because of the unholy tactics used by the employers. The strike was supported by the American Federation of Labor councils. Other crafts such as Bartenders and Culinary Workers, Cleaners and Dyers, Butchers have made definite advances over a year ago. Some unions have suffered a decrease in membership as this was a war-boom county.

The outstanding success and greatest advance in Solano County was the part the labor movement played in political activities under the direction of the AFL Political and Educational League, which, by the way, has a long history of action since being organized ten years ago. Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and workers who put over successful campaigns on issues and candidates from labor's point of view.

The California State Federation of Labor program is being carried on to the utmost under the supervision of the American Federation of Labor councils in this county.

Construction work dwindled to a marked degree but is improving at this writing, and working conditions set forth by agreements have been maintained and, in some crafts, improved.

The unions and councils in Solano County are looking forward to the start of construction of the Monticello Dam Project, which will bring development to this area undetermined at present. Test crews are now on site preparing for the forty-five million dollar project. Of main importance to this county has been the construction of miles of four-lane Highway 40.

Napa County

The construction unions of Napa County are faced with a growing problem which has to be fought vigorously. A concentration of certain religious denominations with expanded programs of their own is in full swing. Union wages and conditions mean nothing to these people, but the task of maintaining and protecting trade practices is being tackled without thought of a backward step. The amount of construction work has increased. Postwar projects at Imola Hospital and the Veterans Home at Yountville have run into several million dollars.

The Basalt Shipyard ceased its wartime work; a peacetime change-over has taken place and it still has a good payroll. Considerable highway work is in progress, and employing large numbers of Engineers, Laborers and Teamsters.

The political work of the Napa labor movement has been good. They have long been conscious of their responsibilities in this field.

Sonoma County

In Sonoma County marked achievements have been made by Teamsters, Construction unions and several service crafts. In my report to the convention last year, I pointed out the pioneering spirit and aggressiveness of the Santa Rosa unions in pushing organizational work to the north into Mendocino County territory which is, in many respects, virgin ground as far as building solid unionism in many industries is concerned. Saw-mill operations have been strong in this area.

After several meetings, the American Federation of Labor movement determined a Central Labor Council Charter was needed. Vice-President Al Gruhn of District No. 14 and myself carried on the necessary investigation work for the Western Office and Director Dan Flanagan, and recommended that a Council Charter be installed. Approval was given, and I had the honor of installing the first American Federation of Labor Council Charter in Mendocino County at Ukiah. I am justly proud of the spirit and cooperation of all American Federation of Labor Unions in this area.

In Santa Rosa, the Retail Clerks successfully improved their position by strike action in the grocery division. They are engaged now in organizing the department stores. The Bartenders and Culinary Workers have made gains and assisted in installing a new craft charter in Ukiah, Mendocino County.

Heavy construction projects are providing employment for practically every craft. In fact this area has been one of the brightest in the northern part of the state this past year and all signs point to a continued program. Electricians No. 551 has been particularly active in the northern area consolidating gains and assisting in "good of the order" work for the American Federation of Labor cause. Teamsters No. 980 have steadily increased their membership and are aggressively signing up firms coming within their jurisdiction.

It is impossible to enumerate the many excellent accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor unions in this part of my district, but the unity of purpose has brought results and a better functioning of the parent councils.

Petaluma Area—Sonoma County

I am more than pleased to report continued improvement towards our aims and purposes in this difficult part of District No. 12. A new Labor Temple is in operation which shows a definite determination to progress by the American Federation of Labor unions in this locality. Aggressive organizational work is continuously carried

on by the Bartenders and Culinary Workers, Butchers, Teamsters. The Laundry Workers have overcome some difficult employers. Many new agreements have been secured within jurisdictional lines. The strength of dual unions has been considerably cut. I referred to this in last year's report as being of prime importance.

Marin County

Here we have several cases where the American Federation of Labor Workers were called upon to resort to strike action to gain satisfactory agreements with employers. For example, Sheet Metal Workers No. 356 of Marin and Sonoma Counties won a victory for comparative conditions prevailing in surrounding jurisdictions. Retail Clerks Union No. 1119 in Marin County came through a stormy controversy to win a satisfactory agreement. Teamsters and Warehousemen No. 624 have won notable conditions of union security and agreements by elections in and around Petaluma.

In my visits to this territory, I note the labor movement is entering into the community life by placing members on boards and commissions where labor's views can be heard.

Construction work is good and will remain stabilized for some time. Gains in

wages and conditions have been obtained in some cases, while others are looking to northern California area agreements to bring economic betterment. The American Federation of Labor political efforts in this county and Sonoma to the north have been good, but not good enough. This fact is recognized by the leaders here as reorganization is now taking place. The reconstruction of a Political League, as called for by the California State Federation of Labor, will bring to this territory additional success in the future.

In concluding this report, I wish it to be known that much excellent work was accomplished by many unions not herein mentioned. I have found the officers of unions and councils friendly and cooperative, and this I deeply appreciate. I feel that where this attitude prevails, there can be no misunderstanding of obligations and forward progress for our program. My heartfelt thanks to the officers of the California State Federation of Labor, Western Director Dan Flanagan, and staffs for making it possible for me to carry on the duties of my office. I am honored to have served as vice-president in the Twelfth District of this Federation.

Fraternally submitted,
LOWELL NELSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT HARRY FINKS FOR DISTRICT No. 13 (Sacramento and Northern Counties)

Sacramento, May 22.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

During the past year, District No. 13 has probably had one of its most successful periods of organizational and political activity. Faced with a distinct sharpening of postwar maladjustments—living costs that have stubbornly continued to rise, growing employer resistance to wage increases, dangerously increasing unemployment, and the baneful influence, direct and indirect, of the Taft-Hartley law—the unions and councils in this area strengthened the organizational bonds that link them, and with greater unity of purpose achieved excellent results in many fields of activity.

Contract Negotiation

Typical of this new perspective is the cooperative approach to contract negotiations which was worked out in Sacramento during the year and is functioning successfully.

To mobilize the full resources of the Sacramento labor movement, it was decided to

coordinate the Building Trades and Central Labor Councils' efforts in order to overcome any difficulties which might develop. As a result of this arrangement, the bargaining power of all the unions has been strengthened. We also believe that such a pattern has established an excellent example that can be followed in other districts.

By integrating both organizations in this manner, we believe that it is impossible for the employers to isolate one from the other, since so'ldarizing both groups helps them to present a united front to the employers. We are naturally very proud of this arrangement and the successes that have been achieved.

1948 Election

Prior to the November election, I covered the entire area, lining up the councils and local unions to oppose Proposition No. 12, the "local option" measure, and to work for the adoption of the Federation's Senate Re-apportionment initiative, Proposition No. 13, and the housing initiative, Proposition No. 14.

We were successful in defeating No. 12, but although a tremendous campaign was

put on to obtain the adoption of Nos. 13 and 14, we were unable to overcome the powerful opposition of the press and numerous anti-labor organizations.

Through the combined efforts of District No. 13 and the California State Federation of Labor, we were able to elect a senator and four new assemblymen. This was a big improvement over the former legislators who were defeated.

Anti-Labor Legislation

A series of meetings was inaugurated to inform the membership of the unions in this territory about the anti-labor legislation submitted to both the United States Congress and the state legislature in Sacramento. The need to keep the membership informed of all legislative developments has been, in our opinion, an essential activity, and has served to activate them in contacting their legislative representatives and requesting them to oppose this anti-labor legislation.

State Legislature

As a member of the legislative committee for the Federation, I have devoted all of my time since the opening of the state legislature in assisting our able secretary, Brother C. J. Haggerty, in opposing the anti-labor bills, as well as working for the passage of those measures beneficial to the labor movement.

The legislative report of Brother Haggerty covers adequately the significance of the present session of the legislature. From the beginning it became clear that organized groups, such as the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Associated Farmers, the Farm Bureau Federation and their allies were determined to pass repressive legislation against labor. Scarcely any previous session has presented greater difficulties for labor than the present one. Yet, in spite of the terrific odds under which the Federation has had to function during this session, we have managed to do a much better job than we expected. I want to take this opportunity to compli-

ment the outstanding work done by Mr. Charles P. Scully, attorney for the California State Federation of Labor, during the legislative session.

California LLPE

One point must be emphasized: no previous session of the state legislature has made so clear the crying need for labor to go to the polls at every election, to elect its choice of candidates and to adopt measures it must have. Certainly, the history of the 1949 session of the legislature, which ignored a large part of the Federation's program, would be a different story if labor had paid greater attention to this matter in the past. Labor must have its friends to speak for it in both houses; the state senate must be reapportioned.

It is for these reasons that labor in this state is looking with new hope to the California Labor League for Political Education to furnish the leadership and coordinating activity necessary for labor's voice to be heard strongly and clearly in our legislative halls on its own behalf.

Workers' Education

In line with the decision of the last convention to expand our educational work throughout the state—a great deal of which has been carried on and centralized by the University of California in cooperation with the Federation—the Knights of Columbus in Sacramento undertook a labor institute in which I participated and helped to coordinate its program. The results of the institute were very beneficial to the whole labor movement in the Sacramento area.

In closing, I wish to express again my appreciation of the honor and privilege it has been to serve the American Federation of Labor workers in this area as vice-president of District No. 13, as well as my gratitude for the warm friendship and cooperation given me at all times by the officials of the unions in my district, by my colleagues on the Executive Council, and by Secretary C. J. Haggerty and his staff.

Fraternally submitted,
HARRY FINKS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT ALBIN J. GRUHN FOR DISTRICT No. 14

(Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Tehama, Mendocino and Lake Counties)

Eureka, June 1.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Another important link in the chain of unionism in the Fourteenth District was forged during the past year. The fact that

it was forged in a locality which has been noted for its anti-labor attitude is of deep satisfaction to every member of organized labor in the district.

Mendocino County Council

This important link is the newly char-

tered Federated Trades and Labor Council of Mendocino County. On January 26 of this year, the representatives of fourteen local AFL unions met in the city of Ukiah and voted unanimously to apply to the AFL for a council charter. The charter was granted and installed shortly thereafter. Ivan Christensen, of Carpenters No. 2143, was elected as the Council's first president, and John Martin, of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees No. 579, as its secretary.

The labor movement in the Fourteenth District is grateful for the valuable assistance given us in the organization of this Council by Charles Geller of IBEW No. 6, and C. W. McKay, of the Santa Rosa Retail Clerks, who acted as chairman and secretary, respectively, of the organizational meetings. Lowell Nelson, vice-president of District No. 12 of the Federation, also gave valuable advice and assistance during the Council's formation. The type of cooperation exemplified by everyone connected with the establishment of this new Council was certainly inspiring to us in labor, and most certainly dumfounding to the anti-labor interests in Mendocino County.

With the Council acting as a spark plug, the labor movement in Mendocino County is progressing very rapidly. The latest addition to this county's unions is the newly chartered Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 787 of Ukiah. Headquarters of the Council and a number of its affiliated local unions are in the IOOF Building in Ukiah.

Humboldt Building Trades Council

The Humboldt Building Trades Council and its affiliated unions are experiencing a volume of employment which is above the average of many cities in California. Employment should continue to be exceptionally good until late fall. Some large building projects are nearing completion, however, and this will have an adverse effect on the Carpenters' locals in particular, because of the vast increase in membership that they experienced during the recent unprecedented boom. A large amount of work is underway in Del Norte County. This work is being policed by the Humboldt Building Trades Council and its affiliated unions who have jurisdiction over Del Norte County.

Recently elected representatives of the various Building Trades unions are as follows: Dale Mosher, Carpenters No. 1040; H. E. McGrath, Laborers No. 181; Henry O. Partin, Painters No. 1034; E. A. Stahley, Plumbers No. 471; and Harry Baldwin, Sheet Metal Workers No. 497.

The Building Trades unions are now in negotiations with the Associated General Contractors and local contractors. No defi-

nite word on possible wage increases and improvements in working conditions has been received as yet. Henry J. Tornwall is president and J. A. Webster is secretary of the Council.

Redwood District Council

The Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers has retrenched since the end of the historic 27-month redwood lumber strike. Consolidation of local unions and a gradual tightening up of loose ends accumulated during the lumber industry boom has kept the Council and its officers plenty busy. The smaller operators in the lumber industry, and in particular those engaged in the manufacture of fir products, have been hard hit in the past year. As a matter of fact, many of these operations are closed down, which has added to the employment problems of the membership of the Redwood District Council. This has been offset to a certain extent, however, by the newly established plywood plants in this area who are operating under agreement with plywood locals affiliated with the District Council.

Despite these tremendous problems, it is interesting to note that the Redwood District Council and its affiliated unions are making definite progress in their organizational drive in the operations that were struck during the recent 27-month strike. It may well be that the next annual report from this district will tell the inevitable story of the complete organization of the redwood lumber industry. The District Council's president is George Hill and its executive secretary is James "Jim" Harkle-road.

Central Labor Council

The Central Labor Council of Humboldt County has had very few dull moments. The Council is constantly assisting local unions in their negotiations and other problems. Virtually all public relations activity is spearheaded by the Council. A unique service rendered by the Council is the advice and assistance rendered to the members of its affiliated unions on matters pertaining to industrial accident cases. This includes appearances in behalf of members at Industrial Accident hearings. The Council has also been successful in its efforts to have one of its representatives appointed to virtually all important public commissions and committees in the county. Fred Arfstein, of Teamsters No. 684, is the new'y elected president of the Council.

AFL Political League

Organized labor's local political arm, the AFL Political League, has continued to maintain its outstanding record. In the

November general election, Humboldt County voters gave substantial majorities to the League's endorsed candidates, Truman, Barkley and congressional candidate Norgard. Fifteen out of nineteen League recommendations on state propositions carried. Six out of six League recommendations on Eureka city propositions carried. The League is now engaged in interviewing the candidates for the June 20 Eureka city election.

Women's Auxiliary

The wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the members of organized labor in this district are becoming a potent force for the good and welfare of our local unions. Women's Auxiliaries have formed in connection with Loggers No. 3006, Carpenters No. 1040, Carpenters No. 684, Teamsters No. 540, Machinists No. 2143 and Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2610. The Women's Auxiliaries are allowed to seat fraternal delegates in the Humboldt Central Labor Council and the AFL Political League. Besides educating their members on the fundamentals of the labor movement, the Auxiliaries give valuable assistance to local projects. They are also aware of the fact that the women spend the greatest part of union-earned dollars.

New General Hospital Drive

The campaign for funds for the new general hospital is now in full swing. The Union Labor Hospital Association and the campaign steering committee are determined to carry this drive to a successful conclusion. The board of directors of the Union Labor Hospital Association is made up of delegates from all local AFL unions. Organized in 1906, this non-profit association has been providing the citizens of this area with hospitalization and medical care since that date. All members are being urged to pledge the equivalent of three days' pay to the new hospital. Many of the large companies are cooperating to the extent of allowing payroll deductions over a period of several months. The campaign for contributions from the business, industrial and professional firms is expected to begin in July. "Let's Build a New Hospital" is the slogan of the campaign committee.

New Employer Representative

Since my last report, the North Counties Employers' Council has dissolved. It has been replaced by the California Association of Employers. Mr. E. E. Engels is the local representative of the association. Negotiations have been held with several firms represented by the association and thus far relations have been amicable. Due to this

association's past reputation, we are keeping a close watch on its activities.

Labor Day Celebration

The 1948 Labor Day celebration, held in Eureka, surpassed that of 1947. The Labor Day parade was noted for its large number of float entries. The trophy for the best decorated float was won by Laborers No. 181. The beef barbecue and picnic at the Sequoia Park was attended by several thousand members and friends of organized labor. Special tribute was paid to the memory of the late Frank C. McDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, who was scheduled to be the speaker of the day but who passed away a few days prior to Labor Day. P. H. McCarthy, Jr., State Building Trades attorney, acted as the speaker of the day and was well received by the vast gathering. Advance information on this year's celebration in Eureka indicates an even bigger and better celebration. All net proceeds of the celebration are to be turned over to the new general hospital building fund.

Joint Apprenticeship Program

Generally recognized as one of the outstanding joint apprenticeship programs in the state, the Humboldt Apprenticeship Council and joint committees continued their good work during the past year. A very successful graduation exercise was held this spring with 35 apprentices graduating. A highlight of the graduation exercise was an inspiring address by "Jack" Shelley, president of the California State Federation of Labor. It is a pleasure to report that labor representatives on the County Council and joint committees are giving a good account of themselves.

Humboldt Industrial Safety Council

During the past year, various individuals and organizations interested in safety, joined together to form what is known as the Humboldt Industrial Safety Council. This Council is unique in its make-up. Provision is made in its by-laws for a policy-making board of directors composed equally of management and labor. The Council is engaged in an educational program at the present time.

New Federal Affiliates

The following organizations from the Fourteenth District have voted to affiliate with the Federation during the past year: Teamsters No. 684, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2641, Shingle Weavers No. 2835, and the Mendocino County Federated Trades and Labor Council.

Local Union Activities

Barbers No. 431 continues to maintain a 100 percent organization of all barbers in Eureka. Continued progress has been made in the outlying areas of the county. Organization of the beauticians is still at a standstill.

Bakers No. 195 has just completed negotiations for the machine and retail shop agreements. The machine shop agreement provides for a \$2.00 per week increase in pay with a reduction in the work-week from 40 to 39 hours. The agreement also provides for an automatic reduction to a 38-hour week on May 1, 1950. The retail shop agreement provides for a 7½-cents per hour increase along with one week sick leave.

Bartenders No. 318 is continuing to make good progress in the organization of the taverns in the outlying areas. The "Union Bar" card which has enjoyed a 100-percent status as far as Eureka establishments are concerned, is really blossoming out in the rural towns and roadside shops.

Butchers

Butchers No. 445 has signed several markets in the outlying areas. No changes have been made in their working agreement since my last report, but a reopening of negotiations is anticipated this year.

The Egg Workers Division of Local No. 445 has maintained the same wages and working conditions.

The Fish Workers Division of Local 445 has negotiated a 5-cents per hour increase.

NLRB union shop elections were won at the Tom Lazio Fish Company and the Hallmark Fisheries. Another NLRB certification election is being held on June 10 at the Theo Weissich plant. Local No. 445 expects a victory in this election.

A new innovation for Butchers No. 445 was started this spring when it established a Fishermen's Division. The Fishermen's Division has an agreement with the local Crab Boat Owners' Association.

Culinary Workers

Cooks and Waiters No. 220 has had a rather trying year, but despite this fact, the local is making progress in its organizational activities. The local has a new set of officers headed by President Joe Booker. Lucille Pope and Allan Kilpatrick are the local's new business representatives. Brother Joe King is no longer active due to his health. Joe is still in there, however, giving advice and counsel whenever needed.

Electrical Workers No. B-1245 has a very effective local unit among the PG&E workers of this area. Monthly meetings with the local's field representatives keep them in-

formed on all latest developments on wages and working conditions.

Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 327 is continuing to maintain a fine spirit despite the difficulty it is experiencing in bringing about the organization of the Sisters Hospital's. Negotiations have been underway for an increase in the monthly wage scale.

Laundry Workers No. 156 has recently voted to reopen its working agreement with the laundries in Eureka, Arcata and Ferndale. Final plans for the organizational program in the dry cleaning field have not been completed as yet.

Motor Coach Employees No. 1237 was successful in obtaining a 12½-cents per hour wage increase in all classifications. Their agreement is with the Eureka Transit Lines.

Musicians Local No. 333 has everything connected with their craft pretty well under control. During the past year, the local carried on a series of public concerts under the auspices of the Petrillo fund. The effect on public relations was very good.

Eureka City Employees

Thanks to the efforts of Firefighters No. 652 and Municipal Employees No. 54, the employees of the city of Eureka are to receive substantial salary increases on July 1, 1949. Increases range from \$20.00 per month and up. In addition to the salary increases, the City Council set aside \$60,000.00 for the establishment of a retirement fund for city employees not now covered. The payment of a lump sum of \$10.00 per month (retroactive) for all employees in the employ of the city since August 1, 1948, was also approved. Local No. 652 and Local No. 54 have expressed their appreciation to the Central Labor Council for its efforts in their behalf during recent city budget hearings.

Allied Printing Trades Unions

Eureka Printing Pressmen No. 279 and Typographical No. 207 have continued their habit of receiving substantial wage increases each year.

Retail Clerks

Retail Clerks No. 541 has obtained an \$8.56 per week increase in their retail food and liquor store agreements during the past year. The wage scale for a one-year experienced clerk is \$70.00 per 48-hour week. The inclusion of Easter Sunday and three hours on Good Friday as no work periods was agreed to by the employers. Negotiations are about completed in the bakery sales clerks division. A substantial wage increase is expected.

Several new food and liquor stores have been signed by Local No. 541 since my last report.

Progress in the other divisions of the Retail Clerks has been slow up to this time. The executive board of Local No. 541 expects to develop a long range organizational program in the near future. This will coincide with the present program of the International Union.

Teamsters

Teamsters No. 684 has more than held its own during the past year, despite the unstable conditions of many industries which vitally effect the trucking industry. Local No. 684 has continued its impressive record of improvements in wages and working conditions for the membership. Among the improvements are the following: Bakery Drivers, increased guarantee from \$63.00 to \$70.00 per week and maintained 7 percent commission on sales over \$500.00; inside workers received an increase of 50 cents per hour. Beer, wine and beverage truck drivers and bottlers increased from \$66.00 to \$70.00 per week guarantee. Beverage drivers maintained the two weeks' vacation with pay after one year of service. City truck drivers, 17½ cents per hour increase. Dairy drivers and pasteurizers increased from \$280.00 monthly to \$295.00. Plant men increased from \$260.00 monthly to \$280.00. Increases were also received in a number of other divisions.

Labor Temple

Improvements costing several thousand dollars have been made to the Eureka Labor Temple. The building of an addition to the Temple, however, is still under consideration.

Labor Journal

The Redwood Empire Labor Journal con-

tinues to act as the voice of organized labor in the Fourteenth District. It is the official organ for the Central Labor Council of Humboldt County and the Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers. It has also been endorsed by the North Coast Counties Council of Carpenters and the Mendocino County Federated Trades and Labor Council. The Journal is giving considerable assistance to the newly chartered Central Labor Council of Mendocino County and its affiliates.

Death of Senator Burns

The labor movement of this district suffered the loss of a very close friend during the early part of May in the passing of Senator Michael J. Burns. Brother "Mike" Burns, a pioneer in the local labor movement, was highly respected by his brother members for his forthrightness and honesty. During his active years in the movement, "Mike" served as secretary of Machinists No. 540, secretary of the Federated Trades Council of Eureka, and secretary of the Labor Temple Association. Service was one of the truly great virtues of "Mike" Burns, whether it was in the legislative or labor field. Yes, "Mike" has passed away, but he has left a revered spot in the hearts of all of us which will never pass away.

In closing my report, I wish once again to express my appreciation to all of the unions, councils, and officers in the Fourteenth District who assisted the Federation and its officers during the past year. To my colleagues on the Executive Council and, in particular, its secretary and president, and last but not least, the Federation's staff, I wish to express my deep appreciation for your courtesies and assistance. It has been an honor and pleasure to again serve as vice-president in District No. 14.

Faternally submitted,

ALBIN J. GRUHN.

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

Westwood, May 17.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Organized labor in this district as well as over the United States did a grand job in the general election last fall, but there is still an enormous job to do, and it is my belief that organized labor has finally come to the conclusion that the only way to get a job done is to go ahead and do it. Let us hope we will continue to proceed along these lines.

Lumber Industry

The lumber industry in this area has succeeded in signing new agreements with all the employers, and we have no open contracts in this industry. In the organizational field we have organized many new operations, the largest being the Shasta Plywood Company of Anderson, which employs some 350 people. There is still, however, a wide organizational field which we are working on through the efforts of the Northern California District Council and Brotherhood representatives, with the perspective of

bringing the entire lumber industry in this area under the union banner.

Teamsters

The Teamsters in this district have made definite progress, gaining increases for many of their people. They have also been very successful in keeping members under their jurisdiction signed up with the union. At the present time the Teamsters International is conducting an organizational campaign on a nation-wide basis.

Building Trades

The Building Trades unions of the entire district, as well as Central Labor Councils, have done a good job in promoting organized labor. In the past year, there has been an enormous amount of new construction, such as plants, housing, highways and construction of a big PG&E dam in the Feather River Canyon. Almost without exception, this has all been done by organized labor covered by Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Laborers, Carpenters, Electricians, Plumbers, Steamfitters and other crafts of the building trades.

Culinary Crafts

A great deal of progress has been made by the Culinary crafts, with a strong organizational campaign being conducted in the entire district. The Culinary Workers in the Redding district were successful in gaining improved contract provisions as well as a substantial increase in wages. An excellent job has been done in this area.

Retail Clerks

The Retail Clerks have just completed wage and contract negotiations. A fine job was done, calling for \$69.12 per week for

retail food clerks. The Retail Clerks International is contemplating a large organizational campaign in this district, and all organized labor in the district is willing to give them a hand, as the only place where there has been a concentrated effort is in Shasta County, where an exceptional job has been done.

Barbers

The Barbers have kept themselves very well organized and are at the present time working under very favorable conditions. Most of them are working on a 5-day-week basis, being closed Sundays and Mordays. This is considered a substantial gain, as the Barbers have fought many years for an 8-hour day, 5-day week.

Central Labor Councils

Both the Tri-County Central Labor Council of Lassen, Plumas and Sierra Counties and the Redding Central Labor Council have done an exceptional job in the past year, the largest undertaking being political issues, on which both Central Labor Councils have done a good job.

I sincerely urge that all members of organized labor affiliate and send delegates to their Central Labor Councils and cooperate with these bodies. Let's finish the job that is started.

In closing my report, I would like to state that it has been a privilege and honor to serve the past year as vice-president of District No. 15. I wish to thank all the local unions and their officers, and also the officers of the California State Federation of Labor for their splendid cooperation and support in the past year.

Fraternally submitted,

ROY WALKER.

REPORT OF DELEGATE

To the Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of The American Federation of Labor

To the Affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The Sixty-Seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor met in Cincinnati, Ohio, from November 15 through 22, 1948. Present were 630 delegates from 96 national and international unions, 4 departments, 37 state branches, 137 central bodies, and 77 local trade and federal labor unions. The British Trade Union Congress sent two fraternal delegates, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, one.

Membership figures of the Federation, based on per capita tax payments, reflected the withdrawal of the United Mine Work-

ers' 600,000 members during the year. An increase of nearly 300,000 in paid-up membership of other unions cut this loss in half, however, so that the total reported to the convention was 7,220,531.

LLPE

Elated by the successful outcome of the November election held two weeks earlier, the delegates turned their fullest attention to future political activity. What was clear to everyone was that the election results were to be considered both an opportunity and a responsibility. Thus, plans made for the continuation of Labor's League for Po-

litical Education were of paramount importance. Briefly summarized, these plans are as follows:

1. The LLPE is to be continued on a permanent basis at national, state and local levels.

2. Between elections, the League will serve both the unions and the public as an informational and educational agency, such work to be developed strictly in accordance with AFL legislative policy, and use made of every possible educational medium, including records for broadcasting, motion pictures and film strips, and the like.

3. Cooperation between LLPE and farm, professional, liberal non-partisan committees and other groups is to be fostered and increased, while every effort will be made to bring all existing auxiliaries into active participation and organize new auxiliaries where they do not now exist.

4. In regard to the all-important matter of finances, several important decisions were made: Beginning December 1, 1948, and through February 1, 1950, the League's activities will be financed solely by contributions from the AFL and national and international unions, each cooperating affiliate being asked to contribute an amount equal to ten cents per member. A yearly drive will be instituted for voluntary contributions for use in political campaigns. Such contributions, as well as all funds on hand as of December 1, 1948, will be kept in a separate account and reserved for use exclusively in political campaign activities.

As for educational work not directly connected with the election of a candidate for national office, this can be legally financed out of regular union funds.

United Nations

Space does not permit more than the bare mention of some of the remaining matters on which decisions were reached. Wide publicity was given to the AFL stand on international issues, the United Nations, the European Recovery Plan and the like. A significant portion of the Executive Council's report was devoted to the widespread activity of AFL representatives in Europe.

Taft-Hartley Law

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and re-enactment of the Wagner Act was the unequivocal stand of the convention, and was emphasized throughout all its meetings.

Housing

The AFL determined that it would take the initiative in the drive to secure the enactment of a federal long-range housing

program, so that the goal of a decent home for every American family can be achieved.

Social Security

Liberalization and extension of every phase of the Social Security program was recommended, including a strongly worded proposal to include health insurance.

National Legislative Council

The convention instructed the Executive Council to establish immediately a National Legislative Council for the express purpose of furthering the legislative policy of the AFL conventions and its Executive Council. This council, composed of the AFL legislative committee and the officially designated legislative representative from each national and international union desiring to participate in the council's activities, is to meet at least once a month while Congress is in session.

CSFL Resolutions

Your delegate to the convention introduced five resolutions which had been passed by our state convention. These resolutions, bearing the state convention numbers, and the action taken on each by the AFL convention, are as follows:

No. 86—"Inclusion of Farm Labor Under Wage-Hour Act."

This resolution was adopted by the AFL convention.

No. 87—"Social Security for Farm Labor."

The convention referred this resolution to the AFL Social Security Committee.

No. 134—"Establish Federal Wage Minimum of \$1 Per Hour."

This was considered with three other resolutions on the same subject. A substitute resolution proposed by the committee, urging Congress to increase the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$1 per hour and that coverage be extended to include the millions of workers now unjustly denied its protection was adopted.

No. 210—"Oppose Exploitation of Mexican Nationals in Imperial Valley."

The committee recommended that the word "continued" in the first resolve be stricken out. As thus amended, the resolution was adopted.

No. 211—"Support Crusade for Children."

The committee's report on this resolution was as follows:

"We are in sympathy with the purposes of the resolution. We, however, must await the outcome of the UN deliberations

as to whether this campaign will be continued or not. In the event there is an affirmative decision in the matter by the UN, we will, of course, give our whole-hearted support toward a campaign to aid the world's needy children."

The convention adopted this report.

The convention was a truly inspiring one in many ways. It showed the American Federation of Labor as the spokesman for

American labor, courageously and competently accepting the duties and responsibilities in many fields of endeavor both here and abroad. In a far larger sense than ever before, the Federation rededicated itself to serve the cause of labor, to secure and safeguard its rights, and to uphold and maintain the principles of democracy and justice.

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, July 18.

To the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The past year has been not only an extremely busy one for the California State Federation of Labor, but it has been a year of great significance to the labor movement in California.

Two years have elapsed since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, which seems now to have brought to an end what was euphemistically called the "period of post-war readjustment." Faced with this challenge to the very existence of trade unionism, organized labor evaluated the situation, took bearings, measured its strength, and planned its campaign. This bore its first fruit in the November elections, and proved the correctness of labor's strategy. The Labor League for Political Education has shown itself to be the weapon labor can use successfully to protect itself and to advance its interests.

Your Secretary's summary of the Federation's political activity and the work of the Labor League for Political Education will be found in Part IV of this report.

The other main channel of Federation activity has been in connection with the 1949 session of the state legislature. Part III of this report and the separately issued "Report on Labor Legislation" describe in detail our work during this lengthy session.

Despite full-time activity in connection with the elections and the legislature, a tremendous amount of work has also been done in other fields, which is set forth in this annual report by your Secretary.

Membership Growth

Attesting to the healthy state of the AFL movement in California is the gratifying growth in membership. Sixty-four local unions and six councils affiliated with the Federation during the past year, bringing the total of affiliated unions to 1236, and councils to 131. Today, the California State Federation of Labor speaks

for a paid-up membership of nearly 600,000 AFL workers, an increase of almost 20,000 over last year's total, and bringing our membership to a new peak.

Presidential Inauguration Ceremonies

It was with great pride that your Secretary and President Shelley received and accepted invitations to attend the inauguration of President Truman in Washington, D. C., on January 20, 1949.

Death of Vice-President Lyons

The Federation was shocked and saddened by the sudden death of Vice-President John C. Lyons on December 19, 1948. The loss to the whole labor movement of this outstanding leader and citizen was a staggering one from which we shall not soon recover.

An In Memoriam resolution on the passing of Brother Lyons was adopted by the Executive Council at its meeting in January. At this same meeting the Council, by unanimous vote, elected Brother Harvey Lundschen, of Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles, a vice-president of District No. 3 to fill the vacancy left by Brother Lyons' death.

I

ADMINISTRATION

1948 Convention Resolutions

A number of resolutions considered by the Federation's 1948 convention were referred to the Executive Council for further study and/or action. These came before the Council at its meeting in January 1949. Other resolutions required action by your Secretary. All these matters were disposed of as follows:

Resolutions Sent

To AFL Convention

No. 86—"Inclusion of Farm Labor Under Wage-Hour Act."

This resolution was adopted by the AFL convention.

No. 87—"Social Security for Farm Labor."

The convention referred this resolution to the AFL Social Security Committee.

No. 134—"Establish Federal Wage Minimum of \$1 Per Hour."

This was considered with three other resolutions on the same subject. A substitute resolution proposed by the committee, urging Congress to increase the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$1 per hour and that coverage be extended to include the millions of workers now unjustly denied its protection was adopted.

No. 210—"Oppose Exploitation of Mexican Nationals in Imperial Valley."

The committee recommended that the word "continued" in the first resolve be stricken out. As thus amended, the resolution was adopted.

No. 211—"Support Crusade for Children."

The committee's report on this resolution was as follows:

"We are in sympathy with the purposes of the resolution. We, however, must await the outcome of the UN deliberations as to whether this campaign will be continued or not. In the event there is an affirmative decision in the matter by the UN, we will, of course, give our wholehearted support toward a campaign to aid the world's needy children."

The convention adopted this report.

Resolutions Sent to President Green

Requiring legislation:

No. 4—"State Jurisdiction Over Industrial Injuries."

No. 22—"Time and a Half for All Postal Employees Employed on an Hourly Basis."

No. 23—"Optional Retirement for Civil Service Employees."

No. 25—"Credit Postal Employees With Accumulated Sick Leave."

No. 26—"Overages and Shortages of Postal Finance Clerks."

No. 33—"Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions Through Seniority and Ability."

No. 34—"End Discrimination Against Female Postal Employees."

No. 35—"Adequate Lighting and Sanitary Facilities for Post Office Work Rooms."

No. 68—"Decrease Retirement Age and Increase Benefits for Old Age."

No. 98—"Provide Adequate Hospital Facilities."

No. 99—"Additional Aid for Public School System."

No. 108—"Water for Colorado River Basin States."

No. 143—"Repeal of 20% Jewelry Luxury Tax."

No. 144—"Enforcement of Postal Rules and Regulations."

Requiring intervention by the AFL with the Postmaster General:

No. 20—"Opposing Civil Service Commission's Regulations Governing Reduction in Force."

No. 21—"Abolishment of the Postal Service Rating System."

No. 27—"Insurance for Postal Employees Certifying Bonds."

No. 29—"Rest Periods for Postal Employees."

No. 30—"Bonding Facilities for Postal Employees."

No. 31—"Against Merging Annual and Sick Leave Allotments for Postal Employees."

With the Federal Civil Service Commission:

Nos. 20, 21, 31, 144 (listed above).

No. 24—"Annual and Sick Leave for Post Office Employees."

With the Treasury Department:

No. 27 (listed above).

Other:

No. 28—"Oppose Extension of 40-Hour Week."

No. 32—"Labor-Management Committees in Post Offices."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged by President William Green and by Secretary-Treasurer George Meany. President Green also stated that, since almost every one of the resolutions referred to matters affecting government employees, he was referring the correspondence to the chairman of the AFL National Legislative Committee in order that he might check with the Government Employees Council, which is made up of organizations whose membership is employed wholly or in part by the federal government. He likewise assured us of the AFL's full support of our proposals.

Resolutions Sent to California Congressmen and Senators

No. 86—"Inclusion of Farm Labor Under Wage-Hour Act."

No. 87—"Social Security for Farm Labor."

No. 92—"Abolish Child Labor in Agriculture."

No. 135—"Fair Allocation of Shipbuilding."

No. 144—"Enforcement of Postal Rules and Regulations."

No. 218—"Coverage of Retail Clerks Under Wage-Hour Act."

No. 277—"Repeal Amusement Tax."

Receipt of these letters was acknowledged by Congressmen Harry R. Shep-

pard, Gordon L. McDonough, Leroy Johnson, Clair Engle, Franck R. Havenner, Richard J. Welch, Cecil F. White, George P. Miller, Hubert B. Scudder, and by Senator William F. Knowland.

A summary of the Statement on Power and Water, setting forth the Federation's position on the program of western reclamation, the Central Valley Project, etc., was also sent to all California congressmen and senators. Acknowledgement and in several cases, assurance of support, was received from Congressmen John J. Allen, Jr., Gordon L. McDonough, Franck R. Havenner, George P. Miller, Harry R. Sheppard, Donald L. Jackson, Helen Gahagan Douglas, Clair Engle, Hubert B. Scudder, and by Senator William F. Knowland.

In connection with the Central Valley Project, your Secretary acted upon the convention decision and communicated to Senator Downey the Federation's stand on this issue and its opposition to his present indefensible position, and urgently requested him to reconsider it and make all effort to ensure that the Federation's position on the Central Valley Project will become the objective of his own efforts. No reply to this communication was received from Senator Downey.

Resolution Sent to Secretary of State

No. 207—"Supporting the State of Israel and Its Labor Movement."

Cleon Swayzee, Acting Chief of the State Department's Division of International Labor and Social Affairs, acknowledged receipt of this resolution and stated that the Federation's views had been brought to the attention of those officers in the Department who were directly concerned with Israeli affairs.

A copy of our letter to the Secretary of State which accompanied the resolution was also sent to the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Palestine. This was gratefully acknowledged by I. Laderman, Executive Secretary of the Council, who also spoke of the great encouragement it was to the organization and to the members of the Histadrut to know that they have such friends in the American labor movement.

Resolution Sent to Treasury Department

No. 27—"Insurance for Postal Employees Certifying Bonds."

Copies of this resolution were sent to Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, and to Edwin L. Kilby, Commissioner of the Public Debt.

Acknowledging receipt on behalf of the Secretary as well as himself, Commission-

er Kilby stated that they would take up the matter with the officials of the Post Office Department.

Subsequently, at the request of Secretary of the Treasury Snyder. E. F. Bartelt, Fiscal Assistant Secretary, replied at some length, as follows:

"The Treasury Department does not have the legal authority to assume all financial responsibility for the incorrect certification of war savings bonds as recommended in the resolution; neither does the Department provide insurance for its own employees under similar conditions, as stated in the resolution. Such employees of the Treasury as are bonded are bonded for other purposes and have to pay for their bonds out of their own funds.

"As a practical matter there does not appear to be any real reason for alarm on the part of postal employees certifying the bonds. The peak of their activity in certifying requests for payment of savings bonds was passed quite some time ago, and postal employees are currently certifying less than one percent of the savings bonds which are being redeemed. Our record does not reflect any instance in which a postal employee has been held liable for an erroneous certification."

Resolution Sent to President Truman and Postmaster General

No. 144—"Enforcement of Postal Rules and Regulations."

At the request of the President, Postmaster General J. M. Donaldson commented on this resolution for both of them.

Our resolution protested against the experiment being conducted by the Post Office Department in the delivery of certain magazines without specific address. In his letter, the Postmaster stated as follows:

"This experiment is being conducted by the Post Office Department to determine if it would be more economical and efficient for the Department. However, the experiment is still in a test stage and no definite conclusions have been reached to date.

"Your representations concerning this matter will have proper consideration before final decision is reached."

Resolutions Sent to Postmaster General

No. 20—"Opposing Civil Service Commission's Regulations Governing Reduction in Force."

No. 21—"Abolishment of the Postal Service Rating System."

No. 24—"Annual and Sick Leave for Post Office Employees."

No. 27—"Insurance for Postal Employees Certifying Bonds."

No. 29—"Rest Periods for Postal Employees."

No. 30—"Bonding Facilities for Postal Employees."

No. 31—"Against Merging Annual and Sick Leaves."

No. 144—"Enforcement of Postal Rules and Regulations."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged by First Assistant Postmaster General V. C. Burke.

Resolutions Sent to U. S. Civil Service Commission

No. 20—"Opposing Civil Service Commission's Regulations Governing Reduction in Force."

No. 21—"Abolishment of the Postal Service Rating System."

No. 31—"Against Merging Annual and Sick Leave Allotments for Postal Employees."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged by Harry B. Mitchell, President of the Civil Service Commission, and by Commissioners Frances Perkins and James M. Mitchell.

In regard to **Resolution No. 20**, President Mitchell stated as follows:

"Retention preference regulations are based on Section 12 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. In part, this section provides: 'In any reduction in personnel in any civilian service of any Federal Agency, competing employees shall be released in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations which shall give due effect to tenure of employment, military preference, length of service, and efficiency ratings.'

"The retention preference regulations cannot be amended as suggested in your **Resolution No. 20** until there is a change in the basic law. If the law is changed, the retention preference regulations will be modified to conform with the law."

In regard to **Resolution No. 21**, Commissioner Mitchell stated as follows:

"**Resolution No. 21** has to do with the efficiency rating system of the postal field established. For your information, I would advise you that Public Law 581 of the Seventy-Ninth Congress, approved July 31, 1946, specifically excludes from consideration by the Commission any efficiency rating systems for the field service of the Post Office Department or of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It is suggested, therefore, that your **Resolution No. 21** be sent to Honorable Jesse M. Donaldson, the Postmaster General."

(This resolution was among those sent

to the Postmaster General, but he has made no comment upon it.)

In regard to **Resolution No. 31**, President Mitchell recommended that it be referred to the Civil Service and Post Office Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. This was done as soon as these committees were named.

Resolution Sent to National Federation of Post Office Clerks

No. 28—"Oppose Extension of the 40-Hour Week."

Receipt of this resolution was acknowledged by President Leo E. George of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Resolution Sent to National Association of Letter Carriers

No. 144—"Enforcement of Postal Rules and Regulations."

In acknowledging receipt of this resolution, President William C. Doherty of the National Association of Letter Carriers stated: "Be assured it is not necessary to protest to the National Association of Letter Carriers. We are in complete sympathy with the International Typographical Union and the other organizations involved in this particular dispute."

Resolutions Sent to the Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and to the Maritime Commission

No. 1—"Retain Shipbuilding on West Coast."

No. 2—"Assignment of Shipbuilding to West Coast."

No. 135—"Fair Allocation of Shipbuilding."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged with no comment by the Secretary of Defense's office, and by the Chief of Transportation.

Joseph K. Carson, Jr., of the Maritime Commission replied at some length, as follows:

"... Frankly I am greatly concerned by the lack of shipbuilding on the Pacific Coast. No section of the country made as great a contribution during the war in proportion to its manpower as did the Pacific Coast States. The skills that were developed during the war period certainly should not be lost to the country at this time, or ever for that matter.

"I am greatly aware of the necessity of shipbuilding not only for the reasons heretofore mentioned but for the very practical reason that men need the work. When I was on the Pacific Coast in August I made a rather searching inquiry into the status of shipbuilding and ship repair and was appalled to find the measure to which it has dropped.

"You may be sure that you have my full cooperation at all times."

Commissioner Carson also enclosed a copy of a memorandum which he had submitted to the Commission and which was awaiting discussion. In this he urged the Commission to explore the propriety of taking steps under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to bring about regional allocation of ship construction.

Copies of Resolution No. 135 were also sent to J. T. Marr, Secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, and to E. M. Weston, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

Resolutions Sent to Central Labor Councils

No. 62—"Establish 30-Hour Week."

No. 127 — "Establishment of Farmer-Labor Committee." (This was sent to 35 central bodies in areas where such action is possible.)

No. 208—"Campaign for CARE Packages."

No. 210—"Oppose Exploitation of Mexican Nationals in Imperial Valley."

A summary of the recommendations contained in the Executive Council's "Statement on Combatting Racial Intolerance," which was adopted by the convention, was also sent to all central labor councils.

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged by many councils.

A copy of Resolution No. 208 was also sent to CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.), and was gratefully acknowledged by Stanley C. Elsis, AFL Staff Representative.

Resolutions Sent to Governor Warren

No. 17—"Statewide Rent Control Law"

No. 39—"Union Representation on State Disaster Council."

No. 76—"Strengthen Apprenticeship Program."

No. 104—"Establish State Civilian Defense Program."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged by Beach Vasey, Legislative

Secretary to Governor Warren.

Resolutions Sent to Members of California Legislature

No. 17—"Statewide Rent Control Law."

No. 76—"Strengthen Apprenticeship Program."

No. 92—"Abolish Child Labor in Agriculture."

No. 241—"Urging Improvement and Continued Maintenance of Port Facilities in Harbor of San Francisco."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged by some of the senators and assemblymen.

Resolution Sent to U. C. Institute of Industrial Relations

No. 199—"Support of Federation Educational Program."

Receipt of this resolution was acknowledged by Clark Kerr, Director of the Institute at Berkeley, and by Edgar L. Warren, Director at Los Angeles. Dr. Warren stated: "We, too, feel that our cooperative efforts can be extremely fruitful in establishing intelligent labor relations in the state. Your personal cooperation and interest in the past has contributed considerably to the success of our program. I feel certain that with your continued cooperation, we can establish the most significant labor education program in the country."

Resolution Sent to State Park Commission and Department of Education

No. 100—"Provide Adequate Recreational Facilities."

Receipt of this resolution was acknowledged by Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman of the Park Commission, and by Verne S. Landreth, Chief of the Department of Education's Bureau of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation, who wrote, in part, as follows:

"It is particularly appropriate that the California State Federation of Labor go on record as they have in the interest of more adequate recreation facilities in various communities throughout the state in an effort to more adequately provide constructive leisure-time opportunities for our people.

"With your permission, I shall be glad to see to it that this resolution appears in the News Letter published by the California Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation."

This permission was gladly given.

Resolution Sent to Director of Industrial Relations and to Director of Finance

No. 76—"Strengthen Apprenticeship Program."

Receipt of this resolution was acknowledged by Paul Scharrenberg, who assured us of the cooperation we can always expect from the Department of Industrial Relations in strengthening and expanding the state apprenticeship program.

Resolution Sent to State Department Of Public Health and Others

No. 170—"Enforce Health and Sanitation Code."

Receipt of this resolution was acknowl-

edged by Dr. Malcom H. Merrill, Deputy Director in temporary charge of the State Department of Public Health. Copies were also sent to the State Bureau of Food and Drugs and to the State Bureau of Meat Inspection.

Resolution Sent to Members of Contractors State License Board

No. 179 — "Concur in State Contractors' License Examinations."

Receipt of this resolution was acknowledged by Board Members Chris D. McKeon, San Francisco, who said, "It is very gratifying to us to have our efforts meet with approval from the ranks of organized labor."; and J. A. McNeil, Los Angeles, who said, "It is actions like these that make the work of Board Members seem worthwhile. It further supports us in our desire to make the Contractors' License law an effective instrument to the whole industry."

Resolution Sent to State Harbor Commissioners and Others

No. 241 — "Urging Improvement and Continued Maintenance of Port Facilities in Harbor of San Francisco."

Copies of this resolution were sent to the members of the State Harbor Commission, to Governor Warren and to Mayor Elmer Robinson. Governor Warren acknowledged receipt of the resolution. Mayor Robinson wrote, in part:

"You may have noted from time to time, through the public press, that I have taken a very positive stand that the Port of San Francisco should either be returned to the City's management or an Authority created under which all ports in San Francisco Bay might be operated.

"Perhaps with those recommendations in force, there would not be need for such resolutions as you have forwarded to me."

The Board of State Harbor Commissioners replied as follows:

"The Board, at a special meeting, received representatives of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco and after giving careful consideration to their protests, advised them that the Board had no intention of neglecting maintenance nor any desire to make any unnecessary reductions of employees of the Harbor. The Board was motivated by the necessity of bringing expenditures into line with the financial capabilities of the Harbor which is entirely self supporting. One of the means of achieving this end was to reduce the maintenance force to its normal strength of the pre-war years and thereby eliminate some of the extra employees who had been hired to care for the backlog of maintenance which had accumulated during the war.

"We are pleased to note in your letter

that your organization is greatly concerned in the improvement and continued maintenance of port facilities in the Harbor of San Francisco. The Board has a maintenance force of approximately 180 people and you may be assured of our appreciation of your interest in this all important subject and we will be happy to receive any suggestions and recommendations as to how we may get the utmost from the funds and facilities available to us for maintenance.

"It is sincerely hoped that the waterfront situation will soon improve and that there will be sufficient business developed to avoid further and possibly more drastic reductions by the Harbor."

Resolutions Asking Legislation

Action taken by your Secretary on numerous resolutions requesting the introduction of legislation is set forth in Part III of this report. For action on these matters by the state legislature, see the separately issued "Report on Labor Legislation, 1949."

Resolutions Referred by Convention To Executive Council

Resolution No. 12—"Changing Procedure of Filing Claims for Unemployment Insurance."

This resolution requested the Federation to go on record in favor of allowing union officials to make out self-registration claims for unemployment insurance for their members, without also registering for work at the Employment office.

Because of the technical nature of the subject matter of this resolution, your Secretary recommended that it be given further study by the Executive Council.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 13—"Availability of Hearing Officers in Unemployment Insurance Appeals."

This resolution requested the Federation to go on record in favor of having available at all times during working hours a hearing officer so that claimants disqualified for unemployment insurance can immediately request a hearing and have a decision rendered.

Since the subject matter of this resolution was technical in nature, your Secretary recommended that the Executive Council give it further study.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 42—"Tax on Out-of-State Insurance Companies."

This resolution favored a tax on out-of-state insurance companies to help support firemen's retirement systems.

Your Secretary recommended the Executive Council give this resolution further study, since the constitutional aspects of this question required consideration, as well as other factors involved.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 45—"Home Loans and State Bonus for Veterans."

This resolution requested the Federation to set up a Veteran's Department to work with veterans' organizations for the purpose of supporting a program for veterans' home loans and a state bonus for all veterans.

Convention action: The resolution was filed and the subject matter referred to the incoming Executive Council with instructions that it work with veterans' organizations to the end that the objectives of the resolution might be accomplished, in the event that the veterans' organizations decided that such objectives were desirable.

Your Secretary recommended that he ascertain what program the veterans' organizations might decide upon and then determine the merits of the program with relation to the interests of labor and the people as a whole.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 65—"Popularization of Union Insignia."

This resolution directed the Executive Council to prepare and exhibit at the Centennial State Fair in 1949 an adequate display exploiting the skill and efficiency of the organized workers of the state and nation to acquaint the citizens of the state with the union label, card and button.

Your Secretary recommended that this matter be referred to him for implementation.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 75—"Propose Labor Paper and Radio Program."

This resolution requested that the Federation set up a committee to investigate the cost and feasibility of printing a daily newspaper, as well as promoting a weekly radio program for organized labor.

Convention action: The objectives were considered desirable, but not possible of achievement at this time. It was recommended that the Executive Council consider the possibility of developing some method of improving existing labor publications, and give particular attention to combatting so-called labor papers run for private profit which do not reflect the viewpoint of labor, and which in some instances are used to force employers to purchase advertising.

Your Secretary recommended that he call a conference of the editors of labor papers to discuss the problems involved. (Such a conference was called several years ago, but the response was practically nil.) With respect to combatting labor papers seeking to exploit advertisers and which do not reflect the viewpoint of labor, your Secretary stated that it could be settled only by the Council having jurisdiction over the particular paper published under its name; that where papers are privately owned, the problem should be referred to your Secretary to discuss with the Councils involved.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 79—"Specify Qualifications for Unemployment Benefits."

This resolution requested the Federation to use its very best efforts to liberalize restrictive rulings of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, and asked that every local union have its attention called to what are the rights of the workers in the matter of unemployment insurance benefits.

Your Secretary recommended that the Federation issue a small pamphlet stating lucidly and forcibly what these rights are and that these pamphlets be supplied to the local unions. Preparation of the pamphlet would have to wait until the present state legislative session was completed because of the probability of changes being enacted into the law.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 107—"Support of Union Label Sections."

This resolution requested that the Federation have an annual Union Label Exhibition in conjunction with the annual convention, and to assist the union label sections or union label educational leagues throughout the state.

Convention action: The convention concurred heartily in the ideas expressed in the resolution, but because of the financial responsibility and other action involved in connection with such an extensive program, decided to refer the matter to the Executive Council for further investigation and action.

Your Secretary recommended that since the extension and advertising of union label merchandise was a problem that required national coordination, with direct support from International unions involved, the objectives of the resolution were beyond the ability of the Federation. With regard to an exhibit, your Secretary stated that the Federation was already sorely and strenuously taxed in staging its annual convention, and that

the responsibility for a union label exhibit should rest with the various union label sections in the state. Your Secretary also pointed out that there have been a number of union label exhibits in the past, which were held in conjunction with the Federation convention and financed by the local label league section.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 140—"Establish State Committee on Education."

This resolution requested that a Committee on Education be established to (a) make a thorough study of the causes underlying the crisis in education; (b) make definite recommendations for solving the crisis; and (c) be empowered to take whatever steps are necessary to help end said crisis.

Convention action: The general purposes of the resolution were concurred in, but it was recommended that the question be referred to the Executive Council.

Your Secretary recommended that the Federation heartily endorse the proposal that the state educational system should include in its curriculum the subject of labor; the Federation would do everything it possibly could to obtain this inclusion. Your Secretary pointed out that the comprehensive educational measure dealing with labor education introduced in Congress (see report below on **Resolution No. 222**) was related to the general import of the resolution, and once this measure was enacted, it should facilitate the campaign to include labor as a subject in the elementary and secondary schools' curriculum.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 156—"Organize Ladies Auxiliaries."

This resolution provided that a special committee be elected for the purpose of organizing a ladies' auxiliary in each and every local union.

Convention action: The resolution was filed because it would involve an expenditure of funds, as well as the formulation of a detailed statewide program, but the subject matter was referred to the Executive Council.

Your Secretary recommended that he contact all of the unions, recommending that such auxiliaries be established and that, from time to time, published material be issued with respect to this subject; that a special committee would not be necessary to implement the objectives of this resolution since it can be accomplished by the Secretary working in collaboration with the unions.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 184—"In Support of Conservation Program."

This resolution instructed the Council to set up a committee to study the problems of conservation and to develop ways and means of making effective such a comprehensive program in favor of the conservation movement, and to acquaint the affiliated organizations with the problem of conservation of state resources.

Convention action: Since the resolution's objectives would entail the expenditure of funds, as well as the setting up of a committee, the resolution was filed, and the subject matter referred to the Executive Board.

Your Secretary recommended the following: The Federation is fully cognizant of the fact that the State of California is one of the most richly endowed in the entire country with respect to natural resources—forests, oil and other minerals, grazing lands, soil, water, etc. The Federation endorses wholeheartedly the purpose of conserving the nation's resources, as well as the state's, as a heritage for the future; we urge at all times the proper utilization of these resources in a manner so as to ensure their full use and perpetuation; and we maintain that in the distribution of the benefits from their use there should be neither speculation nor monopoly. The Federation declares its allegiance to these principles of conservation and pledges to do everything possible to perpetuate them. The Federation recognizes the great pressure of an increasing population upon California's natural resources, such as the difficulty of farmers to obtain farms, the shortage of water for irrigation, and the shortage of power. The goals of labor for economic security and a more abundant life in keeping with the dignity and decency of man will become meaningless in a world robbed of its natural substance.

Your Secretary pointed out, further, that the Federation has played a very active role in behalf of the Central Valley campaign, which is a part of this program, and is now represented on the Advisory Council of the U. S. Forest Service, which is concerning itself with related problems; and, finally, that, because the problem of conserving the natural resources is national in scope, the American Federation of Labor should be requested to take appropriate legislative and educational action.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 202—"Finance Exhibit at Los Angeles County Fair."

This resolution requested the Federation to appropriate from the General Fund \$3,500 to finance an American Federation of Labor Public Relations Exhibit at the Los Angeles County Fair in 1949.

Convention action: The resolution was approved in principle, but since it involved the expenditure of funds, it was referred to the Executive Council.

Your Secretary recommended that, in view of the fact that so many fairs take place in the state, the action asked by this resolution would establish a precedent for the Federation to follow with regard to all of these events. Such a practice would be highly inadvisable financially, as it would be a strenuous drain on the Federation's treasury. Because of these considerations, the matter should be left in the hands of your Secretary to use his discretion, and to work in cooperation with the Central Labor Council in Pomona and do whatever possible without establishing any precedent.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 220—"Film on Taft-Hartley Act."

This resolution provided that the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Film Council to make a picture to appropriately depict the evils of the Taft-Hartley Act, etc.

Convention action: The convention concurred in the intent of the resolution, but since it would involve a detailed program together with the possible expenditure of funds, it was recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council to work out a feasible plan.

Your Secretary recommended that this matter be held in abeyance.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Resolution No. 222—"Include Labor Course in School Curriculum."

This resolution provided that the Federation go on record in favor of a course in labor history, as outlined by a member of Teachers Union No. 61, Mr. L. S. Gerlough, as a part of the educational program of study by the Federation at the next session of the California legislature.

Convention action: The convention concurred in the principle contained in the resolution and referred the matter to the Executive Council.

Your Secretary recommended that, in view of the action taken on **Resolution No. 140**, it would be unnecessary to duplicate the action on this resolution. Furthermore, it would be inadvisable to be com-

mitted to an outline in labor history which has not been made available for the Federation to pass judgment upon. Your Secretary further stated that the action taken up by Congress on the educational bill referred to in **Resolution No. 140** would also help influence the future course to be taken with regard to working out a proper labor course in school curriculum.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

The educational measure mentioned above proposed a Labor Extension Service and was introduced before the 80th Congress in S 1390 and HR 6202. It received bipartisan support and nearly succeeded in passing. Indications are that such a measure has a good chance of approval by the 81st Congress.

It seeks to aid in diffusing useful and practical information among the wage earners of the United States and increasing the resources and facilities available to them, and to bring about more cooperation with colleges by the establishment of a Labor Extension Service in the Department of Labor, to be administered by the Secretary of Labor. The programs to be established pursuant to this act would supplement, not duplicate, existing cooperative agricultural and other extension services already provided. The main purpose of the measure will be to promote the welfare of wage earners through a program for the dissemination of useful knowledge. This comprehensive bill would make available federal money, to be matched by the states, for the development of this program through established colleges, in cooperation with bona fide labor organizations.

A very vigorous organization, the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, consisting of representatives of labor and friends of labor among the teaching fraternity in various schools throughout the nation, has been developed to push this measure, and has requested suitable contributions to assist in this legislative campaign.

Other Matters Referred To Council by Convention

Taft-Hartley Act: The convention instructed the incoming Executive Council to formulate a program for the benefit and use of all unions which would outline specific and practical measures to be taken until the Taft-Hartley law might be repealed to safeguard union security where open shop contracts must be signed, to develop solidarity between all unions in fighting the Act, to develop support by all unions for any union under Taft-Hartley

attacks, and to outline measures of resistance against the anti-labor position of the National Labor Relations Board.

Your Secretary recommended that all action be held in abeyance awaiting the results of Congressional action. Your Secretary stated, further, that the Federation would continue to coordinate the fight against the Taft-Hartley Act pending action by Congress with reference to its repeal, and would work in the closest cooperation with the American Federation of Labor in the development of policy and in the representation of unions which come into conflict with this Act, as well as to develop a maximum of solidarity between the unions in opposing the Act.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Union Labels: The convention recommended that the Federation communicate with the Label Department of the American Federation of Labor, the officers of the AFL and the various International officers of the unions using union labels, to work toward setting up a single AFL label for use on all products.

Your Secretary recommended that, since this was in line with **Resolution No. 107** in some of the essential details, and for purposes of the record, he would carry out the recommendations made. In view of the complexity of this request and the questionable jurisdiction of the Federation, however, your Secretary believed that it would be advisable to first communicate with Mr. Ornburn, head of the Union Label Section of the AFL, to obtain his reaction as a beginning in further implementing this motion.

The Executive Council concurred in this recommendation.

Housing

The California Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Home Builders Council of California, the Federal Housing Administration and all elements of the home building industry, held conferences in various parts of the state this spring. These conferences apparently were concerned with developing a program that would obviate the need of the comprehensive housing legislation then pending in Congress. The Federation advised its affiliates to send observers to these conferences. At one such conference held in San Francisco, the accomplishments were negligible, although the consensus of opinion recognized that California was in need of at least 500,000 new homes. The Federation continued to support the comprehensive measure in every way possible. (See report on federal legislation in Part III.)

International Posts for Representatives of Labor

At its January meeting, the Executive Council adopted the following resolution urging the Administration to give consideration to the appointment of representatives of the labor movement to international posts:

Whereas, The role of labor in government is becoming more important than ever before, and is being recognized as such by statesmen and management throughout the world; and

Whereas, To offset the danger of totalitarianism, the position of labor and its influence will be one of the most effective weapons that the democratic governments can use; and

Whereas, In view of the growing importance of labor's role in international affairs, it is only appropriate that representatives of labor be chosen to represent the United States Government in major positions affecting the interests of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor urge our Federal Administration to give consideration to the appointment of tried and trusted members of the American labor movement to international positions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Receipt of this resolution was acknowledged by the President's office.

Education

The Federation has participated actively in workers' education projects throughout the year. Typical of this work was the successful Labor-Management School at the University of San Francisco, and the discussions with the Culinary Department at City College. Federation speakers have also appeared at the University of California, Stanford, and other institutions, explaining the position of the Federation on a number of social questions, as well as the general functioning of the labor movement.

Early in the year plans were laid to hold another Summer Labor Institute at Asilomar, in conjunction with the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California, Berkeley and Los Angeles. This institute, conducted during the week of August 14, will undoubtedly prove as successful as last year's. Publicity material was sent to all the affiliated unions.

The teaching staff includes outstanding members of the University of California

and labor representatives. Your Secretary, President Shelley, and the Federation's attorney, Charles P. Scully, will take part in the discussions. Subjects presented include the history and problems of labor, the economic outlook, current labor legislation, community relations, health and welfare plans, social legislation affecting labor, labor and politics, labor and the legislative process, a discussion on where the labor movement is headed, and a specialized seminar on collective bargaining.

"Little Hoover" Commission

Your Secretary was invited by the California State Chamber of Commerce to become one of a committee of seven to serve on a commission, similar to the Hoover Commission, to reorganize the executive branch of the federal government. This matter was discussed with the Executive Council, and it was decided that it would be wiser if your Secretary did not participate as an active member of the commission, but that the Federation would be glad to work with the commission as long as its program did not conflict with Federation policy. This decision will be carried out by your Secretary.

II

ORGANIZATION

At the beginning of the year your Secretary and the Executive Council discussed at great length the need to activate the AFL membership so as to be able to meet the changing economic situation. The conclusions reached were incorporated in the following statement:

Statement of Policy to Preserve AFL Organizational Integrity

Unions of the American Federation of Labor have not only made phenomenal gains in organization in California, but have won higher wages and superior working conditions through their collective bargaining strength. These notable achievements explain why the American Federation of Labor is the major labor organization in California with a membership in excess of 1,000,000.

Of utmost importance is the realization that the greatest part of this progress was made in an economy which approached full employment and when employment opportunity often even exceeded the supply. The war period heightened this problem. It was a struggle for the unions to supply the necessary manpower for the important defense and war projects which proved indispensable to our victory. During this period the AFL unions continued

to function as real and genuine bargaining agencies for their respective memberships, fought to attain optimal standards at all times, and as a result, grew in strength and influence.

Functioning as genuine, progressive trade unions did not interfere with the obligations of citizenship and service to community life. The record speaks clearly and unmistakably on this score.

Support of weaker unions by strong ones accounted for the extension of organization in a number of new fields. Many young, weak unions were nurtured and assisted in their growth against all attacks. Their achievements later redounded to the credit of the whole AFL movement and contributed to its increased strength.

The big problem now facing the labor movement is to consolidate the gains won, extend them, and preserve the collective bargaining integrity of the AFL. This will have to be done in an economy which is now showing disquieting mixed trends and which may suddenly and without warning slip into a downward cycle. Such a probable eventuality will enormously complicate a number of existing problems and create new ones.

Once a buyers' market for labor returns and job opportunities diminish, producing a surplus of labor, the unions will be subject to greater pressures of all kinds. In such a situation, the AFL, which holds the overwhelming number of collective bargaining agreements in this state, will be exposed to attack. Those employers who will seek to lower wages and worsen working conditions will undoubtedly be tempted to avoid the powerful AFL unions with their high standards of collective bargaining, and so it can be anticipated that efforts will be made to find less exacting and conscientious bargaining agencies.

To meet this situation, the California State Federation of Labor wishes to call to the attention of all of its affiliates and all AFL unions in California that we must prepare ourselves for changing circumstances. The Federation pledges itself first of all to coordinate the AFL unions so that the maximum strength can be mobilized in behalf of any of its organizations which may come under attack and have its collective bargaining rights challenged. The newer and weaker unions will be the first to face this threat. The Federation calls upon the older and stronger unions to hold themselves in readiness to respond quickly and firmly to render assistance whenever and wherever the occasion may require.

The Federation will continue to take stock of all developments and be alert to

any danger threatening any of our unions. It will sound the alarm whenever conditions dictate it. In the meantime, all unions are requested to give this problem their most serious consideration and orient themselves to meet the changing conditions. It is especially important for all central bodies, with their fingers on the pulse of labor in their respective communities, to be on the alert and broadcast warnings of the first sign of trouble.

Only by such awareness and understanding of the newer problems facing us can we of the AFL continue to lead the way in maintaining sound, progressive and militant unionism in California.

National Farm Labor Union

Organizing activities of the National Farm Labor Union among the agricultural workers in California have received the Federation's support, financial and otherwise, from their inception. The Federation contributes \$500 a month to the NFLU's organizing campaign. The following comprehensive report on the work of this union, recently submitted to your Secretary by Brother Ernesto Galarza, International Representative and Director of Research and Education for the NFLU, succinctly describes not only the scope of the task but the difficulties confronting the union:

"The areas where the most active organizational work is going on are: Bakersfield, Arvin-Lamont, Cottonwood, Delano, Shafter, Tulare, Farmersville, Orange and Woodlake. Some of the important elements which lead to emphasis on certain spots are (1) degree of stability of labor force, (2) proximity to large corporation ranches, (3) past organizing history, (4) proximity of support from industrial and service AFL unions, (5) number of potential members.

"If we have not overcome the more deeply rooted obstacles to organization, especially the psychological ones, we have at least begun to uncover them for proper understanding and attack. Thus far these obstacles include (a) the residue of fear and insecurity created by the 'you-hit-and-I-run' tactics of the UCAPWA and later the FTA-CIO; (b) the systematic feeding of race prejudice by certain large agricultural corporations; (c) the isolation of the various race groups from one another; (d) the almost complete lack of practical, day to day trade-union experience; (e) the absence of a basic, continuing educational program.

"Against these difficulties there appear to be new elements entering the picture. The increasing interest of the state AFL

as a movement in agricultural labor is one of the most important of them. The creation over the past decade or so of relatively stable communities in which the farm worker predominates is another. The maturing of young workers of Mexican ancestry who can speak and understand English is still another. In this connection it should also be mentioned that the workers have developed a clearer understanding of the following issues: (a) the development of mechanization, (b) the importation of illegal and contract labor from foreign countries, (c) the inclination of corporation farms to keep farm labor casualized by favoring those who have no local ties, interests or connections.

"We have begun to set up a structure on which we hope to build a permanent organization of farm workers in the state. Thus far this structure operates through the following devices: (1) The monthly staff meeting of all full or part time organizers. (2) The monthly meeting of the Valley Organizing Council, at which delegates from all the locals are present. This Council has thus far acted in an informational and advisory capacity, but in the near future it will be given authority to issue directives to the locals. (3) The monthly open conference on organization, which is used to broaden the scope of the Council and to publicize the program and policies of the union. The one remaining step to fill out this structure is the creation and holding of a state conference or convention as a regular part of the union's activities.

"The major issues on which we have acted in the past six months might be indicated as follows: **Wetbacks.** The resistance of the NFLU to the illegal alien has been carried on locally as well as in Washington and Mexico. **Nationals.** The NFLU was in the main responsible for the delay in the signing of a new agreement between the United States and Mexico during the first half of 1949. However, this still hangs over us as a serious threat. **Wages.** The Union has resisted wage cuts but what is more important it is now formulating a basic policy with regard to the creation of a genuine wage conference in the Central Valley with labor participation. **Housing.** We have continued to oppose the efforts of the corporation farmers to take over the government camps. Events in Washington have moved us close to cooperation with the camp tenants themselves in this campaign.

"We have worked out a fairly rounded

educational program which is intended to reach the more permanent members of the agricultural labor community. The reaction of workers to this program has been very favorable. The present program is in many respects simply an experiment to test the main objectives that a sustained program should have.

"The union has surveyed over 230 Mexican communities in the state, ranging from those that have only a few dozen families to those of several thousand people. We are working in a few of the most important of these communities, where we also find varying ratios of Negro, Mexican, White and Filipino workers. It appears that in the long run it is in these centers that the decisive organizing work can be done.

"During the past three months work among the Mexicans of Arvin and Lamont appears to have begun to bear fruit. This has been the missing link in the strike so far as local workers are concerned. We may be able to connect to the chain in the next few weeks.

"Perhaps the single outstanding fact on the situation in the Central Valley is the weakness of political education and preparation for labor's political action. The union is doing what it can in its stride, but activity in this respect should be stepped up considerably. For instance, there is not a single labor publication in **Spanish** for an area containing possibly 300,000 workers, many of whom would be eligible to vote and others could become so if given leadership. Even a monthly illustrated bulletin carrying general organizing news but stressing the T-H law fight and giving specific direction to political education could possibly change the political balance in some counties."

In connection with the organizing work of this union, your Secretary corresponded with the State Department relative to the importation of Mexican Nationals, and made the following objections to the proposed agreement being negotiated between the United States and Meexico: (1) the United States Government was being made an agent of the Associated Farmers to confirm wages fixed by them, (2) the deduction of 10 percent of the Nationals' wages was to be handed over to the employers under certain onerous liens, (3) only the employer would have the right to discuss grievances with the Mexican Consuls, (4) the so-called prevailing wage determination, etc., and (5) labor was not being given the opportunity to participate on a recognized and effective basis.

The DiGiorgio strike, in effect since October 1, 1947, continues. On July 4, 1948,

as reported last year, a federal court in Fresno issued an injunction against the DiGiorgio strikers, at the request of the National Labor Relations Board, and despite the union's stand that it was unjust to punish these striking agricultural workers under the Taft-Hartley law, when they could not use this law to file unfair labor practice charges against the DiGiorgio Fruit Corporation.

Straining every financial resource, the union argued its case against the NLRB and the corporation. Seven months later this effort was proved worthwhile when the Trial Examiner handed down a decision that excluded farm workers from the Taft-Hartley law in entirety. The matter must still go before General Counsel Denham and the NLRB in Washington. Meantime, the union and its supporters are bending every effort to raise sufficient funds to carry the fight further, first to the federal court to vacate the injunction and then to the NLRB in Washington. Your Secretary urges all the affiliated unions to continue the financial assistance they have given the DiGiorgio strikers.

Teachers

In January, the California State Federation of Teachers presented to your Secretary and the Executive Council plans for a comprehensive organizing campaign among the teachers in California, and requested assistance. The Federation granted this request, pledged support to the Teachers, and instructed your Secretary to expend such sums as he deemed necessary to assist the Teachers in the campaign. This has been done, and, in addition, publicity was given to the campaign in the Weekly News Letter and all affiliated unions and councils were acquainted with the facts by letter.

Organizing efforts in San Diego have already proved successful. After a three months' organizing campaign in San Diego, extending roughly from February 7 to May 7, a charter was presented to the new San Diego local on Saturday, May 7. The presentation dinner was attended by 150 citizens of the city representing numerous civic organizations, labor, government, and the public schools. The new local began its existence with a strong nucleus of thirty teachers, plus good leadership and the support of the San Diego labor movement.

Miss McAlmon, the organizer for the Teachers, was assigned to the Los Angeles area for the three weeks preceding the closing of the schools for the summer. Quite a bit of groundwork was accomplished, and it is hoped that in the fall it

will be possible to organize the teachers in Pasadena and Glendale, as well as the city of Los Angeles.

State, County and Municipal Employees

Under the leadership of Daniel J. Scanell, General Representative for the State of California of the State, County and Municipal Employees, this international union has started an organizing drive. The State Council for this International Union developed a good organizing program, and asked for financial assistance from the California State Federation of Labor. Your Secretary has allotted the State Council \$250.00 a month for organizing purposes. It is understood that the State, County and Municipal Employees will in no way interfere with other unions already organized. If it is found that the organizers of this campaign are not living up to their part in the program and are trying to organize workers not under their jurisdiction, financial assistance will be terminated.

Riverside-San Bernardino

Organizational work got well under way in this area at the beginning of the year, and has made excellent progress. An organizing committee was set up, separate from the central bodies in the area but working in close cooperation with them, especially when economic action has been necessary.

The dispute with the Streibe Theaters in Palm Springs was cleared up in the spring. Building Trades crafts are now about eighty-five percent organized, and the Retail Clerks and Butchers have made excellent gains. In the Big Bear area, the organizing committee has had to deal with a drifting population, which has immeasurably complicated an already difficult problem.

The campaign has been supported by the Federation, and Organizers Hyans and Randall have been giving the committee as much assistance as possible.

Insurance Agents

The Federation has given publicity assistance to the campaign to organize insurance agents, and prior to important NLRB elections your Secretary has dispatched letters to all affiliated unions asking them to assist the AFL organizers. This campaign, being undertaken on a nationwide basis, is meeting with great success.

Hawaii

As it has done for the past several years, the Federation has continued to give every possible assistance to the

unions which are striving, against terrific odds, to establish a labor movement in Hawaii. The situation there has been and is still an extremely serious one. Our efforts to help can only, in the very nature of things, be limited. One outstanding service we were able to render this year was to assist the AFL organizers there in analyzing bills affecting labor which were pending in the Hawaii legislature. In your Secretary's opinion, it will be necessary for the various internationals to coordinate and step up their activities in the Islands, if even a small success is to be achieved.

III LEGISLATION

State

A complete and detailed account of the 1949 session of the state legislature will be found in the separately issued "Report on Labor Legislation."

Legislative Committee

The following officers were appointed by President Shelley as members of the Legislative Committee: Vice-Presidents Max Osslo, Pat Somerset, Harry Finks, Robert Ash and Paul Reeves; Secretary Haggerty; President Shelley. Your Secretary wishes to take this opportunity to thank these brothers who assisted him in his capacity as the Federation's legislative representative.

California Legislative Conference

Despite its name, this organization functioned only feebly during the recent legislative session. For the most part, members of its legislative committee failed to appear at committee hearings on bills, unless they were of an anti-communist nature. (Part IV of this report contains a summary of the activities and status of this organization.)

Convention Legislative Resolutions

Resolutions calling for legislation, which were adopted by the 1947 and 1948 conventions, are listed herewith, with the number of the bill introduced at the 1949 session of the legislature covering each matter:

Workmen's Compensation

Resolution No. 91 (1947) — "Compensation from Date of Injury"; **Resolution No. 69 (1948)** — "Eliminate Waiting Period in Workmen's Compensation Law"; **Resolution No. 73 (1948)** — "Improving Workmen's Compensation Law." **AB 125 and SB 106; AB 154 and SB 578.**

Resolution No. 194 (1947)—"Right of Injured Workers to Choose Doctor," and **Resolution No. 60 (1948)**—"Individual Choice of Doctors in Compensation Cases." **AB 165.**

Resolution No. 72 (1948)—"Extend Time of Industrial Accident Awards." **AB 166** and **AB 412.**

Resolution No. 81 (1948)—"Replacement of Broken Eye Glasses in Injury Cases." **AB 172** and **SB 579.**

Unemployment Insurance

Resolution No. 1 (1947)—"Unemployment Insurance to Cover Employees of Housing Authorities." **AB 744** and **AB 806.**

Resolution No. 108 (1947)—"Remove Screen Employees from Disqualification Under Unemployment Insurance Act," and **Resolution No. 79 (1948)**—"Specify Qualifications for Unemployment Benefits." **AB 745.**

Resolution No. 118 (1947)—"Abolish Merit Rating." **AB 805.**

Resolution No. 14 (1948)—"Abolition of Waiting Period and Raising of Unemployment Insurance Benefits." **AB 177** and **SB 400; AB 175** and **SB 212.**

Resolution No. 160 (1948)—"Assist Dependents of Unemployed." **AB 312.**

Teamsters and Chauffeurs

Resolution No. 46 (1948)—"Repeal Financial Responsibility Act." **AB 897.**

Resolution No. 142 (1948)—"Repeal of License Renewal Law." **AB 665.**

Resolution No. 185 (1948)—"Flashing Red-Light Stop Signs for San Francisco." **AB 670.**

Resolution No. 186 (1948)—"Establish Classification of Chauffeurs." **AB 667.**

Resolution No. 187 (1948)—"Qualify Issuance of Traffic Violation Citations." **AB 668.**

Fire Fighters

Resolution No. 20 (1947)—"Forty-Eight-Hour Week for Fire Fighters," and **Resolution No. 38 (1948)**—"Forty-Eight Hour Week for Firemen." **AB 1020** and **SB 108.**

Resolution No. 41 (1948)—"Pensions for Widows of Firemen." **AB 1019.**

Minors

Resolution No. 96 (1947)—"Helping to Check Juvenile Delinquency," and **Resolution No. 204 (1948)**—"Oppose Employment of Minors Except Exclusions in Statutes." **AB 1370.**

Resolution No. 92 (1948)—"Abolish Child Labor in Agriculture." **AB 307.**

Others

Resolution No. 31 (1947)—"Improving Status of Teachers," and **Resolution No. 137**

(1948)—"Joint Survivorship in Teachers' Retirement Laws." **AB 257.**

Resolution No. 189 (1947)—"Repeal of State Sales Tax." **AB 2937.**

Resolution No. 279 (1947)—"Demanding Strict Enforcement of Laws Concerning Sale and Processing of Meat," and **Resolution No. 170 (1948)**—"Enforce Health and Sanitation Code." **AB 114.**

Resolution No. 37 (1948)—"Compel Employment Agencies to Specify Existence of Labor Contracts, etc., to Clients." **AB 106.**

Resolution No. 74 (1948)—"Enact Prepaid Medical Plan." **AB 863.**

Resolution No. 76 (1948)—"Strengthen Apprenticeship Program." **AB 127.**

Resolution No. 97 (1948)—"Make It a Crime to Employ, etc., Illegal Mexican Labor." **AB 264.**

Resolution No. 145 (1948)—"Abolish Fees for Use of Comfort Stations." **AB 1092.**

Resolution No. 171 (1948)—"State Code for Heating and Piping Industry." **AB 922.**

Resolution No. 197 (1948)—"Oppose Cross-Filing." **AB 2800.**

Resolution No. 205 (1948)—"Collective Bargaining for Municipal Employees." **AB 113.**

In all, seventy-five bills, based upon the above resolutions and upon policy statements adopted by the 1948 convention, as well as bills which we have introduced from year to year, were drawn up and introduced. Certain resolutions calling for legislation were not, however, acted upon. The number of these resolutions and the reasons why bills were not prepared on them are as follows:

Resolution No. 16 (1947). This resolution calls for support of a state FEPA. The Executive Council decided that the intent of the resolution could be best carried out by supporting bills introduced on this subject, rather than by introducing a bill of our own.

Resolution No. 66 (1947)—This resolution directs that we introduce a law compelling public utilities companies to provide pension programs for their employees. Over and above the policy standpoint, there is a serious legal question as to whether or not this could properly be accomplished. In accordance with our past practice of not introducing bills which are questionably constitutional, no legislation was prepared on this question.

Resolution No. 143 (1947)—"Requesting Legislation to Ensure Honesty in Politics." The Executive Council, while concurring in the intent of this resolution, decided that the introduction of such a bill at this time would not be feasible, due to a number of obvious considerations.

Resolution No. 242 (1947)—This resolution is concerned with the distribution of basic textbooks in California schools. Since the 1948 convention went on record to oppose the action called for by the 1947 resolution, no legislation was introduced.

Resolution No. 246 (1947)—This resolution asks full allowance of wage credits to veterans under workmen's compensation. The Executive Council decided that, since the problem no longer existed, there was no need for such legislation.

Resolution No. 247 (1947)—This resolution proposes payment for loss of wages resulting from out-of-town medical examinations under workmen's compensation. Since a court decision on this matter had already been rendered, it was decided that introduction of such a bill might prove harmful rather than beneficial.

Resolution No. 248 (1947)—This resolution directs the establishment of local offices of the Industrial Accident Commission. Since this is more properly a matter for the Department, no legislation was prepared on it.

Resolution No. 17 (1948)—This directs the establishment of state rent control in the absence of federal legislation. In view of the Democratic platform and statements of the President, we believed it was premature to prepare this legislation at this time.

Resolution No. 54 (1948)—This is concerned with appropriations for better enforcement of the Labor Code. It was our opinion, however, that the resolution calls for aid of such legislation if introduced, rather than introduction by us.

Resolution No. 56 (1948)—This is concerned with prevention of stream pollution. We believe, however, the resolution calls for aid of such legislation if introduced, rather than introduction by us.

Resolution No. 67 (1948)—This resolution calls for opposition to any wage reductions, and obviously is not concerned with the introduction of bills, but rather with opposition to bills which are introduced.

Resolution No. 82 (1948)—This resolution calls for imposition of liability in compensation cases where a dispute exists as to the cause of injury between two separate employers. In view of extreme damage which might arise in view of the existing legislation with respect to the weekly benefit amount, duration of benefits, offset credit as to permanent disability, etc., we did not believe that a proper bill could be prepared at this time.

Resolution No. 98 (1948)—This resolution calls for provision for adequate hospitals. In our opinion, however, the resolution calls for aid of such legislation if introduced, rather than introduction by us.

Resolution No. 99 (1948)—This resolution

calls for adequate schools. In our opinion, however, the resolution calls for aid of such legislation if introduced, rather than introduction by us.

Resolution No. 100 (1948)—This resolution calls for adequate recreational facilities. In our opinion, however, the resolution calls for aid of such legislation if introduced, rather than introduction by us.

Resolution No. 102 (1948)—This resolution calls for the provision of an adequate number of safety engineers. In our opinion, however, the resolution calls for aid of such legislation if introduced, rather than introduction by us.

Resolution No. 103 (1948)—This resolution is concerned with the extension of old age security. In view of Proposition No. 4, which has been enacted as a constitutional amendment, it was not possible to draft the amendment suggested at this time.

Resolution No. 110 (1948)—This resolution calls for the prohibition of continuances of hearings in workmen's compensation cases. In view of the fact that this well may work to the detriment of the worker, as well as the insurance company, we did not believe it desirable to prepare the suggested legislation.

Resolution No. 111 (1948)—This calls for the definition of "day" under unemployment insurance to include "work day." In view of the fact that the act specifically provides that the Commission may define "day" by regulation variously, we believed that this was something which should be obtained at the administrative rather than the legislative level.

Resolution No. 114 (1948)—This is concerned with the question of safety laws. In our opinion, however, the resolution calls for aid of such legislation if introduced, rather than introduction by us.

Resolution No. 150 (1948)—This is concerned with the extension of the old age program. In view of Proposition No. 4, which has been enacted as a constitutional amendment, it was not possible to draft the amendment suggested at this time.

Resolution No. 159 (1948)—This is concerned with the elimination of technicalities as to refunds of excess unemployment insurance worker contributions. In accordance with an understanding with the authors at the convention, representatives of the Department were consulted, and as a result it was discovered that certain data contained in the resolution is incorrect. The authors were then advised in writing that the matter had been cared for administratively and therefore additional legislation was not necessary.

Resolution No. 177 (1948)—This is concerned with blind aid. In view of Proposition No. 4, which has been enacted as a

constitutional amendment, it was not possible to draft the amendment suggested at this time.

Resolution No. 225 (1948)—This is concerned with extension of schooling. In our opinion, however, the resolution calls for aid of such legislation if introduced, rather than introduction by us.

Federal

Taft-Hartley Act Repeal

Acting upon a wire received from President Green, the Executive Council instructed your Secretary to send a letter to all local unions and councils asking them to contact their Congressmen when they were in their home districts during the congressional recess, and reiterate our stand with regard to the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. This was done, and continued publicity was given this matter in the News Letter. Hope for repeal at this session of the Congress has, however, practically vanished.

Central Valley Project

The Federation has continued its efforts in behalf of the Central Valley Project. A letter was sent to all California Congressmen on HR 165, the bill to expand the Folsom Dam project on the American River. A letter was also sent to President Truman on HR 163, the bill which authorizes the construction of irrigation canals in the Sacramento Valley. Copies of this letter were also sent to the Secretary of the Interior and to Congressman Clair Engle, an author of this bill.

At the present time there is a move afoot to eliminate funds for the west-side power lines and steam plant as part of the Central Valley Project. Telegrams were sent to Senators Downey and Knowland urging them to oppose such efforts. A reply was received from Senator Downey as follows: "Please be assured am heartily in accord with your telegram and will do what I can."

Senator Downey still, however, opposes effective administration of the Project and is fighting vigorously against maintaining Straus and Boke, national and regional administrators, respectively, of the Bureau of Reclamation. A letter was sent to all California Congressmen on this matter. Although not all the Congressmen sent replies, those which were received were favorable.

A letter was also mailed from the Federation office to all California Congressmen urging them to support the recommendations of the Hoover Commission transferring the civil functions of the

Army Engineers to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Colorado River Water Dispute

In conformity with Federation convention decision, members of Congress from California were contacted, asking that House Resolutions be filed providing for the adjudication of the dispute by the appropriate courts so that California would show a united front in this controversy.

Displaced Persons

The Federation has supported HR 4567, to amend the Displaced Persons Act. A letter was written to all California Congressmen on May 26 requesting passage of this legislation, which will provide for the entrance of 339,000 displaced persons. This bill passed the House shortly afterward.

Labor Education

The Federation has supported the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education in its effort to enact the Labor Extension Bill, which would provide educational opportunities to adults through federal and state collaboration.

Social Security Act

A letter was sent to all California Congressmen urging that HR 2893, increasing old age and survivors' assistance benefits, be reported out of committee as soon as possible. Your Secretary also sent a personal letter to Cecil King, who is a member of the House Committee which is considering this legislation. Congressman King now has a new bill relating to this matter, and the Federation is paying close attention to it.

Housing

The Federation supported S 1070, the Senate bill providing for low-rent housing. Your Secretary wrote Senators Downey and Knowland on April 13 urging its passage, and on April 29 a statement was forwarded to the AFL to be presented to the House Committee on Banking and Currency asking for passage of this legislation, and, in addition, urging the inclusion of farm labor camps.

The Federation was also active in the support of HR 4009, the House of Representatives' housing bill. On May 26 and again on June 17 letters were sent to all California Congressmen urging their support of this bill (a companion to S 1070), and the need for farm labor camps was particularly stressed. HR 4009 passed the House without the amendment relating to

farm labor camps. The Federation is now working with all interested parties to get a bill passed to extend the Bramblett Act. This would stop, for the time being, the purchase of these farm labor camps by private owners.

Amusement Tax Repeal

At the request of the State Council of Culinary Workers, the Executive Council went on record at its July meeting as favoring the repeal of the amusement tax, and instructed your Secretary to write the California Congressmen stating this position and urging their cooperation in this matter.

IV

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Election, November 1948

That the support of labor is not a political liability was clearly established by the gratifying results of the election, which swept from office those who sponsored and supported special interest legislation. Responsible for this achievement was the hard, conscientious work of our members in the various unions.

The results dictated that Labor's League for Political Education must stay in business. The campaign just finished was only a beginning in a career that promises to be very successful. Labor has shown that when it goes into politics it can do an excellent job, and that it will continue in politics not as a tail to any individual must be stressed.

No less significant was the cold-shoulder given to the extreme right and left fringes—the Dixiecrats and the Wallaceites. Labor was not hoodwinked from its main concern of protecting the interests of the workers by any and all of the Pied Pipers. With the elimination from the Democratic Party of the deadweight of the commie-sponsored Wallaceites, the basis for united action by all legitimate labor groups was laid. The election returns vindicated this repudiation.

Every candidate who was tinged with Wallaceite support went down to defeat. This proves that no artificially created movement, no matter how demagogic it may be, can capture the interest and backing of labor, provided that labor has an issue to fight for.

Senate Reapportionment

Proposition No. 13, to reapportion the State Senate, was defeated. But should the opponents of democratic rule attempt to interpret this as encouragement for an

all-out attack on labor, it should not be forgotten that a million and a quarter people voted for this measure, that the campaign in its behalf has enlightened hundreds of thousands of Californians on the inadequacy of our legislative branch of government, and that one set-back in the fight for popular government is not and will not be considered as final.

The Federation's campaign for the adoption of Proposition No. 13 was well-planned and hard-fought. The campaign against it, however, was a strong one, with tremendous financial backing. The fund raised by our affiliated unions to finance our campaign proved insufficient, and it was necessary for the Federation to go into the "red." The groundwork has, nevertheless, been laid for a successful campaign at some future date.

Labor League for Political Education

At its January meeting, the Executive Council conducted an exhaustive discussion of the future activity of the California Labor League for Political Education. It was recognized that, during the next few years, labor will be confronted with the greatest opposition yet experienced, and that every effort should be made to mobilize our strength in anticipation of this. Obviously, therefore, the continuation of the League was imperative, as well as the raising of funds so that the League would be prepared for any special elections which might be called on the city or county level.

As a result of this discussion, the Executive Council determined to call a conference to consider and approve a program of action, and to arrange for the necessary funds. This conference, attended by representatives of local unions and councils throughout the state, was held in Fresno on February 26, 1949. It decided unanimously to request a voluntary contribution of three cents per member per month from all affiliated local unions, and adopted the following platform:

PLATFORM AND STRUCTURE OF CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Platform

During the 1948 elections, the California Labor League for Political Education demonstrated the effectiveness of political activity by organized labor. The effectiveness of the campaign was in the prosecution of the American Federation of Labor's traditional non-partisan policy of judging every public officer by his record

and not by his political affiliation. That policy still remains the objective of the California Labor League for Political Education. By non-partisanship is meant—and the League wishes to emphasize this—that when the detailed program is outlined and labor is united behind it and behind the candidates advocated by such a program, labor should support that candidate. If such political unity is established, it will be very difficult for anyone to disrupt or divide the tremendous strength of labor.

The new-found political strength of labor is now housed in our California Labor League for Political Education.

The numerous trying problems faced by the labor movement within our state and nation are far from being solved today. It remains to be seen how far the 81st Congress will go in correcting the miserable record of the 80th Congress, and how much of that tragic failure will be overcome.

Already the anti-labor forces throughout the nation, as well as in California, are mobilizing all their resources to discredit labor by accusing it of intending to capture the government. This is far from the fact. Labor does not seek political power. It is determined to do everything possible to protect the interests of its members and the wage earners of this country by improving the living standards and strengthening the economy in every way necessary. For labor to attain such an objective, it must achieve the following program:

1. Outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and reenactment of the Wagner Act.
2. Attacking the basic causes of inflation.
3. Stimulating production.
4. Expanding educational opportunity for all.
5. Solving our housing problem.
6. Attaining a more equitable taxation so that the burden of the low income groups will be considerably lightened.
7. Extending the Federal Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Program and increasing the benefits to a more realistic level.
8. Organizing a comprehensive and adequate health insurance plan.
9. Increasing the minimum wage to \$1 per hour.
10. Restoring an effectively functioning Labor Department.
11. Enactment of the President's Civil Rights Program.
12. Establishing a policy of democratic

security in the international field by the support of the Marshall Plan.

13. Supporting the development and expansion of the Central Valley Project as formulated by the Bureau of Reclamation.

There are many additional measures and proposals in which the League will take an active interest, for or against, such as the liberalization of the Displaced Persons Act, the establishment of a National Science Foundation, etc. The omission of any particular measure from this list of major legislative objectives should not and does not imply any lack of interest.

On a statewide level, we wish to implement these objectives as they apply to California. Our general legislative program in the current session of the state legislature is based on an application of these objectives in the bills that have been formulated and submitted by us.

To achieve these aims, the California Labor League for Political Education shall be continued on a permanent basis. We must perfect and improve our Leagues and create them where they do not yet exist. The function of the League in the period between election campaigns shall be to supply information and education to the membership and to the public at large. This will include periodical reports on issues before Congress, the voting records of our state legislators on key bills, and the action of individual congressmen generally.

The League shall furnish to leaders of farm, teacher, small business and professional groups, information and data to keep them enlightened on matters affecting them and requiring their support. Every effective media of education and information shall be utilized to explain the League's position and activities. Immediate steps shall be taken to improve cooperative relationship between the California Labor League for Political Education and farm, professional, liberal, non-partisan, and all labor groups.

Structure

I.

- A. Appropriate area Labor Leagues for Political Education should be established throughout the state, suitable and corresponding to the needs of the various Central Labor Councils in the respective areas.
- B. In order to effectively mobilize the voters in these districts these Leagues should be established, whenever possible, to parallel and comprise the territory of the Congressional Districts in

the State of California. Where conditions do not permit the formation of such Congressional District units, then the Council should organize the League to comprise as large a part of the territory within that Congressional District as is possible, and establish close relations with other Leagues that may function in that district or which may overlap into that district.

- C. These Leagues should establish and work with all organizations and individuals in the community in sympathy and in agreement with the aims and objectives of the League.
- D. These Leagues should elect regular officers and hold regular meetings. The main body should not meet too often, since such an inconvenience might discourage greater attendance than if the meetings were held at properly spaced intervals.
- E. The League should organize itself by establishing the following committees:
 1. Public Relations Committee
 2. Publicity Committee
 3. Education Committee
 4. Speakers Committee
 - a. Labor
 - b. General public
 - c. Republican organizations
 - d. Democratic organizations
 - e. Veterans' organizations
 - f. Miscellaneous organizations
 - g. Women's organizations
 - h. Professional organizations
- F. The League should seek to have a centralized committee to provide for the precincting of the membership of the affiliated organizations as well as the individual members. Where such is not possible, the local affiliated organizations should be encouraged to have this precincting of its members accomplished and made available for use by the League's precincting committee.
- G. State Assembly District Committees should be established, as well as State Senatorial District Committees.

II.

- A. All affiliated organizations should try to organize their forces on the same basis as the area Political Leagues, as outlined above. The League committees should be able to have someone looking after the same work in the local organizations in order to coordinate the activity on an area-wide basis.
- B. Regular meetings should be held by the various committees set up by the area League, and they should arrange to meet the representatives of the local Leagues designated to carry on the respective activities. These meetings should be organized on a Congressional District basis, Assembly District basis, and State Senatorial District basis.

III.

- A. The statewide committee will seek to coordinate the various area League committees by exchanging material and directives and by holding conferences in the course of the development of the campaign.

IV.

- A. The immediate activity of the League should be to concentrate on getting the membership to become registered voters. This campaign should extend beyond the members of the League and embrace the whole area, so that the maximum number of citizens therein will be induced to become registered voters.
- B. The Leagues should formulate, in sufficient time before elections, as comprehensive plans as possible, to assure a maximum turnout at the polls by the members and the citizens in the community.

The work of the League has gone steadily forward. The response to the appeal for the per capita contributions has been, on the whole, excellent. It is your Secretary's earnest hope that we shall have a continuing, one hundred percent response, so that this political arm of labor may be able to function fully and effectively.

The National Labor League for Political Education called a meeting in Washington, D. C., of all presidents and secretaries-treasurers of all state federations, central labor bodies and LLPE affiliates on July 19 and 20. This, the first national conference to be called, was an extremely important one, and laid concrete plans for political activities in 1950.

As for the California League, this convention will undoubtedly give it great impetus and direction for the coming year's work by the decisions the delegates will make on this matter.

California Legislative Conference

Your Secretary brought the matter of the California Legislative Conference to the attention of the Executive Council at its April meeting. This communist-dominated organization had been receiving support from some of our unions which were unaware of its true character.

The Executive Council authorized the issuance by your Secretary of a statement,

to be sent to all affiliated unions, describing and condemning the Conference. This statement is as follows:

STATEMENT ON CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

The California State Federation of Labor has repudiated the California Legislative Conference because it conflicts with the political program of the American Federation of Labor. Well-meaning and sincere organizations have taken a part in this Conference and the Federation does not mean to impugn all organizations affiliated with the Conference. However, such organizations, and affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor in particular, should realize that communists and fellow travellers are taking an active part in the Conference and now control it, so that it can be used as an effective weapon for the Community Party program.

The communist-dominated nature of the Conference was clearly revealed during and after the August 1947 statewide meeting at Los Angeles. Within an hour after the California Legislative Conference adjourned most of its delegates reconvened to establish a committee under Hugh Bryson to launch the Independent Progressive Party through the circulation of petitions, etc. Bryson had taken an active part in the California Legislative Conference meeting. He is president of the communist-dominated CIO National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards and became chairman of the IPP in 1948.

The third meeting of the California Legislative Conference did not make any political party endorsements itself, but did discuss political parties in general. The discussion was limited, however, to the relative merits of nominating Henry Wallace from the Democratic Party or nominating him from a new third party!

Significantly, no meetings of the Conference have adopted any foreign policy statement whatsoever, despite the fact that almost every public affairs group includes some foreign policy plank in its program. It is obviously impossible to consider domestic legislation without also considering the United States' interests in the foreign field. The September 1948 conference also opposed the draft—now a major plank in the Communist Party platform.

The Conference has been particularly ineffective as a proponent of labor legislation at the State Capitol; during the current session of the legislature its representative has not appeared before any legislative committee in support of pending labor legislation.

On civil liberties, the Conference has devoted a disproportionate amount of time and space to defending the civil liberties of communists and has considered racial discrimination as a secondary matter.

George Irvine of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has been northern California co-chairman of the California Legislative Conference; Irvine has been a continued and persistent supporter of the California Labor School and its predecessors, which are and were outright communist-front organizations.

Reuben Borough was southern California co-chairman of the Conference up to September 1948. He has an extensive record of communist-front affiliations, and was chairman of the IPP Platform Committee during 1948 and a member of the IPP State Central Committee.

Borough was succeeded by Norman Pendleton in September 1948. Pendleton is a national Townsend Plan lecturer; Dr. Francis Townsend endorsed the third party.

Of all the people mentioned in connection with the four meetings of the California Legislative Conference, a total of twenty-nine have participated in two or more of the meetings and have thus shown a permanent and active interest in the organization.

Of these twenty-nine, eleven have had extensive affiliations with communist-front organizations and/or have been active in the Independent Progressive Party. An additional eleven individuals have had some affiliation with communist-front organizations.

The Conference was initiated in January 1946, when a statewide meeting was called under the sponsorship of former Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and Bartley Crum. Of the twenty initial sponsors from Los Angeles, seventeen had some affiliation with communist-front organizations and eight were and are notorious fellow-travelers.

The Conference has held three more statewide meetings: in February 1947, Au-

gust 1947 and September 1948. The February 1947 Conference resulted in a housing caravan to Sacramento to support housing legislation. The caravan was ill-organized and its fellow-traveler sponsorship seriously hampered the California State Federation of Labor in its efforts to obtain housing legislation.

It is clear that fellow-travelers and IPP proponents have been the leading and active spirits in the California Legislative Conference. With the failure of the IPP in 1948 and its exposure as a communist-front organization, the communists and fellow-travelers are trying to build up the Conference into an organization which can serve the same purpose.

The AFL and its affiliates want no part of the IPP, its proteges or substitutes.

November Special Election

A special election has been called for November, 1949, at which time the voters of this state will consider the repeal of Article XXV of the Constitution (Proposition No. 4—Aged and Blind Aid), \$250 million in school bonds to provide grants and loans to rural school districts, an increase in legislators' salaries, and eight other Assembly Constitutional Amendments which repeal obsolete sections of the Constitution.

When the repeal of Proposition No. 4 was first proposed, the Executive Council decided not to support the campaign, since, primarily, such action would set a precedent insofar as the Federation's traditional position is concerned by not accepting the vote of the people on any measure as the supreme authority; in other words, it might tend to weaken the prestige and efficacy of the initiative power in the state.

Subsequently, the Executive Council made the following recommendations on the subjects that will come before the voters this November: to favor passage of the school bonds, to oppose the repeal of Article XXV of the State Constitution, and to favor the increase in salaries for the members of the legislature; these recommendations to be made as a part of the Policy Statements to be presented to the forthcoming convention; recommendations on ACA 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73 to be made after a complete study has been made of these Assembly Constitutional Amendments.

Final decision on these matters will therefore rest with the delegates to this convention.

V

LEGAL SERVICES

REPORT OF ATTORNEY CHARLES P. SCULLY

Court Appearances

McKinley, et al. v. California Employment Stabilization Commission

At the direction of the Secretary, upon the request of Mr. Bartosch of the Sacramento Bakery Local, I prepared a brief amicus curiae in this matter and argued orally on behalf of the Federation before the California Supreme Court on December 7, 1948.

This action is a writ of mandate sought by the Sacramento Bakery Employers Association against the California Employment Stabilization Commission, directing them to reverse a decision covering the Sacramento lockout on the ground that the Board had erroneously applied the Supreme Court decision in the Bunny's Waffle case allowing benefits. The employers contend that the facts in this case are different from the Bunny's Waffle case because the Employers Association, prior to the strike, advised the union that a strike against one member would be a strike against all, and that, accordingly, when the union struck one plant and the other plants locked out their employees, the shutdown of the additional plants was caused rather by the voluntary action of the union than by the act of the employers. As you can readily see, if the employers prevailed in this position, it would be of prime importance in strike strategy as far as unemployment insurance is concerned.

The court has submitted the matter, but no decision has been rendered to date. As I have already advised the Secretary, I am greatly concerned with this action by the court but I am hopeful that a favorable decision may be received.

Unemployment Insurance and Disability Insurance

Regulations

October 14, 1948: I attended an all-day meeting of the Commission in San Francisco to discuss a wide variety of regulations dealing with the entire subject matter of the Act and expressed our views with respect to them. Some of our suggestions were adopted and some rejected.

November 3, 1948: I attended an all-day meeting in Sacramento covering additional regulations as well as certain of the reg-

ulations considered at the October 14 meeting.

Appeals Board

October 27, 1948: I appeared before the Appeals Board and contended that the interstate benefit plan adopted by the Chairman of the Commission was unconstitutional. Although the Department opposed our position, the Appeals Board sustained it and has voided the plan. A practical reason for our opposition to this plan was that individuals who were out of state would be subject to the out-of-state provisions rather than the California provisions, although their claim was based on California wages, and not infrequently these out-of-state provisions would be far less liberal than our California provisions.

December 9, 16, 23, 30, 1948, January 4, 1949, February 3, 17, 24, 1949: At the direction of the Secretary, I have once again commenced, as of December 9, 1948, to attend the weekly meetings of the Appeals Board in Sacramento. There are two basic reasons for such conduct, the first being the fact that two of the three former members of the Appeals Board have been replaced by new appointees; and, secondly, that numerous precedent decisions involving the Disability Insurance law are coming up before the Board for their consideration for the first time.

With respect to this subject matter, I have been in a position to present the views of the Federation and believe we have been successful in obtaining several favorable precedent decisions involving this program over the opposition of the insurance companies. Several of these decisions follow:

In **Case D-82** and **Case D-189**, the Appeals Board ruled that maintenance and care granted to an injured seaman was not either a workmen's compensation or an employers' liability benefit sufficient to disqualify him under the disability insurance act. It did, however, find that they were regular wages and accordingly benefits were not payable. I believe the second holding is proper, but in spite of this we have been successful in the first point, namely, that it was not an employers' liability act.

In **Case D-143**, the Board held that lump sum damages received in a settlement under the Jones Act by an injured seaman were not the type of benefit provided in Section 207 of the Act so as to result in disqualification. The Board further found that there could be no allocation on a projected future basis of the amount received as damages for the purpose of disqualifying the individual for such weeks. As you

can see, two points were successfully won by us with respect to this type of a case, since not only does the Jones Act not disqualify, but there cannot be apportionment in the absence of specific evidence on this point.

In **Case D-145**, the Board held that the term "is entitled to receive" has the meaning contended for by us, namely, not an "incipient or inchoate right to receive benefits" but a present existing right. This language is found in the section disqualifying for disability insurance benefits an individual who "is entitled to receive" workmen's compensation, etc. benefits. As a result of this decision, which is by far the most important of all, unless the workmen's compensation agency at the time of the decision by the disability insurance agency has specifically found the individual eligible to receive workmen's compensation benefits, he will receive disability insurance benefits. Under this type of decision, benefits promptly will be paid under one system or the other. In this and in **Case D-193**, the Board has specifically found that the Appeals Board will itself not make the determination of eligibility under some other law, such as the Workmen's Compensation Act, but will assume the individual is not eligible under such Act in the absence of a determination by such other authority. In **Case D-215**, the Board held the same rule applied to voluntary plans.

Attempts were made to change the effect of these decisions by legislation, but as a result of our opposition failed to pass.

March 22, March 23 and June 2, 1949: At the request of the Secretary and the affiliated Hollywood locals in the movie industry, I appeared before the Appeals Board and assisted in presenting arguments with respect to the eligibility of so-called movie extras for unemployment insurance. In these cases, the referees had ruled that movie extras, although they had during their lifetime confined their activities to this type of employment, in order to be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits must seek work outside of the industry. As a result of our arguments, the Appeals Board reversed the referees and found that the individuals were eligible so long as they were willing to accept suitable work in the industry.

Because of my presence at the legislature, these weekly appearances were discontinued but will be resumed in the immediate future.

Miscellaneous

Musicians' Tax: At the request of the Sacramento Musicians' Local, after conference with the Commission I have succeeded

in obtaining a regulation whereunder taxes will be waived for all times prior to July 1, 1948, with respect to the so-called band leaders, subject to the requirement that they have not received compensation to cover such taxes. As a result of this revised regulation, I believe we have again succeeded in obtaining savings of additional thousands of dollars for these leaders. I have advised the Secretary, however, that although we have been able on two occasions to obtain substantial savings, I do not believe we can contemplate any additional favorable action to any requests of this nature in the future as far as this craft is concerned, since they have been fully and completely advised of their liability as of July 1, 1948.

Disability Policies: I have received numerous policies and have answered many requests of local unions with respect to the propriety of plans being presented to them throughout the state. We have a rather large file with pertinent data covering most companies in the country and have freely advised local unions of our opinion upon request.

San Francisco Taxicab Strike Cases: January 28, February 4, 21, March 2, 8, 10, 15, 19, 1949: I attended various conferences and interviewed many witnesses in preparation for the hearings which commenced March 10 and which ran for approximately eight days.

As I previously indicated to the interested parties, I did not believe the manner in which the strike activities had been conducted would entitle any of the unions, namely, Chauffeur's No. 265, Automotive Machinists No. 1305, Automotive Warehousemen No. 241, Auto Painters No. 1073, Garage and Service Station Employees No. 665 and Office Employees No. 36, to benefits. My expectations were, unfortunately, fulfilled when the referees issued decisions denying benefits. These cases are now on appeal but I do not anticipate favorable determinations.

Haynes Foundation: February 28, 1949: I met with Mr. Haggerty and Mr. Allen of the Haynes Foundation to discuss the problems affecting the unemployment insurance program generally and expressed the views of the Federation in regard thereto.

National Labor Relations Board

Fresno Building Trades Council

You will recall that General Counsel Denham sent his special representative, Mr. Kapell, from Washington for the purpose of attempting to set up a precedent case involving the Fresno Building Trades Council under the Taft-Hartley Act. I conferred with Vice-President Reeves and in-

formed Mr. Kapell at several meetings that we would strenuously oppose any claim to jurisdiction by the Board over the building trades in this state, and Vice-President Reeves concurred in all my suggestions. I am glad to advise that as a result of our attitude, the Board did not see fit to press the complaint and that a dismissal of the complaint has been granted without any change in our position that no jurisdiction existed.

A. & P. and Butchers No. 421

During Thanksgiving week, I appeared in Washington, D. C., to argue orally the unfair labor practice charge filed by the A. & P. against Butchers No. 421. Mr. Asher appeared on behalf of the International, and it was agreed that the argument would be divided so that I would argue all points excepting the question of the liability of the International, and Mr. Asher would argue that point.

At the time of the argument, the full panel appeared and I presented views indicated in our brief, namely:

- (1) That the manner of procedure before the Trial Examiner was so grossly improper as to result in a denial of due process;
- (2) That there were no facts sufficient to establish the existence of jurisdiction in the Board as far as the Local was concerned;
- (3) That even assuming the absence of the above two points, there was no evidence to establish an appropriate unit since the record failed to indicate even the number of employees involved, let alone their categories, duties, or classifications;
- (4) That the facts failed to establish any designated bargaining representative and in particular that since the complaint and proceedings rest upon the existence of an alleged joint bargaining representative consisting of both the Local and the International, which was specifically not found to exist by the Trial Examiner, that the charges and complaint should be dismissed;
- (5) That the unit was further inappropriate in that it excluded managers and extended the area of the unit to the entire Los Angeles area, instead of the original 11 stores mentioned in the complaint;
- (6) That as far as the alleged refusal to bargain was concerned, with no evidence of a strike existing the Examiner could not and did not find that the strike was called in order to obtain a closed shop, that the union did not insist upon a closed

shop, and that the employers failed to submit counter-proposals although requested to do so by the union;

- (7) That the employers laid down illegal conditions precedent to negotiations with the union, namely, refusal to negotiate with respect to many legal matters on the grounds their attorneys did not consider them legal;
- (8) That the employers did not have any responsible representative capable of bargaining with the union at the meetings;
- (9) Finally, that the Trial Examiner failed to find with respect to numerous meetings of negotiations subsequent to November 2, which would establish the good faith of the Local.

On March 1, 1949, however, the Board issued its decision rejecting all our contentions and finding both the Locals and the International guilty as charged.

Although the Locals have not complied with the order to date, no attempts have been made by the Board to enforce it in the U. S. Circuit Court.

Hod Carriers No. 166

At the request of the Secretary, I represented the above local with respect to an unfair labor practice charge filed by the employer against the union. Because this was one of the first such type of case in the area, it was of prime importance, particularly because of our position as to the jurisdiction of the Board over building trades. After consultation with the representatives of the Board and with the complainant himself, we were able to obtain a dismissal of the charge without agreeing to jurisdiction and the complaining individual has now been admitted to union membership.

IBEW

I was consulted by Vice-President Reeves with respect to a dam project in the Fresno area and recommended that he take no steps of any kind in view of the complex nature of the situation, but instead recommend to the International that they initiate whatever action they saw fit.

Whitcomb Hotel

I was directed by the Secretary to represent the Miscellaneous local as far as a charge filed by an individual employed at the above hotel was concerned. We again took the position that no jurisdiction existed in the Board and the charge has been dismissed upon the individual complainant being admitted to membership in the local union, without any agree-

ment on our part that jurisdiction existed in the Board.

Bartenders No. 52, Oakland

At the request of the Secretary, I represented the above local with respect to an unfair labor practice charge filed by an individual employed at the Tropical Club in Oakland. The club in question is a so-called bar and night club, and we once again took the position that no jurisdiction existed in the Board. In this case, however, the charge was not dismissed, but a complaint issued upon which a hearing was held on April 19, 1949, in San Francisco. I filed a motion to dismiss, together with other pleadings, and the motion to dismiss has been granted but is on appeal by the General Counsel to the Board. In view of the nature of this operation, I believe this is a proper case to use as a test with respect to the position of culinary workers under the so-called Taft-Hartley Act. At the request of the local on April 15, 1949, Attorney Liebman was associated with me on the case.

Westwood Culinary Unions

On April 22, 1949, I conferred with Mr. Carter of the Westwood Culinary Unions, in regard to contract terminations by employers in that area. I outlined the strategy that should be pursued, together with recommended counter-action.

Glaziers' Union

On June 6, 1949, I conferred with Mr. Coll of the Glaziers' Union and with Mr. Goodwin in regard to the ability to bargain collectively on an association-wide rather than a local basis and expressed the opinion that, contrary to the position of the employers, such association-wide bargaining could prevail.

Workmen's Compensation

At the present time, the Industrial Accident Commission is conducting a revision of its permanent disability rating schedules. I have had several conferences with representatives of the Commission, insurance companies and self-insured employers in regard to the schedule. On April 8, 1949, interested parties met in Sacramento to discuss the first proposed revision of the schedule, and an additional meeting is scheduled in Monterey on August 9 and 10, 1949. It would appear desirable that before the schedule is finally approved, it should undergo a test application of one year, and it is contemplated that this recommendation will be made by us at the August meeting.

Miscellaneous

Taft-Hartley Law

December 22, 1948: At the request of the Secretary, I appeared before the Commonwealth Club to argue the question, "Does the Taft-Hartley Act serve the public interest?" Mr. Bahrs and Mr. Clinton, two attorneys representing employers in this area, argued the affirmative and Mr. Todd and myself argued the negative.

In addition to the appearance above noted, I have, of course, answered numerous inquiries and have prepared many opinions with respect to the Act and its application to our affiliated locals, but copies of these have been forwarded to the Secretary and will not be repeated here.

Constitutional Revision Committee

August 21, 1948: I attended the meeting of the subcommittee dealing with industrial relations, expressing the position of the Federation that no changes should be made except in a constitutional convention called in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and although certain opposition was stated, our position was adopted and report to that effect made and adopted by the full committee in Santa Barbara.

September 23, 1948: I attended the meeting of the legislative subcommittee, again expressing the position of the Federation that no changes should be made except in a constitutional convention called in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and although again certain opposition was stated, our position was adopted and report to that effect made and adopted by the full committee in Santa Barbara.

Political League Conference

August 5, 1948: I attended conference called in San Francisco.

Shipbuilding Conference

December 8, 1948: I attended conference called in San Francisco with respect to which a full report has been made to the Secretary.

Lectures

University of San Francisco: I delivered a course of nine lectures every Tuesday evening during the fall semester at the University, dealing with the subject of labor law.

City College: On January 14, 1949, at the headquarters of the Culinary Unions on O'Farrell street, I addressed classes of the City College and outlined the legisla-

tive program both for and against unions at the pending session of the legislature.

KSFO: On February 28, 1949, I participated in a panel discussion on health insurance with three doctors, Drs. Ward, Cline and Yoell, and Moderator Stewart Ward, on this station.

State Bar: On March 3, 1949, I participated in a panel discussion at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and discussed the role of the labor attorney in collective bargaining.

ATCU: On February 14, 1949, I addressed the San Francisco chapter of the ATCU at the Cathedral in San Francisco, discussing pending labor legislation.

Legislation

As a result of resolutions adopted at the 1947 and 1948 conventions of the Federation, I prepared in excess of 80 bills for introduction at the 1949 session of the legislature, covering health insurance, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, and many other varied subjects covered in the resolutions, all of which were introduced during the opening week of the session.

In addition to the preparation of the above bills, I had the following conferences with respect to legislation:

December 10, 1948: I had a conference with Attorney P. H. McCarthy of the State Building Trades Council and Secretary Haggerty with respect to proposed bills applying to the licensing law and to the construction of homes by owners. The general provisions of the bills were agreed upon, and Mr. McCarthy was to prepare and submit them to us through Secretary Lawrence of the State Council for introduction by the Federation.

December 17, 1948: A conference was held with Director Scharrenberg of the Department of Industrial Relations and Chairman Murphy of the Industrial Accident Commission to discuss proposed workmen's compensation and general labor law amendments. Our program was explained to them and the views of the Departments obtained with respect to it.

December 21, 1948: A conference was held with Messrs. Elordoy, Angus and Pankey of the Cannery Workers Council with respect to resolution covering unemployment insurance as far as it pertained to the cannery workers. It was agreed we would introduce a bill repealing the so-called 75 percent rule, as well as other bills eliminating restrictive disqualifications and obtaining coverage under the Act. These bills met with their approval and they stated they would arrange for statewide support of such legislation.

December 29, 1948: A conference with Messrs. Ross and McGrath of the Teachers' Union was held with respect to the retirement plan requested by the teachers and specific provisions were agreed upon which have been incorporated in the bill and the bill was thereafter introduced.

February 25, 26, 27, 1949: I attended the Fresno Conference called by the Federation to advise all affiliated locals and councils of the legislation introduced during the first portion of the session and to explain the more pertinent bills directly affecting labor.

March 12, 1949: I attended the Teamster Conference called at Fresno at the request of the Secretary, and for some four hours explained bills affecting directly the teamsters and obtaining their wishes in regard to them in view of the fact that we were this year to handle all or the teamster legislation.

Legislative Session

During this year, I spent practically full time in Sacramento during the legislative session.

In addition to assisting in analyzing the bills of interest to labor, published in booklet form by the Federation, and in addition to preparing some 80-odd bills for introduction by the Federation, I attended the legislative session both before and after the recess. During the January portion of the session, I was present in Sacramento for approximately ten days; after the recess, I was in Sacramento approximately 76 days.

During the period after the recess, from March to July, I appeared before at least 175 committee meetings, in which personal appearances were made by me on an average of two bills per committee. I also attended other committee meetings as an observer.

The results of this activity are given in more detail by the Secretary in his report, but I believe it should be pointed out that as far as anti-labor legislation is concerned, no bad bill received favorable passage by both houses, whereas beneficial labor legislation was passed.

In addition to AB 3106, removing sales and use taxes from shipbuilding and ship repair, which will be of great help to our metal trades unions, some of the other bills sponsored by the Federation which were enacted into law, are as follows:

Unemployment Insurance:

AB 744 by George Collins, to include public housing employees under the Act.

AB 896 by Brady, providing for appeals

procedures as far as regulations are concerned.

AB 898 by Brady, to eliminate the 1½ times rule.

Unemployment Disability Insurance:

AB 669 by Berry, providing for hospitalization benefits for 12 days at \$8.00 per day and waiving waiting period where an individual is eligible to receive such hospitalization benefits.

AB 898 by Brady, to eliminate the 1½ times rule.

Workmen's Compensation:

AB 123 by Maloney, repeals any credit provisions for temporary disability payments as far as permanent disability ratings are concerned.

AB 154 by Rosenthal, provides for elimination of waiting period if the temporary disability is in excess of 49 days.

AB 155 by Rosenthal, provides for elimination of gap between the termination of temporary disability payments and the commencement of permanent disability payments and provides that permanent disability payments shall be payable immediately following the termination of temporary disability payments.

AB 164 by Gaffney, provides that the employer or insurance carrier must pay for medical reports and X-rays required by an employee to prove his contested claim before the Commission.

AB 166 by Gaffney, increases the Statute of Limitations from 245 weeks to 5 years.

AB 169 by Meyers, increases the maximum amount payable for a serious and wilful misconduct from \$2500.00 to \$3750.00.

AB 172 by Dunn, provides that injury shall include damage to eye glasses and medical braces, but with respect to eye glasses that they are compensable only if the disability is in excess of 7 days.

AB 185 by Beck, provides for allowance of attorneys' fees to the claimant where the employer or carrier files a frivolous appeal.

AB 231 by Fleury, provides that for the purpose of computing permanent disability ratings for minors in the absence of evidence to the contrary it shall be assumed they are entitled to the maximum amount.

AB 258 by Caldecott increases the allowance for burial expense from \$300.00 to \$400.00.

AB 424 by McCarthy, eliminates any credit for temporary disability where death occurs as a result of the injury.

AB 847 by Gaffney, provides that as far as the Subsequent Injuries Fund is con-

cerned, benefits shall be paid under it unless it is affirmatively proved that the individual is receiving some other State or Federal aid at the time.

AB 2890 by Meyers, extends the maximum duration for permanent disability from 240 to 400 weeks.

With regard to **AB 669**, from the radio and press reports, it would appear that this was conceived in the mind of the Governor and the strategy was executed solely by him. As a matter of actual fact, however, the proposal was first discussed in the offices of the Federation and when cleared with Assemblyman Berry, the author of the bill. The representatives of the Federation then conferred with Senators Mayo and Burns to determine what type of a bill could best be assured passage in the Senate. The amendment finally drafted by the Federation was a compromise measure of the thoughts expressed by all interested parties.

While it is substantially different from the program sponsored by the Federation, which was aimed at an increase in the weekly benefit amount, it is equally substantially different from the program sponsored by the Governor, which was a hospitalization program based upon actual cost, and also equally substantially different from the bill sponsored by Senator Burns which was based on a straight double payment of disability benefits for 26 weeks' duration when hospitalized. Since the manner of the introduction of the amendments and the strategy following thereon was initiated and at all times fostered by the representatives of the Federation, although it is true that the final success was to some extent dependent on the activities of the Governor, it can definitely be said to be the Federation's rather than the Governor's legislation.

REPORT OF ATTORNEY CLARENCE E. TODD

Thomas v. Employment Stabilization
Commission
(Superior Court—San Francisco)

This has been a very long drawn-out case, arising out of the refusal of certain Lumber and Sawmill workers to go through a picket line to get to their work. If this had been the whole story, they would have had some trouble in collecting their unemployment insurance, since it is the law that workers who leave their employment because of a labor dispute are not entitled to unemployment insurance. In this instance, however, the lumber company proceeded to deliver to certain workers written notices that their employment was terminated.

When the case came on for trial in San Francisco before Judge Belieu, of Glenn County, the judge decided in our favor: that the men had not left their employment because of a labor dispute and that they definitely had been discharged by this notice in writing. The case had to be repeatedly argued and briefed on account of the legal objections brought up by the attorneys for the lumber company, and also by the Attorney General's office, who are in the case because the Appeals Board decided against the men, refusing to allow them insurance, so the Attorney General is in court defending this wrongful decision. It must be added that our friend Mike Kunz, who is a member of the Board, wrote an able, distinguishing opinion.

People v. Bundte and Moore (Mendocino County)

These were the cases of the Lumber and Sawmill pickets who, at the height of the trouble over the long drawn-out lumber and sawmill strike, were among a group of pickets, some of whom threw rocks at the cars of strikebreakers as they were going to work one foggy morning. The provocation was that the strikebreakers tried to run down the picket line with their automobiles. It was so dark that morning that it was impossible for anybody to be identified with any certainty, but after six of the boys were picked out of the group of some 35 or 40 on the picket line, the deputy sheriffs were able to get some of the strikebreakers to identify certain men; although immediately after the occurrence the deputy sheriffs offered to arrest anybody who could be identified as having thrown a rock, but at that time nobody was correctly identified.

At the trial in the Superior Court it was impossible for us to get the men off, due to the instructions of the Judge, which were to the effect that anybody on the picket line was guilty whether he actually threw any rocks or not. We protested against this theory of the law, but the men were all convicted and sentenced. We carried the case clear to the Supreme Court of the United States but were unable to secure a reversal. Two of the men who were not sentenced to prison but only to pay fines have now paid their fines and are free, but four of them surrendered into custody and are now in the County Jail in Mendocino County.

We have the matter before the Adult Authority, however, and we have our application filed with the Governor for executive clemency, which we are requesting of the Governor because these men were

pickets on a picket line which was peaceful for upwards of a year and the men have been otherwise peaceful and well behaved.

The State Federation of Labor, and particularly Mr. Haggerty, has been most active and helpful in the attempt to secure a pardon or commutation of sentence from the Governor, and we are very hopeful of success.

Ross v. Salesdrivers
(San Diego County)
DCUS

This case is now awaiting trial before a jury, but so far a federal judge has refused to set the case for hearing because of the uncertainty with regard to the future fate of the Taft-Hartley law.

Further developments, if any, will be included in the next report.

Estabrook v. International Association of Machinists
(Santa Barbara County)

In this Taft-Hartley case, I reported a year ago that following the argument in the Superior Court and our opening briefs, the opposing attorney had asked for time to procure documents from Washington. He never did procure the documents, and the controversy has evidently been completely adjusted without any decision by the court as to whether a suit under the Taft-Hartley Act and an injunction can be maintained by the superior courts of California.

Ensher v. Teamsters, et al.
(Fresno County)

In this suit against a number of unions for an injunction against peaceful picketing, I reported a year ago that so far as the unions represented by the Federation were concerned, the injunction had been denied and that in general the plaintiff (ranch owner) had come off rather badly in his proceeding for an injunction. His attorney is now requesting that the whole matter be dropped. The attorneys have it under consideration and that will undoubtedly be the disposition of the case.

Sanger and Santa Paula Ordinances
(Fresno and Ventura Counties)

The town of Sanger attempted to require a license from a picket or other representative of a union (not having its principal office in Sanger) under an ordinance which required such a license from representatives of a "business" not located in Sanger. While the ordinance made no mention of unions or picketing, the application of the ordinance to union represen-

tatives was in clear violation of the constitutional right of free speech. The city attorney insisted that a labor union is "in business" and that the application of the ordinance to unions was valid and legal. Apparently there was considerable pressure by antilabor influences for the enforcement of the ordinance, but after several conferences with the city attorney he agreed that the ordinance would not be enforced against union pickets who distributed handbills in a lawful manner.

Santa Paula has two ordinances directly affecting labor; one passed in 1928 prohibiting the distribution of handbills, and one passed in 1938 prohibiting picketing. During a conference with the city attorney he admitted that the ordinances might be partially unconstitutional, but he passed the matter on to the City Council. A letter, citing authority, from me to the Mayor and City Council was evidently referred to the city attorney, after which in due course the latter addressed a letter to me, stating in definite terms that there would be no enforcement or attempted enforcement of either ordinance in violation of constitutional rights.

Nickle v. Journeyman Barbers
(Marin County)

This case brings up the question of the right of a union to require every person who works with the tools of the trade, as a journeyman in that particular craft, to affiliate with the union, even if he himself is an employer or an independent business man. These requirements come up in a number of different crafts, including barbers, meat cutters, etc. The legal point involved has nothing to do with any demand of an employer, in his capacity as employer, but involves merely a requirement that if the employer, or business man, actually works as a journeyman in competition with other journeymen, he should affiliate with the union.

There has recently been a decision by one of the appellate courts in California to the effect that a union has no right to require such journeyman-employer to join the union as a non-active member without the right to attend meetings, vote or hold office. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of California has held that a union has the right to attach reasonable conditions to the membership of employer-journeymen.

In the Nickle case, two employer-barbers, working with the tools of the trade, filed a suit against the local union to prevent the union from forcing them into the union as completely nonactive members. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that

such demand was ever actually made. After a certain amount of parleying and jockeying, the employer-barbers were permitted to join the union and the suit was dismissed.

Malkovich v. Amalgamated Meat Cutters (Placer County)

This case started out as an ordinary suit to prevent peaceful picketing for closing hours.

The plaintiff runs a market in Roseville, selling fresh meat, among other commodities. Every other market in Roseville selling fresh meat was observing the union's closing hours, and this fellow was picketed until he should also keep the closing hours. When the attorney for the plaintiff saw that he was losing out in an effort to prevent peaceful picketing, he changed his theory and claimed that the union had demanded that this employer should join the Meat Cutters as a non-voting member! The Judge stated that while he recognized the constitutional right of peaceful picketing, he must, under the recent appellate court decision (mentioned in the report on the Nickle case) prohibit the demand for non-voting membership.

I suggested the form of the injunction which prohibited picketing pursuant to that particular demand but recognized the right to picket for any lawful purpose. The injunction was signed in that form. I advised that the banner carried by the picket should be changed so as to indicate that the picketing was exclusively for closing hours, and the picketing continued until finally the employer began closing his fresh meat department at six p.m. The picket immediately reported this change in closing hours and the picket line was withdrawn.

Los Angeles Water and Power Department v. Los Angeles Building Trades Council (Los Angeles County)

In this long drawn-out case it appears that the City of Los Angeles, in the construction of a water project, has in its employ a number of union building trades mechanics employed directly by the Water and Power Department, but a large portion of the work on the project is being carried on by private contractors.

The City of Los Angeles filed a suit against the Building Trades Council and many unions for an injunction against striking or picketing the job. The injunction granted by the court was so broad that it apparently prevents any picketing or any attempt by any peaceful means to unionize the non-union workers on the job, or even to publicize the fact that there is a labor dispute.

This case involves the very important question as to whether employees of a municipality or on any municipal project, or employees working for private contractors on any municipal project, must surrender or waive their constitutional rights to economic action for the protection of their rights, including the right of free speech to publicize the existence of a labor dispute. A petition for a writ of prohibition was filed with the Supreme Court, asking that the matter be taken over without the delay necessary for an appeal in order that these important issues of law should be settled. The Supreme Court denied the petition on procedural grounds, that is to say, on the grounds that the case should go through the lower courts first and then come to the Supreme Court by appeal, if necessary. But two justices out of seven voted for issuance of the writ. Appeal was taken from the preliminary injunction, which is to be argued on July 20. Briefs have been filed and the position of organized labor has been made clear to the District Court of Appeal.

The case is a difficult one because of the widespread opinion that "it is unlawful to strike against the government." This statement has been construed by many people, including most judges, to mean not what it was originally intended to mean, namely, that a policeman cannot strike in the middle of a riot, or a fireman in the middle of a conflagration, or a hospital nurse during an epidemic, but has been construed to mean that anybody who works on any governmental project, directly or indirectly, is a part of the government in the same way as a policeman or a fireman. In our briefs in this case, we pointed out that there are six million people in various governmental agencies throughout the country, that is, one out of every ten employed persons, and that it cannot and should not be the law that one out of every ten workers is deprived of his constitutional right of free speech and constitutional right to take economic action to protect his economic rights. We also quoted from a recent book called *One Thousand Strikes Against the Government* that government employees have been accustomed to go on strike to protect their rights ever since our government was founded, and that sometimes they have won their strikes by the same methods and by the same reasons that they have been able to win strikes in private employment.

This question seems very important to labor and, regardless of the final decision in this particular case, we are hopeful of establishing the correct and constitutional rule in such cases.

**Dividson Brick Co. v.
United Brick, Tile & Clay Workers,
Local 661
(Los Angeles County)**

This is another suit in the Superior Court under the Taft-Hartley Act to prevent peaceful picketing. We have succeeded in getting rid of some of these cases brought in the state courts under the Taft-Hartley Act on the ground that it is not the function of the state courts to enforce federal laws. With regard to picketing, the rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States is that a state court always has the right and is always under the duty to keep the peace, so that if picketing is accompanied by acts of violence a state court has the right to deal with these acts of violence whether they arise under a federal act or a state law, or in any other way.

The threat of violence furnishes the only reason why a state court has any right to issue an injunction for supposed violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. Judge Hanson of Los Angeles has his own idea, however, which is that his court may at any time and for any reason issue an injunction against peaceful picketing. Our California Supreme Court has repeatedly held that peaceful picketing is an exercise of the right of free speech and must be protected as such. But the Supreme Court in Los Angeles County just now seems to be attempting to overrule the Supreme Court on this particular question.

This case will come up for trial the latter part of July of this year, and we hope that it will be tried before a judge who will follow the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of California with regard to the right of free speech.

**Lillefloren v. Superior Court
(Los Angeles County)**

In this case the Retail Clerks who were in a dispute with Farmer Bros. in Los Angeles picketed, among other things, shipments of coffee belonging to Farmer Bros. located on the wharves and ready to be transferred to Farmer Bros.' main plant. The Superior Court in Los Angeles County, during the time when injunctions were being issued against everybody, handed down an injunction against the picketing of Farmer Bros.' coffee, and on violation of the injunction several parties (including Brother Lillefloren) were held guilty of contempt.

The cases went to the Supreme Court of California which, on February 5, 1948, four months after the *Blaney* decision, annulled the contempt proceedings and ordered the discharge of Lillefloren and five other

pickets who had been found guilty of contempt. The attorney for Farmer Bros. went to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari which, if granted, would mean a review of the case, including the decision of the Supreme Court of California. For some reason, no answer to this petition was filed and the Supreme Court granted the writ of certiorari on October 11, 1948.

Although Lillefloren and the other pickets were represented by their own counsel, it seemed best that the State Federation of Labor should file a brief before the Supreme Court of the United States in defense of the decision in the *Blaney* case on which the Lillefloren decision rested. Many attorneys were interested in this Lillefloren proceedings, including attorneys for the AFL in Washington. It was necessary that all of the briefs should be harmonious and that a concerted showing be made by all the labor bodies interested.

The Supreme Court denied the employer's petition, thus refusing to interfere in any way with the ruling of the *Blaney* case outlawing the "Hot Cargo" Act and reaffirming the constitutional right of peaceful picketing.

**Printing Specialties v. Lebaron
(Los Angeles County)**

This was a case under the "hot cargo" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Regional Director of the NLRB appealed the ruling to the Federal District Court (which had granted an injunction to the Sealright Corporation, prohibiting its employees from picketing Sealright products in the hands of various transportation companies). We argued vigorously before the United States District Court that a product boycott is protected under the constitutional right of free speech, and that the Supreme Court of the United States had in at least two cases definitely so held, reversing the courts in Illinois and New York, respectively. The District Court ignored our arguments and granted the injunction.

The Board then proceeded to hold hearings, but in the meantime we had taken an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The Circuit Court of Appeals gave us plenty of time for our argument, but ignored the authorities we cited and upheld the injunction. In the meantime, the Labor Relations Board had apparently been delaying its decision on the facts waiting for the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, but finally when the decision was made by the Board the decision was in favor of the Union, holding that the acts of picketing were not in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

We then petitioned the Circuit Court of Appeals to withdraw its decision on the

ground that the injunction which it upheld was, under the law, to continue only until a hearing by the Labor Relations Board, and since the Board had held that the picketing was legal, we did not believe that a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals to the effect that the picketing was illegal should be broadcast over the country. The Court listened to our arguments, but has not yet rendered a decision.

**Gersten v. Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council
(Los Angeles County)**

This was a suit in the Superior Court brought by a contractor for an injunction against a strike. The court granted a preliminary injunction prohibiting the men from striking, or continuing to strike. I advised that an appeal be taken immediately which would stay the effect of the mandatory injunction requiring the men to go back to work, but in the meantime the men had been ordered back to work and by the time the case came on for trial the job had been finished. After considerable jockeying back and forth the matter was dismissed.

This illustrates the manner in which a mistaken court order can effectively break a strike.

VI

RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY

The Department is continuing to assist local unions through correspondence and conferences on collective bargaining problems. The need to base wage increases upon productivity and the general profit situation, rather than upon the increase in the cost of living, has been stressed. This policy is in accordance with the one which is currently being emphasized by the national AFL. Data on productivity during the postwar period is becoming more readily available, and the final results of the 1947 census of manufactures should prove a valuable addition. Increases in productivity accompanied by wage increases are the only method whereby the workers' standard of living can be improved.

The Department has been preparing summaries of wage increases obtained by AFL unions in California, and has made this information public through the Weekly News Letter. Such a summary for California was previously made by the Regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics but has been discontinued.

Post-Convention Activity

The Department spent considerable time with the preparation and winding up of the annual convention, including all of the

work dealing with the resolutions and other supplementary action authorized by the convention.

Legislation

The analysis of nearly two thousand bills affecting the interests of labor was a full-time activity of the Department during January and February. The analyses were published in the Federation's biennial "Summary of Proposed Legislation," sent to all affiliated unions and councils.

At this writing, every effort is being made to have the final "Report on Labor Legislation" for the 1949 session of the legislature, including the roll calls and voting records of the legislators, ready for the convention.

A digest of federal legislation was also compiled by the Department and made available to all interested unions and individuals.

Contract File

The Department has expanded its files of collective bargaining agreements. Copies of contracts of all unions with over 500 paid-up members are now available, and as a result, the Federation can be more helpful in these matters to local unions generally.

Services

Numerous requests have been made for wage rate and contract clauses, as well as cost of living figures. These have been compiled and supplied to a large number of unions. In addition, there has been considerable personal consultation with representatives of unions in the Federation office.

Education

The Department has participated in numerous educational activities in collaboration with the University of California, the University of San Francisco, the City College of San Francisco, the University of California at Los Angeles, and has also established contact with Stanford University. A growing number of students are finding the Federation library of use in their work in connection with labor economics, and the Research Department cooperates with them in every respect.

Publicity

The Weekly News Letter continues to maintain and improve its standing in the labor movement. It reaches a wide circle of interested readers (5200 copies are circulated every week), and tangible evidence of this interest comes into the Federation

office in the form of innumerable letters and phone calls.

Outstanding service was rendered this year by the faithful up-to-the-minute reporting of the sessions of the state legislature. The series of articles, now running in the News Letter, exposing the activities of the insurance lobby is provoking a strong reaction, not only from labor, which heartily approves of the articles, but also from the insurance lobby, which frankly does not like them.

In addition to the News Letter as a source of information on matters that concern the labor movement, the Federation also publishes the Quarterly Bulletin, containing the minutes of the meetings of the Federation's Executive Council. Decisions and statements of policy on matters of great importance to labor are also published in the Quarterly Bulletins, thus keeping the membership fully informed.

Whenever circumstances require, additional publications on a variety of subjects are prepared by the Research Department.

VII

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

In order to bring the Federation's "We Don't Patronize" list up to date, letters were sent by your Secretary early in May to all local unions and central labor bodies who had requested the placing of firms on the Federation's current list, asking them to inform us of the status of the various disputes, and whether active picket lines and/or boycotts were still being maintained against them. A month later a follow-up letter was sent to those who had not yet replied, which stated that no reply to this second letter would lead to the assumption that the campaigns against the firms were no longer active, and the firms would be removed from the unfair list.

Candies and Beverages

Bottled Coca-Cola in the Sacramento Valley and vicinity; Coca-Cola Bottling Company products . . . including Bakersfield.

Letters received from the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, Teamsters No. 150, Sacramento, and Chauffeurs No. 572, Long Beach, indicate that the above should remain on the list, but should read merely: Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Sacramento. It was so referred to in the letters from the Sacramento Trades Council and Teamsters No. 150, while Chauffeurs No. 172

reported agreement with the firm since 1940.

Peter Paul, Inc., Oakland.

Saylor's Chocolates, Inc., Oakland.

Candy Workers No. 119-C, Oakland, requested that the above firms be kept on the list.

Cosmetics, Soaps, Etc.

Andrew Jergens Products.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council reported that the Joint Council of Teamsters requested that this firm remain on the list.

Cotton Products

J. G. Boswell Company, Corcoran.

The Fresno Federated Trades and Labor Council reported that Teamsters No. 431 (who made the original request) had signified its willingness to have this firm removed from the list.

Drug Stores

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

It proved impossible to ascertain who made the original request. Brother Marsh of the Sacramento Trades Council was, however, extremely helpful.

This store is not now in agreement with the Sacramento culinary crafts, and is carried on the Sacramento unfair list. Furthermore, it is Brother Marsh's opinion that the store's geographical location makes it a propaganda value to employers to have it in non-agreement with organized labor. In view of these considerations, the Secretary contacted Brother C. T. McDonough, International Representative for the culinary crafts, who urged that it be retained on our list.

Fire Department Equipment

C. A. Muesisdorffer, Ross.

The Fresno Labor Council reported that Machinists No. 653 (who made the original request) had signified its willingness to have this firm removed from the list.

Furniture Stores

Barker Brothers, Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council reported that the District Council of Carpenters, which was a party to placing this firm on the list, had requested that it remain on the list.

McMahan Furniture Company, Santa Barbara.

The Santa Barbara Central Labor Council reported that while the store is still unfair, the Retail Clerks and the Teamsters had removed their picket lines after several months of activity. The Council therefore requested that the firm be removed from the unfair list until an effective fight can be waged against it.

Furnaces

Ward Furnace Company, Los Angeles.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 108, Los An-

geles, requested that this firm be kept on the list, as this union is still prosecuting the boycott as effectively as possible by notifying employers not to handle any furnaces which do not bear the Sheet Metal Workers' label.

Hotel

Hughes Hotel, Fresno.

Replies were received from the Fresno Labor Council and the Culinary Local Joint Executive Board of Fresno requesting the removal of this hotel from the list. The restaurant and the bar are now fair, and although the hotel itself is still unfair, the Labor Council and Culinary Workers feel that no useful purpose can be served at this time by continuing to carry this hotel on our list.

Lumber

Santa Cruz Lumber Company.

The Santa Cruz Central Labor Council and Carpenters No. 829, Santa Cruz, requested the removal of this firm from our list. The Carpenters stated that its Executive Council voted unanimously to remove it, since the Teamsters, with whom the original dispute arose, are no longer actively carrying on any picketing or restrictions of any kind against this company.

Manufactured Products

Gantner & Mattern Company.

The reply received from Sister Jennie Matyas, ILGWU vice-president, stated that, although this firm is still on the union's unfair list, no active campaign against it is being waged, and that "no genuine purpose can be served by your continuing to carry the firm among your active 'We Do Not Patronize' list." The Secretary took this as permission to remove the firm from the list.

Hercules Foundry Company, Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council reported that this firm is out of business and should therefore be removed from the list.

Larson Ladder Company, San Jose.

The Santa Clara County Central Labor Council reported that this firm has been CIO for a number of years. It was therefore removed from the list.

Paint

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company.

Paint Makers No. 1053 of San Mateo County requested that this firm remain on our list.

Glidden Oil Company, Buena Park.

The Long Beach Central Labor Council reported that it had taken up this matter with Brother Drew Taylor, Chemical Workers' representative, who stated that although the complaint has not been prosecuted since before the war, the Chemical Workers plan an active organizing cam-

paign in the near future. This firm will therefore be retained on the list.

Printers and Publishers

Curtis Company, Philadelphia

(Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, etc.)

Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago

Time and Life magazines)

Time, Inc. (publishers of Time and Life magazines).

These three firms were placed on our list by the 1938 convention, at the request of Typographical Workers No. 21, San Francisco. They are being retained on the list.

Radio Stations

KFI

KECA

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council reported that Electrical Workers No. 40, Hollywood, requests that these two stations remain on the list.

Resorts

Lake County, Blue Lake Park, Saratoga Springs, Salmina's, Austin's.

Musicians' Local No. 6, San Francisco, reported that this matter had been taken up with the Musicians' local in Santa Rosa, and that since all these resorts are now fair, they should be removed from the list.

Utilities

Kern County Land Company.

Kern County Canal and Water Company.

These companies were placed on the list by the 1942 convention, at the request of the Bakersfield Central Labor Council, in a resolution which referred to Water Tenders and Cattle Handlers No. 22912 as the union involved in the dispute. This local was disbanded in 1944, as the result of a War Labor Board dispute. As no reply was received from the Bakersfield Central Labor Council, these firms have been removed from the list.

Wines

Santa Paula, Sunnyside, and

Butte brands.

The Fresno Labor Council reported that while some controversy still exists with the Sunnyside Winery (which produces the above brands), Winery Workers No. 45 is not maintaining any active picket lines or boycotts at the present time, and requests that these brands be removed from our list.

The report of this survey was presented to the Executive Council at its July meeting and approved. The Federation's official "We Do Not Patronize" list, as revised in July, 1949, is thus as follows:

Beverages—

Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Sacramento.

Candy—

Peter Paul, Inc., Oakland.
Saylor's Chocolates, Inc., Oakland.

Cosmetics, Etc.—

Andrew Jergens Products.

Drug Stores—

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

Furnaces—

Ward Furnace Company, Los Angeles.

Paint—

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company
(Duco - Dulux enamels, paints, var-

nishes, lacquers, and marine finishes)
Glidden Oil Company, Buena Park
Branch.

Printers and Publishers—

Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes
Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home
Journal, Country Gentleman, and Holi-
day).

Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago (includes
Time and Life magazines).

Time, Inc. (publishers of Time and Life
magazines).

Radio Stations—

KFI.
KECA.

VIII**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
July 1, 1947.....	1149.....	116.....	1265.....	520,841
July 1, 1948.....	1201.....	127.....	1328.....	573,466
July 1, 1949.....	1236.....	131.....	1367.....	592,559

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1948-1949

Labor Unions in good standing, July 1, 1948.....	1201	
Labor Councils in good standing, July 1, 1948.....	127	
Total.....		1328
Labor Unions affiliated during year.....	64	
Labor Councils affiliated during year.....	6	
Total.....		70
Balance		1398
WITHDRAWALS DURING THE YEAR:		
Mergers, Local Unions.....	5	
Withdrawals, disbanded, suspended, etc.		
Local Unions.....	24	
Councils	2	
Total.....		31
Balance		1367
TOTAL AFFILIATIONS:		
Labor Unions, as of July 1, 1949.....	1236	
Labor Council's, as of July 1, 1949.....	131	
Total.....		1367

NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS**June 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949, inclusive**

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Agnew					
	California State Hospital Employees.....	247	2-23-49	92748	reins.
Barstow					
	M. P. Operators (Mixed).....	730	2-10-49	92281	10
Bakersfield					
	Farm Labor Union.....	218	7-10-48	85812	325
Corona					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2048	11-13-48	89643	125
Crescent City					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2455	6-27-49	96428	35
El Centro					
	Culinary Alliance & Bartenders.....	338	4- 1-49	93772	136
Eureka					
	Teamsters, Warehousemen & Auto Truck Drivers.....	684	5-31-49	95515	611
Exeter					
	Green Fruit & Vegetable Packing House Workers.....	240	9- 3-48	87367	15
Farmersville					
	National Farm Labor Union.....	219	9- 9-48	87573	50
Fresno					
	California School Emp'oyees.....	1206	4-16-49	94359	84
	National Farm Labor Union.....	213	8-21 48	87159	60
Garberville					
	Shingle Weavers.....	2835	4-19-49	94464	39
Hollywood					
	M. P. Studio Art Craftsmen.....	790	6-11-49	96034	50
Huntington Park					
	Painters	95	9-28-48	88115	180
Korbel					
	Lumber and Sawmill Workers.....	2641	5-12-49	95087	30
Long Beach					
	Municipal Employees.....	112	5-26-49	95496	reins.
	United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers.....	59	9- 3-48	87377	93

NEW AND LOCAL COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members	Town	Name of Local	
Los Angeles						
	Cal. St. Council of SER & MC.....	—		11- 3-48	89227	—
	Department, Variety and Spec.					
	Store Clerks.....	777		1- 6-49	91071	75
	Gunité Workers.....	345		5-28-49	95524	135
	Firemen & Oilers.....	152		5- 1-49	94688	40
	Hardwood Floor Workers.....	2144		12-17-48	90707	856
	Laboratory Technicians.....	846		8-27-48	87262	50
	Ladies Garment Workers					
	(Ladies Tailors).....	445		6- 7-49	95765	30
	Ladies Garment Workers.....	451		10- 1-48	88131	50
	Ladies Garment Workers.....	497		10- 1-48	88132	50
	Ladies Garment Workers					
	(Accessories Workers).....	482		7- 5-49	96582	100
	Ladies Garment Workers					
	(Undergarment Workers).....	496		7- 5-49	96581	100
	Postal Supervisors.....	39		6- 1-49	95579	100
	Railway News Service & Sales Empl.....	357		7-17-48	87960	77
	Teachers	1021		1-13-49	91453	145
	Wholesale Salesmen, Dairy &					
	Frozen Food Drivers.....	306		9-17-48	87961	500
Madera						
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2189		6-15-49	96247	81
Merced						
	Culinary & Bartenders.....	184		4- 9-49	94054	114
Oakland						
	Plumbers & Gas Fitters.....	444		9-13-48	87755	reins.
Palo Alto						
	Bindery Workers.....	21		5-14-49	95213	19
Pinedale						
	Cotton Warehousemen, Compress					
	Workers & Helpers.....	826		6- 7-49	95787	58
Pittsburg						
	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	160		10- 3-48	86408	83
Redding						
	Hodcarriers & Common Laborers.....	961		7-14-48	85939	250
	Butchers	352		7-22-48	86229	150
Richmond						
	Office Employees.....	243		7- 8-49	96729	166
Sacramento						
	Grant Union High & Tech.					
	District Employees.....	930		8-21-48	87165	26
San Diego						
	Government Employees.....	1054		6-17-49	96259	100
	"Navy Civilian" Government Employees	1085		6-10-49	95997	22
	Jewelry Workers	116		3-12-49	93339	47
San Fernando						
	Government Employees.....	1043		6-28-49	96474	100
San Francisco						
	Boot & Shoe Workers.....	320		6- 7-49	95797	100
	California State Council of					
	Cleaners & Dyers.....	—		5-21-49	95412	—
	Bay Area Council Government Empl.....	—		5-31-49	95543	—
	Government Employees.....	51		6-23-49	96391	300
	Government Employees					
	Internal Revenue	634		5-31-49	95545	500
	Government Employees					
	Pac. S. W. Housing.....	922		6- 2-49	95629	28
	Lumber Clerks & Warehousemen.....	2559		5-18-49	95338	550
	Municipal Park Employees.....	311		12-21-48	90766	150

NEW AND LOCAL COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
	No. Calif. Postal Employees Leg. Comm.	—	6-17-49	96262	--
	Postal Supervisors.....	88	2- 3-49	92017	232
San Mateo					
	County Employees.....	829	11- 1-48	89183	100
	Electrical Workers.....	617	7-13-48	85904	100
	Painters	913	4- 6-49	93897	273
Santa Maria					
	Central Labor Council.....	—	5-23-49	95453	—
	Painters	1147	8-21-48	87172	43
Santa Monica					
	Meat Cutters.....	587	9-18-48	88016	300
Santa Rosa					
	Beauticians	159A	1-17-49	91594	18
	Painters	364	8-21-48	87173	112
	Retail Clerks.....	1532	4-27-49	94637	97
Spadra					
	Pac. Colony State Hospital Employees....	1141	8-21-48	87174	16
Stockton					
	Cement Finishers.....	814	11- 1-48	89153	50
Upland					
	Barbers	702	12- 4-48	90258	30
Vallejo					
	Butchers & Meat Cutters.....	532	8-26-48	87306	400
	Cleaning & Dye House Workers.....	177	6- 1-49	95900	130
	Mare Island Navy Yard				
	Metal Trades Council.....	—	3-29-49	93728	—
Visalia					
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	895	3-28-49	93694	57
Windsor					
	Boot & Shoe Workers.....	446	6- 1-49	95599	47

WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISBANDED, REVOKED ETC.**July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949, Inclusive**

Bakersfield, Oper. Engineers No. 469; 11-15-48, merged with L. A. No. 63.

Bell, Am. Fed. Grain Processors No. 21830 changed name to Am. Fed. Grain Millers No. 79; L. A. City Fire Protection Dist. Empl. No. 434, changed Intl. and name to L. A. County Fire Protection Dist. Fire Fighters No. 1014, Whittier 5-6.

Chino, City Employees No. 75; 1-28, EJD-disbanded.

El Centro, United Cement, Lime & Gypsum No. 112; 5-18, charter picked up.

El Portal, Mine & Mill Workers No. 1461; 8-1-48, charter returned.

Eureka, Office Employees No. 23520; 1-1-48, out of existence.

Hilo, Hawaii, Sugar Workers No. 23587; 11-13-48, local disbanded.

Hollywood, Screen Publicists Guild No. 1489; 5-31, membership withdrawn from AFL.

Honolulu, Office Employees No. 170, 8-2-48, charter returned; Oper. Engineers No. 635, 11-10-48, merged S. F. No. 3.

Long Beach, Oil Industry Council, 10-2-48, out of existence.

Los Angeles, L. A. Co. Social Workers No. 558, 1-1-49, affiliation with CIO; Teachers No. 430, 1-17-49, charter revoked; Window Cleaners No. 101, 7-24-48, charter revoked.

Monrovia, City Employees No. 825, 2-1-49, out of existence.

Oakland, Painters No. 127, 4-27-49, membership withdrawn from AFL; Plumbers & Gas Fitters No. 444, 3-25-49, affiliation withdrawn.

Oxnard, Agricultural & Citrus Workers No. 22342, out of existence.

Redding, Local Joint Executive Board Culinary, H. W. & Bartenders, 6-17-49, membership cancelled.

Sacramento, City Employees No. 329, 2-17-49, local disbanded.

San Andreas, United Cement, Lime & Gypsum No. 57, 12-1-48, local dissolved.

San Bernardino, Calif. Highway Dept. Employees No. 499 changed name to

WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISSOLUTIONS, etc. (Continued)

County Employees No. 499, merging Calif. Highway and County Hospital Employees.

San Diego, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers No. 259, 5-31, membership withdrawn; State Employees No. 252, 2-14-49, out of existence.

San Francisco, Beauticians No. 12, 2-1-49, merged with No. 148; Bakery & Confectionery Workers No. 125, 6-6-49, membership withdrawn; Dairy & Creamery Employees No. 304, delete S. F. record (aff. in San

Jose Dist.); Machinists No. 732, 2-28-49, withdrew—finances.

San Jose, Dried Fruit, N. P., etc., No. 794, 1-4-49, merged with No. 679.

San Luis Obispo, Meat Cutters & Butchers No. 144, Merged with No. 566 St. Bar.

Santa Ana, Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 438, 1-3-49, charter revoked.

Upland, City Employees No. 56, 10-3-48, local disbanded.

Westwood, Office Employees No. 41, 8-1-49, local disbanded.

IX**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS**

San Francisco, July 11, 1949.

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 fiscal year ended June 30, 1949. In connection therewith, we examined or tested accounting records and supporting evidence.

Cash receipts, as recorded and evidenced by duplicate receipts on file, were found to have been regularly deposited in the bank. 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. Withdrawals amounting to approximately \$750.00 made during the latter part of June in connection with legislative matters and not reflected in the records will be taken into account during the next quarter.

The commercial accounts with the Bank of America N.T.&S.A. were reconciled with the bank statements on file for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949. The balances on deposit in commercial and savings accounts as of June 30, 1949, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were confirmed by correspondence with the depositaries. The office fund was counted during the course of our audit and found in order.

Securities owned as of June 30, 1949, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were inspected during the course of our audit and are detailed as follows:

	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
		<u>\$213,000.00</u>	<u>\$157,880.00</u>

The surety bond of Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer, in the amount of \$10,000.00 was confirmed by correspondence with the insurance broker.

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS (Continued)

Net changes in the fund balances for the period are summarized as follows:

	Cash Resources June 30, 1948	Increase	Decrease	Cash Resources June 30, 1949
Operating Funds:				
General Fund	\$121,747.41	\$	\$ 16,434.55	\$105,312.86
Legal Defense Fund	142,320.73		14,515.60	127,805.13
Organizing Fund	75,961.66	17,889.81		93,851.47
Special Funds:				
Equal Representation Fund	109,735.93		109,735.93	
Better Legislation Fund	81,227.33		81,227.33	
	<hr/> \$530,993.06	<hr/> \$17,889.81	<hr/> \$221,913.41	<hr/> \$326,969.46

We attach the following for your information:

Exhibit A—Statement of cash, cash deposits, and bonds owned, June 30, 1949.

Exhibit B—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1949.

Schedule 1—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees, fiscal year, ended June 30, 1949.

Schedule 2—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees—by districts, fiscal year ended June 30, 1949.

Schedule 3—Detail of disbursements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1949.

Very truly yours,

SKINNER & HAMMOND,

Certified Public Accountants.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1949
Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned
June 30, 1949**

Cash on Hand and on Deposit:	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund
Office Fund.....	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00		
Bank of America N. T. & S. A.—Humboldt Branch—Commercial Account.....	134,460.92	47,384.32	\$ 35,965.13	\$ 51,111.47
Bank of America N. T. & S. A.—Humboldt Branch—Savings Account.....	10,173.17			
Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account.....	6,865.88			
Anglo California National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account.....	10,097.67	23,628.54	5,000.00	5,000.00
Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co.—Savings Account.....	6,491.82			
	<u>\$168,239.46</u>	<u>\$ 71,162.86</u>	<u>\$ 40,965.13</u>	<u>\$56,111.47</u>
Cash Deposits:				
United Air Lines, Inc.....	\$ 425.00	\$ 425.00		
Western Air Lines.....	425.00	425.00		
	<u>\$ 850.00</u>	<u>\$ 850.00</u>		
Bonds Owned:				
United States Treasury Bond—3½%—Par Value.....	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 37,740.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F—Cost.....	156,880.00	33,300.00	85,840.00	
	<u>\$157,880.00</u>	<u>\$ 33,300.00</u>	<u>\$ 86,840.00</u>	<u>\$37,740.00</u>
Total Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned.....	<u>\$326,969.46</u>	<u>\$105,312.86</u>	<u>\$127,805.13</u>	<u>\$93,851.47</u>

**Summary of Change in Financial Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949**

Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, June 30, 1948.....	\$530,993.06
Cash Disbursements over Cash Receipts for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949—As shown in detail on Exhibit B.....	204,023.60
Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, June 30, 1949.....	<u>\$326,969.46</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)
Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund	Equal Representation Fund	Better Legislation Fund
Receipts:						
Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees:						
Per Capita Tax—General.....	\$124,361.02	\$124,361.02				
Per Capita Tax—Legal Defense.....	61,433.65		\$61,433.65			
Per Capita Tax—Organizing.....	61,433.65			\$61,433.65		
Affiliation Fees.....	74.00	74.00				
	<u>\$247,302.32</u>	<u>\$124,435.02</u>	<u>\$61,433.65</u>	<u>\$61,433.65</u>		
Equal Representation Fund.....	\$ 84,784.20				\$ 84,784.20	
Better Legislation Fund	<u>\$ 13,469.04</u>					<u>\$13,469.04</u>
Other Receipts:						
Interest Received on Investments.....	\$ 414.90	\$ 414.90				
Sundry Expense Refunds.....	10,115.96	61.49	\$ 161.00		\$ 9,893.47	
Transferred from Better Legislation Fund.....	9,493.99	9,493.99				
Transferred from Legal Defense Fund.....	34,520.80	34,520.80				
	<u>\$ 54,545.65</u>	<u>\$ 44,491.18</u>	<u>\$ 161.00</u>		<u>\$ 9,893.47</u>	
Total Receipts	<u>\$400,101.21</u>	<u>\$168,926.20</u>	<u>\$61,594.65</u>	<u>\$61,433.65</u>	<u>\$ 94,677.67</u>	<u>\$13,469.04</u>
Disbursements:						
46th Annual Convention—Long Beach.....	\$ 40,815.28	\$ 40,815.28				
AFL Convention—Cincinnati.....	1,501.06	1,501.06				
AFL Conference—Washington, D. C.....	3,414.05	3,414.05				
International Labor Organization Conference— San Francisco.....	200.00	200.00				
47th Annual Convention—Los Angeles.....	1,679.12	1,679.12				

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund	Equal Representation Fund	Better Legislation Fund
Executive Council Meetings.....	9,707.55	9,707.55				
Legal Services.....	41,589.45		\$41,589.45			
Organizing Expenses.....	43,543.84			\$43,543.84		
Legislative Expenses.....	19,600.20	19,600.20				
Statistical Expenses.....	13,742.67	13,742.67				
Publicity Expenses.....	19,828.83	19,828.83				
Equal Representation Fund Expenses.....	238,684.38	34,270.78			\$204,413.60	
Better Legislation Fund Expenses.....	85,282.38	80.00				\$85,202.38
Office Salaries.....	23,181.00	23,181.00				
Printing, Stationery, and Office Supplies.....	5,894.22	5,894.22				
Office Rent—General.....	1,584.00	1,584.00				
Postage and Mailing—General.....	2,516.89	2,516.89				
Telephone and Telegraph.....	1,980.05	1,980.05				
Taxes.....	1,523.17	1,523.17				
General Expenses.....	3,841.88	3,841.88				
Transferred to General Fund.....	44,014.79		34,520.80			9,493.99
	<u>\$604,124.81</u>	<u>\$185,360.75</u>	<u>\$76,110.25</u>	<u>\$43,543.84</u>	<u>\$204,413.60</u>	<u>\$94,696.37</u>
Total Disbursements—Schedule 3.....						
Cash Disbursements Over Cash Receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949—Exhibit A.....	\$204,023.60	\$ 16,434.55	\$14,515.60	(\$17,889.81)	\$109,735.93	\$81,227.33

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

**Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949**

AGNEW				Hod Carriers and Common La-	
California State Employees No.				borers No. 220.....	264.00
247	\$	16.24		Lathers No. 300.....	24.00
AGOURA				Millmens No. 1081.....	24.00
Los Angeles County Road De-				Painters No. 314.....	144.00
partment Employees No. 770..	\$	24.00		Plasterers and Cement Finish-	
ALAMEDA				ers No. 191.....	63.72
Carpenters No. 194.....	\$	75.56		Plumbers and Steamfitters No.	
ALTURAS				460	232.56
Lumber and Saw Mill Work-				Retail Clerks No. 137.....	202.84
ers No. 2813.....	\$	41.64		Theatrical Stage Employees No.	
Lumber and Saw Mill Work-				215	24.00
ers No. 3065.....		25.08		Typographical No. 439.....	34.20
				United Slate, Tile and Roofers	
				No. 66	18.00
	\$	66.72			
ANAHEIM					\$ 3,533.50
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2203..	\$	179.16		BANNING	
ANTIOCH				Carpenters and Joiners No. 2134..	\$ 47.12
Cannery Workers No. 678.....	\$	189.36		BARSTOW	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2038		78.40		Theatrical Stage & Motion Pic-	
Paper Makers No. 330.....		24.00		ture Operators No. 730.....	\$ 25.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill				BELL	
Workers No. 249.....		48.00		American Federation of Grain	
				Millers No. 79.....	\$ 101.76
	\$	339.76		BERKELEY	
ARCATA				Carpenters and Joiners No.	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers				1158	\$ 145.28
No. 2799	\$	47.16		Meat Cutters and Butchers No.	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers				526	39.92
No. 2808		451.52		Painters No. 40.....	72.00
	\$	498.68			
AUBURN					\$ 257.20
DeWitt State Hospital Employees				BLUE LAKE	
No. 630	\$	24.00		Loggers No. 3010.....	\$ 31.88
Tri-Counties Building and Con-				BURBANK	
struction Trades Council.....		13.00		Culinary Workers and Bartend-	
				ers No. 694.....	\$ 120.00
	\$	37.00		CAMARILLO	
AVALON				State Hospital Employees No.	
Painters No. 1226.....	\$	30.00		923	\$ 26.00
AZUSA				CASPAR	
Chemical Workers No. 112.....	\$	32.52		Loggers, Camp No. 20, No.	
BAKERSFIELD				2782	\$ 20.00
Bakers No. 146.....	\$	49.32		CHESTER	
Barbers No. 317.....		74.68		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
Bartenders No. 378.....		91.60		No. 3074	\$ 97.60
Building & Construction Trades				CHICO	
Council		12.00		Barbers No. 354.....	\$ 30.00
Butchers No. 193.....		135.04		Building and Construction Trades	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 743		580.44		Council	13.00
Central Labor Council.....		12.00		Carpenters and Joiners No. 2043..	118.24
Chauffeurs—Teamsters No. 87		944.36		Carpenters and Joiners No. 2838..	56.48
Chemical Workers No. 98.....		24.00		Lathers No. 156.....	16.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....		366.42		Millmen No. 1495.....	190.40
Electrical Workers No. 428.....		170.00		Motion Picture Projectionists	
Farm Labor Union of Kern Co.				No. 501	24.00
No. 218		42.32			

Painters No. 1084.....	33.64
	<hr/>
	\$ 481.76

CHULA VISTA

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 761	\$ 24.00
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COLTON

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 89.....	\$ 181.08
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CORONA

Carpenters No. 2048.....	\$ 28.72
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 254....	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 52.72

CORONADO

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 12	\$ 16.00
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CRESCENT CITY

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2455	\$ 3.00
---------------------------------------	---------

CROCKETT

Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037	\$ 567.36
--	-----------

CUPERTINO

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 100.....	\$ 54.00
---	----------

DAVENPORT

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 46.....	\$ 52.40
--	----------

DIAMOND SPRINGS

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 158.....	\$ 18.20
---	----------

DORRIS

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2828	\$ 68.16
--	----------

DUNSMUIR

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 295.....	\$ 80.12
--	----------

EL CAJON

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2398	\$ 84.12
---------------------------------------	----------

EL CENTRO

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 338.....	\$ 15.88
--	----------

Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
--	-------

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1070	199.32
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Central Labor Council.....	12.00
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Construction and General Laborers No. 1119.....	\$ 42.00
---	----------

Electrical Workers No. 447.....	44.00
Painters No. 313.....	22.00

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656	22.00
--	-------

Truck Drivers & Warehousemen No. 898	27.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 396.20

EL CERRITO

Operative Potters No. 165.....	\$ 52.72
Teachers No. 866.....	62.80
	<hr/>
	\$ 115.52

EL MONTE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1507	\$ 978.84
Chemical Workers No. 78.....	67.84
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1082.....	201.40
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,248.08

EMERYVILLE

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 245.....	\$ 57.16
--	----------

EUREKA

Bakers No. 195.....	\$ 26.40
Barbers No. 431.....	24.00
Bartenders No. 318.....	104.16
Butchers No. 445.....	16.80
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1040	152.74
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	190.00
Electrical Workers No. 482.....	26.00
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 327.....	24.00
Laborers No. 181.....	50.76
Laundry Workers No. 156.....	30.04
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2592	153.12
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2868	33.60
Motion Picture Operators No. 430	24.00
Motor Coach Employees No. 1237	24.00
Municipal Employees No. 54.....	24.00
Musicians No. 333.....	33.84
Painters No. 1034.....	58.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 481.....	24.00
Plumbers No. 471.....	33.08
Redwood Dist. Council of Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....	3.00
Retail Clerks No. 541.....	55.12
Teamsters, Warehousemen and Auto Truck Drivers No. 684....	1.00
Typographical No. 207.....	24.00
United Textile Workers No. 126	26.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,173.66

EXETER

Green Fruit & Vegetable Packing House Workers No. 240....	\$ 26.00
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FARMERSVILLE

National Farm Labor Union No. 219	\$ 18.00
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FEATHER FALLS

Saw Mill and Lumber Handlers No. 2892	\$ 191.44
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OFFICERS REPORTS TO

FORT BRAGG			
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 248.....	\$ 26.76	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 158	36.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2610	101.32	Winery and Distillery Workers No. 45	300.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 128.08		\$ 6,992.85
FRESNO		FULLERTON	
Bakers No. 43.....	\$ 209.12	Flat Glass Workers No. 20928....	\$ 37.28
Bartenders No. 566.....	109.00	GARBERVILLE	
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00	Shingle Weavers No. 2835.....	\$ 7.00
Building Service Employees No. 110	62.08	GLENDALE	
Butchers No. 126.....	240.00	Brick and Clay Workers No. 774	\$ 736.56
California State Conference of Painters	12.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 563..	934.65
Carpenters No. 701.....	675.04	Cement Finishers No. 893.....	38.64
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 324.....	326.80
Chemical Workers No. 97.....	20.80	Operative Plasterers No. 739.....	202.84
Chemical Workers No. 100.....	53.08	Painters No. 713.....	184.80
Chemical Workers No. 160.....	35.16	Post Office Clerks No. 841.....	46.40
City Employees No. 765.....	28.68	Printing Pressmen No. 107.....	24.00
City School Employees No. 1206	10.72	Typographical No. 871.....	24.00
Cooks No. 230.....	123.60		<hr/>
Creamery Employees and Drivers No. 517.....	240.00		\$ 2,518.69
Culinary Workers No. 62.....	369.88	GRASS VALLEY	
Department Store Clerks No. 170	350.08	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1903..	\$ 81.60
District Council of Carpenters..	12.00	GREENVILLE	
District Council of Chemical Workers No. 2.....	12.00	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2647	\$ 91.00
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers & Dehydrating Warehousemen No. 616	691.11	GRIDLEY	
Electrical Workers No. 100.....	72.00	Carpenters No. 2148.....	\$ 46.31
General Teamsters No. 431.....	1,474.34	HANFORD	
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 294.....	403.20	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1043..	\$ 57.12
Iron Workers No. 155.....	152.56	HAYWARD	
Iron Workers No. 624.....	24.00	Cannery Workers No. 768.....	\$ 777.64
Joint Executive Board, Culinary, Bartenders and Hotel Employees	\$ 12.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1622..	653.64
Lathers No. 83.....	24.00	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 823.....	329.66
Laundry Workers No. 86.....	242.36		<hr/>
Millmen No. 1496.....	139.30		\$ 1,760.94
Motion Picture Operators No. 599	15.36	HILO, HAWAII	
Motor Coach Operators No. 1027	39.08	Sugar Workers No. 23587.....	\$ 4.00
Municipal Employees No. 205.....	18.00	HOLLYWOOD	
National Farm Labor Workers No. 213	20.20	Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44	\$ 480.00
Office Employees No. 69.....	24.00	American Federation of Radio Artists	144.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 188	85.30	Building Service Employees No. No. 278	185.32
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246	201.52	Film Technicians No. 683.....	480.00
Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	26.00	Hollywood Painters No. 5.....	280.24
Retail Food, Drug and Liquor Clerks No. 1288.....	336.00	Make-up Artists No. 706.....	132.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252....	45.28	Motion Picture Costumers No. 705	96.00
Sign Painters No. 966.....	24.00	Motion Picture Film Editors No. 776	403.20
		Motion Picture Photographers No. 659	144.00
		Motion Picture Studio Art Craftsmen No. 790.....	3.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Motion Picture Studio First-Aid Employees No. 767.....	30.40
Motion Picture Studio Cinetech- nicians No. 789.....	120.96
Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727	72.00
Motion Picture Studio Mechan- ics No. 468.....	240.00
Motion Picture Studio Painters No. 644	155.72
Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728.....	480.00
Motion Picture Studio Projec- tionists No. 165.....	115.96
Office Employees No. 174.....	576.00
Operative Plasterers and Ce- ment Finishers No. 755.....	72.00
Post Office Clerks No. 1256.....	26.88
Screen Actors Guild.....	2,400.00
Screen Cartoonists No. 852.....	240.00
Screen Extras Guild, Inc.....	1,776.00
Screen Publicists Guild No. 1489	18.00
Screen Story Analysts Guild No. 1488	24.48
Studio Carpenters No. 946.....	695.52
Studio Electricians No. 40.....	240.00
Studio Grips No. 80.....	144.00
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399	581.80
Studio Utility Employees No. 724	252.00
	\$ 10,609.48

HONOLULU

Central Labor Council.....	\$ 16.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1260..	192.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1186..	156.00
Hotel, Restaurant Employees & Bartenders No. 5.....	153.96
	\$ 517.96

HUNTINGTON PARK

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 212.....	\$ 52.00
Butchers No. 563.....	336.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114...	76.04
Glass Bottle Blowers, Flint No. 141	30.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146.....	141.00
Painters No. 95.....	109.72
	\$ 744.76

IDRIA

Quicksilver Workers No. 21966..	\$ 11.56
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INGLEWOOD

City Employees No. 496.....	\$ 24.00
Painters and Decorators No. 1346	263.72
	\$ 287.72

KINGSBURG

Cannery Workers No. 746.....	\$ 110.20
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Chemical Workers No. 96.....	24.00
	\$ 134.20

KORBEL

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2641	\$ 5.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3046	22.00
	\$ 27.00

LAGUNA BEACH

Carpenters No. 1648.....	\$ 60.24
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LA JOLLA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1358..	\$ 82.20
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LODI

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1418..	\$ 110.76
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LOMPOC

Chemical Workers No. 146.....	\$ 149.64
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LONG BEACH

Bakers No. 31.....	\$ 174.48
Barbers No. 622.....	63.88
Bartenders No. 686.....	288.00
Bricklayers No. 13.....	48.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Bus Drivers No. 1254.....	108.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 710..	838.36
Cement Finishers No. 791.....	86.00
Central Labor Council.....	16.00
Chauffeurs - Sales Drivers No. 572	336.00
Chemical Workers No. 1.....	122.92
Chemical Workers No. 40.....	131.52
Chemical Workers No. 255.....	157.08
Cleaning and Dyehouse Workers No. 36	120.00
Culinary Alliance No. 681.....	1,680.00
Dry Dock and Ordnance Paint- ers No. 1501.....	24.00
General Truck Drivers No. 692..	120.00
Hod Carriers and Common La- borers No. 507.....	600.00
Lathers No. 172.....	63.64
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521	15.36
Municipal Employees No. 112.....	55.00
Musicians Association No. 353..	48.00
Painters No. 256.....	379.08
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 343	96.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 494	346.88
Post Office Clerks No. 543.....	70.80
Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	26.00
Retail Clerks No. 324.....	216.00
Rig Builders No. 1458.....	153.16
Roofers No. 72.....	37.76
Stereotypers No. 161.....	24.00
Typographical No. 650.....	48.00
United Cement, Lime & ypsu m Workers No. 59.....	44.20

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

United Garment Workers No. 56	72.40	Elevator Operators and Starters No. 217	44.00
		Film Exchange Employees No. 61-B	61.24
	\$ 6,625.52	Firemen and Oilers No. 152.....	5.00
LOS ANGELES		Fitters, Welders and Helpers No. 250	440.00
Advertising and Public Relations Employees No. 518.....\$	28.00	Freight Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357.....	240.00
American Guild of Variety Artists	72.00	Garment Cutters No. 36.....	20.00
Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	68.40	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125....	99.36
Bakers No. 37.....	864.00	Glass Workers No. 636.....	400.68
Bakers No. 453.....	78.00	Gunite Workers No. 345.....	6.40
Bakery Drivers No. 276.....	747.48	Hardwood Floor Workers No. 2144	204.16
Barbers No. 295.....	240.00	Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 300.....	1,800.00
Bartenders No. 284.....	1,125.48	Hotel Service Employees No. 765	216.00
Beauticians No. 295-A.....	28.00	House, Building and General Movers No. 923.....	122.92
Beer Drivers and Helpers No. 203	144.00	Industrial Workshop for the Blind No. 936.....	24.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32..	28.80	Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 509	60.00
Board of Education Employees No. 99	33.68	Jewelry Workers No. 23.....	84.00
Boilermakers No. 92.....	480.00	Joint Council, Laundry Workers No. 2	12.00
Bookbinders No. 63.....	60.00	Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42	12.00
Bricklayers No. 2.....	225.60	Laboratory Technicians No. 864	17.00
Brick and Clay Workers No. 661	56.56	Ladies Garment Workers No. 84	240.00
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420.....	768.00	Ladies Garment Workers No. 96	104.00
Bus Drivers No. 1222.....	52.00	Ladies Garment Workers No. 97	240.00
Cabinet Makers and Millmen No. 721	1,000.50	Ladies Garment Workers No. 451	21.00
California State Council of Building Service Employees....		Ladies Garment Workers No. 497	21.00
California State Council of SER & MC Employees.....	7.00	Ladies Garment Workers, Ladies Tailors No. 445.....	18.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 25..	1,152.64	Lathers No. 42.....	88.80
Carpenters and Joiners No. 634	462.24	Lathers No. 42-A.....	311.04
Cement Finishers No. 627.....	289.40	Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52.....	144.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Local Freight Drivers No. 208....	240.00
Chemical Workers No. 11.....	135.60	Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council	12.00
Cigar Makers No. 225.....	24.00	Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Cloak Makers No. 65.....	240.00	Los Angeles City Employees No. 119	24.00
Commercial Telegraphers (Western Union) No. 48.....	120.00	Los Angeles City Park and Recreation Department Employees No. 517	39.63
Cooks No. 468.....	750.00	Los Angeles City Superior Court Clerks No. 575.....	28.56
Coopers No. 152.....	32.18	Los Angeles City Watchmen and Guards No. 790.....	27.88
Council of Federated Municipal Crafts	12.00	Los Angeles City Water and Power Employees No. 233.....	80.88
Cracker Bakers No. 418.....	96.00	Los Angeles County Deputy Sheriffs No. 536.....	10.80
Dairy Employees, Plant and Clerical No. 93.....	1,307.16	Los Angeles County Fire Wardens No. 540.....	113.36
Dental Technicians No. 100.....	28.80	Los Angeles County Probation Officers No. 685.....	42.96
Department, Variety & Specialty Store Employees No. 777.....	24.68		
Dining Car Employees No. 582..	245.40		
Displaymen and Commercial Decorators No. 1154.....	110.50		
District Council of Carpenters....			
District Council of Painters No. 36	12.00		
Electrical Workers No. B-11....	720.00		
Electrical Workers No. B-18....	288.00		
Electrotypers No. 137.....	27.72		
Elevator Constructors No. 18.....	80.64		

97

Los Angeles County Social Workers No. 558.....	12.00	Re-Inforced Iron Workers No. 416	72.00
Los Angeles Editorial Association No. 1.....	80.76	Retail Clerks No. 770.....	3,690.72
Los Angeles Metal Trades Council	18.00	Retail Hardware and Appliance Salesmen No. 1215.....	73.92
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2288	1,688.88	Retail Milk Drivers and Salesmen No. 441.....	893.56
Mailers No. 9.....	126.00	Roofers No. 36.....	284.38
Meat Cutters No. 421.....	960.00	Service and Maintenance Employees No. 399.....	300.00
Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626	249.60	Sheet Metal Workers No. 108....	1,017.36
Metal Polishers No. 67.....	36.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 371....	374.32
Millinery Workers No. 41.....	24.00	Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831	24.00
Millwrights No. 1607.....	208.90	Southern California Council of Public Employees of SC&ME	11.00
Miscellaneous Employees No. 440	1,189.20	Southern California District Council of Lathers.....	12.00
Miscellaneous Foremen and Public Works Superintendents No. 413	24.00	Southern California District Council of Laborers.....	12.00
Molders and Foundry Workers No. 374	36.00	Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266.....	240.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150	308.60	Sprinkler Fitters No. 709.....	57.84
Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403	24.00	Stage Employees No. 33.....	96.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 47.....	5,760.00	Stationary Operating Engineers No. 63	268.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 767.....	104.00	Stereotypers No. 58.....	84.00
Newspaper Pressmen No. 18.....	182.40	Stove Mounters No. 68.....	115.96
Office Employees No. 30.....	220.32	Stove Mounters No. 125.....	213.60
Operating Engineers No. 12.....	2,428.00	Structural Iron Workers No. 433	132.00
Painters No. 116.....	816.20	Switchmen No. 43.....	24.08
Painters No. 434.....	47.84	Teachers No. 1021.....	33.36
Painters No. 1037.....	33.32	Theatrical Wardrobe No. 768.....	24.00
Painters No. 1348.....	110.00	Tile Layers No. 18.....	28.80
Paper Makers No. 208.....	40.58	Transportation (Street Carmen) No. 1277	480.00
Paper Makers No. 356.....	67.20	Typographical No. 174.....	624.00
Pattern Makers Association.....	35.20	United Garment Workers No. 94	24.00
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	168.00	United Garment Workers No. 125	240.00
Physicians, Surgeons and Associates No. 1044.....	20.00	Van, Storage and Furniture Drivers No. 389.....	354.32
Plasterers No. 2.....	192.00	Waiters No. 17.....	1,274.00
Plaster Tenders No. 336.....	59.10	Waitresses No. 639.....	1,680.00
Plumbers No. 78.....	990.48	Watchmakers No. 115.....	38.00
Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	192.00	Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848	965.08
Postal Supervisors No. Br 39....	5.00	Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595.....	110.44
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	262.00	Wholesale Salesmen, Dairy and Frozen Foods Drivers No. 306	200.00
Printing Specialists and Paper Converters No. 388.....	420.80	Window Cleaners No. 101.....	24.00
Provision House Workers No. 274	288.00	Women's Union Label League No. 36	18.00
Public Service Carpenters No. 2231	40.04		\$ 50,408.01
Public Service Painters No. 323..	48.48		
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 266.....	42.00	LOYALTON	
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 307.....	156.00	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2695	\$ 124.28
Railway Carmen No. 414.....	176.52		
Railway Carmen No. 601.....	158.40	MADERA	
Railway Mail Association.....	24.00	Carpenters & Joiners No. 2189..\$	4.24
Railway News Service No. 357..	25.32		
Refrigeration Fitters No. 508.....	27.00	MANTECA	
		Beet Sugar Operators No. 20733..\$	44.48

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

MARTINEZ

Allied Hospital Employees No. 251	\$ 58.60
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2046	132.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 324	480.00
Painters No. 741	56.00
Plumbers No. 159	162.48
Teamsters No. 315	854.52

\$ 1,755.60

MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720	\$ 24.00
Bartenders No. 715	163.48
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1570	153.24
General Teamsters No. 137	600.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 121	62.32
Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 505	39.36
Painters No. 146	36.00
Retail Clerks No. 17	
Stage Employees No. 216	26.00

\$ 1,116.40

MAYWOOD

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148	\$ 112.00
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MERCED

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1202	\$ 102.28
Central Labor Council	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 995	56.24
Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 184	5.56
Typographical No. 865	26.00

\$ 202.08

MIDLAND

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 63	\$ 48.20
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MODESTO

Barbers No. 787	\$ 24.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Cannery Workers No. 748	192.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1235	194.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 190	55.88
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 542	419.84
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrator Warehousemen No. 698	26.00
Electrical Workers No. B-684	65.76
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1130	148.84
Office Employees No. 208	24.00
Painters No. 317	62.16
Plasterers No. 429	48.00

Plumbers No. 437	72.00
Retail Clerks No. 1273	130.00
Stage Employees No. 564	24.00
Teamsters No. 386	913.40

\$ 2,423.88

MOJAVE

Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 507	\$ 181.84
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MONROVIA

Electrical Workers No. B-1008	74.49
Painters No. 254	64.84

\$ 139.33

MONTEREY

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 483	\$ 164.70
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1323	195.12
Central Labor Council	12.00
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific	671.44
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 690	174.64
Painters and Decorators No. 272	64.68
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 337	24.00
Plumbers No. 62	25.08
Roofers No. 50	26.00
Seine and Line Fishermen	220.00

\$ 1,589.66

MOUNTAIN VIEW

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1280	\$ 264.04
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NAPA

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 753	\$ 72.28
Building and Construction Trades Council	11.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2114	176.56
California State Hospital Employees No. 174	28.80
Central Labor Council	12.00
Dried Fruit Workers No. 668	40.60
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 371	206.88
Painters No. 262	21.57
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 766	22.00
United Garment Workers No. 137	84.00
United Garment Workers No. 197	88.44

\$ 764.13

NEWARK

Chemical Workers No. 62	\$ 63.44
Stove Mounters No. 61	135.56

\$ 199.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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NORWALK

California State Employees No. 69	\$ 38.98
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OAKLAND

Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council....	12.00
Alameda County School Employees No. 257.....	72.00
Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176	109.44
Bakers No. 119.....	120.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432	254.84
Barbers No. 134.....	213.60
Bartenders No. 52.....	616.13
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 171.....	72.00
Boilermakers No. 39.....	500.00
Bricklayers No. 8.....	48.00
Building Service Employees No. 18	733.48
Butchers No. 120.....	360.00
California Conference of Typographical Unions	12.00
California State Council of Cannery Workers	12.00
Candy Workers No. 119-C.....	120.00
Cannery Workers No. 750.....	1,867.08
Carpenters and Joiners No. 36....	1,367.20
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1473	271.08
Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers No. 1290.....	41.60
Cement Finishers No. 594.....	72.00
Cemetery Workers & Greens Attendants No. 322.....	60.44
Central Labor Council.....	24.00
Chauffeurs No. 923.....	339.30
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 23.....	240.00
Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 939	36.00
Commercial Telegraphers Western Union Branch No. 208.....	48.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 304.....	960.00
Cooks No. 228.....	960.00
Culinary Alliance No. 31.....	1,591.36
Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265.....	474.68
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456	80.00
District Council of Painters No. 16	12.00
Drydock and Marine Waysmen No. 3116	208.00
Electrical Workers No. B-50.....	24.00
Electrical Workers No. B-595.....	634.00
Federated Fire Fighters of California	667.72
Floor Layers and Carpenters No. 1861	48.00
Garage Employees No. 78.....	108.00
General Warehousemen No. 853	399.96
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2.....	48.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137.....	32.28

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141.....	156.00
Glass Bottle Blowers Association No. 155.....	116.24
Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 169	55.00
Hod Carriers No. 166.....	120.00
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	112.14
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 491	96.00
Lathers No. 88.....	90.00
Laundry Drivers No. 209.....	168.24
Laundry Workers No. 2.....	360.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	288.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169	69.04
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96.....	139.46
Newspaper Printing Pressmen No. 39	26.96
Newspaper Writers and Reporters No. 22279.....	24.00
Ninth District Council of Bakers Office Employees No. 29.....	264.00
Painters and Decorators No. 127	240.00
Paint Makers No. 1101.....	111.60
Plasterers No. 112.....	60.00
Plumbers & Gas Fitters No. 444	169.00
Post Office Clerks No. 78.....	152.00
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	104.00
Printing Specialists and Paper Converters No. 382.....	616.00
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 255.....	114.20
Railway Carmen No. 735.....	34.68
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588	240.00
Retail Food Clerks No. 870.....	576.00
Roofers No. 81.....	110.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216....	240.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 355....	96.00
Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886.....	530.00
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 878	44.00
Sleeping Car Porters (Oakland Division)	96.00
Steamfitters and Helpers No. 342	96.00
Street Carmen No. 192.....	930.00
Teachers No. 771.....	68.84
Teamsters No. 70.....	2,553.08
Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 39.....	24.72
Theatrical Employees No. B-82..	48.00
Theatrical Janitors No. 121.....	41.92
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107	24.00
Typographical No. 36.....	205.80
University of California Employees No. 371.....	48.00
Welders and Burners No. 681....	248.00

\$ 23,789.11

OCEANSIDE

Carpenters No. 2078.....	\$ 217.88
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OFFICERS REPORTS TO

OLIVE VIEW				Poultry and Egg Workers No.	
Los Angeles City Olive View				364-B	96.00
Sanitorium No. 1035.....	\$	26.80		Typographical No. 600.....	24.00
Los Angeles County Dept. of					
Charities No. 347.....		75.24			\$ 369.96
				PINEDALE	
	\$	102.04		Cotton Warehousemen & Cotton	
ONTARIO				Workers No. 826.....	\$ 3.32
City Employees No. 472.....	\$	32.76		PITTSBURG	
ORO GRANDE				Barbers No. 917.....	\$ 40.48
Cement Workers No. 192.....	\$	104.76		Bartenders and Culinary Work-	
OROVILLE				ers No. 822.....	252.51
Bartenders and Culinary Work-				Chemical Workers No. 23.....	190.56
ers No. 654.....	\$	174.36		Fish Cannery Workers of the	
Boilermakers No. 690.....		24.00		Pacific	24.00
Butchers No. 460.....		24.00		Glass Bottle Blowers No. 160....	46.78
Carpenters No. 1240.....		124.68		Paper Makers No. 329.....	97.24
Central Labor Council.....		12.00		Plasterers and Cement Finish-	
Railway Carmen No. 679.....		12.00		ers No. 825.....	27.00
					\$ 678.57
	\$	371.04		PLACERVILLE	
OXNARD				Carpenters and Joiners No.	
Sugar Workers No. 20875.....	\$	131.84		1992	\$ 37.56
PALM SPRINGS				Hotel and Restaurant Workers	
Carpenters and Joiners No.				No. 793	24.00
1046	\$	149.36			\$ 61.56
PALO ALTO				POMONA	
Barbers No. 914.....	\$	46.80		Barbers No. 702.....	\$ 15.00
Bindery Workers No. 21.....		17.00		Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 668		293.40		Chemical Workers No. 58.....	48.60
District Council of Painters No.				Hod Carriers No. 806.....	140.68
33		12.00		Painters and Decorators No.	
Typographical No. 521.....		24.00		979	91.82
				Retail Clerks No. 1428.....	213.44
	\$	393.20			\$ 521.54
PASADENA				PORT CHICAGO	
Barbers No. 603.....	\$	35.80		Chemical Workers No. 25.....	\$ 49.16
Central Labor Council.....		12.00		PORTERVILLE	
Culinary Workers and Bartend-				Carpenters and Joiners No.	
ers No. 531.....		613.20		2126	\$ 50.40
Hod Carriers No. 439.....		317.92		QUINCY	
Lathers No. 81.....		104.53		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
Meat Cutters No. 439.....		137.28		No. 2591.....	\$ 43.80
Painters and Decorators No. 92		96.00		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
Pasadena School District Em-				No. 2862	57.66
ployees No. 606.....		66.92			\$ 101.46
Plasterers and Cement Finish-				RED BLUFF	
ers No. 194.....		265.04		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
Plumbers No. 280.....		240.64		No. 2850	\$ 24.00
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....		24.00		REDDING	
Typographical No. 583.....		67.20		Bartenders No. 549.....	\$ 55.45
	\$	1,980.53		Building and Construction	
PETALUMA				Trades Council	11.00
Barbers No. 419.....	\$	24.00		Butchers No. 352.....	69.52
Bartenders and Culinary Work-				Carpenters and Joiners No. 1599	144.00
ers No. 271.....		128.04		Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Beauticians No. 419-A.....		24.00		Culinary Workers No. 470.....	226.64
Carpenters and Joiners No. 981		61.92			
Central Labor Council.....		12.00			

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Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 961.....	93.00
Local Joint Executive Board Culinary, Hotel Workers and Bartenders	6.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2608	108.00
Machinists No. 1397.....	72.00
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 739	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 662	37.60
Retail Clerks No. 1364.....	68.12
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	\$ 927.33

REDONDO BEACH

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1478	\$ 411.96
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REDWOOD CITY

General Warehousemen & Food Processors No. 655.....	\$ 46.00
Painters No. 1146.....	99.20
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	\$ 145.20

RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508.....	\$ 7.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595.....	620.12
Boilermakers No. 317.....	66.00
Boilermakers No. 513.....	212.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 642	491.96
Electrical Workers No. B-302....	325.48
Leadburners No. 512.....	24.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 560	24.00
Operative Potters No. 89.....	48.00
Painters No. 560.....	288.00
Retail Clerks No. 1179.....	627.90
Typographical No. 738.....	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,758.46

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171.....	\$ 36.72
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 235	284.20
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
City Employees No. 395.....	28.20
District Council of United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 3.....	13.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1184.....	394.76
Retail Clerks No. 1167.....	384.00
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 48.....	179.16
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	\$ 1,344.04

ROSEVILLE

Central Labor Council.....	\$ 10.00
City Employees No. 136.....	24.72
Railway Carmen No. 231.....	298.28

Teachers No. 836.....	24.00
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	\$ 357.00

SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85.....	\$ 266.84
Barbers No. 112.....	62.40
Bartenders No. 600.....	288.00
Bay District Council of Iron Workers	12.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 166.....	26.00
Boilermakers No. 735.....	24.00
Bookbinders No. 35.....	57.60
Boxmakers and Lumber Handlers No. 3170.....	144.00
Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 22	144.00
Butchers No. 498.....	386.32
California Council of State Employees No. 56.....	12.00
California State Employees No. 375	35.80
Cannery Workers No. 857.....	2,077.84
Carpenters and Joiners No. 586..	980.20
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2170	52.00
Carpet, Linoleum and Tile Workers No. 1237.....	24.00
Cement Finishers No. 582.....	44.00
Chauffeurs - Teamsters No. 150	1,441.56
Construction and General Laborers No. 185.....	240.00
Cooks No. 683.....	265.96
District Council of Carpenters....	15.00
Electrical Workers No. B-340	120.00
Federated Trades Council	12.00
Grant Union High & Tech. Dist. Epl. No. 930	21.00
Iron Workers No. 118.....	96.00
Lathers No. 109.....	32.40
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 75	136.00
Millmen No. 1618	94.28
Miscellaneous Employees No. 393	297.36
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 252	24.00
Musicians No. 12	62.65
Office Employees No. 43	30.00
Painters No. 487	180.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 295	33.60
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447	146.00
Post Office Clerks No. 66	74.64
Printing Pressmen No. 60	48.00
Retail Clerks No. 588	352.00
Roofers No. 47	24.00
Sacramento County Board of Education Employees No. 258	45.68
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162	86.64
Sheet Metal Workers No. 341	22.00
Stage Employees No. 50	24.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Printing Pressmen No. 140	28.80
Retail Clerks No. 1222	160.00
Roofers (Carpenters Interna- tional) No. 553	54.72
Salesdrivers, Helpers and Dairy Employees No. 683	180.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 206	70.60
Shipwrights, Boatbuilders and Caulkers No. 1300	169.64
Stereotypers No. 82	24.00
Street, Electric Railway and M.C. Employees No. 1309	149.40
Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542 ..	240.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122	20.80
Typographical No. 221	144.00
Waiters and Bartenders No. 500 ..	404.84

\$ 9,593.76

SAN FERNANDO

Government Employees, V.A. Hospital Stat. No. 1043	\$ 5.00
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SAN FRANCISCO

American Federation of Radio Artists	\$ 48.00
American Guild of Variety Art- ists	90.00
Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14	240.00
Asbestos Workers No. 16	72.00
Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073	129.44
Auto Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960	30.00
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241	120.00
Bakers No. 24	720.00
Bakers and Confectionery Work- ers No. 125	110.00
Bakers and Confectionery Work- ers No. 125-A	120.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 ..	392.28
Barbers No. 148	260.00
Bar Pilots No. 89	24.00
Bartenders No. 41	1,389.20
Bay Area Council of Government Employees	6.00
Bay Cities Metal Trades Council ..	12.00
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters	12.00
Beauticians No. 12	76.80
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44 ..	24.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 168	144.00
Boilermakers No. 6	720.00
Bookbinders and Binderywomen No. 31-125	216.00
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 320 ..	5.00
Bottlers No. 896	720.00
Brewery Drivers No. 888	240.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00

Building Material and Construc- tion Teamsters No. 216	192.00
Building Service Employees No. 87	576.00
Butchers No. 115	432.00
Butchers No. 508	646.28
California Allied Printing Trades Council	12.00
California Employment Service Employees No. 948	30.00
California Pipe Trades Council ..	12.00
California State Council of Cleaners & Dyers	13.00
California State Council of Lum- ber and Saw Mill Workers	18.00
California State Council of Re- tail Clerks No. 2	15.00
California State Laborers and Utility Workers No. 1226	24.00
Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158	364.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 22 ..	1,363.28
Carpenters and Joiners No. 483 ..	564.52
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2164 ..	292.32
Casket Workers No. 94	8.00
Cement Finishers No. 580	72.00
Cemetery Workers and Greens Attendants No. 265	60.00
Chauffeurs No. 265	1,066.32
Cigar Makers No. 228	24.00
City and County Employees No. 747	72.00
Cleaning and Dye House Work- ers No. 7	240.00
Civil Service Building Mainte- nance Employees No. 66-A	263.12
Cloakmakers No. 8	144.00
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34 ..	240.00
Commission Market Drivers No. 280	144.00
Construction and General La- borers No. 261	480.00
Cooks No. 44	1,739.96
Coopers No. 65	58.80
Coppersmiths No. 438	57.00
David Scannell Club, Inc. San Francisco Fire Fighters No. 798	727.84
Dental Technicians of Northern California No. 24116	42.00
District Council of Plasterers and Cement Finishers of Northern California	12.00
Draftsmen No. 11	38.40
Dressmakers No. 101	144.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1245 ..	240.00
Electrical Workers No. 6	600.00
Elevator Constructors No. 8	72.00
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117	144.00
Emergency Hospital Employees No. 803	22.00

Film Exchange Employees No. B-17	48.00	Painters District Council No. 8	12.00
Florists, Landscapers, etc. No. 167	26.00	Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1053	97.52
Garage Employees No. 665	480.00	Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071	247.92
Garment Cutters No. 45	44.80	Pattern Makers Association	72.00
General Warehousemen No. 860	1,141.96	Pharmacists No. 838	192.00
Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 718	36.00	Photo Engravers No. 8	144.00
Government Employees No. 51 ..	13.00	Pile Drivers No. 34	240.00
Government Employees No. 922	3.00	Plasterers No. 66	144.00
Government Employees, Internal Revenue No. 634	21.00	Plumbing and Pipe Fitters No. 38	1,720.00
Granite Cutters	24.00	Post Office Clerks No. 2	264.00
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250	288.00	Postal Supervisors No. 88	47.40
Hotel Service Workers No. 283 ..	1,526.84	Printing Pressmen No. 24	359.60
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519	88.04	Printing Specialty and Paper Converters No. 362	480.00
Iron Workers No. 377	96.00	Professional Embalmers No. 90-49	64.00
Jewelry Workers No. 36	72.00	Railway Carmen No. 498	22.00
Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213	41.40	Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089	192.00
Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256	180.00	Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278	315.76
Laundry Workers No. 26	1,248.00	Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100	936.00
Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31	48.00	Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017	180.00
Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen No. 2559	45.00	Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648 ..	912.00
Macaroni Workers No. 493	117.00	Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410	192.00
Machinists No. 732	16.00	Roofers No. 40	84.00
Marble Shopmen No. 95	26.40	Sailors Union of the Pacific	2,559.96
Master Furniture Guild No. 1285	192.00	San Francisco Labor Council	12.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40	86.92	San Francisco Mailers No. 18	96.00
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90	648.00	Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350	192.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226	539.12	Sausage Makers No. 203	246.76
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110	1,613.96	Seafarers Guards and Watchmen	48.00
Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164	156.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 104	240.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162	77.76	Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9	300.00
Motor Coach Operators No. 1225	288.00	Ship Painters No. 961	192.04
Municipal Park Employees No. 311	43.00	Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510	105.60
Musicians Association No. 6	480.00	Sprinkler Fitters No. 483	20.00
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921	230.40	Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29	91.20
Northern California District Council of Laborers	12.00	Street, Electric Railway and Municipal Car Employees No. 1380	120.00
Northern California Postal Employees' Legislative Committee	4.00	Teachers No. 61	37.80
Office Employees No. 3	96.00	Teamsters No. 85	1,200.00
Office Employees No. 36	202.08	Theatrical Janitors No. 9	48.00
Operating Engineers No. 3	1,800.00	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16	55.68
Operating Engineers No. 39	933.40	Theatrical Employees No. B-18	268.80
Operating Engineers (California State Branch)	36.00	Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784	24.00
Optical Technicians No. 18791 ..	36.00	Typographical Union No. 21	480.00
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989	72.00	Union Label Section	14.00
Painters No. 19	396.00	United Garment Workers No. 131	240.00
Painters and Decorators No. 1158	699.64	Upholsterers No. 28	48.00

Vending Machine Operators No. 1301	160.00
Venetian Blind Workers No. 2565	120.00
Waiters No. 30	1,798.80
Waitresses No. 48	2,466.08
Watchmakers No. 101	96.00
Water Workers No. 401	28.60
Web Pressmen No. 4	104.00
Western Conference of Specialty Unions	12.00
Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109	126.40
Window Cleaners No. 44	96.00
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 65	66.24

\$ 50,103.44

SAN JOSE

Allied Printing Trades Council ..\$	12.00
Barbers No. 252	81.60
Bartenders No. 577	194.92
Bookbinders No. 3	24.00
Building Service Employees No. 77	32.80
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Butchers No. 506	471.36
California State Council of Barbers and Beauticians	12.00
Cannery Workers No. 679	2,996.72
Carpenters and Joiners No. 316	762.61
Cement Laborers No. 270	652.32
Central Labor Council	12.00
Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses No. 180	688.64
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304	240.00
District Council of Carpenters ..	12.00
Electrical Workers No. B-332	42.00
Freight, Construction and General Drivers No. 287	576.00
Hod Carriers No. 234	68.32
International Association of Fire Fighters No. 873	40.04
Lathers No. 144	36.60
Laundry Workers No. 33	120.00
Lumber and Planing Mill Workers No. 3102	125.20
Millmen No. 262	194.62
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431	24.00
Musicians Association No. 153 ..	24.00
Office Employees No. 94	24.00
Painters No. 507	226.82
Plasterers No. 224	72.40
Plumbers No. 393	72.32
Printing Pressmen No. 146	48.00
Retail Clerks No. 428	559.80
Roofers No. 95	31.68
Sales Delivery Drivers and Warehousemen No. 296	401.80
Sheet Metal Workers No. 309	57.76

Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 120	24.00
Street Carmen No. 265	24.00
Teachers No. 957	18.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134	28.00
Typographical No. 231	52.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,096.33

SAN JUAN AND FAIR OAKS

Teachers No. 936	\$ 22.00
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SAN JUAN BAUTISTA

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 148	\$ 41.44
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SAN LEANDRO

Musicians Association No. 510	\$ 24.00
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SAN LUIS OBISPO

Barbers No. 767	\$ 22.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1632 ..	96.00
Central Labor Council	9.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 1464	108.00
Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 144	2.00
Painters No. 1336	19.08
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 403	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 280.08

SAN MATEO

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340	\$ 240.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 81	53.60
Butchers No. 516	93.00
Carpenters No. 162	480.92
Cement Finishers No. 583	91.96
Central Labor Council	18.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 389	94.08
County Employees No. 829	25.00
Electrical Workers No. 617	61.00
Lathers No. 278	30.00
Laundry Workers No. 143	72.00
Painters No. 913	22.44
Plasterers No. 381	42.44
Plumbers No. 467	24.00
Printing Pressmen No. 315	28.00
Retail Clerks No. 775	240.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 409	36.00
Typographical No. 624	33.20
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	\$ 1,697.64

SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591	\$ 192.00
Butchers No. 551	480.00
Carpenters No. 1140	337.28

Central Labor Council	12.00	Theatrical Stage Employees No.	
Chemical Workers No. 53	27.28	504	24.00
Culinary Alliance No. 754	281.08		
Lathers No. 366	24.00		\$ 1,389.02
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 1407	394.32	SANTA BARBARA	
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 18	33.40	Barbers No. 832	\$ 30.84
Painters No. 949	42.00	Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Pile Drivers No. 2375	240.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1062	286.92
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 838	81.68	Central Labor Council	12.00
Retail Clerks No. 905	496.40	Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 186 ..	255.00
Shipyard Laborers No. 802	433.80	Construction and General La- borers No. 591	151.92
Typographical No. 862	24.00	Culinary Alliance No. 498	746.44
Waitresses No. 512	231.68	Electrical Workers No. 413	45.00
	\$ 3,330.92	Hod Carriers and General La- borers No. 195	24.00
SAN RAFAEL		Meat Cutters No. 556	84.88
Barbers No. 582	\$ 30.66	Musicians Protective Association No. 308	\$ 70.00
Bartenders and Culinary Work- ers No. 126	302.16	Painters No. 715	122.65
Building and Construction Trades Council	16.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 341	25.00
California State Council of Lathers	12.00	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	38.40
Central Labor Council	12.00	Retail Clerks No. 899	192.00
General Truck Drivers No. 624 ..	531.76	Sheet Metal Workers No. 273.....	30.64
Golden Gate District Council of Lathers	12.00	State, County and Municipal Employees No. 358	40.68
Hod Carriers and General La- borers No. 291	449.56	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 442	24.00
Lathers No. 268	24.00	Typographical No. 394	42.75
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 355	24.00		\$ 2,235.12
Roofers No. 121	30.00	SANTA CRUZ	
	\$ 1,444.14	Barbers No. 891	\$ 24.00
SANTA ANA		Butchers No. 266	58.84
Bartenders and Culinary Work- ers No. 438	\$ 5.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 289 ..	31.20
Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748 ..	77.00	Central Labor Council	12.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00	Construction and General La- borers No. 283	48.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1815 ..	386.04	Electrical Workers No. 609	22.00
Central Labor Council	12.00	Musicians Association No. 346 ..	15.20
Chemical Workers No. 66	60.52	Painters and Decorators No. 1026	35.20
District Council of Carpenters of Orange County	—	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 379	24.00
Electrical Workers No. 441	96.12	Sheet Metal Workers No. 304	29.72
Hod Carriers and General La- borers No. 652	267.16		\$ 300.16
Lathers No. 440	29.24	SANTA MARIA	
Painters and Decorators No. 686 ..	118.84	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2477	\$ 67.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 489	81.76	Central Labor Council	6.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 582	123.34	Chemical Workers No. 224	26.00
Sales Drivers and Dairy Employ- ees No. 166	96.00	Construction, General and Oil Field Workers No. 1222.....	84.00
		Culinary Workers and Bartend- ers No. 703	326.96
		Food Packers, Processors, Ware- housemen, etc. No. 865	48.00
		Painters No. 1147	23.56

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Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 381	363.20
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	\$ 944.72

SANTA MONICA

Barbers No. 573	\$ 38.22
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1400	281.70
Central Labor Council	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 814	1,253.48
Meat Cutters No. 587	121.00
Painters No. 821	\$ 222.68
Plumbers No. 545	175.20
Retail Clerks No. 1442	384.00
Typographical No. 875	24.00
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	\$ 2,512.28

SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159	\$ 25.88
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 770	281.64
Beauticians No. 159-A	13.00
Boot & Shoe Workers No. 446	3.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Butchers No. 364	24.00
Central Labor Council	6.00
Electrical Workers No. 594	45.56
General Truck Drivers No. 980	515.04
Lathers No. 243	24.00
Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 420	24.00
Musicians Association No. 292	155.76
Painters No. 364	49.40
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 363	24.00
Retail Clerks No. 1532	4.88
Typographical No. 577	24.00
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	\$ 1,232.16

SEAL BEACH

Chemical Workers No. 225	\$ 28.56
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SONOMA

California State Employees No. 14-1	\$ 54.00
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SONORA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2196	\$ 47.60
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SOUTHGATE

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 253	\$ 48.00
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SPADRA

Pacific Colony State Hospital Empl. No. 1141	\$ 21.00
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SPRECKELS

Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20616	\$ 191.32
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STOCKTON

Barbers No. 312	\$ 24.00
Bartenders No. 47	234.62

Boilermakers No. 749	48.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 24	48.00
California State Employees No. 382	22.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 266	306.00
Cement Finishers No. 814	25.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439	1,340.00
City Employees No. 102	52.20
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 102	77.52
County Employees No. 183	23.50
Culinary Alliance No. 572	599.68
District Council of Carpenters of San Joaquin County	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 591	48.00
Farm, Equipment Maintenance Workers No. 20984	24.00
Lathers No. 98	28.00
Laundry Workers No. 177	116.68
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428	24.00
Motor Coach Operators No. 276	44.00
Office Employees No. 26	22.00
Paper Makers No. 320	28.00
Pencil Material Workers No. 20298	145.76
Plasterers No. 222	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 492	76.60
Post Office Clerks No. 320	42.88
Sheep Shearers No. 307	48.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 90	22.04
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	\$ 3,530.48

SUNNYVALE

Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 796	\$ 24.00
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SUSANVILLE

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2790	\$ 72.56
Tri-Counties Central Labor Council	12.00
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	\$ 84.56

TAFT

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1774	\$ 28.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Culinary Alliance No. 771	55.32
Electrical Workers No. 343	24.00
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	\$ 119.32

TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pacific	\$ 1,200.00
Seine and Line Fishermen	68.00
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	\$ 1,268.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

TRACY		Steam and Operating Engineers	
Railway Carmen No. 449	\$ 34.40	No. 731	37.89
Sugar Workers No. 20058	79.72	Teachers No. 827	42.00
		Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 490 ..	386.00
	\$ 114.12	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 241	24.00
TRINIDAD		Typographical No. 389	24.00
Loggers No. 3006	\$ 100.77		\$ 2,845.77
TULARE		VALLEY SPRINGS	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1578	\$ 66.44	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2847	\$ 34.24
TURLOCK		VAN NUYS	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1306 \$	51.32	Barbers No. 837	\$ 79.52
TWAIN		Carpenters and Joiners No. 1913	1,136.12
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2944	\$ 25.16	Painters No. 1595	195.76
UKIAH			\$ 1,411.40
California State Employees No. 519	\$ 24.00	VENICE	
No. Coast Counties District Council of Carpenters	12.00	Brick Layers and Stone Masons No. 26	\$ 32.96
	\$ 36.00	VENTURA	
UPLAND		Building and Construction Trades Council	\$ 13.00
City Employees No. 56	\$ 2.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2463	157.64
VALLEJO		Central Labor Council	12.00
American Federation of Grain Millers No. 71	\$ 101.48	Electrical Workers No. 952	123.96
Asbestos Workers No. 70	24.00	Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 585	238.48
Barbers No. 335	52.52	Operating Engineers No. 732	28.00
Beauticians No. 335-A	22.40	Painters and Decorators No. 955	83.00
Boilermakers No. 148	109.12	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 741	2.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	\$ 12.00	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484	60.00
Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 532	161.00		\$ 718.08
Carpenters and Joiners No. 180	262.00	VERNON	
Central Labor Council	12.00	Chemical Workers No. 92	\$ 24.00
Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 177	6.20	Paper Makers No. 336	24.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 560	423.20	Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 254	48.00
Electrical Workers No. B-180	96.00		\$ 96.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 326	233.40	VICTORVILLE	
Laundry Workers No. 113	41.28	United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 49	\$ 141.96
Mare Island Navy Yards Metal Trades Council	5.00	VISALIA	
Musicians Association No. 367 ..	81.60	Building and Construction Trades Council	\$ 12.00
Office Employees No. 86	63.88	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1484	119.96
Painters No. 376	68.04	Central Labor Council	12.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 631	27.48	Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1060	169.48
Plumbers No. 343	38.40	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 605	24.00
Retail Clerks No. 373	359.00	Painters No. 439	29.32
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221	72.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 895	7.84
Shipwrights, Joiners and Boatbuilders No. 1068	47.88		
State Council of California Sheet Metal Workers	12.00		

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Typographical No. 519	24.00	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
		No. 2836	439.52
	\$ 398.60	Musicians Protective Association No. 583	14.40
WALTERIA		Northern California District Council of Lumber and Saw	
United Construction Workers		Mill Workers	12.00
No. 350	\$ 41.00	Retail Clerks No. 730	15.00
		Office Employees No. 41	2.00
WATSONVILLE			\$ 667.29
Carpenters and Joiners No. 771 ..\$	98.72	WHITTIER	
Central Labor Council	12.00	L.A. Co. Fire Protection Dis-	
Culinary Workers and Bartend-		tricts Fire Fighters No. 1014 ..\$	204.00
ers No. 345	208.04		
Lathers No. 122	18.00	WILMINGTON	
Painters No. 750	24.00	Marine Painters No. 812	\$ 104.00
Railway Carmen No. 765	27.24	Ship Carpenters No. 1335	228.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No.			\$ 332.00
.611	24.00		
	\$ 412.00	WOODLAND	
WEED		Beet Sugar Operators No.	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		20610	\$ 82.72
No. 2907	\$ 288.56		
WEIMAR		TOTAL PER CAPITA RE-	
Weimar Sanatorium Employees		CEIPTS AND AFFILIATION	
No. 745	\$ 45.92	FEES—FISCAL YEAR END-	
		ED JUNE 30, 1949 — Exhibit	
WESTWOOD		B	\$247,302.32
Bartenders and Culinary Work-			
ers No. 768	\$ 184.37		

Schedule 2—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949

District No. 1:		Bell	101.76
Chula Vista	\$ 24.00	Burbank	120.00
Coronado	16.00	Colton	181.08
El Cajon	84.12	Corona	52.72
El Centro	396.20	El Monte	1,248.08
La Jolla	82.20	Glendale	2,518.69
Oceanside	217.88	Hollywood	10,609.48
San Diego	9,593.76	Hunt ngton Park	744.76
	\$ 10,414.16	Los Angeles	50,408.01
District No. 2:		Maywood	112.00
Anaheim	\$ 179.16	Midland	48.20
Fullerton	37.28	Monrovia	139.33
Laguna Beach	60.24	Norwalk	38.98
Long Beach	6,625.52	Olive View	102.04
Santa Ana	1,389.02	Ontario	32.76
Seal Beach	28.56	Oro Grande	104.76
	\$ 8,319.78	Palm Springs	149.63
District No. 3:		Pasadena	1,980.53
Agoura	\$ 24.00	Pomona	521.54
Avalon	30.00	Riverside	1,344.04
Azusa	32.52	San Bernardino	2,159.75
Banning	47.12	San Fernando	5.00
Barstow	25.00	South Gate	48.00
		Spadra	21.00
		Upland	2.00
		Van Nuys	1,411.40
		Vernon	96.00
		Victorville	141.96

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Walteria	41.00
Whittier	204.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 74,846.87

District No. 4:

Garberville	\$ 7.00
Inglewood	287.72
Redondo	411.96
San Pedro	3,330.92
Santa Monica	2,512.28
Terminal Island	1,268.00
Venice	33.96
Wilmington	332.00
	<hr/>

\$ 8,183.84

District No. 5:

Camarillo	\$ 26.00
Lompoc	149.64
Oxnard	131.84
San Luis Obispo	280.08
Santa Barbara	2,235.12
Santa Maria	944.72
Ventura	718.08
	<hr/>

\$ 4,485.48

District No. 6:

Bakersfield	\$ 3,533.50
Exeter	26.00
Farmersville	18.00
Fresno	6,992.85
Hanford	57.12
Kingsburg	134.20
Madera	4.24
Merced	202.08
Mojave	181.84
Pinedale	3.32
Porterville	50.40
Taft	119.32
Tulare	66.44
Visalia	398.60
	<hr/>

\$ 11,787.91

District No. 7:

Lodi	\$ 110.76
Manteca	44.48
Modesto	2,423.88
San Andreas	49.22
Sonora	47.60
Stockton	3,530.48
Tracy	114.12
Turlock	51.32
Valley Springs	34.24
	<hr/>

\$ 6,406.10

District No. 8:

Agnew	\$ 16.24
Cupertino	54.00
Davenport	52.40
Idria	11.56

Monterey	1,589.66
Mountain View	264.04
Palo Alto	393.20
Redwood City	145.20
Salinas	1,419.32
San Bruno	308.52
San Jose	9,096.33
San Juan & F. Oaks	22.00
San Juan Bautista	41.44
San Mateo	1,697.64
Santa Cruz	300.16
Spreckels	191.32
Sunnyvale	24.00
Watsonville	412.00
	<hr/>

\$ 16,039.03

District No. 9:

Hilo, T. H.	\$ 4.00
Honolulu, T. H.	517.96
San Francisco	50,103.44
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\$ 50,625.40

District No. 10:

Alameda	\$ 75.56
Berkeley	257.20
Emeryville	57.16
Hayward	1,760.94
Newark	199.00
Oakland	23,789.11
San Leandro	24.00
	<hr/>

\$ 26,162.97

District No. 11:

Antioch	\$ 340.06
Crockett	567.36
El Cerrito	115.52
Martinez	1,755.68
Pittsburg	678.57
Port Chicago	49.16
Richmond	2,758.46
	<hr/>

\$ 6,264.81

District No. 12:

Napa	\$ 764.13
Petaluma	369.96
San Rafael	1,444.14
Santa Rosa	1,232.16
Sonoma	54.00
Vallejo	2,845.77
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\$ 6,710.16

District No. 13:

Auburn	\$ 37.00
Chico	481.76
Diamond Springs	18.20
Feather Falls	191.44
Grass Valley	81.60
Gridley	46.31
Marysville	1,116.40

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Oroville	371.04	Ukiah	36.00
Placerville	61.56		
Roseville	357.00		\$ 2,043.07
Sacramento	9,499.93		
Weimar	45.92		
Woodland	82.72		
		District No. 15:	
	\$ 12,390.88	Alturas	\$ 66.72
		Chester	97.60
		Dorris	68.16
		Dunsmuir	80.12
		Greenville	91.00
		Loyalton	124.28
		Quincy	101.46
		Redding	927.33
		Susanville	84.56
		Twain	25.16
		Weed	288.56
		Westwood, Lassen Co.	667.29
			\$ 2,622.24

Total Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949—Exhibit B\$247,302.32

Schedule 3—Details of Disbursements

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE—SAN FRANCISCO:

C. J. Haggerty.....	\$ 125.00
John F. Shelley.....	75.00
Total.....	\$ 200.00

46TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—LONG BEACH:

Salaries and Expenses:

Baker, Estelle C.....	\$ 150.56
Bianchi, Maude.....	24.00
Cheney, Mary B.....	162.27
Dvorson, Betty J.....	143.37
Haggerty, C. J.....	400.00
Hines, Charles A.....	395.20
Hyans, Curtis J.....	135.00
Kerr, Marjorie K.....	922.63
Levene, Beatrice.....	99.00
London, Joan.....	345.99
Mayes, Barney.....	250.00
Moore, Josephine.....	32.00
Otto, Walter R.....	340.00
Panella, John.....	16.00
Shelley, John F.....	100.00
Sikora, Esther.....	203.01
Weber, Nan A.....	32.00
Wells, G. R.....	30.00
Total.....	\$ 3,781.03

Other Expenses:

Acme Fast Freight.....	\$ 10.89
Associated Telephone Company.....	7.44
Bastian Bros.....	1,071.79
Circus Room Restaurant.....	467.43
Garrett Press.....	29,769.03
Hotel Lafayette.....	1,662.42

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Other Expenses (Continued)

Southern Pacific Railroad.....	175.59	
Stenotype Reporting Co.....	2,117.44	
M. E. Taylor & Son.....	100.00	
Western Air Lines.....	297.11	
Western Office Furniture Co.....	167.56	
Petty Cash—Postage.....	357.55	
Petty Cash—Sergeants-at-arms.....	630.00	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	200.00	
	\$ 37,034.25	
Total.....		\$ 40,815.28

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
CONVENTION—CINCINNATI:

C. J. Haggerty.....	\$ 1,000.00	
Southern Pacific Railroad.....	501.06	
Total.....		\$ 1,501.06

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
CONFERENCE—WASHINGTON, D.C.:

C. J. Haggerty.....	\$ 700.00	
John F. Shelley.....	1,750.00	
Western Air Lines.....	964.05	
Total.....		\$ 3,414.05

47TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—LOS ANGELES:

Helen Lowrance.....	\$ 110.00	
Garrett Press.....	1,569.12	
Total.....		\$ 1,679.12

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS:

Allowances and Expenses of Officers
Attending Executive Council Meetings:

Agrillo, Anthony.....	\$ 269.00
Arnold, Jack.....	507.56
Ash, Robert S.....	171.28
Cheney, Loleta G.....	95.60
Dean, William A.....	210.72
Doran, Elmer J.....	546.00
Dougherty, Arthur F.....	253.48
Finks, Harry.....	290.60
Grady, Harry C.....	233.48
Graham, Leonard.....	127.00
Green, C. A.....	306.84
Gruhn, Albin J.....	459.02
Kelly, George.....	253.48
Lacy, Dick.....	129.00
Lehmann, C. T.....	276.00
Lundeberg, Harry.....	227.18
Lundschen, Harvey.....	382.06
McClain, L.....	242.60
Nelson, Lowell.....	275.40
Osslo, Max J.....	545.74
Pitts, Thomas L.....	403.00
Reed, Howard.....	243.48
Reeves, Paul L.....	221.80
Roe, Charles A.....	43.60
Satre, O. T.....	129.00
Skates, Maurice A.....	383.92

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Executive Council Meetings (Continued)

Somerset, Pat.....	505.46	
Swanson, Victor S.....	253.48	
Walker, Roy.....	443.30	
Shelley, John F.—President.....	257.48	
Haggerty, C. J.—Secretary-Treasurer.....	225.90	
Total.....		\$ 8,912.46

Other Expenses:

Baker, Estelle C.....	\$ 130.03	
Cheney, Mary B.....	70.00	
Hines, Charles A.....	50.00	
Mayes, Barney.....	145.90	
Otto, Walter R.....	190.00	
California Hotel.....	46.36	
Hotel Senator.....	30.00	
Hotel Whitcomb.....	125.25	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	7.55	
		795.09
Total.....		\$ 9,707.55

LEGAL SERVICES:

Fees, Salaries and Expenses:

Cheney, Mary B.....	\$ 4,160.00	
Scully, Charles P.....	20,607.82	
Todd, Clarence E.....	13,649.20	
		\$ 38,417.02

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 1,590.00	
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	1,530.25	
Western Union.....	52.18	
		3,172.43
Total.....		\$ 41,589.45

ORGANIZING EXPENSES:

Salaries and Expenses:

Agrillo, Anthony.....	\$ 27.50	
Conzelman, R. C.....	160.00	
Haggerty, C. J.....	5,960.00	
Hyans, Curtis J.....	7,038.67	
Mayes, Barney.....	6,685.26	
Otto, Walter R.....	4,505.00	
Reeves, Paul L.....	35.04	
Shelley, John F.....	3,200.42	
Wilkerson, Naomi.....	240.00	
		\$ 27,851.89

Other Expenses:

Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach		
Operators No. 1380—S. F.....	\$ 500.00	
Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	1,140.00	
Northern California Joint Council of		
Office Employees.....	1,000.00	
National Farm Labor Union.....	6,000.00	
Elliott Addressograph Machine Co.....	33.17	
Flood Garage.....	347.09	

Other Expenses (Continued)

Western Air Lines.....	928.13	
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	418.63	
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	196.00	
Don Lee, Inc.....	32.65	
Addressograph Sales Co.....	37.17	
Western Union.....	44.56	
National Child Labor Committee.....	25.00	
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.—		
December, 1948 Withholding Tax.....	(.10)	
State Federation of Teachers.....	2,000.00	
Dr. Robert Ziegler.....	64.58	
Railway Express.....	2.02	
Cadillac Motor Division, General		
Motors Corporation.....	6.80	
Roydon Office Supply.....	176.91	
J. F. Fixa, Postmaster.....	252.80	
Petty Cash—Postage Machine.....	2,077.80	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	408.74	
		\$ 15,691.95
Total.....		\$ 43,543.84

PUBLICITY EXPENSE:

Salaries and Expenses:

Bianchi, Maud.....	\$ 848.00	
McGarry, Margaret.....	16.00	
Moore, Josephine.....	840.00	
Panella, John.....	848.00	
Weber, Nan A.....	864.18	
		\$ 3,416.18

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 900.00	
Blake, Moffitt & Towne.....	2,813.51	
Golden Gate Press.....	2,756.18	
Walter Randle Co.....	566.92	
John F. Fixa—Postage.....	3,198.40	
B. & M. Welding Co.....	45.50	
Elliott Addressograph Co.....	3.46	
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	1,764.00	
Garrett Press.....	1,073.34	
A. Carlisle & Co.....	45.00	
Allen's Press Clipping Service.....	7.00	
Gilberts Office Supplies & Typewriter Co.....	45.15	
F. Long.....	25.00	
The Southern Cross.....	115.00	
Garrett Press.....	1,009.52	
Petty Cash—Postage Meter Machine.....	1,964.00	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	80.67	
		\$ 16,412.65
Total.....		\$ 19,828.83

STATISTICAL EXPENSE:

Salaries and Expenses

Cunnie, Katherine.....	\$ 367.50	
Doherty, Helen.....	55.00	
Dvorson, Betty J.....	2,010.50	
Kinnick, Burtice K.....	195.50	

Salaries and Expenses (Continued)

London, Joan.....	4,240.00
Sikora, Esther.....	3,107.86

\$ 9,976.36

Books, Pamphlets and Subscriptions:

Americans for Democratic Action.....	\$ 5.00
Bender Moss & Co.....	15.45
Bureau of National Affairs.....	612.40
California Inspection Rating Bureau.....	1.32
Congressional Intelligence.....	18.01
Industrial Relations.....	2.00
Frank M. Jordan.....	3.08
Journal of Political Economics.....	6.00
McMillan Co.....	3.50
Regents of University of California.....	150.00
Sacramento Newsletter.....	15.00
San Francisco Call-Bulletin.....	16.50
San Francisco Chronicle.....	24.00
San Francisco Examiner.....	24.00
San Francisco News.....	15.00
San Francisco Planning and Housing Association	5.00
20th Century Fund.....	3.16
U. C. Press.....	31.97
British Publications, Inc.....	34.00
California Bureau of Printing.....	2.06
Commerce Clearing House.....	307.50
Congressional Digest.....	11.00
Dartnell Corporation.....	25.00
Dun's Review.....	6.00
Earth's Science Digest.....	2.00
Paul Elder & Co.....	54.74
Industry & Labor Relations Review.....	8.00
International Labor Office.....	10.00
Kiplinger Washington Letter.....	18.00
The Monitor.....	3.00
National Planning Association.....	27.50
North American Labor.....	3.50
Plastering Industries.....	5.00
Review of Economic Statistics.....	5.00
Special Libraries Association.....	20.00
Charles D. Spencer & Associates, Inc.....	3.00
Standard & Poor's Inc.....	362.00
Stanford Law Review.....	1.25
Superintendent of Documents— Washington, D. C.....	150.00
Tax Digest.....	2.00
Trade Reports.....	125.00
Chester Wright's Labor Letter, Inc.....	35.00
Wm. H. Wise Co.....	9.80
Academy of Political Science.....	5.00
Workers Education Bureau.....	10.00
Commonwealth Club.....	16.00
Inter-Union Institute.....	5.00
California Department of Employment.....	9.23
Press Club of San Francisco.....	10.25
Social Science Research Council.....	2.50
American Economic Association.....	5.00
Bancroft Whitney Co.....	24.72
California Safety Council.....	30.00
California State Automobile Association.....	12.00
Fawcett Publications.....	3.50

Books, Pamphlets and Subscriptions (Continued)

Fortune Magazine.....	19.25
American Federation of Labor.....	37.50
Political Affairs Institute.....	2.50
Bureau of Economic Research.....	25.00
Colling Publishing Company.....	5.64
Free Trade Union Committee.....	3.00
Modern Distribution.....	5.00
American Council of Public Affairs.....	3.07
Labor History Press.....	1.00
Soviet Russia Today.....	2.00
Stanford Graduate School of Business Administration .....	.77
Industrial Relations Research Association.....	5.00
Industrial Relations Section.....	3.00
Public Affairs Committee.....	.60
University of Chicago Press.....	5.00
Bureau of Public Administration.....	1.00
Personnel Journal.....	5.00
California Farm Research.....	2.00
American Labor Education.....	2.00
Barrons	15.00
Funk & Wagnall's.....	6.00
R. L. Polk & Co.....	51.20
Matthew Bender Co.....	7.50
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\$ 2,522.97	

Other Expenses:

Allen's Press Clipping Service.....	\$ 87.50
Bell Typewriter Co.....	51.29
Commonwealth Club.....	16.00
Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	1,020.00
Galland Linen Service.....	41.20
Merchant Calculating Machine Co.....	12.75
Panama Carbon Co.....	4.89
Quick Way Messenger Service.....	.55
Remington Rand, Inc.....	9.16
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\$ 1,243.34	

Total.....

\$ 13,742.67**EQUAL REPRESENTATION FUND EXPENSES:****Salaries and Expenses:**

Berman, Joe.....	2	224.00
Bessolo, Angelo.....		562.00
Burke, Henrietta.....		279.85
Burke, Sibyl C.....	1,380.00	
Edwards, William F.....	30.25	
Emmons, Elinore.....	25.00	
Finks, Harry.....	110.02	
Forst, Cordelia F.....	463.16	
Frayne, Thomas E. Jr.....	3,950.00	
Frazer, Guernsey.....	3,792.78	
Hatcher, Andrew T.....	481.00	
Heckler, George H.....	550.00	
Horton, Ivy M.....	666.72	
Johnson, Ben.....	375.00	
Lilly, Diana.....	1,395.00	
Mauldin, Julia M.....	693.34	
Maxwell, Josephine F.....	973.50	
Matthie, W. W.....	550.50	
McGarty, Leo O.....	540.00	

Salaries and Expenses (Continued)

Von Muenchhausen, Ann.....	1,460.59
Newcomb, Carmen A. Jr.....	2,475.00
O'Brien, Frank P.....	1,050.00
Osborn, Gladys M.....	646.86
Osslo, Max J.....	54.93
O'Malley, Mike.....	100.00
Owens, A. B.....	552.50
Patton, Mabel.....	251.00
Phinney, Milton C.....	862.50
Price, Lawrence E.....	940.00
Reardon, Jacqueline G.....	1,012.00
Ring, William A.....	1,364.00
Simon, Leo.....	1,350.00
Steele, William E.....	200.00
Weinberg, Al.....	2,061.75
Wishon, Virginia.....	300.00
Zug, Charles R.....	540.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 32,263.25

Other Expenses:

California Hall Association.....	\$ 60.00
Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	436.00
W. Barusch Advertising.....	5,210.50
Allen's Press Clipping Service.....	220.22
Garrett Press.....	33,170.47
E. A. Melchior.....	295.00
George I. Lynn Advertising.....	42,323.88
San Francisco Central Labor Council.....	2,400.00
California Advertising Company.....	22,690.00
Wobbers, Inc.....	9.93
Roydon Supply Co.....	65.48
Petty Cash—Postage.....	843.86
Richmond P. Benton and Sons.....	12,000.00
Abe Etlin Advertising.....	5,650.00
Pax Productions.....	5,563.16
A & D Signs.....	150.00
Mo Dorman Company.....	177.68
A. F. of L. Voters League.....	48,334.00
Consolidated Film Industries.....	1,036.35
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	360.28
Cordray Co.....	6.30
Courrier Francais.....	25.00
Hotel Whitcomb.....	191.86
A. F. of L. Education League.....	8,000.00
American Veterans Committee.....	78.39
Gore, Diamond & Ewing.....	53.35
Western Air Lines.....	101.77
Miller & Coffee.....	5,563.00
Petty Cash—Distribution of Literature.....	381.00
Paramount Printing Co.....	52.07
Pischoff Co.....	88.78
Laib Signs.....	15.50
Citizens Advertising Agency.....	1,451.00
Godfrey Advertising Service.....	1,580.00
California Department of Employment.....	410.67
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	222.48
M. E. Taylor & Son.....	205.00
Long Beach Typewriter & Desk Company.....	80.00
James Cheles.....	10.00
Elmer Doran.....	37.50
Sound Recorders.....	164.63
J. W. Anderson.....	10.50

Other Expenses (Continued)

Velma Shambra.....	4.00	
Bell Typewriter Co.....	44.49	
Culver Service.....	101.73	
Hand Outdoor Advertising Co.....	175.00	
Majestic Poster Press.....	1,138.41	
Projection Equipment & Maintenance Co.....	255.00	
Reporter Publishing Co.....	72.00	
Screen Adettes, Inc.....	53.04	
Banco Corp.....	5.00	
Skinner & Hammond.....	285.00	
Los Angeles Central Labor Council.....	4,561.85	
		<hr/>
		\$206,421.13
Total.....		\$238,684.38

BETTER LEGISLATION FUND EXPENSE:

Garret Press.....	\$ 13,851.38	
George I. Lynn Advertising.....	30,241.88	
California Housing Initiative Committee.....	1,250.00	
A. F. of L. Voters League.....	19,500.00	
Petty Cash—Postage.....	379.50	
A. F. of L. Education Committee.....	750.00	
A. & D. Travel Signs.....	1,096.00	
Promotional Education Committee.....	5,000.00	
Walter Barusch.....	284.50	
Union Labor Party.....	2,000.00	
Schwartz & Co.....	511.50	
Campaign Fund Contributions—For		
State Senate and State Assembly.....	3,750.00	
San Francisco Labor Council.....	2,460.00	
Labor League For Political Education—Vallejo..	250.00	
Cash—Mailing Post Cards.....	2,100.00	
Pax Productions.....	765.42	
Cash—Distribution of Literature.....	294.50	
Blum's Advertising Agency.....	359.38	
Adcraft Sign Co.....	148.32	
California Labor League For		
Political Education.....	100.00	
Skinner & Hammond.....	190.00	
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$ 85,282.38

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES:

Salaries and Expenses:

Ash, Robert S.....	\$ 53.80	
Brody, Carol J.....	1,020.00	
Groom, Tess M.....	338.90	
Finks, Harry.....	3,335.32	
Haggerty, C. J.....	2,575.00	
Hyans, Curtis J.....	200.19	
Osslo, Max J.....	157.66	
Reeves, Paul L.....	55.40	
Rogaway, R. M.....	2,675.00	
Shelley, John F.....	240.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 10,651.27

Other Expenses:

Hotel Senator.....	\$ 3,480.74	
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	804.26	
Petty Cash—Postage.....	170.00	
California Department of Finance.....	174.25	

Other Expenses (Continued)

Western Union.....	32.43
Wobbers, Inc.....	165.34
Rucker-Fuller Co.....	20.65
H. S. Crocker Co.....	36.58
Garrett Press.....	4,014.68
F. Dunn—Postage.....	50.00
	<hr/>
	8,948.93

Total..... \$ 19,600.20

OFFICE SALARIES:

Baker, Estel'e C.....	\$ 3,474.25
D'Aubigny, Berthe.....	2,916.75
Doherty, Helen.....	55.00
Haggerty, C. J.....	12,000.00
Hines, Charles A.....	4,240.00
Kerr, Marjorie K.....	495.00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 23,181.00

PRINTING, STATIONERY, AND OFFICE**SUPPLIES:**

James H. Barry Co.....	\$ 1,126.84
Bell Typewriter Co.....	111.20
Gilbert Typewriter Co.....	6.18
Roydon Supply Co.....	168.97
Wobbers, Inc.....	105.63
Pitney Bowes, Inc.....	758.95
Schwabacher, Frey & Co.....	21.68
H. S. Crocker Co.....	4.12
Dupli Supply Co.....	6.13
Elliott Addressograph Machine Co.....	3.93
Addressograph Sales Agency.....	14.27
Banco Corp.....	12.98
Garrett Press.....	3,455.50
A. F. Cordray.....	5.37
Victor A. Strom.....	2.05
Matthew Bender & Co.....	7.50
Rand McNally & Co.....	1.03
Pacific Carbon & Ribbon Co.....	81.89
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 5,894.22

OFFICE RENT—GENERAL:

Flood Realty Co.....	\$ 1,584.00
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POSTAGE AND MAILING—GENERAL:

William H. McCarthy.....	\$ 589.09
Postage Meter Machine.....	1,675.00
John F. Fixa.....	252.80
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 2,516.89

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH:

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	\$ 1,720.54
Western Union.....	259.51
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 1,980.05

120 OFFICERS REPORTS TO STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

TAXES:

California Department of Employment.....	\$ 935.05	
Collector of Internal Revenue.....	520.76	
Russell L. Wolden, Assessor.....	67.36	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$ 1,523.17

GENERAL EXPENSES:

Galland Linen Service.....	\$ 50.60	
Thomas A. Maloney—Auto Insurance.....	231.48	
Benedetti Floral Co.....	309.35	
Bell Typewriter Co.....	330.58	
Mo Dorman Company.....	107.89	
James F. Allen.....	112.50	
David Scannell Club.....	5.00	
J. R. Meehan—Fire Department Ball.....	10.00	
Skinner & Hammond—Auditing Service.....	1,125.00	
Wm. H. Wise Co.....	31.52	
Alice Cooper—Mimeographing.....	227.90	
Inter Insurance Exchange Auto Club.....	76.18	
Broadway Florist.....	15.45	
St. Paul of Shipwreck Church.....	10.00	
Union Label Christmas Tree Fund.....	100.00	
Cash—Christmas Expense.....	460.00	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	141.00	
American Federation of Labor.....	10.00	
Cash—Auto Registration.....	36.00	
State Compensation Fund.....	65.21	
Accommodation Letter Shop.....	82.40	
Widows & Orphans Association— S. F. Police Department.....	5.00	
Railway Express.....	.65	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	246.11	
Hibernia Bank—Safety Deposit Box.....	4.80	
Islam Shrine Circus.....	12.50	
Alhambra Water Co.....	34.76	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$ 3,841.88

TRANSFERRED FROM LEGAL DEFENSE FUND 34,520.80

TRANSFERRED FROM BETTER LEGISLATION
FUND 9,493.99

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—Exhibit B..... \$604,124.81

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

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

1901 — 1949

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, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco.
1946-1947	Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
1947-1949	John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, 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.
1943-1949	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor Conventions

1904	John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
1907	Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1908	Joshua B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345, Vallejo.
1910	L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.
1911-1912	Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
1913	Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.
1914	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1915	Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
1916	Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
1917	Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
1919	George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1920	Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
1921	Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1922	James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1923	Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1924	R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.
1925	John J. Murphy, Post Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.
1926	Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
1927	Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
1928	John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1929	Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.
1930	Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.
1931	Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1932-1933	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1934	A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1935	Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
1936	George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.
1937	Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento.
1938	Thomas Nickola, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.
1939	Burt B. Currigan, Bldg. Material Truck Drivers No. 420, Los Angeles.
1940	James H. Quinn, Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.
1941	C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.
1942-1944	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
1945	(Convention postponed, due to the war.)
1946-1948	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Forty-Seventh Convention

FIRST DAY

Monday, August 29, 1949

MORNING SESSION

Opening Ceremonies

The Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:35 a.m. in the Shrine Convention Hall by Thomas Ranford, Chairman of the Convention Committee.

The delegates were entertained while awaiting the call to order with an excellent program of popular melodies by the Los Angeles Musicians Association, under the conductorship of Arthur Babich, Conductor, with Mark Cook, soloist.

The convention arose for a rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Brother Tudor Williams of the Screen Actors Guild, following which the delegates gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Immediately thereafter, the Chairman introduced young James Rawley, a student at St. Robert Bellarmine School in Burbank, who gave his own Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

"I, James Rawley, citizen of the United States, hold these truths to be self-evident:

"That all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and to secure these rights my government, represented by this Flag, was instituted among men; and to this government and to this Flag of the United States I pledge my undying allegiance."

Invocation

Chairman Ranford introduced Bishop Timothy J. Manning of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, who delivered the following invocation:

"I beseech Thee, O Lord, in our thoughts, that they may be inspired to the way of Thy most holy will. Sanctify all our words that they may be to the expression of Thy most holy counsel; rule over all our actions that they may be executed according to Thy most holy law; deliver us from all misunderstandings and the discord of confusion; drive far from us the enemies that would counterfeit our cause; dispel from our gathering all traces of strife and contention.

"In Thy mercy, hear us that the work we plan may be accomplished for Thy greater glory and for the dignity of human labor and for the honor of our beloved America. Amen."

Speech of Welcome

Chairman Ranford welcomed the delegates, saying, in part, as follows:

"Over the years the workers of the State of California have benefited greatly from conventions such as these. Much credit for this must go to the untiring efforts and progressive-minded leaders of the State Federation of Labor. Naturally, they can't take all the credit, for without your cooperation those benefits gained would not have been received by the workers in this state.

"I know this convention is considered by all of you as being one of the most important in the history of the California State Federation of Labor. During the last two years we have realized what it has meant to have the repressive legislation placed against labor, and we must not forget that in the not too distant future congressional elections will be held, the results of which may very well decide if we are to function under unlimited court injunction or whether we are to function as free trade unions. Many of the elective representatives in Washington come from California, and I am confident that guided by the progressive leadership of the State Federation of Labor the issues will be well met and no doubt result in the defeat of those who would turn the clock back to the days when to carry a union card meant that you couldn't get a job. You delegates can rest assured of the full cooperation from the affiliated locals of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, and we will participate in any program recommended by the State Federation of Labor that has for its purpose—and I might mention the words of our great one-time leader, Samuel Gompers, who said, 'Reward your friends and defeat your enemies'."

MAYOR FLETCHER BOWRON

Chairman W. J. Bassett of the Program Committee introduced the Honorable Fletcher Bowron, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles. In his address, the Mayor said, in part:

"It is somewhat significant that you have chosen this as your meeting place in the year when Los Angeles has firmly and quite definitely taken its place as the third largest city, in the third largest state, in America. I am sure that here you will meet in conference in an atmosphere that will be suggestive of many problems that need solution. Here you will find many things significant of these rapid-moving times. Here in Los Angeles during the past ten years we have had not only the intensive industrialization that has resulted in many problems to be worked out, but you will find many of the conditions that beset any working man in almost any urban community.

"Here we have had, probably most sig-

nificant of all, questions relative to transportation affecting the movement between the place of residence and the place of employment; and, probably more serious than anything else, the question of adequate housing. Because housing has been insufficient ever since 1940, and despite all of the efforts to alleviate the situation our housing condition is still a serious problem.

"Los Angeles has been the first large city in the West, and running neck and neck with the City of Chicago in taking advantage of the provisions of the federal Housing Bill of 1949. Just one week ago last Wednesday, the application of the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles to the Public Housing Administration for ten thousand units was granted. This will mean an expenditure within the next few years of approximately \$100 million, at a time when we need to provide employment and at a time when the economy of this section of the country, as in other sections of the country, needs some stimulation. In this, we have been working very closely with the American Federation of Labor. One of our outstanding fellow citizens, a man well known to you, is vice-president and probably the most active member of our local Housing Authority.

"This will mean not only work for those directly connected with the building trades, but indirectly will be of benefit to all working people. Because ten times ten million dollars, distributed through the various channels of trade, will provide employment for a great many.

"We are very happy that you meet here this year for many reasons. It is a time when better understanding should be had between your organization and local government, as well as federal and state governments; and I am sure that this can and will be brought about."

WILLIAM E. SIMPSON

Chairman Bassett introduced William E. Simpson, District Attorney of Los Angeles County, who greeted the delegates briefly.

SHERIFF EUGENE BISCAILUZ

The Sheriff of Los Angeles County was next introduced to the delegates and said, in part, as follows:

"Did you know that this is a significant convention? Next Saturday at Monterey we will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the First Constitutional Convention of California. This county and city that we have been talking about all the time, at that time had only a population of 3,900, 100 years ago. Imagine! Now we have grown, as you know, to a county and city of over four million.

"It is a great thing when you go back to those days that I have mentioned, of 100 years ago. We ruled then by men, not law; and I know how far labor has gone and how far we have progressed in the things that are better for those of us that have to work for a living. I want to say that you have done a great job, my friends, but you don't know that you have only started; there is more to do now than ever before, with the same patriotism and will to work as we learned it many, many years ago."

Presentation of Gavel

Chairman Ranford then presented the new gavel to John W. Shelley, President of the California State Federation of Labor and permanent chairman of the convention.

PRESIDENT JOHN F. SHELLEY

President Shelley addressed the convention, as follows:

"President Ranford of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, your Excellency Monsignor Manning, Mayor Bowron, Sheriff Biscailuz, District Attorney Simpson, our own Chaplain, Monsignor Keating, other distinguished guests, brothers and sisters, and friends:

"It is a pleasure for us of the labor movement to hold this convention in the City of Los Angeles. May I say to the labor movement of Los Angeles and to the people of Los Angeles that in the 23 years since the last convention of the State Federation of Labor was held in this city, you ought to be complimented on the great strides you have made in furthering the cause of the workers in this city and in this area during that period.

"And to the people and the public officials of Los Angeles, we say that we know that the job will continue until 100 per cent organization is realized here and throughout the State of California.

"On behalf of the officers of the State Federation of Labor, we express our appreciation to the welcome extended this morning, and, on behalf of the officers, we say 'Welcome' to the delegates who are here.

"I will be brief in my opening remarks, because the business ahead of us is plentiful.

"Each year it seems, when we hold these conventions, that we think we have at the end of the convention period recited all of the problems that can possibly confront any group of people. But in the ensuing year we find ourselves meeting again with new problems confronting us, and, unfortunately, but quite often, with the same problem that had confronted us the year before—yes, and sometimes several years before in succession—confronting us again.

"In the past year, since the last convention of the Federation, much has been accomplished and some new problems have developed. I want to address myself for just a moment to some of the legislative problems, that is, at least make a reference to them, with which your Federation was confronted in the recent session in Sacramento; problems affecting your members, the workers of this state. I want right at the very outset to say that the Federation, the working people of the State of California through the work of the Federation and those who represented it in Sacramento, came off well. The credit for that job goes to the Secretary of this Federation and to two men in particular whose work in assisting him in your behalf was tireless, at his beck and call and at your beck and call constantly. I refer to the attorney for the Federation, Charles Scully, and Vice President Harry Finks, who worked with Neil Haggerty in doing what was practically an insurmountable job, a job that looked impossible at times, and I think that

this convention, in view of what was done, should give to these three men a rising vote of thanks right at this time for the job that they did in the recent session of the legislature. (Loud and sustained standing applause.)

"One of the most acute problems with which the legislative representatives of the officers and the labor movement were confronted was a problem with the insurance companies of this state, and I sincerely hope that all of you will read the policy statements which were distributed to you, because I am sure the Secretary, later in the proceedings of this convention, will have some remarks to make about that situation.

"The Taft-Hartley Act nationally was put on the books by the political action of employers and reactionaries. Only political action by labor will remove that law; only political action will bring the thorough and comprehensive social security, education, housing, and other legislation which not only organized, but unorganized labor needs in the United States.

"The infant trade union movement of the Jacksonian era, as first conceived by industrial workers of the United States, was largely political and legislative in purpose. It was found to fail, was revived only to fail again. The founders of the American Federation of Labor looked at only the faults and failures of the early movement and limited themselves, and wisely, to the building of strong, cohesive business trade unionism. They succeeded and we today are the living proof of their wisdom in building on such a program.

"But we need to look back over the course of history; we must realize that political action in the past was relatively unsuccessful, not because it was political action but because the labor movement at that time lacked a strong trade union base—an educated and loyal membership, economic strength and collective bargaining power and ability.

"We have that base today, but we find it is not enough. It can be and has been attacked through politics, through legislation and the courts, and we must fight back not only to protect our unions but also to gain those economic goals which can only be gained through legislation.

"Our activities last year, though off to a slow start, obtained results definitely unforeseen by the best pollsters in the country. In the United States Senate, 17 enemies of labor were retired and 12 new friends of labor were elected. In the House of Representatives 172 men backed by LLPE were re-elected and 106 enemies, men who voted for the passage of the Taft-Hartley law, were retired.

"In the state legislature 10 senators and 41 assemblymen friendly to or endorsed by labor were elected or continued in office.

"Our political problem here in California is particularly acute. We are under constant threat of attack or veto by a reactionary Senate. We tried to change that last November and many, but not enough, were with us. In the ensuing years, therefore, we must make the Assembly strong in labor's interest. We must have a clear and solid majority in the Assembly which can show the Senate an equal veto power.

"The Senate passed the 'hot cargo' bill. The Senate passed Senator Kraft's major bill to wreck the unemployment insurance system. The Senate refused to pass the bill, already passed by the Assembly, raising maximum workmen's compensation benefits from \$30 to \$40 a month. Then Senate diddled and delayed on oleo, it fooled around with the child care center legislation; it passed many of Tenney's vicious loyalty oath bills.

"As a matter of fact, it has got so that when you see 'SB' in front of a bill, you usually know what it means and what to expect!

"The labor movement of California must work with liberal farm groups to obtain the election of liberal senators in the State Senate. The interests of the working rancher and farmer and the industrial wage earner are exactly the same. The income of one is closely tied to the income of the other. Wage earners are the chief market for farm products. The employer, the distributor, and the middleman can deprive both of their just reward. Today the share of the food dollar going to farmers is lower than in many years and food prices are also at or near an all-time high.

"Nationally in politics we are faced with a coalition of Northern Republicans and Southern Dixiecrats, both opposed to basic human rights. In the filibuster fight the Republicans have their choice of following their traditional party program of civil rights or of joining forces with the most reactionary, ignorant political group in this country—the Southern Dixiecrats. They chose the Dixiecrats, although there were some exceptions.

"In the Congressional races, labor must and will continue to back those men, regardless of party, who by their votes and by their actions in committee and behind the scenes support labor's program. For the first time, the American Federation of Labor has set up a political organization, and now that we have embarked upon the political program of our own there is absolutely no excuse for any of our organizations aligning themselves with some of these other legislative groups and political groups.

"You are welcomed, you are urged to take part in your local political legislation and the state political legislation, and to do it on a trade union basis operating in the traditional American Federation of Labor way. It is only in that way that we can put into public office those who will have sympathetic understanding of the cause of the workman. The American Federation of Labor has contributed to the progress of the country; yes, and of the world. Trade unions are old and established institutions; some are older than this state. They are sometimes feared and usually respected in the collective bargaining field.

"I want to digress for just a moment and answer something. I have here in my hand something that was handed me this morning which I have seen at times before. It is a scandal sheet called 'The Spokesman,' which is dedicated to vicious, slanderous attacks on the members of my own International Union, the Teamsters, put out by the Commies. I want to read just one sentence:

'Reliance of Brother Jack Shelley and Neil Haggerty on the Truman Doctrine to keep production on high level has proved to be

completely bankrupt. As the depression shapes up in this country, in addition to England and Western Europe, conditions go from bad to worse.

"May I say to the brothers of this convention in reply to the 'comrades,' who put this out—yes, I think I can say for Brother Haggerty—that we have subscribed to the Marshall Plan and we will continue to support and fight for the Marshall Plan, not for jobs for people in this country, but on the basic human issue that this is one world, not in the Communist sense, but in the real American sense.

(Loud and sustained applause).

"One of the greatest problems confronting the labor movement of the United States today, and most particularly the labor movement of California, is the unemployment problem.

"Unemployment and the threat of another major depression are becoming increasingly more acute. Throughout the country, some four million persons are completely unemployed and seeking work, while at least another two million are working part time and want full time employment. Still uncounted, in all probability, are many thousands of young people who are getting out of our schools and colleges and who cannot find employment. As a minimum estimate, some approximately six per cent of the labor force throughout the country is unemployed. That figure includes those who are only partially employed. Here in California we are almost twice the national average. We had over 400,000 unemployed in June, constituting almost 10 per cent of the labor force.

"Aggressive action is needed to meet this evil. We must not be confronted with the creeping paralysis of unemployment again.

"Labor is vitally concerned in this problem, and labor calls upon those who are responsible for the solving of this problem to do something about it now. Labor political action must not stop on election day; it must continue through to the formulation of policy and administration of our laws, ordinances, rules and regulations on unemployment, social security, taxation, housing and education.

"In these few remarks before the convention I have tried to highlight the several subjects that I think are the most pressing before us at this time: the legislative problem, the unemployment problem, and our need for developing to a greater extent our machinery for political action.

"Perhaps I have covered too many topics. That may well be true. But we in labor must learn many things and we must ever be active on all fronts in the protection and prosecution of our rights and on behalf of the people of this country.

"Our tasks are not beyond us; they are ahead of us. We have the skills, the power, and the understanding. I know that with the cooperation of the delegates here assembled, with each of you extending to each other delegate on the floor the friendly cooperation that you would want yourself, this convention will wind up with the adoption of a progressive, forward-looking program on behalf of the working people of this state.

"Thank you. The convention is now in order."
(Loud and sustained applause).

GOVERNOR EARL WARREN

President Shelley announced that the Honorable Earl Warren, Governor of the State of California, was entering the hall, and the delegates rose to greet him. After President Shelley had formally presented him to the convention, Governor Warren gave the following address:

"Senator Shelley, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen of the California State Federation of Labor.

"On the occasion of this, your Forty-Seventh Convention, I bring you the greetings of your state government, and express the hope that your deliberations will launch another year of humanitarian effort for the betterment of the working people of our state and for the stabilization of our economy. In expressing this hope, I also wish to say that I believe your efforts in the past have greatly improved the lot of California workers and have done much to stabilize our economy during the almost half-century of your existence while California has been growing from a population of only one and one-half million people to almost ten and a half millions. That represents greater growth than any state has experienced during the life of the Nation. More than three millions have come to us since the 1940 census.

"At the time of your first convention our economy was almost wholly agricultural. Now, in addition to having led the nation in dollar value of farm products three years out of the last five, we are one of the great industrial states of the Union. Wage payments in manufacturing alone totaled about \$670,000,000 in the first half of 1949 compared with approximately 660 millions in the same period of 1948. This increase of about 2 per cent was paid to 3 per cent fewer workers and the average time worked per week was three-tenths of an hour less than a year ago. Our estimated total employment at present is 4,042,000, which is not much lower than at the peak of wartime production. But this is not the full story. We do have much unemployment—more than we can view with equanimity. It averaged 425,000 in July, which was higher by 30,000 than in June, and 52 percent higher than in July a year ago. At the present time 95 out of every 1,000 of California's work-force are unemployed. Last March, at the peak of unemployment, at which time 531,000 were unemployed, the ratio was 120. We are told that in all probability next winter that ratio will increase. This means that we must bend every effort to produce jobs—jobs that will provide work for not only the people who are here, but those who are coming to us from other states every day of the year. The magnet that has attracted people here so strongly during the past hundred years is pulling as powerfully as ever, and the current year's number of jobs will never be sufficient for the next.

"Our natural resources must be developed and conserved so as to create permanent jobs. Public works, national, state and local, must be constructed according to well-conceived and systematic programs. New basic industry must be attracted here to take advantage of our superior opportunities. We must develop a skilled work force capable of manning any kind of venture. We must maintain working conditions and

social standards that rank favorably with any in the nation. And we must prove to the world that we are learning how to solve the problems of labor and management around the conference table.

"I believe we are making progress in all these fields. I congratulate you on the advances which you have made in the field of collective bargaining. The latest figures available indicate that management and labor in California are settling more and more of their problems by discussion around the conference table. The number of man-days lost by work stoppages in the first quarter of this year dropped 24 per cent from the same period in 1948. And your state government is trying to be helpful through its Conciliation Service. During the year from July, 1948, to July, 1949, it has, with your co-operation, handled 231 cases involving 43,000 employees. We want to do everything we can consistent with collective bargaining to help solve such problems, and in order to relieve both sides of the embarrassment of requesting mediation, I have recently signed a bill providing 'the Department may proffer its services to both parties when work stoppage is threatened and neither party requests intervention.'

"Through the same spirit of cooperation between labor and management and the state government, more than 550 joint apprenticeship committees have been organized and are functioning. Thirty-six thousand apprentices are now in training and more than 10,000 have completed their training. Approximately one-half of the apprentices registered are in the building trades with the remainder spread over the other skilled occupations such as the metal trades service trades and others. The whole-hearted co-operation of the American Federation of Labor with the Division of Apprenticeship Standards in this program is greatly appreciated.

"In order to assist in making productive jobs for skilled labor and to remedy our building deficiencies accumulated during depression and war years, we have set aside every surplus tax-dollar collected in recent years for construction purposes. We now have under way one of the most active and comprehensive public works programs ever undertaken by this or any other state. You will soon see the benefits of this program in every part of California. We are also encouraging and helping county and city government to do the same thing.

"At the same time we are working diligently for the development and conservation of our water, power, forest, and land resources in a manner that will make them forever usable for all the people. This will bolster our economy and make permanent jobs.

"I want to report to you briefly on the results of the last session of the legislature. So far as it affects the lot of the workers of our state, I am happy to be able to report the following progress, even though all of my recommendations were not enacted into law.

"First, there was no repressive legislation enacted against either labor or management. On the other hand, many provisions of the Labor Code, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act were strengthened for the benefit of the workers. I will not discuss these in detail because I am sure they will come to your attention in other ways,

but I will say to you that in the aggregate their benefits will be substantial.

"There is one bill, however, that is of such importance, and I am so happy over its enactment, that I must mention it. It is the bill which provides for hospital benefits under the sickness disability program in the unemployment compensation system.

"If there has been any doubt about California's leadership in the field of employment security, it was eliminated when the state legislature added the new hospital benefit provisions to the Unemployment Insurance Act.

"Our employment security system now clearly leads the nation in benefits to workers. All states have a state employment service in which the job seeker and the job opportunity may be brought together. All states have an unemployment insurance system, to pay benefits to persons who are involuntarily unemployed but able to work. Three states, in addition to California, now have disability insurance systems to compensate the wage-earner for loss of wages due to non-occupational illness or injury. But California is the only state to include additional benefits during hospitalization in its employment security system. Under our new law, approximately 3,000,000 wage-earners in the state will be eligible to receive \$8.00 a day toward their hospital bills for up to twelve days in any one year and without any waiting period.

"This addition to our employment security system is in keeping with the goal toward which I have worked ever since I have been Governor. I have consistently sought to give the average worker a measure of protection against the ever-increasing cost of serious illness. In my opening message to the 1949 Legislature, I asked for an expansion of the disability insurance program to provide for increased benefits for the wage-earners whose contributions entirely finance the disability insurance system. I pointed out the large surplus that has accumulated in the State Disability Fund and urged that the law be amended so that wage-earners would receive benefits that more nearly equaled their one-per cent contributions.

"The legislature's action expands a program which was begun three years ago when the disability insurance system was set up on my recommendation. Under this program, it has been possible for a worker to collect up to \$25 a week for 26 weeks when he becomes unemployed because of sickness or disability. Now, without in any way increasing the contribution which the worker makes toward this fund, we are able to add payments during hospitalization to the program.

"Statistics show that the average period of hospital confinement is less than ten days. This new law, therefore, will cover a substantial part of the annual hospital cost of our workers. For longer illnesses, the wage-earner will continue to rely upon the \$25 weekly compensation provided for under the original disability insurance program.

"Benefits during hospitalization will become payable on next January 1. It is estimated that the new program will provide about \$10,000,000 annually in additional benefits to the unemployed and disabled. This fund is well

able to finance it because at the end of last June it had a balance of \$91,000,000.

"This fund belongs to the workers—every dollar of it—and they should insist at all times that the benefits from it be as liberal as is consistent with its solvency.

"And I say that to you, ladies and gentlemen, advisedly. Because there are forces in the legislature that will fight every time the legislature meets to prevent the workers from getting their full benefit of that fund. And I urge you to be watchful of that situation, to see that you do get every dollar of value that is in that fund, because every dollar of it belongs to you—not part but all of it—except that portion which is necessary to administer it and for a modest reserve to keep the fund solvent.

"Important as is our disability insurance system to the wage-earner of California, we should not overlook the other features of our employment security system. We are striving to make our system of public employment offices in which we bring together job seekers and work opportunities among the best in the nation. We need your help in doing this and will seek it in every community of the state.

"Our unemployment insurance system has no superior throughout the nation. The growth of our unemployment insurance system has kept pace with the growth of the economy of California. We have increased our benefit payments to correspond with the increase in the earning ability of California workers. That increase has been both in weekly benefit amounts and total benefits payable. We have expanded coverage to provide protection for hundreds of thousands of wage-earners who were excluded from the provisions of the law when it was first adopted. Many states still provide unemployment insurance protection to only those persons who work for employers of eight or more persons. California now provides protection to wage-earners who are the only employee of their employers. I firmly believe that coverage should be still further expanded to include those persons who are now excluded by law. I believe that if unemployment insurance is good for one segment of the population, it is good for all segments.

"Many of you have been in close contact with the workings of unemployment insurance in California. You know either from personal experience or from close observation the results of this system. Unfortunately, there are some people who still question the value of a system of insurance which compensates the wage-earner for the loss of income when he is involuntarily unemployed. I believe there is no greater proof of the value of unemployment insurance than can be found in the story of California's postwar reconversion period. All of you are well aware that unemployment was heavy immediately after V-J Day in California, and continued to grow until early in the spring of 1946. Many people predicted that California and the rest of the nation faced a period of serious depression. The record of how inaccurate were their predictions is clear. The employment level reached its low point about February, 1946. Immediately thereafter, employment began to increase and rose steadily until within approximately eighteen months after V-J Day when total employment in California was

again equal to that during the peak of the war effort.

"Unemployment insurance definitely played a part in that comparatively easy return to peacetime economy by the millions of dollars that were paid to unemployed war workers immediately after V-J Day to bolster the purchasing power of the people and to encourage the establishment of peace-time business operations. I believe that without those unemployment insurance payments, California industry would not have been able to move as speedily as it did.

"Again today we are faced with a lower level of employment than existed a year ago, or even two years ago. Benefit payments are running higher than ever before in the history of this state. There is no question in my mind but what these benefit payments are again bolstering the purchasing power of the state and keeping our economy on an even keel. That is one of the purposes of the unemployment insurance system, and it, too, should answer some of the critics who can see no value in social insurance legislation.

"Benefits payments to involuntarily unemployed wage-earners during the first six months of this year totaled nearly \$139,000,000. Yet, on June 30, there remained in the Unemployment Fund more than \$633,000,000—more than enough to meet any foreseeable need.

"One of the strong points in our entire employment security system is the interest in it that is taken by organized labor. You have helped shape the law itself; you have helped, by your advice and counsel, to formulate the policies under which the law is administered. You have done much to educate your members to their rights and obligations under the Unemployment Insurance Act. I am confident that labor will continue its interest in the system, and that your educational work among your own members will be intensified.

"I want you also to know that we are working diligently to make employment more safe. We are doing this through both the State Compensation Insurance Fund and the Division of Industrial Safety. I am happy to report to you that industrial accidents dropped from 150,000 in 1947 to 142,000 in 1948, and the trend has continued downward in 1949 at an even more rapid rate. During the first five months of this year, there were slightly over 50,000 disabling injuries compared with nearly 63,000 in the same five months of 1947. This represents a reduction of 20 per cent in two years. While the number of industrial accidents is still far too high to satisfy anyone, I submit to you that that represents substantial progress.

"The same downward trend is evident in fatal accidents. The number of deaths recorded in the first five months of 1949 was 248, which is fourteen per cent below the 289 fatalities recorded in the corresponding period in 1947.

"Ladies and gentlemen, our great state is just rounding out its first hundred years. A century ago it was a wilderness. Now it is one of the great states of the Union. Most of what is here has been built and developed since your organization came into being forty-seven years ago. Much of that building and development has been done by your members.

"As we stand on the threshold of another century, we nineteen forty-niners have the same opportunity to make California for our children what the eighteen forty-niners made it for us—the greatest place on earth in which to live.

"I am happy to work with you and all Californians in that cause."

THOMAS A. MALONEY

President Shelley next introduced the Speaker Pro-Tem of the Assembly, Thomas A. Maloney, who spoke as follows:

"Chairman Jack, Governor Warren, distinguished guests and delegates to the convention. May I, as the Speaker Pro-Tem of the California State Assembly, wish you a harmonious and successful convention.

"Jack Shelley mentioned the sickness disability bill. There is the author of the sickness disability bill: Jack Shelley!

"He mentioned the apprenticeship bill, in which great strides were made in California. The authors of that bill were also either Shelley and Maloney or Maloney and Shelley. We divided the work up in one way or the other.

"At this session of the legislature we came out well. It looked for a long, long time that we would not get much out of it. But may I say to you that when you read the records that will be given to you by your Secretary, you will find that we did a masterful job over the opposition that was there.

"And, Jack Shelley, if ever you deserved a word of commendation, you deserved it this morning when you asked the delegates of this convention to rise and pay tribute to Neil Haggerty, Charlie Scully, and their associate, Harry Finks, for the job that they have done.

"May I say to you, ladies and gentlemen of this convention, you had three men in Sacramento to assist Jack Shelley when he came there. But on the other hand there were one thousand organizations against you. And how these three men ever covered the amount of bills that were before the California state legislature, I really do not know!

"Unfortunately we lost the raise in compensation in the Senate. Carl Fletcher, who is here on the platform, and Mr. Dunn and myself led the fight for it. But practically every other bill we had passed through the energetic efforts of Neil Haggerty or Charlie Scully—two men who possess more ability than any fifty men who ever did go to Sacramento—and we were instrumental in getting a good program there and getting it over.

"I wish you, in conclusion, a very harmonious and successful convention. I know that the strides that we have made are only the beginning in the things that we are entitled to. As the Governor told you, the money in the Shelley Sick and Disability Fund belongs to you, and there is not an argument in the world as to why the insurance companies or those who oppose us should not work with us and try to liberalize that fund for the benefit of the men and women who are sick and the men and women who must toil.

"Thank you for inviting me here. May you have a most successful convention."

(Loud and sustained applause).

CARL FLETCHER

Brother Carl Fletcher of Long Beach, member of the Assembly, was presented to the delegates and spoke as follows:

"I just want to carry on a few of the remarks made by the Governor and continued by our 'Senator' Maloney.

"We had in Sacramento during the last session a number of bills that were presented to the legislature by your Secretary, Neil Haggerty. A great number of those bills were the result of former conventions of the California State Federation of Labor. The Governor said that there weren't any drastic anti-labor measures adopted, and not too many bad bills striking at the employers. That is quite true. Of the bills presented by the Federation, through our friends in the state legislature, we were fortunate enough to get a substantial number passed and signed by the Governor. However, we weren't fortunate enough to get all of them through.

"We have a number, quite a number of members of both houses of the legislature who are definitely opposed to organized labor and, I might say, to labor itself, whether organized or unorganized. Those are the ones whom we have to combat during the sessions in Sacramento.

"Fortunately, we had a number, approximately 25 or 28 members, whom we could count on in every crisis. We were fortunate to have other friends up there not directly connected with us, but more or less friendly, who saw our side of the story and voted with us.

"However, there are more bills killed in committee than on the floor of the house. The complex membership of those committees up there makes it difficult many times for labor to get anything done. However, through the efforts of your own Secretary, Neil Haggerty, and his two valiant assistants, Charlie Scully and Harry Finks, one of our vice presidents, and our President Jack Shelley during the many times he visited Sacramento in the session, we were successful in having a number of good bills passed.

"We didn't lose anything; that was the main thing, I believe, to mention. We didn't have any bad bills enacted. So we are fortunate in that regard.

"Now, I want to admonish you people here this morning, that when you read in the paper that bad legislation is enacted in Sacramento, you invariably blame the merchants and the manufacturers association, or the chambers of commerce through the state, when, in fact, the blame lies here, lies with organized labor. Because we have the numbers, we have the votes, and all we have got to do is to go out during the election campaign, after we have selected friends of ours to run for office, and work and see that our friends work and vote and vote right, and we will change the complexion of the legislature. We can do it. It has been done, as you know, in San Francisco. Here in Los Angeles City, particularly, we have a number of friendly legislators. With the exception of Senator Miller and Senator O'Gara of San Francisco, I don't believe we can claim any true friends in the Senate; however, there are a number there who go along with our program part of the time. In the Assembly we are

elected a little differently, as you all know, and we can elect our friends if we will go out and do our part.

"Nobody can predict the future, nobody knows what legislation will be proposed in Sacramento in 1951. It is up to us to see that our friends are there to propose our kind of legislation and to oppose the legislation that is detrimental to our well-being.

"I have been a delegate to our California State Federation of Labor convention for many years. I was in San Francisco when the Federation started 47 years ago. I have been a continuous member of organized labor, so, of course, my sympathies are with you. My aims and my objectives and my problems are identical with yours. So wherever I can be of any assistance, in Sacramento or in your own localities, I am only too happy to do so.

"I want to thank you for the opportunity of being here this morning. I want to pay a final

tribute to your Secretary and to the assistance that he has had from your President Jack Shelley, and to the 25 or 30 members of the state legislature on whom we always can count.

"Thank you." (Applause).

MICHAEL P. FANNING

The Chairman presented to the convention Postmaster Michael P. Fanning of Los Angeles, who briefly greeted the delegates, saying:

"It is well known that I am a friend of labor. You will make advances this year, and next year you will have a chance to make a real advancement—believe it!"

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Shelley at 12:30 p.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

STATEMENTS OF POLICY AND RESOLUTIONS

Since the deadline for accepting resolutions was 12:00 noon on the first day of the convention, in accordance with Article V, Section 6, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, all the resolutions presented to the convention, including those accepted by unanimous consent on the second day, are inserted at this point in the proceedings, preceded by the statements of policy submitted by the Federation's Executive Council.

STATEMENTS OF POLICY

Submitted by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor

Preamble

The labor movement has come far from the frail and uncertain beginnings of a century ago, but much remains to be done before the workers of this state and of the United States, organized in unions of their own choosing, have the full measure of legal, economic and social security to which the dignity of their toil entitles them. Achievement demands action by our unions in the economic sphere and also in political affairs to send to Sacramento and to Washington representatives who will vote and act for the people.

To secure these rights, to bring fulfillment to the American ideal—one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all—we, the Executive Council, after careful consideration, do recommend and strongly urge the adoption by the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor of the following specific statements of policy and program of action as guides to ourselves and to our representatives.

Digest

I. Political Action

1. The activities of the national and California Labor League for Political Education must be expanded and financed so as to regain and extend the rights of labor and the benefits of social legislation. This will mean, specifically, a contribution, from each member, of \$2.00 a year to the national LLPE, and of 3 cents per month to the California LLPE.
2. The local leagues for political education and each local trade union must function actively on a full-time, year-round basis, including the selecting and endorsing of candidates for the primary elections, as well as in the final elections in 1950. Cooperation in political fields with church, civic and farm groups is a valuable aid in extending and strengthening labor's political activities.
3. The registration of all union members and their families as voters, followed by an active campaign to bring all voters to the polls on election days, are basic and essential tasks for local leagues and local trade unions.
4. The labor movement should use the commercial and labor press, the radio and television, and all other media so that its economic, social and political aims and achievements will be known to the entire labor movement and to the general public.

II. Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations

1. The repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and reenactment of the Wagner Act are essential to the welfare of labor.

2. The increase of the federal minimum wage to \$1.00 an hour and its extension to agriculture, domestic service and all other fields, and a similar increase in wages to employees under the Public Contracts Act are vital goals.
3. The California labor movement must increase its organizing efforts among private and public employees in agriculture, office work and teaching, as well as bring into the ranks of labor the workers in the industrial field now unorganized.

III. Social Security

1. All unions must institute an immediate boycott of all private "voluntary" disability plans, to curb the interests, power and influence of the insurance companies, who are preventing a liberalization of labor's program to meet the public need.
2. Our system of social security legislation must be expanded to provide full and complete coverage to all workers and to the self-employed.
3. The passage by Congress of a national prepaid medical care plan will mean better health and longer life for the American public.
4. An increase in federal old age and survivors' benefits to a maximum of \$150 per month for the insured person and wife, as well as a liberalization of other provisions of the Act, are necessary for the security of our elder citizens.
5. An increase in and liberalization of the federal grant-in-aid old age assistance program to provide a comprehensive system of public assistance and welfare services are also necessary.
6. A broad federal program of disability insurance is needed for those unemployed because of non-industrial accidents or illness.
7. The federal unemployment insurance program must provide higher benefits and liberalize administrative standards.

IV. Unemployment and Fiscal Policy

1. Unemployment exists as a crucial problem in the United States and in California in particular, and requires positive action for its alleviation.
2. Federal, state and local action in planning and constructing public works, including housing and schools, are needed.
3. An increase in social security benefits, wages and payments to farmers will strengthen consumer demand. Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's farm aid proposals merit careful consideration.
4. State and national tax and fiscal policies should form the basis of stabilizing employment as well as adjusting income inequalities.

V. Rent Control

1. Rent control must be continued and strengthened, and all moves towards decontrol must be denied and opposed by the U.S. Housing Expediter, the Governor of California and the Boards of Supervisors of the various counties. Labor representatives can prevent decontrol by active participation on local rent advisory boards and by informing the public and all responsible authorities of the need for control.

VI. Housing

1. Additional low-rent public housing for urban and rural communities is needed, including permanent provision for public ownership and operation of farm labor camps.
2. The California State Federation of Labor, local unions and central labor councils have an important role to play in obtaining and supervising the management of urban and rural public housing projects.
3. Sufficient means to increase the supply of housing for moderate income families through federal legislation such as the Sparkman-Spence bill, and through the use of existing state legislation, such as the Community Redevelopment Act, must be sought by organized labor.

VII. Water and Power

1. Development of all the water resources of the entire Central Valley Basin must be carried through to completion under reclamation law, and under the unifying administration of the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The purposes of such development are and shall be to maintain industrial employment by providing adequate power at lowest possible rates, and to maintain and promote family-sized farms by full enforcement of the 160-acre water limitation.
2. The dispute between California and Arizona on the right to waters from the lower Colorado River Basin should be decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.

VIII. Education

1. Federal aid to education should be expanded and granted on a basis which will give recognition to the relative needs of the various states.

2. Representatives of the labor movement should take an active part in educational affairs in order that children may receive a well-rounded education.
3. A federal labor extension measure is needed to assist the labor movement in obtaining a better understanding of its role in our economic and political life.
4. A third Summer Labor Institute should be sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor and the University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations; in addition, all local councils and unions are urged to take full advantage of the facilities for workers' education now available through the University of California and other universities.

IX. Civil Rights

1. To effectuate the Federation's program of action in civil rights, its Committee on Racial Intolerance and Bigotry must be continued on an active basis and must be supplemented by similar action at a local level.
2. The federal government must assume an active and aggressive role in defending and enforcing those civil rights and liberties now guaranteed to all citizens by our Constitution.
3. Fair Employment Practices Commissions are needed to reduce and eliminate discrimination in employment on the grounds of race or religion, and can be supplemented by local municipal commissions.
4. The poll tax must be abolished as a requirement for voting, in order to assure all citizens their constitutional right to representation.
5. To strengthen the security of persons, an anti-lynching law is needed so that millions of individuals need no longer live in fear of sudden violence against their lives.
6. The elimination of discrimination in the armed services, education, housing, transportation, recreation, property ownership and the use of public places, and the elimination of discrimination in civic and professional organizations are essential to democracy.
7. We condemn specifically the operating methods of the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee; we are glad to note that the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities will reform its procedure to give witnesses a fair chance to present testimony in their own behalf, and that the Committee intends to limit itself to investigating genuine anti-American organizations and to refrain from smearing bona fide liberal groups and individuals.
8. Foreign ideologies, whether fascist, communist, or any totalitarian form, and their proponents have no place in a free trade union movement or a free democracy.

X. Foreign Affairs

1. Aid in rehabilitation and recovery in Europe through the European Cooperation Act must be continued to promote peace and economic security throughout the world.
2. Under close American supervision, financial and technical assistance should be given the Chinese Nationalist Government to prevent the spread of communism; similar aid and technical assistance should also be given other Asiatic countries in order to insure their independence.
3. Trade unionists of the American Federation of Labor can and will cooperate in a genuinely free international trade union movement.
4. AFL influence in the United Nations is and will be used to promote freedom and the end of slave labor throughout the world.
5. Through its representation in the International Labor Organization, the AFL has and will support international conventions to assure freedom of association and sound labor and social legislation.
6. Close ties with trade unionism in Latin America are to the mutual advantage of workers throughout the Western Hemisphere.
7. Individual and union aid to Europe through CARE are an essential supplement to governmental aid through the ECA.
8. The United States needs the skills of Europe's displaced persons and should continue its traditional role of welcoming the homeless and oppressed.

XI. Ballot Recommendations For the November 8, 1949, Special Election

1. The state public school system is in grave need of financial aid to meet the necessary expansion brought about by California's soaring population. A YES vote is recommended on Proposition No. 1.
2. The repeal of Article XXV of the State Constitution (aged and blind aid) will work great harm on the elder citizens of California. A NO vote is recommended on Proposition No. 2, the repeal measure.
3. The need to have qualified citizens in the state legislature demands that proper salary recognition be given such positions. A YES vote is recommended on Proposition No. 3.
4. Propositions No. 4 to No. 11 inclusive.
5. Proposition No. 12, the daylight-saving time measure.

I. POLITICAL ACTION

1. The activities of the national and California Labor League for Political Education must be expanded and financed so as to regain and extend the rights of labor and the benefits of social legislation.

In 1912, Samuel Gompers told the American Federation of Labor convention: "We realize that democracy will not come to pass automatically as a result of the machinery [for political democracy], but only as a result of political education and aroused sense of responsibility. Hence the American Federation of Labor has ever endeavored to direct, warn, and rouse the voters of the country to the designs and activities of the forces that would sacrifice social welfare to individual, industrial, commercial and political profits."

These words ring as true in 1949 as they did nearly forty years ago.

Labor paid the price of political inaction and absenteeism in the 1946 elections, which resulted in the election of reactionary congressmen and the subsequent passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Despite a slow start, labor's efforts in the 1948 election met with obvious success. In the U. S. Senate, 17 enemies were retired and 12 new friends were elected, and in the House, 172 LLPE-backed friends were elected and 106 enemies retired, with every friendly seat saved.

In the state legislature, at least 10 senators and 41 assemblymen friendly to or endorsed by labor were elected or continued in office. As a result, in both our national and state legislatures we have been able to stem the tide of reactionary legislation and have been able to secure the passage of at least some major new social legislation, including a public housing program and hospital disability benefits, as well as improvements in workmen's compensation.

But the Taft-Hartley Act is still on the books and much remains to be done. The machinery is at hand. The national Labor's League for Political Education was established on December 7, 1947, and similar action on the state level has been taken, following the mandate of the 1947 California State Federation of Labor convention.

The nationwide political campaign for 1950 was launched July 19 and 20, 1949, in Washington, D. C., when 300 delegates from state federations of labor and from scores of central labor councils throughout the nation endorsed a program of action which will continue the national League permanently on a sound financial basis. All trade union members are urged to contribute \$2.00 a year to the national League, and, of this sum, \$1.00 will be returned to the states and localities, and additional sums will also be made available as necessary.

In California, a statewide meeting on February 26, 1949, attended by 350 delegates from local leagues and councils throughout the state, authorized contributions amounting to 3 cents per member per month, from every trade unionist in the state. These contributions in no way conflict with the contributions requested by the national LLPE, for the complex situation in California and the additional efforts required to obtain liberal representation in the State Senate, make it imperative that each and every

local union and member in California contribute to the California LLPE.

A closely knit and well-coordinated political organization with a common platform from national to local leagues is essential. Programs and principles can and will be decided by local delegates to national and statewide LLPE conferences on matters of state and national concern, in order that labor may present a solid and united front.

The function of the national and state leagues during the period between election campaigns shall be to supply information and education to the membership and to the public at large. This will include periodical reports on issues before Congress, the state legislature, and the voting records and activities of our representatives. They will seek close and cooperative relationships between other liberal groups, including farm, church, civic, professional and other liberal organizations.

The enemies of the working people have used the legislature to deprive labor of its ancient and inherent rights; these enemies must be met as effectively in the political field as in the economic field of collective bargaining.

2. The local leagues for political education and each local trade union must function actively on a full-time, year-round basis, including the selecting and endorsing of candidates for the primary elections, as well as in the final elections in 1950. Cooperation in political fields with church, civic and farm groups is a valuable aid in extending and strengthening labor's political activities.

It is with the local leagues and the local trade unions that real political action rests in the final analysis. They must be active in considering the merits of the various local candidates for office and in selecting men and women, not only friendly to labor, but able to present labor's case strongly and effectively in our legislatures.

We cannot, particularly in the State of California, wait until after the primaries to make known our views, for by that time nearly half the state offices are already filled as a result of the vicious cross-filing system permitted under our election laws.

Local leagues should meet regularly throughout the year in order to acquaint individual trade union representatives with political and civic developments, and local trade unions must carry on this educational work among their members through legislative and political committees.

3. The registration of all union members and their families as voters, followed by an active campaign to bring all voters to the polls on election days, are basic and essential tasks for local leagues and local trade unions.

Programs of action and of principles by the labor movement are unavailing if labor does not register and vote on each and every election day. Municipal elections and state-wide elections are occurring this fall, involving important issues of concern to labor; the 1950 elections, both primary and final, will be of even greater significance. Every individual trade unionist must vote, to fulfill his obligations as a citizen and as a union member.

All local unions should work with and

through the local leagues to provide for the precincting of individual members.

Shortly before the 1948 primaries a survey in San Francisco showed that from one-third to one-half of the members of four local unions were not registered. It must be assumed that this was typical throughout the state. One hundred percent registration and voting must be secured; we cannot have complete success at the polls if we only half try.

4. The labor movement should use the commercial and labor press, the radio and television, and all other media so that its economic, social and political aims and achievements will be known to the entire labor movement and to the general public.

It is the labor press which has and will continue to play a most important part in labor's political education campaign. Its power and influence have been effective in all recent major political campaigns, including that of 1948.

In addition, day-to-day activities in negotiations and community activities are important news material which help the general public in understanding labor's aims.

In connection with collective bargaining negotiations, labor representatives should indicate the gains made, the workers covered, etc., and stress the absence of work stoppages over a number of past years. Labor has contributed to industrial peace and its contribution should be recognized. Active labor cooperation in connection with various civic and charitable activities provide an important and favorable form of publicity.

Material should be presented to the press fully, clearly and, if possible, in written form, and the representatives of labor should endeavor to maintain friendly relations with reporters and editors of the commercial press and radio. Many of these writers are union members and have no hesitancy in presenting an objective analysis although the editorial policy of their papers may impede their efforts.

The American Federation of Labor is currently presenting a weekly radio program over the American Broadcasting Company network every Thursday night between 9:30 and 9:45, Pacific Standard Time. In addition, a labor radio station has been opened in Los Angeles, and local labor movements in other areas in the state are considering or sponsoring weekly local programs.

The labor press in California presents some fine examples of alive and courageous journalism. Local councils and unions would do well to review and compare their editorial and typographical policies with a view to bringing to their members all significant local labor news plus interpretative material on national events.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 251.

II. TAFT-HARTLEY ACT AND LABOR RELATIONS

1. The repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and reenactment of the Wagner Act are essential to the welfare of labor.

The right of employers to organize collectively for various purposes, including the management of labor relations, has been recognized for many, many years and has never been con-

tested or denied by the general public, the government, or the labor movement.

Employers have joined together in joint stock companies, in corporations or in associations of individual employers, partnerships or corporations, and on such a comprehensive scale that corporate interests threaten to monopolize our economy.

According to evidence presented by the U. S. Federal Trade Commission, in 1947 113 giant corporations (constituting less than one tenth of 1% of all corporations) owned no less than 50 percent of the Nation's industrial physical plant, that is, its net capital assets. The other half of America's productive facilities were owned by some 70,000 smaller corporations.

This shocking concentration of economic power must be counterbalanced by a strong labor movement, if the rights of employees, the stability of our economic system and the democratic nature of our society are to be preserved.

The Wagner Act recognized this fundamental need. It also recognized that society must guarantee the right of employees freely to organize and bargain collectively in order to form a strong and free labor movement. It accepted as a basic principle that, in the field of wages and working conditions, the needs of employees could not be justly or adequately represented by employers.

The framers of the Wagner Act believed that organized labor could best represent the working people. They realized, as did the authors of the Norris-LaGuardia Act, that the right to strike and picket peacefully was a necessary and vital part of collective bargaining, and also realized that it could not and must not be subject to long and frustrating delays through government intervention and the injunctive process.

At the close of World War II, the forces of reaction attempted to change this basic philosophy of our free democratic society. They blamed labor alone for the large and numerous work stoppages of 1945 and 1946, and failed to realize that other factors were involved, such as the rapidly rising cost of living, mounting profits, the lag in wage rates as compared to prices during the war, and the intransigence of employers and giant corporations.

They failed to note that the incidence of strikes in 1946 was by comparison well below that of the comparable postwar year of 1919. In 1919, 20.8 percent of all employed workers were involved in work stoppages. In 1946, only 14.5 percent of all employed workers were so involved, although four times as many workers were organized following World War II.

Clearly, the existence of a stronger union movement and the stabilizing influence of the Wagner Act on labor-management relations, which in 1946 had not been amended by the Taft-Hartley Act, served to encourage the peaceful settlement of differences even under difficult conditions.

Labor remained away from the polls in the 1946 elections and the Taft-Hartley Act was the result. The philosophy of this Act is to interpose the employer between the employee and his union and to make the employer the representative of the employee.

The Act also gives to the employer numerous tools whereby he may weaken organization among his employees and requires government to use the injunctive process to eliminate collective bargaining and install instead rule by government fiat.

The one-sided requirements for filing anti-communist affidavits and financial statements has pointed the accusing finger of disloyalty and dishonesty at labor alone and is completely unjustified in view of the magnificent cooperative efforts which labor made voluntarily during World War II to increase production and prevent industrial disputes.

This requirement had no justification in fact and was introduced merely as a smearing instrument intended to weaken and embarrass the American labor movement.

The blanket prohibition on the closed shop and the complicated election and administrative restrictions on the union shop have struck directly and unfairly at the very heart of organization in all industry, and in particular at those industries in which employment is seasonal and casual, such as construction, maritime and service industries.

The provisions preventing workers on strike for purely economic reasons from voting in a representation election has given employers a powerful weapon in breaking strikes through the hiring of strike breakers, who then are urged to form their own union whose strength is based solely on the employer's willingness to tolerate them as strike breakers.

During a period of increasing unemployment, this Taft-Hartley provision will use the economic desperation of the workers to break down a genuine union, which alone can guarantee fair wages and economic security.

The companion provision which throws the settlement of jurisdictional disputes into the hands of the NLRB and employer can have similar effects and will, in addition, destroy tried and true organizational structure based on common skills and industrial interests.

The Taft-Hartley prohibitions on secondary boycotts again weaken the individual union and the labor movement as a whole by denying to unions the right to act in the common interest and defense while leaving one employer free to assist another in the production and distribution of goods and services during a strike or lock-out. It denies to labor the right to carry its influence beyond the immediate perimeter of a given dispute.

The injunctive provisions of the Act have given employers a speedy and effective weapon in combating union organization and activities, termed "unfair labor practices" under the Act. Time is of the essence in industrial relations, and the ultimate dismissal of an injunction, six months to two years after the strike has taken place, and after the issues involved have been decided on the basis of the status quo or the employer's terms, is less than moral comfort to a union whose resources are small and whose membership cannot be expected to live for months and years on promises.

On the other hand, protests against employer actions to destroy a union must go through the regular procedure of the NLRB, which takes fourteen months to process the average case.

The detailed administrative and injunctive process which surround and prohibit the right to strike, or even effectively to threaten to strike in major industries, or the so-called "national emergency" situations, impose a hardship on the workers in those industries by postponing almost indefinitely the final settlement of their demands.

Certain parts of the procedure are completely ineffective and at the same time expensive. Thus, in every national emergency dispute, the results of the ballot conducted by the NLRB have resulted in the overwhelming rejection of the employer's last offer. As the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service pointed out in its last annual report:

"These ballots are expensive to conduct, and the experience of a year demonstrates that they do nothing to promote settlement of a dispute. To the contrary, they are a disrupting influence in collective bargaining and mediation."

The establishment of the General Counsel as a labor czar independent of the NLRB is contrary to good administrative procedure as approved by Congress in the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946. In addition, the General Counsel has been biased and unfair toward labor in his administration of the Act. As far as the punitive provisions of the Act are concerned, he has extended jurisdiction to labor organizations, but has denied them the beneficial provisions.

Thus, the building trades have been declared covered and denied the right to a closed shop, but on the other hand, the Board has been unable to conduct even union shop elections in the industry. The secondary boycott prohibitions of the Act were extended to the DiGiorgio workers' agricultural strike, but these workers were denied the right to petition for an election.

And finally, after having denied labor certain legitimate rights which had been recognized in the courts prior even to the passage of the Wagner Act, the Congress denied labor the right to make political contributions in connection with Federal elections, thereby hoping to prevent any amendment to the Act through the election of labor-minded representatives to Congress.

The November 1948 elections resulted in a tremendous victory for the labor movement of this country and should have resulted in the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Yet Congress refused to recognize the people's wishes.

The House was unable to pass a labor act, and with only three votes to spare, succeeded in recommitting a slightly revised version of the Taft-Hartley Act, whose injunctive provisions were worse than those of the original Taft-Hartley Act. The Senate on June 30, 1949, passed an amended Taft-Hartley Act, which retained the worst of the original Taft-Hartley Act together with the basic philosophy of Taft-Hartleyism.

As of the first of August, further action by this session of Congress is unlikely, and labor will have to live with and under the Taft-Hartley Act until the second session in 1950 or until after the 1950 elections in November.

In the interim, all unions are urged to strengthen their organizational structure, con-

tinue an educational campaign among union members on the true nature of the Act, and to expand their political activities along the lines indicated in other sections of this program.

2. The increase of the federal minimum wage to \$1.00 an hour and its extension to agriculture, domestic service and all other fields, and a similar increase in wages to employees under the Public Contracts Act are vital goals.

The 40-cent minimum wage provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938 was inadequate at that time and has become completely obsolete in the intervening eleven years with the rise in living costs.

An adequate standard of living for a worker and his family would require in excess of \$3,300 per year, according to the report of the House Committee on Education and Labor, March 16, 1949, whereas a \$1.00 minimum hourly rate yields only \$2,080 for a worker employed steadily for 40 hours a week throughout the year. A \$1.00 minimum does not yield enough to purchase, under present-day conditions, even the items included in the WPA emergency budget which would require a wage of about 90 cents an hour today.

Official budgets prepared for minimum wage purposes in 11 states indicated that a single working woman without dependents required an average hourly wage of from 70 cents to \$1.04 an hour in order to meet minimum adequate needs. Any national minimum wage must attempt to meet, in addition, the needs of the head of a family.

Since 1938, average weekly earnings in manufacturing have risen from \$22.40 to \$53.68 in June, 1947, or an increase of 141 percent. Our per capita income is over two and one-half times as great now as then, and corporate profits before taxes have risen from \$3.3 billion in 1938 to \$28.4 billion in the first quarter of 1949, or a nine-fold increase.

At the present time the majority of all workers are receiving well over \$1.00 an hour. In connection with its estimates in support of a 75-cent minimum, the House Committee on Education and Labor reported that an increase to 75 cents would mean a direct increase of less than 1 percent in the total payroll for employees now subject to the Act. An increase to \$1.00 would be of only slightly larger magnitude.

In the light of these figures, the ability of American employers to pay a minimum wage of \$1.00 is obvious. All workers must be granted an improvement in wages similar to that gained by organized labor, and organized labor must not be forced to compete with the sweat shop wages of the unorganized and exploited.

The extension of the minimum wage law to workers in agriculture, domestic service and other fields now uncovered is equally a matter of basic justice. At the present time approximately 22,600,000 workers are affected by the Act; the broader definition of commerce used in the Wagner Act and the removal of the agricultural exemption should bring under the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act a far larger proportion of the 60 million persons now in the civilian labor force.

The low wages paid to workers in occupations and industries not now covered by the Act are a constant threat to the wages of work-

ers in higher paid industries, since workers move from one industry and one occupation to another, particularly under pressure of unemployment.

Minimum wage determinations under the Public Contracts Act, while higher in most instances than the 40-cent minimum established by the Fair Labor Standards Act, are still too low. During 1948, for instance, out of the thirty-four industries covered by special minimum wage determinations, only seven provided for a minimum wage of over 60 cents.

While many orders have been revised upward during the past year, further revision is necessary, since the minima now used may represent the lowest wage to be found in the industry, but hardly represent the typical common labor rate.

In justice to the members of both organized and unorganized labor, the minimum wage under both the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act must be raised to \$1.00, and the minimum must be extended to all workers not now covered.

3. The California labor movement must increase its organizing efforts among private and public employees in agriculture, office work and teaching, as well as bring into the ranks of labor the workers in the industrial field now unorganized.

The wisdom of continued organizational efforts is axiomatic and in line with the long tradition of the labor movement. Labor's first and basic strength lies in its membership and in the wages, working conditions and terms of economic security which it can obtain for its membership through collective bargaining.

Upon this solid foundation rests labor influence in local, state and national affairs, and from a strong and enlightened trade union membership flows its political strength.

At the present time, throughout the United States, some 15,600,000 workers are trade union members, according to the latest (1948) estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. At least 7,500,000 are in the American Federation of Labor by a conservative estimate based on per capita payments.

The total civilian labor force in the United States numbers 60,000,000, and while not all are eligible for union membership, it is clear that 15,600,000 trade unionists constitute less than one-third of the eligible total.

In the State of California there are one and a half million trade unionists, of whom approximately one million are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or are AFL-minded. Yet the civilian labor force in this state amounts to 4.4 million persons.

The labor movement of the state and nation has made tremendous strides during the past sixteen years. In 1933, there were only 2,900,000 trade unionists throughout the country, and probably not more than 100,000 throughout California.

This progress has been great indeed, but it must continue. Unorganized workers benefit extensively from the activities of organized labor in the field of legislation and gain indirectly from the wage and other gains made by organized workers. The large numbers of unorganized workers threaten the security of organized

labor and its economic gains, and the threat is even greater during times of mass unemployment and depression.

During the past year in California, organizing campaigns have been continued or started in agriculture, teaching, and public service. In addition, local unions and local councils throughout the state have been working intensively to complete organization among building, culinary, teamster, retail clerk and other crafts for which a solid core of organization already exists.

The California State Federation of Labor has supported and will continue to support the efforts of the National Farm Labor Union among the DiGiorgio and other agricultural workers; it has given aid and encouragement to the teachers' campaign and to various campaigns in state and federal government service, to office workers and to other efforts. Local councils have done likewise and have, in addition, sponsored their own campaigns in many instances.

The constant cry must be: "Organize the unorganized!"

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 257.

III. SOCIAL SECURITY

1. All unions must institute an immediate boycott of all private "voluntary" disability plans, to curb the interests, power and influence of the insurance companies, who are preventing a liberalization of labor's program to meet the public need.

During the 1949 session of the state legislature, the major difficulty encountered by the Federation was the violent opposition of the insurance carriers and the employers. These two groups, working in a combined lobby, helped each other in promoting anti-labor legislation and in opposing beneficial legislation in behalf of workers in unemployment, disability, or workmen's compensation legislation, and in other fields.

The disability law is financed solely by workers' contributions amounting to 1 percent of earnings, and provides benefits for unemployment due to sickness or non-industrial accidents. Workers of the state should have a free and untrammelled right to authorize through state legislation any sound liberalization of the program, or any additional distribution of benefits from reserves or current contributions. The soundness of the entire program is not even questioned at the present time.

While it is true that benefits under the private plans must be better in at least one respect than under the state plan, the resulting advantage to employees is strictly temporary. It is difficult to compare exactly and justly the provisions of the private plans, but in any case there is no doubt that the benefits obtained under the private plans are far less than the workers' contributions. Over a period of a few years, it is certain that the workers will gain more by sticking with the state plan and obtaining a liberalization of it on a statewide basis through legislative action.

The state fund, which covers about 60 percent of all employees at the present time, has been accruing an average annual profit of approximately \$25,000,000. The profits of the

insurance carriers for the "voluntary" plans obviously have been of the same magnitude, and it was this group of carriers which was particularly interested and active in organizing the insurance carrier and employer front against liberal labor legislation.

After witnessing the avaricious greed of these insurance carriers for greater and greater profits, all unions throughout the state would do well to consider the advisability of confining the coverage of their members to the state plan.

Any surplus accumulating in the state plan is clearly marked as such and will ultimately be paid out to the workers in the form of benefits. Excess contributions to the private carriers are unknown, are absorbed as profits, and will never be returned.

It is imperative that the labor movement cease giving support to the carriers of the "voluntary" plans who appear year after year as the enemy force in Sacramento. We cannot continue to build up this Frankenstein which threatens to destroy us through anti-labor legislation and which opposes every effort to liberalize the disability law.

When the disability insurance law was up for passage in 1946, the combined opposition of the medical and other reactionary forces was so great that the legislature considered it desirable to give private enterprise a role in the operation and administration of the program. As a result, provisions were inserted to permit private insurance carriers to provide group disability benefits on a strictly voluntary basis. This provision was made with the clear understanding that coverage would be voluntary with the individual, and only those individuals who elected to be covered by the private plan would be so covered. Experience during the last three years has indicated, however, that unduly strong "moral" persuasion has been used by some employers and carriers to force employees into the voluntary plans; in addition, the private carriers sought throughout the last legislative session to extend their scope by requiring that all individuals in the unit should be covered if 75 percent or 85 percent of the employees in the unit were covered. Fortunately, the Federation was able to defeat all such plans.

The private insurance carriers also combined with employer interests in an attack upon the disability reserves. At the time the disability law was put in operation, a sum, which now amounts to \$108,000,000, was earmarked in the unemployment insurance fund to be used for the payment of either unemployment or disability benefits. This fund was based entirely upon contributions made by workers. During the following three years of operation, excess worker contributions to the state fund have resulted in an additional reserve which now amounts to approximately \$89,000,000. During the last legislative session, private carriers and employers sought to grab \$50,000,000 of the original reserve for themselves by providing that the money now in the disability reserves should be distributed and credited to employer merit rating accounts, with a resulting decrease in employer contributions to the unemployment insurance fund, under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

The same measure also provided for substan-

tial tax relief and tax-offsetting features, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, for the private insurance companies.

These facts are recounted here to emphasize clearly and in detail the threat which the private insurance carriers, with the assistance of other reactionary forces, are constantly making against labor's interests.

2. Our system of social security legislation must be expanded to provide full and complete coverage to all workers and to the self-employed.

At the present time, the old age and survivors' insurance program covers only 58 percent of the total number of workers in the country. The extension of coverage to agricultural workers, domestic servants, employees of nonprofit organizations, public workers, farm operators and the self-employed would bring in an additional 20 million persons or more. The needs of the groups not now covered are just as acute as the needs of workers now granted some form of social security. Agricultural employment is notoriously seasonal. Certain agricultural employers in California have already suggested that their workers be covered by unemployment insurance in order to reduce local relief loads.

Public workers at present have no protection against unemployment resulting from reductions in staff, reorganizations and other changes, which make their tenure quite as uncertain as that of the industrial workers. As a matter of fact, industrial workers, as a result of collective bargaining agreements, ordinarily have seniority rights equivalent to those of public workers, and, in addition, are eligible for unemployment benefits.

The same arguments apply to the extension of coverage to employees of nonprofit organizations. Nonprofit organizations are under every obligation to act as good employers to their employees and to contribute to systems providing for the employees' social security. Extension to the other groups mentioned may have certain alleged administrative difficulties, but workable and practicable solutions have already been suggested.

3. The passage by Congress of a national prepaid medical care plan will mean better health and longer life for the American public.

The annual cost of sickness and ill health in this country amounts to the staggering total of \$27 billion, and the loss of 4,300,000 man-hours of work through bad health. Every year 325,000 people die whom medicine has the knowledge and skills to save.

This appalling waste is not inevitable. It can be met and overcome by the extension of insurance to the field of medical care. This has already been applied in such fields as workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, crop insurance, bank deposit insurance and home loan insurance.

The hazards and incidence of ill health can scarcely be foreseen on an individual basis and the cost cannot be borne by the average family. In 1939, the American Medical Association stated that families with an income of \$3,000 or less need help in paying sickness costs. At 1949 prices, such annual income of \$3,000 would amount to about \$5,000. That means that 80

percent of all families cannot afford the medical care they need.

The advantages of voluntary plans have been completely exaggerated. While it is true that voluntary prepaid hospital and health plans now cover about 45 million persons, only 4 million of this number are covered by comprehensive health plans, providing for medical services as well as hospitalization. Administrative costs of these plans are high. Experience in California has shown, furthermore, that such voluntary plans are introduced merely to forestall a comprehensive prepaid medical care plan.

Present proposals for health insurance will spread the cost of medical care over the entire population by means of a tax equal to 3 percent of wages, half to be paid by the employees and half paid by employers, on all wages up to \$4,800 a year. This will amount to a maximum contribution by the employee of \$72 annually, or a very moderate figure compared with the average expenditure in 1944 of approximately \$191 for medical care for a family of \$4,800 income.

Actual expenditures on a nationwide basis for medical services would be increased only slightly under health insurance. All plans now under consideration guarantee both the patient and the doctor freedom of choice and cannot be considered in any sense a form of socialized medicine. Doctors will be paid by the method which they themselves select. The only charge in our system of medical care will be in the method of payment; the practice will remain the same.

The Federation will continue to support a state prepaid medical care program pending and supplementing federal legislation.

4. An increase in federal old age and survivors' benefits to a maximum of \$150 per month for an insured person and wife, as well as a liberalization of other provisions of the Act, are necessary for the security of our elder citizens.

Present pensions are ridiculously low under this program. A single retired worker is entitled to a minimum benefit of \$10 a month and a maximum benefit of \$44 a month, and the average benefit for a single individual is about \$25 a month, or the equivalent of 83 cents a day. These amounts are obviously inadequate; in fact, under the old age assistance program, operated by the federal government in cooperation with the states, benefits based on need averaged \$42 a month throughout the country for an indigent. Such person has made no contribution to his pension, and yet receives nearly twice the amount paid a person who has worked, contributed to and earned his old age and survivors' insurance pension. In California, the maximum pension under Article XXV of the Constitution is \$75 for the aged and \$85 for the blind.

The low level of old age and survivors' insurance benefits has forced a substantial number of persons upon the relief rolls, so that an increase in the contributory pensions supported by employers and employees will reduce the cost and the need for old age assistance.

The assistance program is supported from general taxes, including state and usually local taxes, paid by all taxpayers and not neces-

sarily by those who receive benefits, while the old age and survivors' insurance pensions are the result of contributions paid in to the federal government by the employer and employee.

These facts have made appallingly clear the need for a liberalization of the old age and survivors' insurance program in order that we may grant to the men and women of this country who have worked productively for many years the peace, dignity and serenity which their closing years deserve.

5. An increase in and liberalization of the federal grant-in-aid old age assistance program to provide a comprehensive system of public assistance and welfare services are also necessary.

It has long been recognized that the economic insecurity connected with age, ill health and premature death can no longer be met entirely by individual families or private charitable efforts and that society as a whole must assume its share of this burden.

The present system of federal grants-in-aid should be amended to provide for the distribution of funds on the basis of need among and between the various states. Assistance should be provided to all needy persons, not just certain groups, as is now provided in the law, and federal financial participation should be extended to all welfare services supplied to families and adults, and aid in connection with medical services should not be restricted.

6. A broad federal program of disability insurance is needed for those unemployed because of non-industrial accidents or illness.

The merits of disability insurance have been conclusively proved in the State of California and in four other states which have passed similar laws. A nationwide program will strengthen the position of the pioneer states and will give to all citizens the rights now enjoyed by only a few. It will also grant to workers leaving this state the same protection which they enjoy here.

As indicated above, the costs of illness are great, and a system of disability insurance constitutes an initial step in enabling workers and their families partially to meet these costs.

In establishing a federal plan, the experience in other states and in California should be borne in mind, and in particular, voluntary plans should not be allowed.

7. The federal unemployment insurance program must provide higher benefits and liberalize administrative standards.

Federal law should be amended to require a far higher average weekly benefit. Throughout the country, the average benefit during the fiscal year of 1948 was only \$7.50 more than in the fiscal year 1940, while the average wage in covered employment rose by about \$25. In the last three months of 1947, the average benefit represented only one-third the average taxable wage, and in the great majority of states the maximum weekly benefit was well below 60 percent of average weekly earnings—the ratio accepted from the beginning.

Federal legislation should provide for a maximum weekly benefit of at least \$40 a week for persons without dependents.

The average weekly benefit should approximate 60 percent of average weekly earnings, and all states should provide a potential duration of benefits of 26 weeks.

Federal legislation should be enacted to prevent states from cancelling or reducing claimants' benefit rights. At the present time, many states withhold, temporarily or indefinitely, benefits from a claimant who has voluntarily quit a job without good cause, or who has refused suitable work or has been discharged for misconduct connected with his work. Such disqualifications are contrary to the intent and purposes of the Act and should be eliminated, or in any case the disqualification should provide only for a postponement of benefits.

Experience with merit rating plans which reduce the employers' unemployment tax upon the basis of his turnover during previous years has proved to be unsound and, in addition, has served to penalize new employers.

From a long-range business point of view, the merit rating provisions result in raising rates during periods of depression, just when sound financing would dictate an opposite policy. From the point of view of an individual employer, any substantial action to alleviate or reduce unemployment is negligible, since unemployment is obviously and basically a result of our economic system and not of the operations of an individual employer.

Between January 1939 and June 1949, merit rating has resulted in a loss in employer contributions of five billion dollars. During 1948, the average tax rate paid by employers was 1.2 percent and yielded about 45 percent of what would have been realized under the standard rate of 2.7 percent. In effect, employers have been handed a present of approximately five billion dollars as a supposed reward for stabilizing employment, although the reduction in unemployment in the past ten years was due to the war and other conditions.

As a result of high employment, combined with merit rating, the amounts coming into the unemployment insurance funds are now seriously reduced and will continue to be so reduced, yet at the present time and in the near future, the demands for unemployment benefits will increase substantially, according to all present economic indicators.

Federal action is necessary and appropriate in order to reform and remove the abuses which have crept into our unemployment insurance system.

8. The state initiative proposition on old age and blind security is discussed under XI, the November election issues.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 258.

IV. UNEMPLOYMENT AND FISCAL POLICY

1. Unemployment exists as a crucial problem in the United States and in California in particular, and requires positive action for its alleviation.

By June, 1949, total unemployment in California was estimated at 390,000 or 8.8 percent of the civilian labor force. In the Los Angeles area during June there were on an average 46 applicants for every job, and in San Francisco

on July 29 there were 47,400 unemployed for only 463 jobs, an average of 102 unemployed applicants for each job.

Unemployment in California constituted a more acute problem than in the nation as a whole, where an estimated 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force was unemployed, numbering 3,778,000 in June. By July the total had risen to 4,095,000.

In California the tide of unemployment reached a peak in March of this year when 528,000 persons were unemployed, but it seems likely that the decline between March and June is due to seasonal factors including agricultural activity.

For the nation as a whole, the July figure is the highest since January, 1942; the trend is shown in the table below. It is probable, however, that both the national and state figures underestimate unemployment since part-time workers are counted as employed. Thus, in May, 1949, for the country as a whole, 2,150,000 persons had part-time jobs but wanted full-time ones.

Estimates as to future unemployment range all the way from a depth of 8,000,000 to various shades and degrees of rosy optimism; but without guessing, it is clear that unemployment is here, and that it constitutes a problem throughout the nation and in California particularly.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA

1940 — June, 1949

1949	United States	California
July	4,095,000	.....
June	3,778,000	390,000
May	3,289,000	413,000
April	3,016,000	477,000
March	3,167,000	528,000
February	3,221,000	483,000
January	2,664,000	411,000
1948		
June	2,184,000	288,000
1947		
June	2,555,000	363,000
1946		
June	2,560,000	432,000
1945		
June	1,080,000	*
1940	8,120,000	‡
April	‡	423,000

* Unofficially estimated at 20,000.

‡ Not available.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and California State Department of Employment. Includes unemployment in all types of work.

2. Federal, state and local action in planning and constructing public works, including housing and schools, are needed.

During a period of lagging private demand, governmental units should expand their construction and service programs.

The social need for housing and school construction programs has been emphasized elsewhere, but it should be remembered that in addition to providing needed facilities and services, such programs also furnish employment

for construction and manufacturing workers throughout the country.

At the present time, the shelf of public works (roads, water works, schools, hospitals) amounts to but \$4.5 billion, and a 25 percent expansion in current public construction would require a year. Federal financial assistance to states should be made available for preliminary planning and site acquisition, so that a full-scale public works program can be inaugurated without delay when needed.

Government economists estimate that a shelf of \$127 billion is needed; obviously, present plans are a mere fraction of the need.

Such projects, of course, must be socially useful and desirable, and can include, in addition to the items already mentioned, additional construction in power development and land reclamation.

3. An increase in social security benefits, wages and payments to farmers will strengthen consumer demand. Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's farm aid proposals merit careful consideration.

Positive action to alleviate human suffering, poverty and uncertainty cannot be damned by vague allusions to the "welfare state."

Our governments, national, state, and local, are established for the purpose of promoting the common welfare; when the means are at hand to lessen the impact of economic forces, no democratic people should or will sit supinely by and let disaster take its toll. It is significant that those who fling the term "welfare state" at comprehensive and dignified social security programs, are themselves in most instances proponents of weak government assistance programs under which aid is only given to the humble poor who come begging for it. Security is and must be a matter of right, not of need.

The basis for an expanded social security program, a higher level of benefits and a higher minimum wage has already been pressed in other sections of the Federation's program on the basis of justice to the individual recipients.

In addition to an increase in the legal minimum wage, wage increases through collective bargaining are needed to return to labor the results of increased productivity and to prevent a further concentration of wealth among the already wealthy.

These programs will all contribute to the general health of our economy by sustaining consumer demand and thus assuring a market for the products of industry.

Our existing social security program has already been credited with curbing to some degree the impact of this present period of post-war readjustment by nearly all economic analysts, who feel that the collapse of 1929 will not and cannot be repeated in 1949.

A form of social security for farmers is also provided in the form of price supports and various production allotment schemes. Up to the present time, government funds have been used to maintain farm income by maintaining the prices of farm products in relation to farm costs, or parity.

The plan proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan proposes to continue the present farm program pretty much as it is for the storable commodities — wheat, cotton, corn,

tobacco, and so on — with loans on these commodities used to support the market price. But the government will let the perishable crops and semi-perishables, including meats and dairy products, seek their supply-and-demand level in the market. Then, if that price is lower than the support standard, the government would pay to the producer the difference in cash. The lower market prices would give consumers a break.

A nation-wide farmer-labor meeting in Des Moines in June, 1949, voted unanimously to ask Congress to repeal the 80th Congress' farm plan, which provides for lower farm income, and asked for an extension of present price support levels (which now expire January 1, 1950). The Brannan plan, it was felt, should go before the people in the 1950 elections.

California, with its large number of small specialty crops, might benefit considerably from the Brannan plan, which is being studied by the Grange and other groups. It offers definite advantages to labor and consumer groups and merits further study as to its details and final effect on our government and economy.

4. State and national tax and fiscal policies should form the basis of stabilizing employment as well as adjusting income inequalities.

A policy of relatively high taxes, budget surpluses and debt reduction is suitable during prosperity and incipient inflation, and in turn makes possible expanded governmental expenditures during slack times. The 80th Congress flouted this sane policy by granting substantial tax relief to the wealthy, with only moderate relief to the lower income brackets; inflation and a present deficit of \$5 billion has resulted. In California, similar economic ignorance led to tax reductions during the inflationary war years, followed by a tax increase in 1949 when it is least desirable from an over-all economic viewpoint. The current state deficit is \$100,000,000.

Mistaken as these deficits were, they are with us now, and this is not the time to sacrifice social necessities for the mere balancing of state and federal budgets. Such action would only increase our deficits in terms of human suffering.

At the present time some reduction in federal excise and so-called luxury taxes is in order; in particular, the tax on transportation should be eliminated since it enters into the cost of all goods and services.

Income tax relief for low income groups at the present time will make our tax structure more equitable. Any reduction in corporate net income taxes is definitely out of order, in view of the tremendous profits still being made in almost all industries.

The maldistribution of income has contributed to the unemployment situation through faltering consumer demand. The present concentration of wealth cannot contribute to a stable economy and is in direct contradiction to American concepts of equality.

In its 1948 survey, the Federal Reserve Board reported that 3 out of every 10 spending units (families or single individuals) were spending more than they earned or received in income. At the same time, the top 30 percent of all spending units, with incomes of over \$3,750, received 58 percent of the total income received

by all units, while the bottom 30 percent, with incomes of \$2,000 or less, received but 9 percent of the total income.

Details of income distribution are given in the table below.

DISTRIBUTION OF SPENDING UNITS AND MONEY INCOME RECEIVED, BY INCOME GROUPS, 1948*

Annual money income before taxes	Spending units**	Total money income
Under \$1,000	12%	2%
\$1,000 - \$1,999	18	8
\$2,000 - \$2,999	23	16
\$3,000 - \$3,999	20	20
\$4,000 - \$4,999	12	14
\$5,000 - \$7,499	10	17
\$7,500 and over	5	23
All income groups.....	100%	100%
***Median income....	\$2,840	

* Income data are based on interviews during January, February, and early March of 1949.

** "Spending unit" means a family or a single individual living alone as an independent spender.

*** The median amount is that of the middle spending unit when all units are ranked by size of income.

Source: United States Federal Reserve Board.
Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 280.

V. RENT CONTROL

1. Rent control must be continued and strengthened, and all moves towards decontrol must be denied and opposed by the U. S. Housing Expediter, the Governor of California and the Boards of Supervisors of the various counties. Labor representatives can prevent decontrol by active participation on local rent advisory boards and by informing the public and all responsible authorities of the need for control.

As a result of the weakened rent control measures which have been passed by Congress since June, 1946, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics rent index rose approximately 12 percent from 1940 to mid-1948. Estimates by Sherman J. Maisel, University of California economist, indicate, however, that the cost of rent and shelter payments actually rose 40 to 70 percent between 1940 and mid-1948, and that for various reasons the BLS rent index completely underestimates and is quite inadequate in measuring the cost of rent increases.

Following the passage of the new rent control law in March, 1949, local authorities have taken an extreme and unjustified advantage of its local option decontrol provisions, with the result that by mid-July, 1949, rental dwellings have been coming off the control list at the rate of about 9,300 a day. In California the decontrol movement has been particularly strong in the southern and semi-rural sections of the state.

Decontrol during 1947 and 1948 resulted in increases in rent from 75 percent to 300 percent, according to testimony presented to the California Senate Interim Committee on Community

Redevelopment and Housing by the area rent directors of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Alameda counties. In San Francisco, after decontrol, a random sample of 158 cases showed an average rent increase of 95 percent.

The labor movement in each locality can prevent this trend by securing representation upon local rent advisory boards if it does not already have such representation. Nomination is usually made by the county board of supervisors. Labor should use such representation as well as its influence with the board of supervisors to prevent rent increases or rent decontrol.

Local area decontrol to be effective must be approved by the Governor of California, and the county board of supervisors. We therefore call upon each and every one of these officials to veto any decontrol move, since it is apparent to every observer that our housing shortage still continues and is, if anything, becoming worse rather than better, due to the failure of private construction to provide sufficient houses to meet either the need or the price essentials of the working people. The U.S. Housing Expediter should cease immediately any decontrol moves over areas or classes of dwellings over which he has jurisdiction and should reestablish controls wherever possible.

Even in those areas which remain under rental control, the new rent law has resulted in rent increases of between 10 and 15 percent in recent months. In the Bay area, 162 increases were granted in the month ending June 25, with an average increase of \$15.07 per month. It seems likely that the combination of decontrol and weak control will result in an overall increase of 20 to 30 percent in shelter costs by next March, unless strong and immediate opposition is voiced by tenant and labor groups.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 281.

VI. HOUSING

1. Additional low-rent public housing for urban and rural communities is needed, including permanent provision for public ownership and operation of farm labor camps.

Four years after the end of the war, and after repeated and unnecessary "studies and investigations," the Congress, on June 29, finally passed a national housing act. It will provide for the construction of 810,000 low-rent public dwelling units over a period of 6 years. This number is only 65 percent of the number declared necessary by the American Federation of Labor and by many other informed agencies who have estimated the housing shortage at various times during the last few years.

Experience since the war has shown that private enterprise has been unable to meet housing demands in terms of either price or quantity. In 1948, permanent non-farm dwelling units started numbered 931,000, or slightly less than the all-time peak in 1925 of 937,000. Between the first quarter of 1948 and the first quarter of 1949, new dwelling units started declined by 12.3 percent. In California, the decline was even greater, and amounted to 29.7 percent.

A further serious defect in housing construction since the war has been the continued failure to provide for rental dwellings. In 1940, 56.4

percent of the population lived in rental homes. Up to the beginning of 1949, scarcely more than 20 percent of all units were built for rental purposes. The proportion has been increasing; during the first quarter of 1949, 28.1 percent of all urban units was being built for rental purposes. This figure is still far short of requirements.

While the physical condition of all housing has improved slightly since 1940, by 1947, 10 percent of all dwelling units were in need of major repairs and 20 percent had no running water. In addition, at least two million families were doubled up and forced to live with in-laws. During the three-year period from 1946 to 1948, it is estimated that 2½ million dwelling units were started, but during this same period 6 million couples were married, who under normal circumstances should have had homes of their own.

As usual, uninformed members of the general public continue to blame labor for the high cost of housing. The actual facts prove a contrary conclusion. Between 1939 and March, 1949, average yearly earnings in contract construction rose 87.7 percent. During this same period, the price of building materials rose 121.0 percent, while the cost of living index rose 70.5 percent.

From 1945 to March, 1949, building trades average hourly earnings rose 35.4 percent, building material prices rose 69.8 percent, while the cost of living rose 32.0 percent. Recent surveys by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics have supported the claim made in recent years by the California State Federation of Labor to the effect that labor costs constitute only one-third of the on-site construction costs of new dwellings.

The Public Housing Act of 1949, as passed by Congress, does provide some aid for rural homes, but it fails to make provision for migratory labor camps. At the present time, there are some 21 of these camps in California, which had been constructed and operated by the federal government through the Farm Security Administration.

Under the terms of the Bramblett Act passed by the 80th Congress, and extended for one year by the 81st Congress, these camps must be disposed of by the federal government, with priority to public, semi-public, and private non-profit farm associations on the condition they remain farm labor camps. If the camps are not disposed of in such fashion by June 30, 1950, they will be sold to the highest bidder to be used for whatever purpose the owner might choose.

The evils of company housing have been conclusively proved in the industrial field and must not be repeated in the agricultural field. Private or farmer-employer ownership and operation of these camps will only result in depressing wage rates and reducing the income which the working farmer can obtain for his own labor. The first session of the 81st Congress failed to act on the matter of farm labor camps; the second session must act.

2. The California State Federation of Labor, local unions and central labor councils have an important role to play in obtaining and supervising the management of urban and rural public housing projects.

Under the Public Housing Act of 1949, California will be entitled to a maximum of 81,000 low-rent housing units plus other benefits, which will be distributed among all the various cities and counties of the state. This number is very limited in view of California's acute housing shortage, estimated at between 125,000 to 300,000 units, and therefore all central labor councils are urged to make sure that their localities have a local housing authority, and that its commissioners include a representative of labor. Further, labor must find what steps are being taken to secure federal funds. Failure to include labor representation will result in anti-labor construction policies and in anti-social operation of a project once it is completed.

The Federation and local councils should also cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and other civic and non-profit organizations in assuring a non-partisan policy in public ownership and operation of the farm labor camps, either by the federal government or by local government groups subject to prevailing federal standards. Steps in this direction, in collaboration with the National Farm Labor Union, have already been taken and further promising results are likely.

3. Sufficient means to increase the supply of housing for moderate income families through federal legislation such as the Sparkman-Spence bill, and through the use of existing state legislation, such as the Community Redevelopment Act, must be sought by organized labor.

The low-rent public housing measure just passed by Congress will give some measure of relief to the lowest income families in this country.

The moderate income families, which constitute the bulk of the labor movement, are still in desperate need of houses at a reasonable rent. The median or middlemost annual income of all spending units at the end of 1948 was \$2,800 throughout the country, according to the Federal Reserve Board survey of consumer finances. Income ceilings for continued occupancy of permanent low-rent developments for a typical family of four are as follows in the major California cities: San Francisco, \$2,952; Los Angeles, \$2,475; Oakland, \$2,820. These figures on income ceilings for admission to public housing projects indicate that the majority of families are ineligible for admission.

Federal, state and local action to provide rental housing for moderate income groups is therefore necessary and appropriate, and this can best be achieved through such measures as slum clearance and urban redevelopment, and provision and support for mutual and co-operative housing projects. The Sparkman-Spence bills (S 2246 and HR 5631) now pending in Congress meet this need and should be passed immediately.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 281.

VII. WATER AND POWER

1. Development of all the water resources of the entire Central Valley Basin must be carried through to completion under reclamation law, and under the unifying administration of the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The purposes of such development are and shall be to

maintain industrial employment by providing adequate power at lowest possible rates, and to maintain and promote family-sized farms by full enforcement of the 160-acre water limitation.

The interest and activities of the American Federation of Labor in the development of Central Valley is a matter of longstanding record, recounted in detail in the "Statement on Water and Power" adopted by the 1948 convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

The justness and soundness of our proposals were recognized by the people of the Valley in the 1948 elections, when they unseated congressmen who had been most active in opposing the unified and democratic development, and gave President Truman and his strong reclamation program a substantial majority.

During the past year we have observed with regret that certain high officials elected by the people of California to the upper and lower houses of Congress have seen fit to continue to devote the major portion of their time to defeating the public purposes of Central Valley reclamation, using various means, such as harassment of the federal personnel and agency that are trying to do the job under reclamation law; also, that certain high state officials have joined them in various ways, such as equivocation and failure to take a forthright stand, by direct opposition to reclamation law and agency, by lending support to legislation that would result in higher water charges, by giving favor to proposals for state administration of Central Valley Project under circumstances when state administration is put forward as a device for defeating the true public purposes of the Project.

All such proposals would result in greater costs to the people of the state and would favor monopoly.

During the past year, in accordance with basic policy adopted by the 1948 and previous conventions, the Federation has and will continue to press for the following specific objectives:

- (1) Elimination of the Army Engineers as a construction and operating agency within Central Valley, and the transfer of its civil functions to the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation as recommended by the Hoover Commission and by President Truman. Construction of Folsom Dam on the American River, Pine Flat Dam on the Kings River, and Isabella Dam on the Kern River are presently authorized to be done by the Army Engineers, but negotiation of all contracts for repayment under reclamation law should be placed unequivocally in the hands of the Bureau of Reclamation at once, with provision that appropriated public funds shall not be spent until the irrigation beneficiaries sign repayment contracts, and immediately upon completion of construction and the beginning of operation these dams should be turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation for unified operation as part of the Central Valley Project.
- (2) The construction of dams and irrigation canals in the Sacramento Valley as an integral part of the Central Valley Project development, to provide for the irrigation

of approximately 250,000 acres of land by water currently available from the Shasta Reservoir.

- (3) The elimination of the Straus-Boke rider and similar anti-reclamation devices from past and future appropriation and other bills, in order to guarantee the continued honest and forceful administration of the national reclamation law, including the 160-acre limitation.
- (4) The appropriation of funds for, and the construction of, stand-by steam plants and transmission lines so that the maximum amount of power may be delivered on a steady basis, not subject to the veto power of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company or any other private utility company. Not since the days of President Jackson's historic fight with the United States Bank has a private concern and private individual attempted in so high-handed a manner to tell the federal government and its representatives when and how they shall serve the people and carry out the laws requested by the people.

The power shortage which continues to threaten our economy is man-made; it was foreseen by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, but private selfish interests opposed public action. The public interest must and will prevail.

2. The dispute between California and Arizona on the right to waters from the lower Colorado River Basin should be decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Los Angeles has traditionally planned for its future and the southern half of the state has joined in that planning. And for Los Angeles and the south, as in most of California, the present and the future depend on water from far distant sources. In 1908, construction of the Owens River Aqueduct was begun, and that aqueduct has now about reached its capacity. In 1922, under the terms of the Colorado River Compact, agreement was reached among California, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Colorado on the respective shares of the various states to the waters from the upper and lower Colorado River Basins. In 1931, construction began on the Colorado River Aqueduct to carry water to Los Angeles and the south, and at the present time California is not using the full amount to which it is entitled, just as it did not use the Owens River Aqueduct to full capacity during the first years of its operation. Water rights cannot be based merely on present use, particularly when the southern half of the state has grown so rapidly and future growth can reasonably be expected.

A further conflict is involved in Arizona's claim that the waters of the Gila River, which flows into the Colorado, should not be included and counted as part of the waters of the lower Colorado River Basin. Arizona is in need of additional water to develop a central Arizona reclamation project.

Rights and needs of California and other states were carefully considered and evaluated in 1922 when the Colorado River Compact was first signed; conflicts on the interpretation of this Compact, which is interstate in nature, must

be and legally can be decided only by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 281.

VIII. EDUCATION

1. Federal aid to education should be expanded and granted on a basis which will give recognition to the relative needs of the various states.

Democratic government is dependent upon an educated electorate. The responsibility for educating all children is therefore national as well as state and local, and the federal government must take the lead in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities among the various states.

Federal aid to the states for education is not new, since from the beginning of our country the federal government has encouraged education through various types of grants in aid.

Nevertheless, vast numbers of American children are receiving a sub-standard education or no education at all. During 1948-49, two million children were suffering a major impairment in their schooling because of a widespread shortage of teachers and school facilities.

Some four million children attended no school at all during the last school year. Salaries and working conditions in sub-standard schools are so unattractive that some 350,000 qualified teachers left during the years 1941 to 1945, many never to return again; at least 43 percent of all teachers in 1948-49 were paid less than \$2400 for the year, while 12 percent received less than \$1600.

There is a wide variation in the wealth and income of the different states and school districts. The income per capita ranged from \$659 in Mississippi to \$1,781 in New York for 1947. In 1940, nine states spent less than \$50 per pupil; three of them less than \$40, although the national average was \$88. The states are not always to blame for the low amounts spent on each pupil. Several of our southern states actually spent a greater share of their limited resources than did wealthier states.

The Federal Aid to Education bill passed by the U. S. Senate provides for \$300,000,000 annually to be distributed to states in varying amounts ranging from \$5 per child in the ablest states to \$25 per child in the poorest states. The administration of education and the control of school systems is left completely in the hands of state and local authorities.

It is hoped that the 81st Congress will appreciate its responsibilities to the children of America and enact an adequate education bill before adjournment.

2. Representatives of the labor movement should take an active part in educational affairs in order that children may receive a well-rounded education.

Labor has always and must continue to champion the cause of free public school education.

It therefore behooves labor to scrutinize more closely the atmosphere of our schools. The plastic minds of our children must not be so set by subtle business propaganda and unsympathetic teachers that they are unable to see labor's viewpoint.

The business interests of community and

nation have realized the importance of controlling the schools and have propagandized them with millions of dollars of scholarships, endowments, advertising and other measures to build up good-will for industry and, by indirection, hostility toward labor.

Numerous instances are reported in which the schools and school teachers have cooperated in spreading specific political endorsements or stands on initiative measures in direct opposition to the positions taken by labor.

In some instances children have been sent home with pamphlets and other anti-labor material issued by the National Association of Manufacturers and similar organizations.

Members of organized labor pay taxes, both property and sales; the schools are their investment for their children.

Labor does not demand or want a partisan approach by the schools or their teachers in the social sciences, but it does demand a fair and unbiased presentation of the facts, together with a curriculum which will be of practical help to children in living and working as members of the labor movement.

To achieve these aims, labor should secure representation on boards of education. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation is a member of the State Board of Education. Labor is represented on many county boards of education, but in others, including some of our largest counties, the fight for representation has only recently been initiated.

In addition to such representation, the organization of teachers into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will do much to correct the present bias in our school system.

3. A federal labor extension measure is needed to assist the labor movement in obtaining a better understanding of its role in our economic and political life.

The Agricultural Extension Service in the Department of Agriculture offers farmers and their families facilities for training and education in matters which most deeply concern them. Its activities have grown substantially, and many millions of dollars are now devoted annually to this program, which has also been a significant factor in promoting the national economy and the general welfare of all the people.

The maintenance of an atmosphere of stable and peaceful labor-management relations today requires federal assistance to state and local educational institutions in providing a broad program on production and economics, labor history, collective bargaining and labor law and administration. Such a program will enable labor to play its full part in our country in promoting constructive relations between labor and management, and will contribute to the advancement of the public interest and of the national welfare and security.

4. A third Summer Labor Institute should be sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor and the University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations; in addition, all local councils and unions are urged to take full advantage of the facilities for workers' education now available through the University of California and other universities.

For two successive summers highly successful one-week resident summer labor institutes have been sponsored by the Federation in cooperation with the University of California. The programs have been arranged jointly to include the subjects and speakers considered most suitable by both sponsoring organizations, and guest instructors from labor, government and other universities have given freely of their time and energy.

The program endorsed by the 1948 convention should be made a continuing and permanent part of the Federation's educational program.

In the free and unhurried atmosphere of such institutes, a real understanding of the aims, achievements and techniques of the labor movement in California and the nation is possible.

Many local unions and councils throughout the state have organized their own institutes and educational programs. In some instances, the program has been presented as a regular evening course over a period of weeks, and in others as a week-end resident institute.

The subject matter has ranged from an overall approach to labor and its interests, to discussion of a particular topic, such as social security, or special emphasis on a particular craft or industry.

In addition, some unions have sought to bring to their members basic academic or vocational training. The needs and interests of the union and its members are the first consideration in arranging a program.

These institutes serve a further purpose in educating the professors and instructors from the participating universities and elsewhere on specific and practical labor needs, problems and aspirations, without which conventional academic classroom teaching to undergraduate students is meaningless.

5. The state school bond issue is discussed under XI, the November election issues.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 281.

IX. CIVIL RIGHTS

1. To effectuate the Federation's program of action in civil rights, its Committee on Racial Intolerance and Bigotry must be continued on an active basis and must be supplemented by similar action at a local level.

Mere lip service to the cause of freedom and equality is not enough; conscious effort by the labor movement to eliminate discrimination wherever it may exist is needed.

The Federation recognized this in establishing its Committee on Racial Intolerance and Bigotry in October, 1947.

This Committee has met regularly since its inception and has formulated a program of action for itself and for local councils. The primary emphasis in this program has been the need for local action, and the Committee has accordingly assisted local groups to the fullest extent in coping with problems of discrimination throughout the state. Local labor councils which do not now have committees on racial problems are urged to establish them.

These committees can and should collaborate with the various organizations which are seeking

to overcome racial and religious bigotry. Since the problem is fundamentally social in character, the approach to it will, of necessity, have to be broad in scope. The detailed program of action, including recommendations on federal legislation, follows.

2. The federal government must assume an active and aggressive role in defending and enforcing those civil rights and liberties now guaranteed to all citizens by our Constitution.

The basic civil rights of all individuals in this country are stated in the Constitutions of the United States and the respective states, but many individuals and groups are socially and economically too weak to claim and exercise these rights for themselves. It is therefore necessary that the federal government itself make these rights secure through reorganization of the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice to provide for regional offices, and an increased appropriation and staff.

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation should, in addition, establish a special unit trained in the investigation of civil rights violations. And, finally, the Congress should establish a Joint Standing Committee on Civil Rights and authorize a permanent Commission on Civil Rights in the Executive Office of the President.

3. Federal Employment Practices Commissions are needed to reduce and eliminate discrimination in employment on the grounds of race or religion, and can be supplemented by local municipal commissions.

The denial of economic opportunity in employment to upwards of 20,000,000 working members of minority races and religions violates the very foundations of our American philosophy.

Discrimination in employment denies to this country the full productive efforts of all workers. It has forced minority races into low-paying jobs or denied them employment entirely, with a resulting increase in welfare costs to the state. The inability of these people to earn a decent wage has also made them poor consumers and reduced the market for our industrial and agricultural products.

The federal Fair Employment Practices Committee worked effectively and efficiently during World War II and created no storm or furor. The employment of Negroes in industry rose during wartime from less than 3 percent of the labor force in 1942 to 8.3 percent in 1944, but with the end of the war and the Committee, it has been the minority groups who have suffered most from unemployment, so that at the present time the proportion of nonwhite unemployed is over 50 percent higher than the proportion of whites unemployed, according to U. S. Census Bureau data for May, 1949.

With the end of wartime FEPC, a number of states passed their own Fair Employment Practices laws in order to retain as many of the wartime gains as possible through local action. By 1949, eleven states had passed such laws, including neighboring Washington and Oregon. An attempt in California failed because of employer opposition.

These commissions have placed great reliance on educational methods and have not required employers to hire a specific percentage of minor-

ity groups or of any particular group. The elimination of discrimination is the only aim. Provided no racial or religious discrimination exists, an employer is free to hire or fire whom he chooses.

The full fruition of any state law against discrimination will not be completely attainable until uniformity and support are supplied by like national legislation.

By May, 1948, there were five cities in the country with municipal ordinances outlawing discrimination in employment; namely, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Philadelphia. The possibility of similar action in California cities is worthy of consideration.

The Federation has and will continue to support a state FEPC.

4. The poll tax must be abolished as a requirement for voting, in order to assure all citizens their constitutional right to representation.

For the fifth time in recent years, the House of Representatives, on July 26, 1949, passed legislation to abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections. It is clearly within the constitutional power of Congress to determine the conditions under which federal officers are elected. The repeal of the poll tax is of vital concern to labor throughout the nation.

The poll tax disfranchises 10,000,000 American citizens in the seven poll tax states, of whom seven million are white and three million, Negroes.

Time and again the Dixiecrats have refused to vote in labor's interests, and through their iron-handed control of a small electorate they have stayed in power and have become key figures on all major Congressional Committees.

For example, the Lucas amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act was relatively favorable to labor and would have provided for plant seizure only in national emergency disputes. Of the forty-six Dixiecrat Senators who voted against the Lucas amendment, forty-five had previously voted together on the Wherry resolution, which made it impossible to break a filibuster, and thus pass civil rights legislation.

The passage of liberal social legislation will be blocked as long as the Dixiecrats remain in power as a result of the poll-tax, and are free to form reactionary alliances with northern Tories. Regardless of party affiliation, all liberal legislators should stand together in the battle against poll-tax tyranny.

5. To strengthen the security of persons, an anti-lynching law is needed so that millions of individuals need no longer live in fear of sudden violence against their lives.

Recent riots and a lynching in one state are continuing reminders that equal justice before the law and equal protection by the law are still only half-realized ideals of our society.

We commend the intelligent public opinion in Alabama which backed the Grand Jury in its decision to assert the full powers of the law in voting indictments against the leaders of one of the worst outbreaks of Ku Klux Klan terrorism which has occurred in years.

Federal legislation is still needed in those communities which refuse to act. A federal anti-lynching law should define the crime

properly to cover the events and activities leading up to the actual lynching. Participation by public officers in lynching, or failure by them to use proper measures to protect a person accused of a crime, should be made a federal offense.

The failure or refusal of public officers to make proper efforts to arrest members of lynch mobs and to bring them to justice should also be specified as an offense.

The law is made by the people and enforced by their representatives; action by private persons taking the law into their own hands to mete out summary punishment and private vengeance upon any person cannot be tolerated.

6. The elimination of discrimination in the armed services, education, housing, transportation, recreation, property ownership and the use of public places, and the elimination of discrimination in civic and professional organizations are essential to democracy.

We must have no second class citizens. The repeated denial to members of minorities of the rights and services available to all other citizens forces racial and religious minorities into isolated and antagonistic groups which can be exploited to their own disadvantage and the disadvantage of society as a whole by reactionary and communist organizations.

Experience has shown that complete integration can be achieved to the benefit of all when preceded by preliminary educational work.

The President of the United States has announced a policy of equality in the armed forces and it should be enforced and adopted to the letter.

In education, health and housing, the end of discrimination is also vital, but the elimination of discrimination should not be used as a means of preventing all social legislation.

Mixed public housing projects have been operated in various localities throughout the United States and California, and a policy prohibiting discrimination and segregation in urban redevelopment has been adopted in San Francisco. All available evidence shows that minority races keep property and other facilities made available to them in as good or better condition as other citizens of the same education and income status.

Failure to integrate members of minorities into all aspects of our society leaves them among the underprivileged at the bottom of our economic scale where they constitute a danger to all.

7. We condemn specifically the operating methods of the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee; we are glad to note that the California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities will reform its procedure to give witnesses a fair chance to present testimony in their own behalf, and that the Committee intends to limit itself to investigating genuine anti-American organizations and to refrain from smearing bona fide liberal groups and individuals.

The federal committee and, in the past, the state committee have stirred up an hysteria which has distracted the public and the legislatures from the consideration of basic social issues. In addition, these committees interfered

with the disclosure of subversive elements by their premature disclosure of evidence or by the deliberate suppression or misuse of evidence.

The state committee has been used for political purposes and has smeared so many distinguished labor leaders and other liberals that the statements of the committee lost all value. A real disclosure of fascist and communist activities is a genuine need and a real task for all public organizations, but it is one which can be accomplished only through a fair and convincing procedure.

8. Foreign ideologies, whether fascist, communist, or any totalitarian form, and their proponents have no place in a free trade union movement or a free democracy.

Every word and every action of this Convention is an explicit denunciation of the philosophy of force and violence, of totalitarianism and of race hatred. Free trade unions were the first victims of fascism in Germany and Italy, while in Communist Russia, trade unions have never existed except as company unions subservient to the wishes of management.

It was the Soviet Union, not the Western Powers, which hired and organized the scabs in an effort to break the Berlin railroad strike.

Native fascists, under the banner of Americanism, Christianity and Unity, seek to destroy the labor movement by race hatred, suppression of the right to organize and to picket peacefully, and by violence and corruption try to destroy our free press and the integrity of our representatives.

The native communist, in similar vein, attaches himself to every legitimate farm, labor, consumer and liberal group in an effort to use these organizations, not for their avowed purpose of helping their members, but for the purpose of making this country subservient to the aggressive totalitarianism of the Soviet Union.

The recurrent organization of communist-front groups by fellow travellers and members of the Communist Party serves only to confuse and delay the achievement of major labor objectives.

Such movements can hopelessly compromise the political and legislative activities of the labor movement, which has a definite platform and objectives outlined to meet the needs of the workers of this country.

There is no possible excuse for the existence of such competing organizations, which attempt, in many instances, to mean all things to all people and which can mean precisely nothing in any crucial development affecting, basically and primarily, the interests of labor.

In both our state and national legislatures, such front organizations have been notoriously disinterested in unemployment insurance, sickness insurance and workmen's compensation, while their interest in labor relations legislation has been a pretense of sound and fury, lacking sense, substance or action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 289.

X. FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. Aid in rehabilitation and recovery in Europe through the European Cooperation Act must be continued to promote peace and economic security throughout the world.

In accord with its historic international policy, the American Federation of Labor has maintained its interest not only in the welfare of this nation, but in the freedom of working people everywhere, trusting that through such brotherhood, the world will experience a genuine unity of peoples and a permanent era of peace.

By way of implementing this broad concept of international ideals, the AFL has given constant endorsement to the Marshall Plan from the time its author, former Secretary of State, General George Marshall, revealed the program to the world in his Harvard University commencement address of June 5, 1947.

Essentially, the Marshall Plan is a program for the economic recovery of Europe through the joint cooperative effort of the countries of Europe themselves, aided by the United States wherever their own productive powers are inadequate.

The Marshall Plan was written into law on April 3, 1948, as the European Co-operation Act, and since that day more than five billion dollars (\$5.3 billion) has been allocated the nineteen governments participating in this restoration project. More than 270 million Europeans have been the immediate beneficiaries.

The 81st Congress voted a continuance of the Marshall Plan in April, 1949, when it authorized \$5.4 billion to sustain the program for another 15 months. The actual appropriation bill was still pending by August 10.

It is the goal of its sponsors that such appropriations will be progressively reduced over a four-year period, at which time Europe should again be capable of independent economic life.

When the 1947 AFL convention in San Francisco unanimously endorsed the Marshall Plan, the delegates well knew that Europe was on the brink of financial and social disaster.

Prior to the adoption of the European Co-operation Act, the United States had already given huge amounts of aid to the war-torn territories of the world. Almost \$20 billion were devoted to various programs of international assistance from July, 1945, to June 30, 1947.

It became apparent in 1947, however, that Europe was in need of recovery rather than relief. Indeed, it was particularly apparent that the peace of Europe and the world was dependent upon the economic vitality of the continent, since political desperation and disgust with democracy were breeding amid the terrible tensions produced by poverty and insecurity.

The AFL has played an active role in the Marshall Plan administration throughout. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany served as a member of President Truman's Committee on Foreign Aid, which studied and reported on the feasibility of the project.

Upon official establishment of the ECA, Administrator Paul G. Hoffman appointed numerous labor representatives to serve on his staff. Bert Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department, AFL, was named to one of the two top labor advisory posts, and other AFL figures were later appointed to the labor commissions which became a part of the Marshall Plan machinery in the participating countries.

Thus, labor has had a hand in the shaping of European recovery through its insistence that democracy and unionism must be dominant factors in any plan for rebuilding ruined economies.

Additionally, through the chartered visits of European labor leaders to America, the Marshall Plan has furthered that fraternal spirit which should prevail between the free workers of every land.

Today, Europe is on the road to rehabilitation, although recovery must continue to be gradual and evolutionary. Today, European democracy is the more secure, for standards of living have risen, and hunger and poverty have been lessened. The Marshall Plan has already won dividends in human liberty.

Once-desperate men have discovered aid and equality beyond the horizons of hunger. The Marshall Plan has brought a renaissance of living and dignity to Europe. It has proven America's great gift to the old world that has given birth to so many of her working millions.

Because of the Marshall Plan, the light of hope is burning over all Europe. Because of the Marshall Plan, America stands greater than ever before in the eyes of free men, whatever their blood or mind.

2. Under close American supervision, financial and technical assistance should be given the Chinese Nationalist Government to prevent the spread of communism; similar aid and technical assistance should also be given other Asiatic countries in order to insure their independence.

The American Federation of Labor cannot be neutral in the current Chinese crisis which finds the Communist Party threatening to bring more than 400,000,000 persons beneath the international domination of the Kremlin.

It is the belief of the AFL that America's position of world leadership requires global thinking and global action rather than concentration of influence in any one territory.

In this light, the struggle in China is inseparable from the struggle in Germany, for human freedom may not be bound or enclosed within the tight limits of a national conflict.

The Free Trade Union Committee of the American Federation of Labor announced the following essential concepts through chairman Matthew Woll as of July 4, 1949:

(1) We must rid our American policy of every idea that China is merely a vast market where white entrepreneurs can get rich quickly. The first prerequisite for preventing imperialist incursions by any other power into China is for ourselves to be clear and free from any charge of imperialism. We must dramatize our belief in the Chinese as a great people who have much to contribute as an independent nation to the enhancement of human welfare, peace, and cultural progress in Asia and the world as a whole.

(2) Our government should bury every remnant of past illusions that the Communist Party in China is not totalitarian, is not really communist, but only a peculiar expression of agrarian reformers. The Chinese Communist Party has never deviated from the line laid down by Moscow for its communist tools in all lands.

(3) We must shed every illusion that totalitarian Soviet Russia, with its vast slave labor

economy, has the slightest desire or capacity to play a progressive or liberating role in its relations with the Chinese people. The American Reparations Committee has conservatively estimated the value of Russian loot in Manchuria at \$858,000,000. The total loss inflicted by the Russians, through their seizure of all industrial installations, mines, and machinery as war booty, exceeds \$2,000,000,000.

Having established these fundamentals, the Committee then submitted the following positive guides for America's China policy:

(a) There must be no recognition of, trade with, or economic assistance to, the communist forces in China. American business must be sternly admonished against any such venture effected at the expense of world peace.

(b) America must not extend any form of diplomatic recognition or economic help to any so-called coalition regime which Moscow may order set up by the Communist Party in China.

(c) We strongly urge President Truman to consult with all the democratic nations of Europe, Asia, and Latin America so as to work out an immediate program of collective action to turn the tide of communist advance.

(d) America should place before the United Nations Security Council the entire question of the role of Russia in fostering and financing the civil war in China, in conspiring against the nationalist government recognized by all members of the United Nations, and thus deliberately undermining and endangering world peace.

(e) We propose prompt and adequate American aid to the only government authorities recognized by the United States in China.

(f) We propose that this aid should be rendered under the careful supervision of American military and economic authorities, who can see to it that the soldiers get adequate food and weapons in time and that truly democratic elements guide the national destiny of the Chinese people.

(g) Towards this end, we propose that our government should dispatch to China authoritative and competent military, industrial, agricultural, health and labor missions to aid the Chinese in defending their homeland, in furthering democracy and free trade unionism and in bettering their working and living conditions.

(h) Our government should announce that it is its avowed policy to promote and aid permanent cooperation among the democratic forces of Asia, in line with the recent conference of Asiatic nations called by India, in order to resist and defeat Chinese communism and other encroachments of the Kremlin.

(i) America should bring to bear its fullest moral pressure on France and the Netherlands to recognize the desires of the peoples of Asia still under their rule, for freedom, economic betterment and social justice within the framework and through the methods of democracy.

America should appoint a special commission, on which labor is to be represented, to prepare jointly with democratic Asiatic authorities the application of President Truman's plan to aid these underdeveloped areas in the interest of their native peoples and the entire world.

3. Trade unionists of the American Federa-

tion of Labor can and will cooperate in a genuinely free international trade union movement.

The American Federation of Labor has a long and proven record of cooperation with world labor bodies.

It participated in the founding of the now-defunct International Federation of Trade Unions in 1909. The IFTU died at the hands of communist wreckers in December, 1945, but before its death the Stalinists brought into existence the highly heralded World Federation of Trade Unions, which was established in October, 1945.

Since the WFTU was dominated by the slave-labor unions of Soviet Russia and other communist-controlled nations, the AFL has consistently refused to affiliate with this Red organization.

Since the time of the Federation's last convention, the WFTU has received mortal wounds which have removed it from any position of international significance. The British Trades Union Congress, the CIO, the Netherlands Federation of Labor, and other national labor sections have broken with the WFTU, declaring it to be the mere instrument of international communism.

Throughout, the basic trade union secretariats, including the powerful International Transport Workers Federation, have refused to become affiliates of the WFTU, thereby depriving it of any real support from international trade union organizations.

Realizing that there was, however, a genuine need for a world organization of free trade unions, the AFL Executive Council voted unanimously, on May 16, 1949, that the American Federation of Labor should join with the CIO and the British Trades Union Congress "to form a new, free democratic world trade union movement."

Pending the founding of such an international body, the Executive Council proposed the following:

(1) That a provisional committee of representatives of the European and North and South American free trade union movements, large and small, be set up to make a preliminary survey of the requirements for and basis of the constitution of the United World Federation of Free Trade Unions. Among the problems to be dealt with by the provisional committee are: (a) sponsorship of call for world conference; (b) eligibility for affiliation; (c) structure, staff and functioning of organization; (d) location of central headquarters; (e) methods of financing; and (f) system of representation.

(2) Said provisional committee is to proceed with its work at the earliest opportunity, and, if possible, during the coming months, while representatives of American labor will be visiting Europe, Asia, and Latin-America.

(3) After the report of this provisional committee shall have been acted upon by the respective organizations, then the sponsorship agreed upon shall undertake to call the Foundation Conference at a time and place that will assure the fullest possible attendance and participation.

Inspired by this position, representatives of free labor nations met in Geneva, Switzerland, during the June sessions of the International Labor Organization. The AFL was represented by George Meany and George Delaney, delegates, and William J. McSorley and Irving Brown, observers.

Delegates from 38 nations, representing 50,000,000 workers, set up a provisional commission, and assigned to it the task of calling a constitutional conference in November of 1949. Irving Brown, AFL's European representative, was named a member of the commission.

The declaration of policy adopted at the Geneva meeting stressed the urgency of free world labor working for peace; providing assistance in establishing and developing trade union organizations in economically and socially under-developed countries; seeking association with such international bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, as will further the aims of the new international trade union organization in protecting and developing the interests of the people generally and in guaranteeing fundamental human rights, paying particular regard to the economic, social and cultural interests of the populations of war-devastated countries and rebuilding their economies; insuring full employment and raising the standard of living of the peoples throughout the world, especially through development of backward countries and non-selfgoverning territories; and maintaining close contact between the free and democratic trade union movements of the world.

4. AFL influence in the United Nations is and will be used to promote freedom and the end of slave labor throughout the world.

The American Federation of Labor enjoys consultative status on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

As a result of AFL protests against labor coercion in Soviet Russia, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted a resolution in March, 1949, requesting the International Labor Organization, a UN affiliate, "to give further consideration to the problem of forced labor and its nature and extent" in the light of all possible information on the subject.

The Council declared an impartial inquiry into charges of forced labor was desirable and pointed out that international regulations concerning forced labor have been adopted by the ILO. The Council requested Secretary-General Trygve Lie of the United Nations to work in close cooperation with the ILO on the subject.

During Council debate on the issue of forced labor, the Soviet Russia delegation served notice that neither the United Nations nor the ILO would be allowed inside Russia for any such survey.

5. Through its representation in the International Labor Organization, the AFL has and will support international conventions to assure freedom of association and sound labor and social legislation.

The International Labor Organization's 32nd General Conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, July 2-8, and left behind it a vol-

ume of work unequalled in the body's thirty-year history.

The 550 delegates and advisers from fifty countries adopted three new conventions and revised five others. Most important of the new conventions was one which will require ratifying countries to assure to workers the right to organize into unions without interference and to bargain collectively.

This convention complements that on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, which was adopted by the 1948 conference.

The two other new conventions were designed: (1) to assure that workers employed in the execution of contracts entered into by public authorities shall have wages, hours of work and working conditions not less favorable than other workers doing similar labor; (2) to protect workers' wages by assuring that they are paid in cash, promptly, in full, and directly to the workers.

The AFL has been active in the affairs of the ILO since 1934, when recognition was given the world labor group by the United States. The ILO is a tri-partite organization, comprised of labor, government, and employer representatives. Its general purpose is to achieve world peace through the protection of labor rights and the promotion of social justice.

6. Close ties with trade unionism in Latin America are to the mutual advantage of workers throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The American Federation of Labor's campaign for free unionism in Latin-America reached an historic goal in 1948, when the Inter-American Confederation of Workers (CIT) was founded in Lima, Peru, at a conference held between January 10-13.

Since its founding the new group has flourished. It represents fourteen countries and 14,000,000 workers. Two of the nine vice-presidents are George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, and Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department, AFL.

The Confederation now prints a monthly news bulletin for American and Canadian distribution. It is published out of the AFL Building in Washington, D. C.

The 1949 convention will be conducted in Havana, Cuba, where the Inter-American delegates will meet between September 10 and 13.

7. Individual and union aid to Europe through CARE are an essential supplement to governmental aid through the ECA.

The American Federation of Labor has for many years, through the Labor League for Human Rights, helped to rebuild and strengthen the free, democratic trade unions overseas.

This League, an AFL agency, joined with twenty-five other relief agencies in November of 1945 to found CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe), a non-profit, government-approved agency, so that the American people would have an efficient and centralized means of aiding the unfortunate of other lands.

Since that time, thousands of members of the AFL have sent CARE food and clothing packages overseas to friends, relatives, and fellow unionists. The Labor League for Human Rights,

in the name of the AFL, has been one of the largest purchasers of CARE packages shipped abroad.

The AFL participation in the CARE program is another manifestation of our movement's concern for suffering humanity throughout the world.

8. The United States needs the skills of Europe's displaced persons and should continue its traditional role of welcoming the homeless and oppressed.

The American Federation of Labor, as an original sponsor of the Displaced Persons Act passed by the 80th Congress, continued its national efforts to liberalize the program. The 1948 Act provides for the admission of 205,000 victims of fascist and communist tyranny to the United States over a two-year period. The AFL has supported efforts in the 81st Congress to liberalize the Act by removing priorities for farmers and the "cut-off" date of January 1, 1945, the purpose of which was to deny admission to those placed in DP camps after the given date, and to increase the number to be admitted to 400,000 over a four-year period.

The AFL supported legislation to move the "cut-off" date to January 1, 1949, since the former date was considered discriminatory against Jews and Catholics, many of whom have fled from pogroms and purges into the DP camps after 1945.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 294.

**XI. BALLOT RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR THE NOVEMBER 8, 1949,
ELECTION**

1. The state public school system is in grave need of financial aid to meet the necessary expansion brought about by California's soaring population. A YES vote is recommended on Proposition No. 1.

Proposition No. 1 directs the issuance and sale of \$250,000,000 of state bonds to provide loans and grants for school districts for the construction of classrooms and other basic building necessities.

Since California became a state she has been committed to the principle that the education of all youth, and the opportunity to obtain that education is fundamental to American democracy. This promise is not now being met.

Population growth has been greatest in the school age group—from 120,000 children in attendance in 1940 to 1,521,000 in 1948. Record-breaking birth rates during those years testify to an increase in attendance to 2,258,000 by 1958.

The estimated annual increase of from about 70,000 to 100,000 students (between 1947 and 1960) requires an increase in classrooms of 2,000 to 2,857 per year, based on 35 pupils per room.

Our present school system is unable to provide even sufficient classrooms for the present enrollment. More than 100,000 children are on half-day sessions; another 75,000 attend classes held in church basements, stores, garages and community halls. Such classes cost more to operate than regular schoolrooms and cheat the children of their equal opportunities for education.

While expenditures for schools in money terms have increased markedly during the last 18 years, the increase is due almost entirely to the increase in population and in prices. When school costs are placed on an average daily attendance basis and then deflated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index, the average for the 1930's is \$120.04 and that for 1947-48 but \$123.81, or an increase of only 3 per cent. During the same period, real income per capita increased 62 per cent. These estimates are from the report of Assemblyman Francis Dunn's Interim Committee on Education created by the 1947 General Session of the California Legislature.

Clearly the people of California can afford additional schools.

The children of California need them desperately. The years each child spends in school pass quickly. Seldom does the chance to recover lost educational opportunities occur. The legislature has recognized the urgent need, and with the facts before it, a program has been enacted to assist school districts to meet their building needs, a program based on meeting only the minimum requirements for classrooms, with a priority system so that the districts with the greatest need will come first.

2. The repeal of Article XXV of the State Constitution (aged and blind aid) will work great harm on the elder citizens of California. A NO vote is recommended on Proposition No. 2, the repeal measure.

This amendment, better known as the Repeal of No. 4, adds Article XXVII to the State Constitution, thereby repealing Article XXV. It reinstates the plan of Old Age Security and Aid to Blind, and the method of administration which prevailed prior to the adoption of Article XXV, except that maximum aid payments are retained at the present level of \$75 per month for aged persons and \$85 per month for blind persons, with participation by the state and counties. It authorizes the legislature to increase or decrease amount of payments to aged and to blind, and otherwise to amend or repeal existing laws.

Proposition No. 4 was adopted by the electorate at the November elections of 1948. In adding Article XXV to the State Constitution, it increased maximum aid from \$60 to \$75 monthly for aged persons, and from \$75 to \$85 for blind persons. It provided for continuing appropriations from the State Treasury to finance the plan. It liberalized eligibility standards, lowered age and residence requirements for aged aid, made the Director of Social Welfare an elective office similar to that of Superintendent of Education, and named the first Welfare Director.

It placed the aid program under state administration, thus eliminating the county functions. It eliminated "relatives' responsibility" in the welfare sphere, and gave aged and blind payments a certain priority on state funds.

Scarcely had the measure been adopted, when the repeal agitation began, sponsored in the main by corporation interests envisioning an increased state tax rate. The plan was deemed unworkable before any reasonable test had been experienced.

The repeal of Article XXV would do the following:

- (1) Make children again responsible for the support of their elders.
- (2) Return the administration of social welfare to the 58 counties of the state, with all the red-tape and duplication such organizing would entail.
- (3) Deprive those aged 63 and 64 from receiving the pension.
- (4) Make the office of the State Welfare Director a political appointment.
- (5) Force county home owners to dig up an additional 21 million dollars in property taxes to help pay the pensions and administration. They are relieved of this burden under the present law.
- (6) Place the pension amount under legislative control.
- (7) Reduce the income of the small business people of the state as a result of the inevitable pension cut.

3. **The need to have qualified citizens in the state legislature demands that proper salary recognition be given such positions. A YES vote is recommended on Proposition No. 3.**

This proposition amends Section 2 of Article IV of the Constitution. It provides that budget sessions of the legislature shall consider only budget bills, revenue acts, chapter changes, and provisions for session expenses.

It limits the length of the general and budget sessions. It sets salaries of legislators at \$300 per month, and permits legislators per diem expenses not exceeding allowances authorized for other elected state offices. It specifies maximum time limits for which per diem allowances may be paid during regular sessions and during service on legislative investigating committees.

Legislators currently receive a salary of \$100 per month, and are allowed and reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred by the respective members while attending any sessions of the legislature, and while on legislative committee work.

If the legislature is to attract the representative men and women of California to the field of public service, then sufficient remuneration must be given for the long and tiring hours required in such important work.

4. **Propositions No. 4 to No. 11 inclusive.**

These proposed amendments to the State Constitution do not in any manner concern the welfare of organized labor, and so the Executive Council recommends that no position be taken on their merits.

5. **Proposition No. 12, the daylight-saving time measure.**

Pending receipt of pertinent information from the meetings of state councils primarily involved, recommendation is deferred on the proposed amendment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 294.

RESOLUTIONS

Closer Farmer-Labor Understanding

Resolution No. 1—Presented by Paul O. Bee-man of Central Labor Council, Vallejo.

Whereas, The farmers of our country have

traditionally been generally opposed to union labor; and

Whereas, We believe that this opposition to our aims and purposes arises from lack of understanding of what those aims and purposes are; and

Whereas, It is of the greatest importance politically, economically and socially that these misunderstandings be abolished; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up machinery to deal with this condition, and in addition to request the various Central Labor Councils to do likewise by visiting the various farm organizations and inviting them to visit with the Central Labor Councils, in order that there may be better understanding of their and our problems.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 251.

Injured Workers to Choose Own Doctor

Resolution No. 2—Presented by Glenn Ackerman, George U. Ainsworth, Bruce Anderson, O. J. Lindell, Glenn G. Noland and Dave Williams of Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Workmen's Compensation and Safety Law was created and exists for the good and welfare of the injured workmen of this state so that they might have adequate medical care and compensation during their period of recovery from an injury, as well as adequate reimbursement for permanent disability; and

Whereas, Under the present provisions of the Labor Code of the State of California, the injured workman does not have complete freedom of selection of physician when being treated for an injury arising under the provisions of the Act, nor does the injured workman have any protection from being dropped from medical treatment and compensation except by subsequent hearing and long litigation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor draw up an amendment to Chapter 2, Article 2, of the California Labor Code on Workmen's Compensation for submission to the next session of the California State Legislature, which provides for the freedom of selection of his own physician by the injured workman in order to cure or relieve any injury or disease arising under the provisions of the Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor also draw up an amendment in the form of a new clause to the California State Labor Code on Workmen's Compensation for submission to the next session of the California State Legislature, which will provide that any workman who has drawn compensation or had medical treatment under the provisions of the Act, shall not be deprived of such benefits except by order of the Industrial Accident Commission, or a panel of the Commission, or upon the order of a Commissioner.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 240.

Oppose Taft-Hartley Act in All Communications

Resolution No. 3—Presented by G. Benonys, J. C. Dial, L. Vannier, V. Wise, D. Moss and B. Holder of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Bill, if allowed to remain a law in its present form, would impair the efficiency of the unions, and bring hardship to union members because of the injunction and open shop clauses; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the State Federation of Labor instruct the State Secretary to add a postscript to all future communications sent out, asking the recipient to work and vote against the Taft-Hartley Bill; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretaries of the California affiliated locals ask the full membership to add the same postscript to their personal letters; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the National Secretary, with the request that it be reproduced, in such form as may be desired, and sent to State Secretaries, Central Labor Councils, Building Trades and District Councils throughout the nation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 257.

Withdraw Support from Private Compensation Plans

Resolution No. 4—Presented by Harry Finks and J. L. R. Marsh of Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, There are constantly recurring legislative efforts to repeal or weaken those state enactments calculated to protect workers from loss of income due to industrial injury, unemployment, or physical disabilities due to illness; and

Whereas, Such efforts stem not only from reactionary employers but from interests privately competitive to public funds accumulated largely (or entirely) from the contributions of the workers themselves; and

Whereas, State controlled, state collected, and state distributed funds have been shown to have been relatively free from such pressure group manipulations as dictate the policy of private insurance carriers; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all organizations of labor to withdraw their support from all private workmen's compensation and unemployment disability insurance carriers immediately, and to require that all members, at all times, be afforded full actuarial protection through state administered funds free of financial, coercive or political influence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 263.

AFL National Court to Solve Jurisdictional Disputes

Resolution No. 5—Presented by John J. Huhn, Nelson C. Neall, J. W. Peeler and H. B. Richardson of Painters Union No. 5, Hollywood.

Whereas, The problem of jurisdictional disputes has been steadily increasing beyond the control of any one organization or groups of organizations; and

Whereas, There is no effective machinery within the American Federation of Labor to settle such jurisdictional disputes; and

Whereas, The tactics of some powerful inter-

national unions display an utter disregard for the rights and trade autonomy of smaller organizations; and

Whereas, If we do not call a halt to these union-breaking, self-seeking organizations, it can only result in the weakening of our democratic trade union structure; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up a committee to work out a plan which would provide a National Court of Trade Jurisdiction within the political framework of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee suggest to the American Federation of Labor that whoever be named judge of this court shall have the power to catalog, define and award trade jurisdiction; and be it finally

Resolved, That if this cannot be accomplished through the regular channels provided for in the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, this committee petition the American Federation of Labor to call a constitutional convention for the above-stated purposes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 258.

State Bonus for Veterans

Resolution No. 6—Presented by John J. Huhn, Nelson C. Neall, J. W. Peeler and H. B. Richardson of Painters Union No. 5, Hollywood.

Whereas, Many members of AFL unions are unemployed and the greater percentage of unemployed AFL members are veterans of World War II; and

Whereas, The unemployment compensation to veterans under the G. I. Bill of Rights has been discontinued; and

Whereas, The membership of the AFL in California contains more veterans of World War II than any one, or perhaps all, of the existing veterans' organizations; and

Whereas, No active campaign is in force by the existing veterans' organizations for a state veterans' bonus bill; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse and take such action as may be deemed necessary to obtain for many of their members and World War II veterans as a whole, an adequate bonus bill on a state level.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 296.

Require All Employers to Insure in State Compensation Insurance Fund

Resolution No. 7—Presented by Glenn Ackerman, George U. Ainsworth, Bruce Anderson, O. J. Lindell, Glenn Noland and Dave Williams of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Workmen's Compensation and Safety law was created and exists for the good and welfare of the injured workmen of this state so that they may have adequate medical care and compensation during their period of recovery from injury, as well as adequate reimbursement for permanent disability; and

Whereas, Since the enactment of said act a long train of abuses have been committed against the injured workmen and their families by the private insurance companies carrying Work-

men's Compensation Insurance, by using their money and influence to deprive the injured workman of his rights under the act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor draw up and submit to the people of the state at the next state election, an initiative petition for a referendum vote of the people which requires the employer coming under the California Workmen's Compensation and Safety law, to insure in the State Compensation Insurance Fund, and that no private insurance company be permitted to carry industrial accident insurance under the act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 263.

Shorter Work Day with No Reduction in Pay

Resolution No. 8—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The available work in the plumbing and pipe fitting industry is inadequate to steadily employ our entire membership; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has recommended that all local unions negotiate a shorter work day in order that our members may be steadily employed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring a shorter work day without any reduction in the daily rate of pay and that they so instruct their incoming officers to work for the fulfillment of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 280.

Enact Laws and Ordinances Governing Plumbing and Pipe-Fitting Industry

Resolution No. 9—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The plumbing and pipe-fitting industry has for many years been active in improving the qualities and workmanship of installations and service within the industry; and

Whereas, The local unions and their members have been ever vigilant in protecting the public health and safety; and

Whereas, Laws and ordinances have been enacted regulating plumbing and piping work in the interests of public health and safety; and

Whereas, A State Plumbing Code was recently drafted for presentation to the California Legislature specifying minimum standards for plumbing and pipe fitting work within the unincorporated areas in California in order that those areas have proper protective sanitary regulations; and

Whereas, Certain interests have made vicious attacks upon these laws and ordinances, particularly representatives of organized labor who were instrumental in preventing the enactment of Assembly Bill 1927; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor lend every assistance to enact and strengthen such laws and ordinances governing the plumbing and pipe-fitting industry.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 240.

Regulate Use of Cartridge Fired Guns in Industry

Resolution No. 10—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The use of cartridge fired guns, for shooting in anchors, has been practiced by some crafts and the use of same is rapidly growing; and

Whereas, This type tool has proven to be highly dangerous and has already caused many serious accidents, not only to the user, but to those working in the vicinity; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take such action as is necessary to ban the use of cartridge fired guns used for shooting anchors into concrete, steel, wood, etc., unless such guns are approved by the Industrial Accident Commission and underwriters.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 300.

Oppose Union Raiding

Resolution No. 11—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, Several of the American Federation of Labor International Unions have gone on record, through press and radio, that they intend to raid other unions and International unions; and

Whereas, These unions are now in the process of taking over organized crafts by advocating low wages and poor working conditions to the employers; and

Whereas, These unions are not following the national, state and local political programs, which are: elect your friends and defeat your enemies; and

Whereas, They are frequently making statements detrimental to the American Federation of Labor craft movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing these unfair tactics.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 258.

Union Label Campaign

Resolution No. 12—Presented by Harry Finks and J. L. R. Marsh of Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, It is becoming more and more difficult for members of organized labor to find Union-Labeled goods in the stocks of retail stores because generally advertised non-labeled goods are better publicized; and

Whereas, The annual exhibits of the Union Label Trades Department have been eminently gratifying and successful; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Committee of the Federation to institute an active campaign calling attention to the advantage of Union-Labeled merchandise, and that the Executive Committee stand instructed to provide an annual display of union-made, Union-Labeled merchandise at the California State Fair beginning in 1950.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

Adopted. See page 301.

Federation to Purchase Only California-Made Convention Badges and Emblems

Resolution No. 13—Presented by Joseph Kahn, Douglas Kline and Richard Parino of Jewelers' Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, Union labor organizations before all others should encourage home industry operated under union conditions to the end that work opportunities are protected and increased; and

Whereas, It is the policy of the California State Federation of Labor in making purchases of any nature, to purchase, wherever and whenever possible, products manufactured or processed in California, and to procure, whenever possible, services through California workers; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has purchased for use at its Forty-Seventh Convention in Los Angeles, convention badges and emblems manufactured without the state of California; and

Whereas, Such badges and emblems are manufactured in California, and it is possible to purchase products of this type wholly manufactured and processed within this state; and

Whereas, The jewelry manufacturing industry in California is unionized and enjoying conditions superior to any in the nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, pursuant to its expressed policy, purchase in the future only California-made convention badges and emblems for its use.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Adopted. See page 301.

Reduction of Federal Excise Taxes to Prewar Level

Resolution No. 14—Presented by Joseph Kahn, Douglas Kline and Richard Parino of Jewelers' Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, The continued existence of the so-called "luxury" tax of 20 per cent, a war-time levy, added to the already high prices of all commodities, makes it impossible for most people to buy jewelry, thus substantially reducing the sales of such articles of jewelry; and

Whereas, This has resulted in great and ever-increasing unemployment among jewelry workers; and

Whereas, This California State Federation of Labor has already expressed itself as against and has urged the Congress of the United States to repeal the 20 per cent luxury tax on jewelry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the House Finance Committee bill, known as HR 3905 with rider by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, calling for the reduction of federal excise taxes to their prewar level. Congressmen and senators to be immediately contacted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

Work for Release of Imprisoned Sawmill Workers

Resolution No. 15—Presented by J. A. Nelson, A. Kion, M. Rossi, B. G. Rugg, R. Schenken and A. Allen of Carpenters Union No. 586, Sacramento.

Whereas, During the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 an effort was made by the Sawmill Workers to organize the sawmill workers in the Redwood District; and

Whereas, The following brothers: John Budde, Earle Moore, William Phillips, Jr., and George Schard, were convicted on various charges because of their efforts in this behalf; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing their incoming Executive Board to use all their efforts to secure for these men complete release by any means at their command.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 290.

Establish Scholarships on American Labor Movement

Resolution No. 16—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, There is great need of getting the general public better informed as to the history and objectives of the labor movement; and

Whereas, Students and educators are likewise seldom informed on labor background and problems; and

Whereas, There are few if any courses offered in our schools on labor subjects; and

Whereas, Business interests make a point of awarding scholarships to students in our public schools in order to build up goodwill; and

Whereas, The labor movement in other states has offered scholarships with gratifying results in improved public relations and understanding; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct the Executive Council to establish three or more college scholarships on the American labor movement of \$500.00 each to be awarded to California high school seniors in May 1950; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer be directed to ask for donations from all affiliated bodies to a permanent Scholarship Fund to be established by the Executive Council so that the scholarship awards may become a yearly event.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 281.

Endorse Proposition No. 1

Resolution No. 17—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, There is a great shortage of classrooms in our public schools in California; and

Whereas, More than 100,000 children are on half-day sessions; and another 75,000 attend classes held in church basements, stores, garages and community halls; and

Whereas, Hundreds of school districts have reached their maximum bonding rates and their ability to pay for additional classrooms; and

Whereas, We face mounting school attendance in California and no place to put the students; and

Whereas, The State Legislature approved a \$250,000,000 school bond issue to provide state aid to construct classrooms to be placed on the November ballot; and

Whereas, The labor movement has never failed to support necessary school measures; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor unanimously approve the \$250,000,000 bond issue known as Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot; and be it further

Resolved, That this approval be given wide publicity and the Secretary directed to give all possible support so that the measure will be successful.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 294.

Labor Representatives on Local School Boards

Resolution No. 18—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, The labor movement has been a consistent advocate and supporter of the school system; and

Whereas, Governing boards of school systems are invariably composed of business and professional people; and

Whereas, The labor movement is rarely represented on school boards and should have a voice in the kind of public schools its children attend; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging all central labor bodies and unions to campaign for labor representatives or persons friendly to the labor movement on all local school boards; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council and the Secretary-Treasurer be directed to work out ways and means to implement this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 282.

Members To Join PTA and Dads' Clubs

Resolution No. 19—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, Parent-Teacher Associations and Dads' Clubs can and do influence public thinking both in the community and in the state on educational and non-educational matters and issues; and

Whereas, The policies of these organizations have often been directly opposed to labor's viewpoint and program as for example in the recent attempt to reapportion the state senate; and

Whereas, These organizations are often under the control of the special interests in the community and anti-labor in their viewpoint and actions; and

Whereas, The children of laboring people make up a large part of the school population; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging its members to join the Parent-Teacher Associations and Dads' Clubs so that the policies and viewpoints of these organizations will be more representative of the entire community.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 282.

Require Union Members Teaching Crafts To Join Teachers' Union

Resolution No. 20—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers' Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, The teachers' unions throughout the state are attempting to bring all teachers into the union movement; and

Whereas, There are many card-bearing union men teaching their craft in the public schools who join the company union rather than the teachers' union; and

Whereas, If all union men teaching in the schools would join the teachers' union it would greatly increase the membership and strength of the union teacher movement; and

Whereas, It has been the traditional practice that union men and women should join an existing union wherever they may be engaged in work under the jurisdiction of that union; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct the Secretary-Treasurer to send a letter to all affiliated bodies asking that the traditional policy be observed and that all union members teaching in school systems where there is a teachers' union be required to join that organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 282.

Strengthen Enforcement Power of Labor Commissioner

Resolution No. 21—Presented by R. L. Sessions of Central Labor Council, El Centro.

Whereas, The office of Labor Commissioner and the appointed Deputy Commissioners are restricted to certain limitations of enforcement of the labor laws of the State of California; and

Whereas, In cases where an employer is guilty of misdemeanor, many dollars are lost to the wage earner through lack of funds to press civil or criminal suits; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the Secretary be instructed to draw up a suitable amendment to Sections 97 and 98 of the Labor Code of the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor and its Legislative Committee present this amendment and do everything in their power to have it enacted into law at the next session of the California Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 240.

Resolution No. 22—(Withdrawn by Sponsors.)

Improve and Enlarge California Labor Press

Resolution No. 23—Presented by P. A. Judd, Maurice A. Skates, J. R. Groom, J. J. Royce, Lee Miller and Charles A. Evans of Operating Engineers Union No. 12, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Certain elements of the labor press in California have instituted questionable practices in the solicitation of financial support through advertising; and

Whereas, This practice has caused representatives of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor considerable embarrass-

ment in negotiations with the various employers who have been victimized by these violators of labor ethics; and

Whereas, The labor press does not receive the intelligent supervision and constructive attention that it should receive from the leaders of the American Federation of Labor organized labor movement; and

Whereas, There is no adequate West Coast labor press news service, thereby forcing the labor press to depend for much of its information on sources outside the labor movement, with the result that the educational, informational and journalistic qualities of the labor press have fallen far below the high standards that it should establish and maintain; and

Whereas, Circulation of the labor press, both from the standpoint of subscription volume and frequency of publication falls far short of its destined purpose, when compared to the total size of the American Federation of Labor movement in California; and

Whereas, The working population of California need, now as never before in our history, a highly articulate and fully mobilized labor press if the rising tide of reaction is to be stemmed before it wipes out all gains made by working people over the past three generations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct the leaders of the American Federation of Labor in California to give to the labor press the full benefit of their invaluable experience, time, talent and energies on a top priority basis, in recognition of the need for the correction of abuses and its revitalization in order that the critical need for dissemination of labor news and promotion of labor education may be properly and adequately fulfilled; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in conjunction with the University of California Industrial Relations Institute, sponsor a labor press institute to create a permanent forum on a continuing basis for the exchange of information and the study of ways and means of raising the labor press to the mature status which the American Federation of Labor has achieved in California; and be it finally

Resolved, That the excellent State Federation News Letter now being mailed to labor editors be supplemented and enlarged to include a complete west coast labor news coverage and newspaper mats, as well as background material for the information of labor press editors.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 251.

Oppose Requiring U. S. Civil Service Commission to Discipline Career Employees

Resolution No. 24—Presented by Sam Conrad and Sam Landis of Post Office Clerks Union No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, Operating under the Civil Service Act, the United States Civil Service Commission has examined and certified to the eligibility of candidates for employment in Federal Civil Service and stood by as official legal arbiter to require compliance therewith by the various federal departments and agencies; and

Whereas, All past practice concedes that after appointment and a year of probationary service each employee is the responsibility of the unit where he or she is employed; and

Whereas, Comes now the Hoover Commission Report to Congress on Personnel Management and asks that the United States Civil Service Commission be required to share the administrative task of seeing to it that square pegs in round holes are adjusted to proper jobs, and in the exact words of the Commission:

"Supervisory officials would not be required to spend an exorbitant amount of time in removing employees who are inefficient and HAVE BECOME INCOMPATIBLE (our caps) with their surroundings."

and

Whereas, Proponents of this scheme are in a position to persuade Congress to understaff and appropriation-starve the United States Civil Service Commission that would soon maneuver it to the position of agreeing with inhumane and ruthless wage-cutting and man-exhausting policies; and

Whereas, In its calculated effort to debase career civil service by making tenure hazardous as a cruel spur to speed up workers by economic terrorism, this Hoover Report is characteristic of the Great Engineer whose report on prospects of developing gold on properties of stock-selling promoters earned him a fine in British court, and whose ventilation engineering of the craft that carried Chinese contract labor to South Africa reduced their life expectancy, and who prescribed 12½ per cent income reduction for U. S. postal employees during the 1930 depression and enforced it by payless furloughs; so therefore be it

Resolved, By the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that it will regard legislation or executive orders to require participation of the United States Civil Service Commission in the administrative function of disciplining career employees who have completed their probationary period as unfair to labor. After appointment, the United States Civil Service Commission should exercise jurisdiction over appeals by employees from alleged violations of the Civil Service Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent by the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor to each congressman and senator from California, and to the President of the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D.C., and to the Regional Director of the 12th Civil Service Region at San Francisco, California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted as amended. See page 299.

Ordinances to Regulate Heating And Refrigeration Installation

Resolution No. 25—Presented by Dan MacDonald and E. R. Arbuckle of Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union No. 393, San Jose.

Whereas, Many hazardous conditions exist in the State of California, due to the improper installation of heating, refrigeration piping and equipment; and

Whereas, Installations of this kind are detri-

mental to the safety and well-being of the citizens of California; and

Whereas, The establishment of ordinances covering heating and refrigeration would help to maintain the high standards of our industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its incoming officers to use every effort to bring about the establishment of regulative ordinances covering the heating and refrigeration branches of our industry, making an inspection mandatory before acceptance of this type of work.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 296.

Establish Committees on Conservation

Resolution No. 26 — Presented by Jimmy Murphy and Fred King of Hospital and Institutional Workers Union No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, The past has proven that conservation of our natural resources—foremost soil and forest—constitute an indisputable, fundamentally important part of the economic and recreational life of the peoples of this earth and especially so now in California, as we are facing an abnormally, ever greater influx of population; and

Whereas, At the 1948 California State Convention of Labor, several resolutions were introduced urging the creation of committees of conservation to become an indispensable part of organized labor activity; and

Whereas, Said resolutions having been referred to the incoming Executive Board and—as per Quarterly January 1949 Report of said Board—it was referred to the American Federation of Labor, because the state budget being without funds for the organization of such committees; and

Whereas, Organized labor has time and again relied on devoted volunteers to make a beginning of now most important functioning of the entire labor movement; and

Whereas, In view of an alarming, abnormally fast increase of population, industry, agriculture and horticulture, our most serious problem in the state rests with having water for home, irrigation and power; and

Whereas, Impounding the flow of water wherever available is but one part of the problem. The all-important phases before us are to protect and wherever possible increase the watersheds created by nature, which supply the waters that flow into streams which fill the reservoirs behind the big dams; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record and create without undue delay committees of conservation as a beginning in our state and as an encouragement to all states in the nation. It being safe to say that in every one of the fifteen vice-presidential districts of our state there are men and women deeply interested in the question of conservation and glad to volunteer their services. All factual information is ever available through governmental offices by asking to be put on their mailing list. Regional foresters are only too happy giving information and help in educational work among all groups of people. Like-

wise one finds a number of organized groups of people devoting themselves most ardently to conservation whose friendship labor will gain by joining hands with them; and be it further

Resolved, That the workers employed in the lumber and woodworking industries take a deep concern in forest protection, for it is the one all-important watershed. Let there be the slogan: a tree planted for every one felled, and cut trees with consideration of new growth, and protect those areas of giant trees as a treasure to the nation for recreational and educational value to the people of this earth.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 298.

Support National Park Service

Resolution No. 27 — Presented by Jimmy Murphy and Fred King of Hospital and Institutional Workers Union No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, Organized labor is ever deeply interested and concerned in well-kept community parks and playgrounds, because both fill all-embracing recreational enjoyments for young and old; and

Whereas, The people of the United States are very specially blessed with our priceless wonderful national parks, which are also great attractions to international tourists; and

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that our national parks' management is seriously handicapped for lack of sufficient funds, in consequence thereof, insufficient personnel for care and control and education of the visiting public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all organized labor, state and national, and all central councils to ask to be put on the mailing list with our National Parks Office in Washington, D. C., and thereby gain constant information regarding the needs and protection of said parks, thereby create a chain of publicity to aid our national parks service and prevent vandalism and commercialism to undermine the value of our heritage; and be it further

Resolved, That the labor movement everywhere assist in the conservation of our still remaining big trees, such areas to become national parks, which in the near future will become a blessing to the people of our state, quite specially considering the great influx of population.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 298.

Unemployment Insurance to Cover All Working People

Resolution No. 28 — Presented by Jimmy Murphy and Fred King of Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the California Unemployment Insurance Law as it now stands, thousands of persons employed by so-called non-profit corporations, institutions, cemeteries, lodges, etc., have been excluded from the coverage of this act and its provisions; and

Whereas, Organized labor, in order to maintain its gains and to achieve further progress, depends largely upon the status and general welfare of all working people; and

Whereas, Thousands of persons falling in this category are members of organized labor under the American Federation of Labor in the state of California; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is the State Legislative Representative of organized labor; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, with many of its affiliated unions, has fought for this legislation in the years past; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Los Angeles during the week of August 29th, go on record supporting the extension of the unemployment insurance coverage to all working people, and that it continue its work toward the achievement of that goal.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 297.

Statewide Observance of Labor Day

Resolution No. 29—Presented by Harry Finks and J. L. R. Marsh of Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, Labor Day, 1949, will be celebrated in Sacramento by the complete cooperation of the management of the California State Fair and the American Federation of Labor Organizations in the Sacramento area; and

Whereas, The featured activities will be a within-the-Fair-Grounds Labor Day Parade and the American Federation of Labor Ball in Governor's Hall; and

Whereas, The day will be officially designated as American Federation of Labor Labor Day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as supporting a program of expanding this observance to an annual and statewide function to be regularly participated in by the labor movement throughout the entire state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 299.

Increase Foreign Trade

Resolution No. 30—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston and Theis B. Wedgener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, Growing unemployment is affecting large sections of American labor; and

Whereas, This problem of unemployment can in some measure be alleviated by increasing our trade with foreign countries who need our industrial production; and

Whereas, Such trade would help these countries to overcome the destruction caused by the last war; and

Whereas, Foreign trade between this country and the countries of Eastern Europe has been cut to practically nothing; and

Whereas, Trade with these countries would stimulate production for the American workers and thus make for more employment; and

Whereas, Britain is conducting trade relations with these countries to our practical exclusion; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the increased trade

relations with all the countries of Eastern Europe; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from this Convention to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce and fight for the passage of such a similar resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred. See page 294.

Increase Number of Vice-Presidents

Resolution No. 31—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston and Theis B. Wedgener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, There is a growing need for increased Negro-White unity in the ranks of organized labor; and

Whereas, The organization of the unorganized is a pressing necessity; and

Whereas, Monopoly and big business are relentlessly trying to create disunity and confusion in the ranks of organized labor and prevent the organization of the unorganized; and

Whereas, Monopoly and big business are continually trying to build a pool of strike-breakers and are attempting to entice Negro trade unionists and non-trade unionists to serve in this role; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend the Constitution of the Federation—the proper section(s) and article(s)—by the addition or the creation of a 25th vice-presidency to which only a Negro AFL trade unionist would be eligible.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
Non-concurred. See page 245.

Stop Union-Raiding Under T-H Act

Resolution No. 32—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston and Theis B. Wedgener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, The continuance of the Taft-Hartley Act strengthens the anti-union employers and threatens and hinders the trade union movement; and

Whereas, Some unions have taken advantage of the Taft-Hartley law to raid other unions; and

Whereas, Many International Unions have taken advantage of the "NO" jurisdictional picket line clause of the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, Continued disunity among the crafts, members of the AFL, is weakening our position in making successful negotiations with employers; and

Whereas, All organized labor is in agreement in opposition to the Taft-Hartley law, and all organized labor is fighting for its very existence under the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, Some unions are defying the Taft-Hartley law for the benefit of all organized labor; and

Whereas, The anti-union employers are appealing to minority groups (racial and national minorities) to take advantage of the open-shop provisions of the Taft-Hartley law and to quit and refuse to join the union; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor make plans to stop AFL unions raiding sister

unions, stop jurisdictional disputes, give all possible moral and financial support to any union defying the Taft-Hartley law, and for every affiliate of the State Federation of Labor to secure a non-discrimination clause in all future contracts, and to cease discriminatory practices in local unions wherever this practice exists.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 258.

Fight Open-Shop Drive

Resolution No. 33—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston and Theis B. Wedgener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, The anti-union employers in the state of California have begun a widespread drive for the open shop; and

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor has on previous occasions gone on record for the maintenance of union conditions and for maintenance of the closed shop; and

Whereas, Continued unemployment increases the competition between workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to fight the open-shop drive of the anti-union employers with every means at their command; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor call upon all unions to support the individual unions in the struggle to maintain their union conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That a union educational program be organized to support the closed shop in the community as a whole; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention organize a coordinated organizational drive among the unorganized so as to increase the ranks of organized labor and to better our position in fighting for the closed shop; and be it finally

Resolved, That this Convention empower the State Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor to set up a committee so that the entire AFL of California can participate in the all-out drive to organize the unorganized.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 295.

Increase Federal Minimum Wage to \$1.00 per Hour

Resolution No. 34—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston and Theis B. Wedgener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, Under the present Wage and Hour law, the minimum wage is set at 40 cents per hour; and

Whereas, The cost of living has and is continuing to increase; and

Whereas, Such a minimum wage is wholly inadequate to provide an American standard of living and such a minimum wage makes for and accelerates the deepening economic crisis; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as demanding that a new minimum wage of \$1.00 per hour be enacted into state and into federal law; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from this con-

vention to the forthcoming American Federation of Labor Convention stand instructed to introduce and work for the passage of a similar resolution at the said AFL Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 258.

Thirty-Hour Work Week

Resolution No. 35—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston and Theis B. Wedgener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, There is a marked national and state increase in unemployment, heralding a new economic disaster, poverty and hunger; and

Whereas, Shorter hours of work has been one of the historical objectives of organized labor; and

Whereas, A shorter work week will make for greater employment, a higher scale, more leisure and a fuller life for the workers and their families; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm and assert its demands for the 30-hour week and present its demands to the coming national convention of the American Federation of Labor, the state legislature, and to the United States Congress, and that every affiliate of the State Federation of Labor of California be sent a copy of this resolution for concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

Support State and Local Fair Employment Practices Act

Resolution No. 36—Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In previous conventions assembled, the California State Federation of Labor has gone on record as favoring a State Fair Employment Practices Act; and

Whereas, The State Legislature has again this year defeated such a measure at the insistence of the enemies of organized labor; and

Whereas, The need for legislation making it unlawful to refuse to hire, discharge, or discriminate in conditions of employment against any person because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry is greater than ever before; and

Whereas, Growing unemployment would intensify the need for such legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of intensifying our efforts to educate our membership and the community for the need of such legislation and to bring greater effort to bear on our elected representatives to adopt such legislation in this state and in the political subdivisions—counties and cities; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention instruct the officers and Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor to promote a State Fair Employment Practices law; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor and to all members of the State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 241.

Reaffirm Support of Anti-Poll Tax Legislation

Resolution No. 37 — Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Several million American citizens are denied one of the most elementary rights of every citizen, the right to vote, due to the requirement of some states of the payment of a head tax as a prerequisite to voting; and

Whereas, Some of the most anti-labor measures, such as Taft-Hartley, were supported by Congressmen from poll-tax states; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has gone on record against the poll-tax as a prerequisite for voting; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly voted to abolish the poll-tax and it is soon to come before the Senate of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its previous stand; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the two United States Senators from California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Include Non-Racial Discrimination Clause in Contracts

Resolution No. 38 — Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Discrimination of workers because of race, creed, color or national origin is a practice still maintained by many employers; and

Whereas, Employers are interested in dividing the workers along racial lines; and

Whereas, The organized labor movement is against such division in its own ranks, as well as in society at large; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has gone on record against discriminatory practices; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting our affiliated unions to include non-discrimination clauses in all future contracts; and be it further

Resolved, That the Delegate of the California State Federation of Labor to the 68th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce a resolution carrying out the intention of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 289.

Urge Passage of Anti-Lynching Law

Resolution No. 39 — Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, This nation is dedicated to and has long persevered to strengthen the principles of democracy, equal rights and civil liberties for all; and

Whereas, Lynching is a grave disgrace and stigma upon American democracy and seriously weakens the position of the United States of America in the councils of the nations of the world; and

Whereas, Lynching has festered within the confines of our borders, principally in southern states, victimizing groups, principally Negroes and Mexican Americans; and

Whereas, Many states have demonstrated that they are wholly incapable of preventing and subduing assaults of lawless mobs upon law-abiding democratic human beings; and

Whereas, The labor movement is opposed to such barbaric practices and the failure of law enforcement agencies to protect every man, woman and child; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor goes on record as condemning lynching and mob rule and calls for federal legislation to eradicate these lawless social acts; and be it further

Resolved, That the Delegate of the California State Federation of Labor to the 68th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce a resolution carrying out the intention of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Abolish Jim Crow and Other Discriminatory Practices in Unions

Resolution No. 40 — Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has consistently gone on record against Jim Crow and racial discrimination within the confines of its affiliated unions; and

Whereas, The practice of Jim Crowism in our unions has proved to weaken the ranks of organized labor in its battles with the employers; and

Whereas, We desire to strengthen our position by organizing without discrimination all working people and winning them to the cause of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging all its affiliated unions to accept the spirit of this resolution and abolish Jim Crow and other discriminatory practices wherever they may be found in our ranks.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Federation Health, Welfare and Human Relations Program

Resolution No. 41 — Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Public health and welfare is a basic problem for churches, educational systems, legislatures, civic organizations and all groups interested in human relation; and

Whereas, Defects and inadequacies in providing for the health and welfare of human beings afford an opportunity to the elements of disruption to generate hatred, intolerance and totalitarian ideologies; and

Whereas, Our membership annually contributes tens of millions of dollars through taxes to public charities and institutions in addition to millions of dollars in voluntary contributions to private health and welfare agencies; and

Whereas, The problem of health and welfare

is now a matter for collective bargaining in a great many industries; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in San Francisco, Alameda County and Los Angeles has year-round paid staff employees engaged in the field of health, welfare, and human relations; and

Whereas, We need a coordinated program throughout the State of California to deal with the problems of health, welfare, community co-operation, charity, social hygiene and social intolerance; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor empower the Secretary to develop a program in the field of health, welfare, charity and human relations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be empowered to assign suitable personnel to the advancement of that program on a statewide basis; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be empowered as one of the first steps in a program of human relations, to advance a statewide program to fight racial and religious intolerance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 289.

Establish Permanent State AFL Committee to Combat Intolerance

Resolution No. 42—Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, its affiliated internationals, and the California State Federation of Labor have striven diligently and unceasingly to eliminate the discriminatory practices against their minority members; and

Whereas, Numerous AFL locals throughout the nation and the State of California have demonstrated by word and deed their inexorable offensive against racial prejudice and discrimination; and

Whereas, The San Francisco, Alameda County and Los Angeles Central Councils and various Trades Councils and local unions have established labor Committees to Combat Intolerance to carry on an intensive educational race relations program and mobilize the labor community in support of social and pro-labor legislation in their respective localities; and

Whereas, There still does not exist in many Central Councils, Trades Councils and local unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor the proper machinery to execute a needed educational race relations program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby go on record in favor of the establishment of a permanent State Federation Committee to Combat Intolerance, whose duty it will be to assist Central Councils, Trades Councils and local unions to establish Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance in areas where they do not exist; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation Committee to Combat Intolerance, under the direction of the Secretary of the State Federation, develop educational programs for and disseminate educational material to affiliates through

Area Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance under the direction of the Secretaries of the respective Central Councils, Trades Councils and local unions; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation Committee to Combat Intolerance coordinate work for the passage of Federal, State and Municipal legislation against discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Strengthen Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance

Resolution No. 43—Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Serious discrimination in employment opportunities still confronts minority groups both in California and nationally, while similar prejudicial attitudes limit minorities in housing, education, recreation and voting rights in their capacity as free and equal citizens of a democratic nation; and

Whereas, With the rising tide of unemployment, anti-labor employers are fostering insecurity among workers by wage-cutting, arbitrary layoffs, high prices resulting in an economy of scarcity and restricted production rather than full employment and maximum output; and

Whereas, To pit worker against worker and to weaken organized labor by smashing its united ranks, employers are utilizing racial issues, frequently resorting to use of minority groups among whom unemployment is of major proportions and appealing to them to scab in strike situations; and

Whereas, The declared policy of the American Federation of Labor and of the California State Federation of Labor in past conventions assembled has repeatedly condemned racial prejudice, bigotry and discriminatory practices in employment, housing, education, and voting rights while calling for a fair employment practices law on federal and state levels, an anti-lynch law, abolition of poll taxes and other legislation to ensure equal rights and opportunities to all Americans regardless of their race, religion, color, or national origin; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do its utmost to facilitate the education of its affiliated member locals, and to strengthen the Committees to Combat Intolerance which many Central Labor Councils throughout the state have now set up, by:

1. Printing, distributing and publicizing AFL materials dealing with the policies of AFL unions in combating intolerance in achieving united ranks without discrimination, and concerning AFL official views on non-discriminatory legislation on social issues both local, state and federal,
2. In training, by institutes, classes and through talks at Central Labor Councils, local unions, and in public bodies—a corps of union officers, business agents and members to carry on an educational program

against discriminatory attitudes and practices,

3. To develop a model non-discrimination clause in contracts which affiliated unions may seek to negotiate in employer negotiations, ensuring the principle of non-discrimination covering AFL members in this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 289.

Collective Bargaining for Municipal Employees

Resolution No. 44—Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Numerous cities in California own and operate public utilities, such as street railways, motor coach lines, water, light and power systems; and

Whereas, These non-governmental enterprises employ thousands of employees in the same way as privately-owned utilities, and the same need for effective collective bargaining exists on the part of these municipal employees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the adoption of the practices and principles of collective bargaining for employees of municipally-owned public utilities; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary and Legislative Representative of the Federation be instructed to secure the introduction of appropriate legislation at the next regular session of the California Legislature authorizing municipalities operating street railways, motor coach lines, light, power, and water systems, and other such public utilities to deal with and to enter into contracts with the employees employed in the construction, maintenance, and/or operation of such utilities, through the labor organizations representing and authorized to act for such employees, concerning wages, hours and conditions of labor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 241.

Immediate Formation of Public Works Program

Resolution No. 45—Presented by Thomas H. Deane and Rex Crabtree of Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, Unemployment in the United States is now estimated to have passed the four million mark; and

Whereas, The state of California will, in all probability, suffer more from unemployment than many of our states; and

Whereas, There is every indication that the present rise in unemployment will continue, causing hardship among our union members and seriously decimating our ranks; and

Whereas, There is a great need in the state of California for homes and public works which will benefit the people of our state; and

Whereas, It is the avowed policy of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor to maintain the usefulness and dignity of labor by avoiding

humiliating "make-work" projects such as have been seen in WPA; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Los Angeles this 29th day of August, 1949, shall advocate the immediate formation of a program to provide needed public works so essential to the welfare of the people of our state in order to help provide jobs at union wages for our potential unemployed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

Statewide AFL Agreements

Resolution No. 46—Presented by Thomas H. Deane and Rex Crabtree of Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, The smaller communities in the state of California are faced with the problem of bringing their wage scales and working conditions up to the level of the metropolitan areas; and

Whereas, It is desirable that standardized wages and conditions should prevail in each craft throughout the state regardless of location; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the California State Federation of Labor Forty-Seventh Convention, assembled this day in Los Angeles, California, the 29th day of August, 1949, shall go on record as favoring the establishment of statewide agreements for all crafts and industries affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor shall declare itself in favor of such agreements and shall devote its efforts and activities toward the fulfillment of such agreements.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 298.

Establish LLPE Traveling Representatives

Resolution No. 47—Presented by Thomas H. Deane and Rex Crabtree of Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, The power of labor was fully demonstrated in the political field during the national elections of 1948 and in recent bi-elections in the state of New Jersey; and

Whereas, There is constant need for active leadership in such political organizations of labor as the Labor League for Political Education in order to properly educate the rank and file members in the political principles of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, It is necessary that labor prepare itself now for the 1950 national elections in order to obtain legislation essential to the welfare of American workers and to eliminate discriminatory laws such as the Taft-Hartley law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, that the Labor League for Political Education, through its parent body, the California State Federation of Labor, shall provide for the establishment of traveling representatives at suitable salaries, whose duties shall be clearly defined as being to coordinate the efforts of all union men and women behind the political programs

of the Labor League for Political Education; and be it further

Resolved, That the next statewide conference of delegates to the Labor League for Political Education shall be instructed to elect such representatives who shall be equally distributed throughout the state; and be it further

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Labor League for Political Education shall provide for payment of the salaries of such representatives from the funds of the Labor League for Political Education.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 252.

Repeal Cross-Filing

Resolution No. 48—Presented by Paul O. Beeman of Central Labor Council, Vallejo; Paul O. Beeman and James F. Daley of Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo.

Whereas, It is permitted in the state of California to allow a candidate seeking public office to file on more than his own party ticket; and

Whereas, Such a practice denies the voters an opportunity to learn what principles the candidate stands for; and

Whereas, This law allows a candidate to hide behind a nonpartisan screen to confuse the voters; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to the cross-filing system and pledges itself to work for the repeal of such law, including the expenditure of whatever funds are required to finance the circulation of petitions for the repeal of the cross-filing system on the ballot at the next election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 252.

Repeal Hatch Act

Resolution No. 49—Presented by Paul O. Beeman of Central Labor Council, Vallejo; Paul O. Beeman and James F. Daley of Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo.

Whereas, There is a federal law known as the Hatch Act, prohibiting a federal employee from actively working for any candidate seeking office in any state or national election; and

Whereas, Such a law denies a federal worker the right to work for his own best interests; and

Whereas, Such a law gives a non-federal worker more rights than a federal employee; and

Whereas, Such a law discriminates against federal employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being in favor of the repeal of said Hatch Act and hereby pledges itself to do everything possible to bring about the repeal of said Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 296.

One Vice-President to Be a Negro

Resolution No. 50—Presented by Aaron Lotker, David Fishman, Sol Zelesnick and Max Cherinsky of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The policy of the California State Federation of Labor is against any discrimination because of race, creed or color; and

Whereas, This policy can best be proven not by resolutions but by actual deeds; and

Whereas, The thousands of Negroes belonging to the American Federation of Labor feel that a representative of their people being on the Executive Board of the State Federation would help them enormously in their struggle for jobs and equal rights in the unions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend the Federation's Constitution to provide that a Negro be one of the Vice-Presidents.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
Non-concurred. See page 245.

Increase Unemployment Insurance to \$35 Weekly for 52 Weeks

Resolution No. 51—Presented by Aaron Lotker, David Fishman, Sol Zelesnick and Max Cherinsky of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles; Fred O. Bates, Don F. Richards, Howard Garvin, Charles E. Ripple, Fred Hancock, Allen C. Woolsey of Painters No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present unemployment situation is not of a temporary nature; and

Whereas, The present unemployment in the state of California is growing daily, and signs are pointing to an economic crisis; and

Whereas, Due to this situation a great number of workers go around idle for more than 26 weeks; and

Whereas, The cost of living has reached a point where it is almost impossible for a working man to meet his weekly necessary expenses while working; and

Whereas, In a time of unemployment the worker cannot meet even half of the weekly expenses with the present unemployment benefits; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of increasing the time to 52 weeks, and the benefits to \$35.00 per week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 241.

Enact Federal and State Fair Employment Practices Act

Resolution No. 52—Presented by Aaron Lotker, David Fishman, Sol Zelesnick and Max Cherinsky of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles; Fred O. Bates, Don F. Richards, Howard Garvin, Charles E. Ripple, Fred Hancock, Allen C. Woolsey of Painters No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It becomes necessary that all persons be protected and have the right of equal opportunity to secure employment; and

Whereas, The employers seek to divide race against race, people against people, to destroy wages, hours and working conditions that the organized labor movement has created; and

Whereas, The employers have deliberately used race against race and creed against creed in attempts to break strikes of the trade union movement; and

Whereas, It becomes urgent that a policy

be effected making it unlawful to refuse to hire, discharge or discriminate in conditions or employment against any person because of race, color or national origin; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its previously adopted position on this matter, and use every effort to adopt and promote nationally and in our state a Fair Employment Practices Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted. See page 241.

Use Only Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label

Resolution No. 53—Presented by Fred Dettmering and John F. Kelly of California Allied Printing Trades Conference, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label is "The Only Bona Fide Printing Label Recognized by the American Federation of Labor"; and

Whereas, There are substitute labels being used for the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label, thereby creating confusion to a great many newly organized unions; and

Whereas, The use of these substitute labels for the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label has created unemployment in the printing trades, and will create further unemployment unless this condition is corrected; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that in areas where there are Allied Printing Trades Councils, all printing emanating from unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor shall use the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label on all their printed matter; and be it further

Resolved, That all councils and unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor be notified that the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label is the only label recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and that no other label should appear on printing.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Adopted as amended. See page 301.

Federation and Officers to Support District LLPE Endorsements

Resolution No. 54—Presented by Charles R. Goldstein and Floyd M. Buckalew of Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52, Los Angeles; Walter R. Stansberry, George E. Smith and W. J. Bassett of Bookbinders Union No. 63, Los Angeles; D. D. McClurg, Louis C. Hunger, Harold I. Billings, F. J. Donnelly, Jack L. Carmichael, and R. G. Shannon of Transportation Street Carmen No. 1277, Los Angeles; John te Groen, Maury Paul, Phil Fischer, J. W. Gillette, Bob Hennon, Kelly Shugart of Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Patrick Morgan, Willis Polley, Margaret Morgan, Stella Dimitria, John Donovan, Lloyd Caddell of Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles; Ella Coradine, Edna L. Kostow, Sara Parker, Anne K. Sweet, Thelma Thomas, Kathryn Tolbert of Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; Electrical Workers No. 40, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A California Labor League for Political Education and various local leagues are being perfected for the 1950 campaign; and

Whereas, The pattern of organization of the Labor League for Political Education provides for subordinate leagues in the various regions of the state paralleling the jurisdiction of the Central bodies; and

Whereas, A sound political program for labor requires that there be no conflict between endorsements by the State body and those made by the local leagues; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt the following policy:

1. The California State Federation of Labor recognizes the need for a coordinated democratic program of political activity.

2. The State Federation and the officers will follow and support the endorsements of the district league for political education recognized as official by the respective Central Labor Council in all elections of county and municipal officers, state assemblymen, state senators, and members of the House of Representatives.

3. Article IV, Section 16 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor shall apply in disciplining any officer of the State Federation who may violate the foregoing policy.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council. See page 252.

Secret Ballot in Convention Elections

Resolution No. 55—Presented by Charles R. Goldstein and Floyd M. Buckalew of Laundry Workers Union Local 52, Los Angeles; Walter R. Stansberry, George E. Smith and W. J. Bassett of Bookbinders Union No. 63, Los Angeles; D. D. McClurg, Louis C. Hunger, Harold I. Billings, F. J. Donnelly, Jack L. Carmichael, and R. G. Shannon of Transportation Street Carmen No. 1277, Los Angeles; Ella Coradine, Edna L. Kostow, Sara Parker, Anne K. Sweet, Thelma Thomas, Kathryn Tolbert of Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; John te Groen, Maury Paul, Phil Fischer, J. W. Gillette, Bob Hennon, Kelly Shugart of Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Olin G. Voss and Robert Harmer of Photo Engravers No. 32, Los Angeles; Patrick Morgan, Willis Polley, Margaret Morgan, Stella Dimitria, John Donovan, Lloyd Caddell of Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles; Electrical Workers No. 40, Los Angeles; Harry Lea and Clyde L. Wyrick of Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park.

Whereas, The Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor requires that each ballot in an election of officers bear the name of delegate and local union casting the vote; and

Whereas, The Secretary each year publishes a record of the election of officers disclosing the vote of each delegate and local union; and

Whereas, This procedure denies to each delegate and union the privacy of a secret ballot, which is recognized as one of the fundamentals of democratic practices; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend the Constitution of the California State Fed-

eration of Labor, in order to provide for a secret ballot in election of officers, as follows:

ARTICLE IV, Section 4: Delete the last sentence, which provides for signing the name and organization of a delegate on the ballot, and substitute the words "The election of officers shall be by secret ballot."

ARTICLE IV, Section 12: Delete that portion of the sample ballot which provides for a name of organization and name of delegate voting.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
Non-concurred. See pages 245, 272.

Abolish Poll-Tax and Punish Lynchings

Resolution No. 56 — Presented by Aaron Lotker, David Fishman, Sol Zelesnick and Max Cherinsky of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles; Fred O. Bates, Don F. Richards, Howard Garvin, Charles E. Ripple, Fred Hancock, Allen C. Woolsey of Painters No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Racial and religious intolerance is used by reactionary elements to sow the seeds of dissension and mistrust as a part of a calculated plan to destroy unity among all democratic forces and institutions, including the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its previous stand against racial or religious discrimination, and use every effort in demanding federal legislation for the abolition of the poll-tax, and for a swift punishment of those who use lynch mob violence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Prohibit Non-Affiliates from Participation in AFGE Lodge Activity

Resolution No. 57—Presented by Thomas J. Pitts, Howard C. Myers, James S. Hogan and Irene J. Mann of Government Employees Union No. 51, San Francisco.

Whereas, Lodge No. 51, AFGE, affiliated with the AFL, does recognize and support legitimate discussions which tend toward the co-operation, unification and general welfare of federal employees as a whole in Federal locals, lodges and unions; and

Whereas, It does oppose the right of access to, and voice in, such affiliated locals, lodges and unions of non-affiliated members; and

Whereas, A number of Federal employee locals, lodges and unions have permitted, and are continuing to allow, non-affiliated Federal associations and non-members the right of access to, and voice in, the activities of properly-affiliated local, lodge and union committees and regular meetings; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its regular 1949 annual convention, consider the necessity and advisability of passing a resolution which will prohibit all Federal employee locals, lodges and unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, from allowing any non-affiliated association or member access to, or voice in, their activities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 296.

Support James Kutcher Case

Resolution No. 58—Presented by Philip Merlino and Sam Gole of Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, James Kutcher, a 35-year-old Purple Heart Veteran who lost both legs in battle in Italy during World War II, has been discharged from his job as a clerk with the Veterans Administration because of membership in the Socialist Workers Party, a political group labeled "subversive" by the Attorney-General; and

Whereas, The practice of firing individuals from government jobs because of their political beliefs without a public hearing or a chance to face their accusers or to see the evidence upon which they are designated "subversive" is a flagrant violation of our basic constitutional guarantees contained in the Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor at its convention in November 1948 went on record as opposed to this type of procedure; and

Whereas, The New York Dress Joint Board and a number of other joint boards and locals of the ILGWU have supported the Kutcher case; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare its support of James Kutcher in his efforts to be restored to his job without prejudice.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Provide Adequate Maximum Expenditures for Liquor Store Displays

Resolution No. 59—Presented by Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; George Wilson, Chas. F. Omerod, Harry Baldwin, S. Ginzler of Displaymen and Commercial Decorators No. 1154, Los Angeles.

Whereas, On March 9, 1936, our Federal Government passed the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, Regulation No. 6, Section 3b; and

Whereas, This act regulates advertising and displays on the premises where liquors are sold by making it illegal for any display or group of displays, installed by one company, to exceed \$10.00 in entire cost to the company, including all labor, materials and/or other costs involved; and

Whereas, The cost of materials and labor involved in this particular operation have risen in the past thirteen years out of all proportion to the sum provided in the aforementioned act; and

Whereas, It has now come to the point where a hardship is worked upon the display companies which has in turn seriously affected workers in the display field by being limited under such above-mentioned act; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring an amendment to the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, Regulation No. 6, Section 3b which will provide for an adequate maximum amount on displays in liquor stores in order that these display workers

may be free to pursue their trade and to receive a living wage without violating a federal law, or be in fear of unemployment because of limitations of this Act; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senate and Congress of the United States calling for their wholehearted support in bringing about such an amendment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 298.

Request Investigation of Abuses in L. A. Sheriff's Department

Resolution No. 60—Presented by L. A. Parker and B. A. Mitchell of Council of Federated Municipal Crafts, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is now a practice in the Sheriff's Department in the county of Los Angeles to allow only one Deputy in each radio car in the daylight shifts, and one Deputy and one Sheriff civilian reserve on night shift; and

Whereas, The common practice of using clerical employees to perform police duty and other practices whereby classes as set up by Civil Service are ignored to extent of reductions in pay but no change in duties; and

Whereas, Prisoners are forced to operate elevators in the jail and the Civil Service elevator operators in said jail are forced to wear officers uniforms and assume all responsibilities of a police officer; and

Whereas, The police officers are forced to make court appearances without pay on their regular days off, or to become acting officers of a higher class over a period of months and years with no added compensation; and

Whereas, All deputies are ordered to purchase and wear Sam Brown belts with shoulder straps and special blouses and uniforms thereby endangering health, life and limb; and

Whereas, All employees using their own automobiles are not receiving actual mileage covered in county service nor salary for all time they have prisoners in their custody in transportation; and

Whereas, These practices are unethical and against all rules of Civil Service and lower the personnel of this department in class and morale; also deprive the private citizens and taxpayers of jobs and actual police protection due them under the Charter of Los Angeles County; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the Civil Service Department to proceed immediately with a full and complete investigation of these abuses for the purpose of correcting same.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 295.

Prohibit Husband and Wife from Working for Government at Same Time

Resolution No. 61—Presented by Paul O. Beeman of Central Labor Council, Vallejo; and Paul O. Beeman and James F. Daley of Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo.

Whereas, There now exists a federal law that permits two people of the same family to work for the government and live under the same roof; and

Whereas, In the face of the present economic condition of this country this law should be given serious consideration to the amending of said law to prohibit the exploitation of government jobs by both husband and wife; so therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation go on record as in favor of amending the present law to prohibit a husband and wife or a wife and husband from holding jobs or positions jointly or at the same time in any federal agency.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Non-concurred. See page 297.

In Memoriam — John C. Lyons

Resolution No. 62—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, Death has taken from the labor movement of California one of its best loved and ablest leaders, Brother John C. Lyons, Vice-President in the Third District of the California State Federation of Labor, who passed into the Great Beyond on December 19, 1948; and

Whereas, Brother Lyons was ever a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and throughout many years of tireless activity rendered services of incalculable value to the labor movement, not only as a trade union leader, but as a representative and spokesman for labor and his community in the State Assembly; and

Whereas, His passing is greatly mourned by his friends, his fellow officers of the Federation, and by the entire membership of the labor movement, who will never forget his integrity, loyalty and devotion to the cause of labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when this Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it do so in sincere and heartfelt memory of Brother John C. Lyons, and that, by a period of silence, we express our gratitude for the time, effort and wisdom he gave to the labor movement, and so pay our tribute to him and to all other brothers and sisters who have passed away during the last year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 299.

Clarifying Methods of Deposit and Allocation of Funds

Resolution No. 63—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend Article X of the Constitution to read as follows:

ARTICLE X.

Revenue.

Section 1. The revenue of this Federation shall be derived as follows:

(a) From each applicant for affiliation a fee of \$1.00, which shall accrue to the General Fund.

(b) From each affiliated organization (other than central bodies and craft councils) a per capita tax of 4 cents per month per dues-paying member; provided, that the minimum tax shall be \$2.00 per month, which shall accrue to the

General Fund subject to allocation as provided in Section 3 of this Article.

(c) From each central body and craft council, \$1.00 a month, which shall accrue to the General Fund.

Section 2. These moneys shall be deposited in bank accounts maintained in the name of the California State Federation of Labor.

Section 3. The per capita tax shall be allocated as follows to the several funds, and a separate accounting shall be made of each:

(a) One cent shall be allocated to the Legal Defense Fund of this Federation. Expenditures from this fund may be made only as provided in Section 3 of Article VIII hereof and for any expenses pertaining thereto, nor shall any portion of this fund be transferred to any other fund of the Federation except by two-thirds vote of the Executive Council, and only then, provided the action of the Council, in making such transfer, does not reduce the balance in this fund below \$5,000.00.

(b) Two cents shall be allocated to the General Fund of the Federation. All of the expense of the legislative work of the Federation in the State Capitol; all of the convention expenses and the expenses of the normal operation of the Federation's business, including the conduct of its headquarters office and the payment of salaries other than organizers, shall be paid out of the General Fund. Transfers from this fund to any other fund of the Federation may be made only by two-thirds vote of the Executive Council.

(c) One cent shall be allocated to the Organizing Fund of the Federation. Organizers' salaries and expenses and expenses incurred incidental to organizing work shall be paid for out of this fund. Transfers from this fund to any other fund of the Federation may be made only by two-thirds vote of the Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Adopted as amended. See page 245.

Redefining "Fiscal Year" in Constitution

Resolution No. 64—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The fiscal year of the California State Federation of Labor is defined in the Constitution as being from August 1 to July 31, inclusive; and

Whereas, The constitution likewise provides that the Federation shall meet in annual convention on the third Monday in August; and

Whereas, The closing of the fiscal year on July 31 does not allow sufficient time to prepare the annual financial report of the Federation for presentation to the convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend Article VI, Section 1(q) of the Constitution to read as follows:

(q) To submit to each convention a detailed report of the activities of the Federation during the preceding year. (The fiscal year of this Federation shall be from July 1 to June 30, inclusive.)

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Adopted. See page 245.

Prevailing Wage for Employees of Political Subdivisions

Resolution No. 65—Presented by L. A. Parker and B. A. Mitchell of Council of Federated Municipal Crafts, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are many political subdivisions in Southern California employing persons in various trade classifications at rates of pay far below the rates being paid for these same classifications existing in private industry; and

Whereas, There are some political subdivisions that have sections in their charters that provide that these political subdivisions shall pay their employees at least a rate of pay equal to that prevailing in private industry and is disregarded in setting pay for its employees; and

Whereas, This practice of paying miserly wages tends to lower the standards of living of these public employees and leads to many questionable practices and a general breakdown of public service in many communities; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to draw up and have introduced in the State Legislature a bill similar to the State's prevailing wage act, relative to public contracts, so that all public subdivisions in the State shall pay its employees a wage at least equal to that prevailing in private industry; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation investigate the possibility of further political or other action in these political subdivisions in Southern California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Adopted as amended. See page 241.

Protect Career Rights of Federal Employees

Resolution No. 66—Presented by Norman Bott, Bay Area Council of Government Employees, San Francisco; and Thomas J. Pitts, Howard C. Myers, James S. Hogan and Irene J. Mann of Government Employees No. 51, San Francisco.

Whereas, The furtherance of the war effort required millions of citizens to serve in the war industries or in the armed forces of the United States, which duties militated against their competing for employment in the federal civil service while thus engaged during the period of emergency; and

Whereas, In recognition of that fact, the President of the United States issued Executive Order 9063 on February 16, 1942, authorizing the Civil Service Commission to adopt special procedures, and to promulgate War Service Regulations consistent therewith, for filling positions in the federal civil service during the period of emergency without normal regard for the competitive standards usually adhered to in the filling of such positions; and

Whereas, Executive Order 9063 specifically provided that "persons appointed solely by reason of any special procedures adopted under authority of this Order to positions subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act and rules shall not thereby acquire a classified (competitive) civil service status, but, in the discretion of the Civil Service Commission,

may be retained for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter"; and

Whereas, Regulations since adopted and prescribed by the Civil Service Commission not only have allowed persons appointed under authority of the War Service Regulations to acquire a classified (competitive) civil service status in positions in which Executive Order 9063 permitted their being "retained for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter," but also have failed to give due effect to the tenure of employment and to the length of service of "good and faithful" career employees who already had acquired classified (competitive) civil service status prior to the period of emergency which occasioned the War Service Regulations; and

Whereas, Senate Bill 660, introduced by Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota, and House Resolution 2446, introduced by Democratic Representative Klein of New York, evidence that members of the 81st Congress (First Session) are aware that the continuing application of existing regulations threatens to destroy the Merit System; and

Whereas, The ranks of the American Federation of Government Employees heretofore have embraced, or presently include, thousands of federal employees whose careers, based on long years of good and faithful service antedating the regulations adopted incident to the war emergency, have been terminated or are in continuing jeopardy of being terminated under present regulations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the American Federation of Labor to sponsor the passage of legislation in the Congress of the United States which will protect the career rights of those employees in the Executive Branch who had acquired classified (competitive) civil service status on or prior to March 16, 1942, the effective date of the War Service Regulations, and who have continued in the federal service, by

- (1) placing them in the same preferred retention sub-group with veterans for any future reduction-in-force purposes, with competing veterans being allowed full credit for all of their federal civilian employment and military service in computing their retention-points,
- (2) according them preferred retention rights over any and all other competing employees in the Executive Branch who acquired classified (competitive) civil service status on the basis of service performed pursuant to being appointed under authority of the War Service Regulations, and
- (3) eliminating from the computation of retention-points, for reduction-in-force purposes, any credit based on efficiency ratings.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 296.

Provide Vacations for Firemen

Resolution No. 67—Presented by Leon E. Moffatt, Robert F. Callahan, Frank P. Blackburn, John F. McCloskey, Allen Kilkeary and

Bernard B. Lenhart of David Scannell Club, Inc., Union No. 798, San Francisco.

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take all measures necessary to amend the Constitution of the State of California so that the applicable sections thereof provide for 21 days vacation each year with full pay for members of paid fire departments which time shall be in addition to regular time off as outlined in proposed Assembly Bill No. 2284 introduced at the 1949 session of the California State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 242.

Firemen to Be Compensated for Holidays

Resolution No. 68—Presented by Leon E. Moffatt, Robert F. Callahan, Frank P. Blackburn, John F. McCloskey, Allen Kilkeary and Bernard B. Lenhart of David Scannell Club, Inc., Union No. 798, San Francisco.

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take all measures necessary to amend the Constitution of the State of California so that applicable sections thereof will provide if members of paid fire departments are required to work on New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Admission Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, they shall either receive equivalent time off, or additional pay and compensation therefor, which shall be in addition to normal days off. Such amendment to be in conformity with proposed Assembly Bill No. 2284 introduced at the 1949 session of the California State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 242.

Condemn Speedup System

Resolution No. 69—Presented by L. L. Sylvaine and Homer Ford of Grocery Warehousemen's Union No. 595, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The employers have resorted to speedup in industry, in their selfish drive for higher profits; and

Whereas, Speedup results in reducing the life span of the average worker, both physically and mentally; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning the speedup system; and be it further

Resolved, That each local union make a study of speedup in their industry so as to combat this menace to the labor movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 280.

Job Openings to Be Reported First to Department of Employment

Resolution No. 70—Presented by Eleanor D. Murphy of Office Employees International Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, There exists in the State of California a vast number of private employment agencies charging exorbitant placement fees; and

Whereas, More and more employers tend to place job requisitions through such private agencies rather than with the local office of the

California Department of Employment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative, at the next legislative session of the California State Legislature, to introduce and fight for the passage of a bill making it mandatory for all employers to notify the local office of the California Department of Employment of any and all existing vacancies, allowing a period of 48 hours from date of notification for such vacancies to be filled, before notifying private employment agencies of job openings.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Referred to Executive Council. See page 242.

Continue Child Care Program

Resolution No. 71—Presented by John B. Kinnick, Inez Kibrell and Agnes Strelow of Office Workers No. 29, Oakland; and Eleanor Murphy of Office Workers No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, The child care program developed under the Lanham Act and extended by the California State Legislature until June 30, 1950, fills a need that has always existed and continues to be critical; and

Whereas, The value of such a program as a weapon against juvenile delinquency, as an alleviating factor in the critical housing situation, in protecting the health, welfare, and safety of children of the state, has been amply demonstrated by the experience of the program which has existed; and

Whereas, Adequate care must be provided for children of working parents or children who for other reasons need such care; and

Whereas, The problem of adequate child care centers is a state problem connected with the educational system of California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Los Angeles, California, be on record in favor of the continuation of the Child Care Program administered by the State Board of Education and financed by State funds and by fees paid by parents of children enrolled in the Centers; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby recommends to the members of the California State Legislature the continuation of the Child Care Program; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to send copies of this resolution to the state representatives and senators, as well as to the governor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed. See page 242.

Provide Funds to Establish Firemen's Retirement Fund

Resolution No. 72—Presented by Leon E. Moffatt, Robert F. Callahan, Frank F. Blackburn, John F. McCloskey, Allen Kilkeary and Bernard B. Lenhart of David Scannell Club, Inc. No. 798, San Francisco.

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take all measures necessary to amend the Constitution

of the State of California so that the applicable sections thereof permit the taxation of fire insurers doing business in the State of California for the purpose of providing funds for the establishment of a Firemen's Retirement Fund in the State Treasury as outlined in proposed Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 74 as introduced at the 1949 session of the California State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed. See page 243.

Request National Military Establishment to Declare Policy Re Military and Civilian Personnel

Resolution No. 73—Presented by Thomas J. Pitts, Howard C. Myers, James S. Hogan and Irene J. Mann of Government Employees Union No. 51, San Francisco.

Whereas, Many members of the Congress of the United States have expressed deep concern over the cost of our National Military Establishment and this is reflected in the present efforts of top-level Army, Air and Naval Administrators to formulate policies and practices to effect all possible economies in field and shore establishments, bases and posts; and

Whereas, The missions of these establishments are carried out both by military and civilian personnel, the former trained largely in the art and science of waging war and the latter in providing the trained skills and know-how in constructing, repairing, maintaining and storing armament, ordnance and other military supplies; and

Whereas, The questionable economy is being practiced in some military establishments in California of laying off skilled civilian employees who have devoted many years to the career service and supplanting them with military personnel; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the Secretary of Defense to declare the policy of the National Military Establishment relative to the functions and work to be performed by the military personnel and the civilian personnel; that this policy be sufficiently clear-cut and specific as to enable those in authority at any echelon to make decisions as to whether a position is to be manned by a member of the military or a civilian.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 299.

Establish Citations For Outstanding Achievements

Resolution No. 74—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There has been established among the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce a series of annual awards and/or citations to men of outstanding achievement from the viewpoint of the representatives of management; and

Whereas, Outstanding men and women in the fields of industry, commerce, science, religion, government, journalism and entertainment, who have contributed toward the progress of mankind have not received the widespread recognition

of their services in form of citations or awards; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor establish a series of awards to be given widespread publication of the outstanding man and/or woman of the year from the viewpoint of labor in the fields of religion, commerce, science, government, journalism and entertainment in the state; and be it further

Resolved, That these awards be made annually at the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled, after all fields are made by all Internationals affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, and be it further

Resolved, That this convention assembled promote a like series of awards on an international basis to be determined in a like manner by all affiliates of the AF of L annually; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service and the Services of National and International Statute.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 296.

Citation For Postmaster Michael D. Fanning

Resolution No. 75—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the administration of Postmaster Michael D. Fanning, the Los Angeles Post Office has and is progressing in its relations with the public, its employees and management, to a degree of cooperation never before realized in the history of any Post Office in California; and

Whereas, The establishment of the labor-management committee in Los Angeles has brought sympathetic cooperation on personnel problems between all American Federation of Labor affiliates in the Los Angeles Post Office; and

Whereas, In his supervisorial appointments, Postmaster Fanning has democratically recognized ability irrespective of race, color or creed; and

Whereas, The signing of a seniority agreement with the National Federation of Post Office Clerks Local No. 64, Postmaster Fanning has reversed the position of administration toward its employees in the Los Angeles Post Office by recognizing the principles upon which the National Federation of Post Office Clerks are founded; and

Whereas, Through association with Postmaster Fanning, the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Association of Postal Supervisors and the N.F.P.O.C. have risen in stature and importance through his sympathetic attitude toward American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor cite Postmaster Michael D. Fanning for his attitude on labor and his outstanding administration of the Los Angeles Post Office in the interest of all its citizens, in person, before this convention assembled prior to adjournment; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Postmaster General and the United States Senators from California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 296.

Endorse "The City of Hope"

Resolution No. 76—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The City of Hope, an institution built and supported by and large through the efforts of organized labor has been a City of Hope to those stricken with tuberculosis and cancer of the chest; and

Whereas, The City of Hope has been a monument to labor in its achievements in the field of medical science relating to the care and cure of tuberculosis and cancer of the chest; and

Whereas, In the operation of the City of Hope, compensation is not accepted from any patient who is a member of organized labor Internationals; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon its components to endeavor to adopt and support portions of this worthy monument to organized labor in the field of medicine; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor work toward securing endorsement of this worthy institution from American Federation of Labor in convention assembled.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 299.

Thirty-Hour Week

Resolution No. 77—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Technological advances in production are rapidly diminishing all the national labor supply needed; and

Whereas, The ranks of labor are swelled periodically by our schools and colleges, and these able young men and women have found employment difficult to procure, due to the capacity of employment by industry and commerce; and

Whereas, It is a fact that the morale and efficiency is improved when labor is able to produce under conditions of full employment; and

Whereas, The establishment of the thirty-hour week would be a primary solution in the factor of unemployment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor seek legislation to establish the thirty-hour week.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 280.

Credit Postal Employees With Accumulated Sick Leave

Resolution No. 78—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present method of taking accumulated sick leave prior to retirement is not on the statute books as a bona fide legal procedure; and

Whereas, The accumulation of sick leave is acquired over a long period of service and should not be denied to employees at time of retirement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of legislation which will provide that a postal employee shall be entitled to use up all accumulated sick leave prior to the beginning of his retirement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 299.

Optional Retirement For Civil Service Employees

Resolution No. 79—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present retirement law grants Civil Service employees the right to retire at age of 60 years with 30 years of service, or the right to retire at age 62 years with 15 or more years of service; and

Whereas, This law tends to keep an employee in the service to an age that he is denied the enjoyment of retirement; and

Whereas, An employee who has performed at least 25 years of faithful service should be granted the right to retire; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a 25-year optional retirement law with full annuity, regardless of age, for all Civil Service employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 299.

Fair Employment Practices Act

Resolution No. 80—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The employers seek to divide race against race and people against people to destroy wages, hours and working conditions that the organized labor movement has created; and

Whereas, The labor movement has always recognized that only by the community of interests of all people, regardless of race, creed or religion can the working people advance along the road of economic freedom; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its position in opposition to discrimination against any person because of his race or creed; and be it further

Resolved, That renewed attempts of the California State Federation of Labor be made in the coming session of the State Legislature and the reconvening of Congress to pass the Fair Employment Practices Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 241.

End Discrimination Against Female Postal Employees

Resolution No. 81—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The recently amended U. S. Civil Service Retirement Act discriminates as to benefits allowed married women in case of death of the female employee; and

Whereas, Female employees in the service perform the same work, contribute the same amount from their salaries, and are given the same treatment as male employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the amendment of the U. S. Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate any discrimination as to benefit between male and female employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 299.

Labor-Management Committees In Post Offices

Resolution No. 82—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the principle of labor-management committees in all industries in order to gain a higher degree of cooperation between the employee and the employer; and

Whereas, It is believed that the establishment of labor-management committees in the postal service would result in many worth-while policies being adopted as a result of the ideas and suggestions of the employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting the officers of the American Federation of Labor to use every endeavor to bring about the formulation of labor-management committees in all post offices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 298.

Abolishment of the Postal Service Rating System

Resolution No. 83—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Rating systems in existence heretofore have been unsatisfactory to postal clerks; and

Whereas, In practice, ratings are usually based on comparison of individuals with each other instead of a standard of work; and

Whereas, Personal judgment, unavoidably influenced by personal likes and dislikes, plays too large a part; and

Whereas, Numerous grades within the range of "Satisfactory" serve no good purpose and may lead to ill will and dissension among clerks themselves; and

Whereas, These systems do not improve the quality of work performed, as evidenced by the fact that ratings vary little from year to year; and

Whereas, Grades within the "satisfactory" bounds have little bearing on promotion under present rules; and

Whereas, Dissatisfaction growing out of a feeling of injustice tends to lower the morale of the force; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the abolishment of the entire rating system for postal employees, with the exception that the rating system only be applied to those employees who are not perform-

ing satisfactory service except as embodied in H. R. 4495.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Insurance For Postal Employees Certifying Bonds

Resolution No. 84—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Postal employees are being required to certify thousands of dollars worth of bonds daily without any protection whatsoever in the event they are presented with fraudulent identifications; and

Whereas, These employees are being required to do this work without receiving any additional compensation therefor and by so doing are jeopardizing their entire life's savings in the event of a wrong identification; and

Whereas, Private banking firms furnish their employees with blanket insurances to cover any losses occasioned by their taking in such responsibilities as the certification of bonds; and

Whereas, The Treasury Department has provided insurance for its own employees under similar conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to call on the Treasury Department to assume all responsibility for incorrect certification of War Savings Bonds and that they issue definite instructions to the type of identification that they will accept; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Postmaster General and to the officials of the Treasury Department with a request for immediate action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Bonding Facilities for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 85—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Private industry has for years been providing, whenever necessary, payment of premiums for bonding of employees; and

Whereas, Private industry has found many savings in time and money by providing their own bonding facilities; and

Whereas, The Post Office Department would find immense benefits for itself and its employees by setting up facilities for bonding, and gain from the example set by private industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as calling upon the Post Office Department to establish bonding facilities for its employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions

Resolution No. 86—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, One of the prime objectives of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks is to

suggest laws to the Congress which will increase the efficiency of the Postal Service; and

Whereas, There are no specific laws, rules or regulations governing the appointment of employees to supervisory positions; and

Whereas, Appointments are frequently made that are not conducive to efficiency or good service and are often detrimental to the morale of the employees in the service; and

Whereas, Private industry has developed a system whereby efficient, well-trained men are appointed to supervisory positions, using tried and true methods relative to these appointments based on scientific research; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring a law whereby seniority, a knowledge of the Postal Rules and Regulations, the Postal Guide, and practical knowledge of Post Office working procedure be a specific requisite before one can be appointed to a supervisory position in the Postal Service; and be it further

Resolved, That a suitable written examination be given all applicants for a supervisory position covering all of the above mentioned requisites.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Adequate Lighting, Etc. For Post Office Work Rooms

Resolution No. 87—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is at the present time no law or regulation requiring adequate lighting, ventilation or sanitary facilities in work rooms of Post Offices for the distribution of mail; and

Whereas, The lack of such law or regulation makes it impossible for Post Office officials, either local or departmental to make needed corrections; and

Whereas, The efficiency of the work performed, and the health, comfort and welfare of employees cannot be protected without such laws; and

Whereas, Experience has prove the penalties that employees pay for these deficiencies by injury to their health and vision; and

Whereas, Scientific research has provided great advances in methods, quantities and quality of light for proper seeing conditions for improved production and health; and

Whereas, Without plant improvement, demand is made on postal employees to keep pace with modern high speed industry in spite of antiquated and inadequate lighting and sanitary equipment, with resulting strain on eyes and nerves of employees with relating damages to health and comforts; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring enactment of establishing a minimum standard for lighting and sanitation equipment in Post Offices, below which standard correction would be mandatory; and be it further

Resolved, That such minimum standards should be approved by competent sanitary and

lighting engineers qualified by research in their fields.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Special Stamp for Centennial of Los Angeles Post Office

Resolution No. 88—Presented by Albert Aron, John J. Castleton and John W. MacKay of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, On April 9, 1850, the United States Post Office Department established in the city of Los Angeles an office to process mail and transact business; and

Whereas, During the ensuing one hundred years, Los Angeles and its Post Office have grown from a wash-tub in a general store and a population of 1,600 to the fourth largest city and fourth largest post office in receipts and mail in the United States; and

Whereas, The United States Post Office Department has been a faithful barometer of the growth and development of the city of Los Angeles; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor have its officers to urge the United States Post Office Department to issue stamps of commemorative issue honoring the April Centennial of the Los Angeles Post Office; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor Executive Board urge the Postmaster General to print a commemorative issue honoring this centennial event.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 299.

Reduced Minimum Age For Old Age Pensions

Resolution No. 89—Presented by E. A. Lohr, T. P. McClelland and Ira J. Plummer of International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders & Helpers of America No. 39, Oakland.

Whereas, Under the Federal Social Security plan the minimum retiring age is sixty-five years; and

Whereas, The large industries are refusing to hire workmen over the age of forty-five years; and

Whereas, It appears that by acquiring an earlier retirement age, more employment will become available for younger men and thereby tend to reduce juvenile delinquency; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the reduction of the minimum age to fifty-five years, and the officers be instructed to do everything possible to support this humane legislation and to assist the American Federation of Labor in working toward this end.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 262.

Probation and Crime Control

Resolution No. 90—Presented by Alfred G. Almassy and Jay Morein of Los Angeles County Probation Officers Union No. 685, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are now more persons on probation in the State of California than in all the state prisons and correctional schools; and

Whereas, The crime control system of probation is now universally recognized in this state as a key agency in criminal and juvenile court operation; and

Whereas, The Governor's Crime Commissions has recognized as urgent the strengthening of probation service in our courts, and have recommended an increase of university-trained probation officers at improved professional salary scales; and

Whereas, Probation Officers are charged by state law with the responsibility of pre-sentence investigations and recommendations to our criminal and juvenile courts; and

Whereas, These services to the court of Probation Officers have been recognized by judges and attorneys as equally important to that of other court officers, namely, district attorneys and public defenders; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor urge the adoption of salaries for probation officers comparable to those of district attorneys and public defenders; and probation facilities and personnel sufficient for adequate crime control.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 299.

Permit Continued Employment of Workers Over 65

Resolution No. 91—Presented by W. A. Turner of Musicians' Protective Association Union No. 767, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is understood and agreed upon by the law-makers of the State of California that all persons, male and female, reaching the age of sixty-five years shall be retired from active service with the state, city and county; and

Whereas, The pensions paid these former employees are inadequate for them to enjoy the same standard of living enjoyed by them when they were gainfully employed, due to the increasing costs of living; and

Whereas, It is much easier on all concerned to keep a person employed than it is to maintain him in idleness; and as there are many persons who have reached the age of sixty-five years who are physically able and are willing to continue working in their former capacities, who are deprived from doing so, simply because they have reached the age limit; therefore be it

Resolved, That all persons, male and female, who have reached the age of sixty-five years and are in good health, physically and mentally, and are desirous of continuing in the same capacity of employment as formerly, be allowed to do so; and be it further

Resolved, That if said employment tends to undermine their health at any time, said person be given lighter duties to perform, at salaries in keeping with said duties.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 262.

Support Labor Education Program

Resolution No. 92—Presented by Louis Levy and Sigmund Arywitz of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; Arthur K. Hutchings of Pasadena-San Gabriel Central Labor Council; James F. Daley of

Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo; Earl Wilson of Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Maurice A. Skates, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Important and vitally needed services in the field of Industrial Relations Research and Labor Education have been made available to all American Federation of Labor unions in California through the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California; and

Whereas, The Institute of Industrial Relations in collaboration with the California State Federation of Labor has held a highly successful Summer Labor Institute at Asilomar for the past two years; and

Whereas, Affiliated unions throughout the state have utilized the facilities of the Institute of Industrial Relations in arranging conferences, institutes and other educational programs for their representatives and members; and

Whereas, Recent legislative developments, both statewide and nationally, have indicated that the leaders of affiliated unions must learn the most effective techniques of Industrial and Public Relations; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the labor education program of the Institute of Industrial Relations and encourage affiliated unions to take advantage of the facilities available; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor give all assistance and encouragement necessary to insure its success.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 282.

Assist in Organization of Office Employees

Resolution No. 93—Presented by John B. Kinick, Inez Kibrell and Agnes Strelow of Office Employees No. 29, Oakland; and Eleanor Murphy of Office Employees No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, One of the primary purposes of all organized labor is to organize the unorganized workers; and

Whereas, There are over two hundred thousand unorganized office employees in the state of California; and

Whereas, This large group of unorganized, poorly paid, and politically misinformed workers constitute a threat to the economic and political welfare of all AFL workers in the state; and

Whereas, The Office Employees International Union, AFL, has not sufficient financial resources to properly organize this large unorganized group; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Los Angeles, California, go on record in favor of lending all aid and support possible to further the organization of office employees; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to appoint a subcommittee of the Executive Board to meet with and give advice and assistance to officers of regional and state councils of the Office Employees' International Union and/or International organizers of said International Union, in order that proper and immediate steps will be taken to bring this large group of un-

organized office employees in the state into membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 298.

Regulate Fees of Private Employment Agencies

Resolution No. 94—Presented by John B. Kinick, Inez Kibrell and Agnes Strelow of Office Employees No. 29, Oakland; and Eleanor Murphy of Office Employees No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, The existence of private employment agencies costs the working people of this state outrageous sums in the payment of placement fees; and

Whereas, There has been no concerted effort, on the part of labor as a whole in the state of California, to minimize such placement fees to a "reasonable" amount; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Legislative Representative, to introduce, at the next legislative session of the California State Legislature, and fight for the passage of a bill prohibiting private employment agencies from charging a fee exceeding five per cent of the applicant's first month's salary.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 243.

Oppose Shipment of Arms to Europe

Resolution No. 95—Presented by John J. Huhn, Nelson C. Neall, J. W. Peeler and H. B. Richardson of Painters No. 5, Hollywood; and Fred O. Bates, Don F. Richards, Howard Garvin, Charles E. Ripple, Fred Hancock, Allen C. Woolsey of Painters No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The North Atlantic Pact was supposedly designed to avert war, but now President Truman and other government and military leaders are pushing a program of spending billions of dollars to rearm Western Europe and other countries; and

Whereas, The sending of arms to Western Europe would be a highly provocative act, as dangerous for starting war as though the Soviet Union were to sponsor and provide the materials for arming Mexico against us. The American people don't want war; and

Whereas, The sending of billions of dollars in armaments to Europe and elsewhere will increase the power and authority of our military brass-hats, and will provide millions of dollars more profits for the arms manufacturers, but will take a further heavy toll of our living standards. It will make it impossible to take care of our own people, to provide social security, health facilities, housing, schools, decent living standards, and to produce the good things people in our own and other countries need; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor oppose and will fight against the shipment of armaments abroad; and be it further

Resolved, That we send communications to President Truman and our congressmen, protesting any attempt to rearm Western Europe or other countries, and calling on them instead to work for peace through the United Nations,

and pass measures that will improve the plight of our own people at home who are suffering from unemployment, lack of housing, lack of medical care, and loss of civil rights, etc.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred. See page 294.

Labor Unity to Halt Racial Discrimination

Resolution No. 96—Presented by John J. Huhn, Nelson C. Neall, J. W. Peeler and H. B. Richardson of Painters No. 5, Hollywood; and Fred O. Bates, Don F. Richards, Howard Garvin, Charles E. Ripple, Fred Hancock, Allen C. Woolsey of Painters No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The bosses and their stooges in Washington are carrying on a constant offensive against labor, to destroy our trade union rights, to reduce our wages, to force unemployment upon us, to break our backs with speed-up, and to divide us amongst ourselves so that we can't fight back effectively; and

Whereas, The same big-business forces who attack organized labor, at the same time are attempting even more viciously to destroy the rights of the Negro people, with lynchings, Jim-Crow laws, poll taxes, denial of all civil rights, and mass unemployment; and

Whereas, This offensive of big business, which is for the sole purpose of safeguarding and increasing huge profits, could not be successful unless organized labor were cleverly divided within itself and divided from its natural allies. Nor could it be successful without the numerous poll-tax congressmen from the South, heading key government committees, who are undemocratically elected year after year through denial of civil rights to the Negro people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of the following program:

That it is in the best interests of organized labor that the most solid unity be welded of all workers, regardless of color, religion, or politics, and that the closest cooperation and unity be strengthened between organized labor and its most natural and most powerful ally, the 14 million Negro people;

That in order to weld this strength and unity, labor must carry on an unceasing struggle for the full civil rights of the Negro people, against lynchings and police brutality, against the poll tax and all Jim-Crow policies;

That we work for full integration of Negro workers into union membership and leadership and against any discrimination in hiring, firing, and up-grading.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Program to Fight Unemployment and Depression

Resolution No. 97—Presented by John J. Huhn, Nelson C. Neall, J. W. Peeler and H. B. Richardson of Painters No. 5, Hollywood; Thomas Ranford and W. J. Bassett of Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Fred O. Bates, Don F. Richards, Howard Garvin, Charles E. Ripple, Fred Hancock, Allen C. Woolsey of Painters No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, According to official government figures, there are now nearly five million fully

unemployed workers, with partially unemployed bringing the figure close to nine million for the nation, and with hundreds of building trades workers unemployed in Los Angeles at the peak of the season this year; and

Whereas, Growing millions of American workers are suffering untold hardship as a result of steadily increasing unemployment, while the bosses, gorged with billions of dollars profit, are pushing a program of no wage increases, inhuman speed-up, and no relief for the workers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor commits and pledges itself to a fight-back policy, and both through economic action and independent political action fights and organizes for the following minimum program:

1. Higher wages. Not one step backwards on the wage front. This will increase purchasing power, and will come out of the billions and billions of dollars of profits hogged by monopoly corporations.

2. A six-hour day, five-day week, with no cut in take-home pay, to spread employment.

3. An end to the speed-up system whereby the bosses have been increasing production as much in some cases as 50% and 100% by inhuman sweat-shop methods, while we work ourselves out of a job to maintain the bosses' profits.

4. A government-sponsored public works program to make jobs by building much needed schools, hospitals, low-rent public housing and other needed construction, etc.

5. An increase in unemployment insurance benefits to at least \$35.00 per week for at least 52 weeks, and benefiting all workers, including those now covered, plus a continuation of the veterans' benefits at increased rates.

6. Increase taxes on Big Business billions and eliminate taxes on workers' low incomes.

and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor initiates and leads in organizing the fight for the above program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

Reestablish Adequate Rent Control

Resolution No. 98—Presented by James Dimakes, Cornelia Johnson, Harry Lewis, Leon Prodromou and Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Rents approximate a quarter of the income of the average working family; and

Whereas, The real estate lobby has been able to influence Congress to scuttle rent control and is moving heaven and earth to try to increase rents; and

Whereas, Such increases will result in untold hardships on the average worker; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of re-imposing ceilings on rent and of fighting against any and all efforts, regardless of what form they may take, to circumvent or lift those ceilings; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention bend every effort toward re-establishing an adequate rent

control act along the lines we had during the war.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 281.

Program to Meet Growing Unemployment

Resolution No. 99—Presented by James Dimakes, Cornelia Johnson, Harry Lewis, Leon Prodromou and Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Mounting unemployment is taking place in our country; and

Whereas, In California over a half-million workers are estimated to be unemployed; and

Whereas, Many authorities from the ranks of both business and labor predict a continuing economic recession accompanied by growing unemployment and a decreasing purchasing power; and

Whereas, Millions of unemployed have already depleted their unemployment insurance and savings; and

Whereas, This situation, if allowed to continue, will result in the ruin of working people, our state and country; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor immediately initiate a major offensive to achieve a shorter work week without loss of wages; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand the immediate planning of socially useful state and national projects for the unemployed; and be it still further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor set up a committee to adequately deal with the growing problem of unemployment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

State Bonuses for Veterans

Resolution No. 100—Presented by James Dimakes, Cornelia Johnson, Harry Lewis, Leon Prodromou and Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, There are hundreds of World War II veterans who are unemployed in the State of California; and

Whereas, Those veterans who are employed have suffered a reduction in real wages due to high prices, high rents and reduction in work weeks; and

Whereas, The 52-20 and other benefits under the GI Bill have been eliminated; and

Whereas, Many states have already enacted into law a veterans' bonus in recognition of their service to our country; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record demanding the immediate enactment by the state legislature of a state bonus for veterans; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all local unions of the State Federation of Labor for concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 286.

Eliminate Waiting Period and Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits

Resolution No. 101—Presented by James Dimakes, Cornelia Johnson, Harry Lewis, Leon

Prodromou and Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, An injured worker receiving workmen's compensation finds it impossible under present living conditions to maintain any decent standard of living for himself and his family due to the seven-day waiting period and low payments provided for in the existing law; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of eliminating the seven-day waiting period and increasing the weekly payments to 66% of the workers' regular weekly wages but in no case the minimum to be \$30.00 per week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 242.

Raise Federal and State Minimum Wage Laws

Resolution No. 102—Presented by James Dimakes, Cornelia Johnson, Harry Lewis, Leon Prodromou and Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present federal minimum wage law of 40c per hour is totally inadequate and does not cover agricultural workers; and

Whereas, The state minimum wage law of 65c per hour is likewise inadequate and covers only women employees; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of raising the federal minimum wage law to \$1.00 per hour and to amend it to cover agricultural workers; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention also favor raising the California state minimum wage law to \$1.00 per hour and also to amend it to cover male as well as female wage earners.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 258.

Assist the Trenton Defendants

Resolution No. 103—Presented by James Dimakes, Cornelia Johnson, Harry Lewis, Leon Prodromou and Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has been a staunch defender of the rights of everyone to have a fair trial and to be tried by a jury of his peers; and

Whereas, Six Negro citizens of Trenton, New Jersey were arrested without warrants on a murder charge and given a death sentence, which was later reversed by the Supreme Court of that state, on the grounds of insufficient or suppressed evidence; and

Whereas, A new trial of these defendants has been ordered; and

Whereas, All six citizens—known as the Trenton Six—were able to provide alibis they were nowhere near the scene of the crime and also have charged they were physically coerced into signing statements; and

Whereas, The case of the Trenton six is receiving world-wide publicity unfavorable to the reputation of this country; and

Whereas, The Trenton defendants suffered cruel, inhuman treatment by being incarcerated

for over a year, part of that time in the death cell; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor delegates here assembled call on the Governor of the State of New Jersey to order a dismissal of the case.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Abolish Waiting Period and Raise Weekly Unemployment and Disability Insurance

Resolution No. 104—Presented by James Dimakes, Cornelia Johnson, Harry Lewis, Leon Prodromou and Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Present unemployment and disability insurance weekly payments need to be raised substantially and the waiting period in each eliminated to enable the recipients of such payments to maintain any degree of decent living for themselves and their families; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record to continue its fight for substantial increases, not less than \$7.00 per day, in each and to eliminate the waiting periods in both disability and unemployment insurance.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 241.

Repeal Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 105—Presented by James Dimakes, Cornelia Johnson, Harry Lewis, Leon Prodromou and Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Law is without question the most vicious anti-labor bill that has ever been passed; and

Whereas, If this law is allowed to continue on the books, it will certainly result in the wrecking of all labor; and

Whereas, The present Administration was elected to office on the platform of outright repeal of this law; and

Whereas, Organized labor has vowed a fight to the death against this bill; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reiterate its complete determination to wipe this law off the books; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the President of the United States, who won the support of working people because of his stated opposition to the law, to utilize all avenues at his disposal to arouse public opinion for the outright repeal of the law and to create a greater Congressional line-up for complete repeal; and be it still further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor undertake all necessary steps to immediately launch a campaign against the law in this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 257.

Enact National and State Fair Employment Practices Act

Resolution No. 106—Presented by James Dimakes, Cornelia Johnson, Harry Lewis, Leon

Prodromou and Helen Wheeler of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Hotel & Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union has gone on record for FEPC; and

Whereas, In the past the California State Federation of Labor has done likewise; and

Whereas, Four states—New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey—have already enacted state FEPC laws; and

Whereas, Only a few diehards in Congress have consistently prevented the passage of a Fair Employment Practices Act; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record on behalf of a national and a California State FEPC Law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 241.

Enforce State Safety Laws

Resolution No. 107—Presented by Lee Lalor and Robert D. Lee of Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State Industrial Accident Commission has failed to enforce many of the state safety laws; and

Whereas, The State Industrial Accident Commission states that they have not had sufficient inspectors to properly enforce the laws; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming officers and Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Labor to do all in their power to secure full compliance with the state safety laws and to secure such additional inspectors for the State Industrial Accident Commission as are necessary to properly enforce the law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 299.

Regulate Use of Diesel and Similar Engines

Resolution No. 108—Presented by Lee Lalor and Robert D. Lee of Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The state safety laws of the State of California make the use of diesel and other internal combustion engines in confined spaces at the discretion of the Commission for the State Industrial Accident Commission; and

Whereas, Many injuries and deaths have occurred as a result of such permission; now therefore be it

Resolved, By this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the incoming officers and Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor stand instructed to do all in their power to bring about the necessary changes in the safety laws to prohibit the use of diesel and other internal combustion engines in such confined spaces instead of being permissive.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Immediate Start of Public Works Program

Resolution No. 109—Presented by Lee Lalor and Robert D. Lee of Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco.

Whereas, This country is now approaching a serious recession—if not depression; and

Whereas, There are presently over ten million unemployed workers in the United States; and

Whereas, Private enterprise is either unable to or unwilling to use private capital to alleviate this condition; and

Whereas, There is need of such public work consisting of buildings, bridges, highways and many other needed projects; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as demanding that the federal and state governments take immediate steps to get all needed public work started as soon as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming officers and Executive Board of this State Federation of Labor stand instructed to use their best offices to this end.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

Thirty-Hour-Week

Resolution No. 110—Presented by Lee Lalor and Robert D. Lee of Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco.

Whereas, There are presently over ten million unemployed workers in this country; and

Whereas, There is no apparent immediate relief for this condition nor is there any relief in the foreseeable future; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers and members and its affiliated councils and local unions to do all in their power to bring about a thirty-hour work week at no reduction in take-home pay from the forty-hour week, and to bring about such reduction in hours at the earliest time possible.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

Increase Appropriation for Industrial Relations Department

Resolution No. 111—Presented by Bernard Colombo, John Blaiotta, Leona Graves, Pearl Gilmore and Mary Grant of Department Store Employees Union No. 1100, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California is charged by law with the continuing duty to ascertain the wages paid and hours and conditions of labor and employment in the various occupations, trades and industries in which women and minors are employed in this state, and to investigate the comfort, health, safety and welfare of such women and minors; and

Whereas, The Industrial Welfare Commission has issued orders and regulations in pursuance of its duty as aforesaid, and the Division of Industrial Welfare of the Department of Industrial Relations is responsible for the administration and enforcement of these orders and regulations; and

Whereas, A great proportion of the women and minors employed in the state are employed in retail and mercantile establishments which are governed by the aforementioned regulations and orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission; and

Whereas, It is common knowledge that a great many of these retail and mercantile establishments in the state consistently and continually violate and fail to observe the orders and regulations of the Industrial Welfare Commission to the great detriment of the women and minors employed in such establishments; and

Whereas, The Industrial Welfare Division is understaffed and without the necessary funds to enforce the laws of the State and the orders and regulations of the Industrial Welfare Commission designed to protect these women and minors, and this situation threatens a complete breakdown in the minimum wage and welfare laws of the State of California; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge upon the Governor and the state legislators that additional and substantial appropriations be made to the State Department of Industrial Relations for the purpose of increasing the staff of the Division of Industrial Welfare and for the purpose of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the administration of the laws, orders and regulations affecting women and minors employed throughout the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the representatives of the State Federation of Labor sponsor and seek the introduction of legislation at the next regular session of the California State Legislature which will accomplish the purposes of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 240.

Enact Sparkman-Spence Housing Bill

Resolution No. 112—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, Housing continues to be one of the most critical problems facing the American people; and

Whereas, The woefully inadequate record of the private building industry still leaves us with an accumulated shortage of at least 10 million homes and with a minimum requirement of 15 million homes to be built within the next ten years; and

Whereas, Ten million families in the United States are still living under overcrowded and substandard housing conditions; and

Whereas, The Housing Act of 1949, which makes possible for the first time construction of adequate homes for low-income families, still leaves 40 per cent of American families with incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,750, the so-called moderate income families, largely untouched by any housing legislation; and

Whereas, These families, which include most workers and their families, have incomes too high to be eligible for public housing and too low to be able to afford the houses now being built by private builders; and

Whereas, There is presently before the Congress the Sparkman-Spence Bill (S. 2246 and H. R. 5631), Title III of which is specifically designed to meet the housing needs of moderate income families; and

Whereas, The Sparkman-Spence Bill would provide long-term direct loans at a low interest rate—entirely without subsidy—to cooperative housing groups and other non-profit housing

projects organized by and for union members, veterans, and other moderate income families; and

Whereas, This program would bring the cost of housing down to about \$50-\$60 a month, an amount which moderate income families can afford; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as calling upon the Congress to enact at the earliest possible moment the Sparkman-Spence Bill, Title III of which would make it possible for moderate income families to secure decent housing for family living, and would thereby round out a truly comprehensive housing program to meet the needs of every group in America; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be submitted to the coming AF of L Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 281.

Support 1950 March of Dimes

Resolution No. 113—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has always been in the forefront of humanitarian endeavor; and

Whereas, California has for three successive years suffered greatly from attack of poliomyelitis of epidemic proportions; and

Whereas, The treasury of local chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis were strained to exhaustion financially, and assistance from the National Emergency Epidemic Funds were called for to a total of more than \$2,000,000 to meet the chapters' obligations towards the sufferers of this dread disease; and

Whereas, The children of the families of organized labor are beneficiaries of care extended by this organization; and

Whereas, The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has always received the generous and wholehearted support of the California State Federation of Labor collectively and individually; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledge themselves to support the 1950 March of Dimes to the utmost of their ability.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 298.

Reduce Minimum Age for Old Age Pensions

Resolution No. 114—Presented by Dan Braimes and James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Federal Social Security Act is one of the most humane and progressive enactments of the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, The present act does not provide for old age and survivors' insurance benefits to workers who have not reached the age of sixty-five; and

Whereas, Experience has proven that thousands of our workers find it impossible to get employment after they have reached the age of fifty-five, and because that advanced age makes it impossible for them to get employment, their only solution is that in most cases they are compelled to be a burden on their families or wards of some charitable institution; and

Whereas, The reduction of the retirement age to fifty-five would alleviate the problem of providing employment for the present groups of our young citizens, and recently graduated groups from our schools and colleges, who are now compelled to be unemployed, and would further the best interests of all the people of the United States; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct its officers to incorporate in its American Federation of Labor legislation program a provision urging Congress to amend the Federal Social Security Act so as to reduce the age of payment of old age insurance benefits from sixty-five to fifty-five years of age; and that it be further

Resolved, That the officers take the necessary steps to mobilize the active support of all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the effort to bring about this necessary change in the Social Security Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 262.

Establish Governing Body for California LLPE

Resolution No. 115—Presented by Harry Lea and Clyde Wyrick of Blacksmiths Union No. 212, Huntington Park; Patrick Morgan, Willis Polley, Margaret Morgan, Stella Dimitria, John Donovan, Lloyd Caddell of Printing Specialties & Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The passage of anti-labor legislation designed to destroy free trade unions has made it necessary for the trade union movement to protect itself by actively participating in election campaigns; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in its 66th Convention held at San Francisco, California, in 1947, established Labor's League for Political Education; and

Whereas, Full and effective political action by trade union members in every political subdivision is the only way in which labor can elect representatives who will protect and advance the general welfare of working men and women in preference to that of special interests; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor recognized the necessity for the widest participation of all organizations and individuals within the Federation, by organizing Labor's League for Political Education under the joint direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and one representative from each affiliated International Union; and

Whereas, In carrying out effective political action on the state and local level in accordance with Labor's League for Political Education, the same wide participation by all groups will be necessary; and

Whereas, State Labor Leagues for Political Education and city and county Labor Leagues for Political Education are component parts of the Labor's League for Political Education established by the American Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor establish a governing body for the California Labor's League for Political Education, consisting of the officers and Executive Board members of the California State Federation of Labor and

one representative from each League for Political Education established by each respective Central Labor Body throughout the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That this organization be recognized officially to act in political matters for the California State Federation of Labor between conventions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council. See page 252.

Thirty-Hour Work Week

Resolution No. 116—Presented by Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 836, Chico.

Whereas, There is a marked state and national increase in unemployment, heralding a new economic disaster worse than the 1929-34 depression; and

Whereas, Shorter hours of work has been one of the cardinal principles of the organized labor movement; and

Whereas, Shorter hours of work contribute toward a higher wage standard and a richer life for the workers; and

Whereas, A 30-hour week in all industries will lessen substantially the shock of millions of unemployed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its previous position for a 30-hour work week and present this demand to the forthcoming national convention of the AFL; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor call upon all affiliates for concurrence and unitedly present this demand to the state legislature and to the Congress of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

Scholarships for Medical Students

Resolution No. 117—Presented by N. Cohn, A. Costa, R. E. Grant, G. Kelly, D. G. Nyhan and F. J. Shields of Chauffeurs Union No. 265, San Francisco.

Whereas, The working people of the state of California pay the taxes that support the medical schools; and

Whereas, The cost of medical services has risen to new highs, and there is a marked and dangerous shortage of doctors in the state; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adopt the following program:

Since the number of medical students permitted to enter the first year classes in the five medical schools of the state is now four hundred, the enrollment be increased to number eight hundred first year students, doubling the present enrollment; that a scholarship program based on the plan used in the state of Mississippi be used to make such medical education within the reach of the sons and daughters of the working people of California, to wit, a one thousand dollar award to attend each scholarship; further, that funds of three thousand dollars per admitted student be allocated to the medical schools to bear the cost of the increased enrollment; and that funds be set up to encourage more trained

personnel to enlist in the teaching program of the above-mentioned medical school enrollees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 282.

Support of Federation Educational Program

Resolution No. 118—Presented by David G. Nyhan of Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco; E. A. Clancy of Newspaper Circulators and Drivers No. 96, Oakland; and Cappy DuVal, IATSE No. 44, Hollywood.

Whereas, A highly significant labor education program is being conducted by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Berkeley and at Los Angeles for labor organizations throughout the state; and

Whereas, The Institute of Industrial Relations and the California State Federation of Labor jointly conducted an extremely successful resident summer labor institute at Asilomar, attended by representatives of many unions throughout the state; and

Whereas, The union representatives at the summer labor institute were unanimously enthusiastic about the results of the institute; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor commend its officers and the Institute of Industrial Relations for their fine work in labor education and encourage them to extend the program; and be it further

Resolved, That all unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor take advantage of the services of the Institute and send delegates to the Labor Institute to be held at Asilomar in the summer of 1950; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be authorized to give effective moral and material aid, which in its opinion, will ensure the success of the 1950 summer labor institute at Asilomar.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 282.

Oppose Mundt-Ferguson Bill

Resolution No. 119—Presented by Fred C. Bates, Don F. Richards, Howard Garvin, Charles E. Ripple, Fred Hancock and Allen C. Woolsey of Painters No. 116, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Painters Local Union No. 116, District Council No. 36, and most of the AFL locally and nationally, went on record against the Mundt-Nixon Bill of the last session of Congress; and

Whereas, A new "police state" measure, the Mundt-Ferguson Bill, even more vicious than its predecessor, is being considered in Congress; and

Whereas, This fascist bill may become law unless an even more vigorous fight is launched against it than was waged against the Mundt-Nixon Bill; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being strictly against the Mundt-Ferguson Bill and urge all senators to vote against it and all labor to oppose it; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Democratic National Chairman Howard

J. McGrath, Senator Pat McCarran, Senators Sheridan Downey and William Knowland, asking them to vote against the bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Support Poll Tax Repeal

Resolution No. 120—Presented by Larry Vail of California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, Several million American citizens in these United States are denied the right to vote in several southern states due to the undemocratic poll tax requirements; and

Whereas, Some of the most vicious anti-labor, anti-social legislation is endorsed, initiated, and helped through Congress by poll tax representatives and senators elected by a very few voters; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor the enactment of such a law by the passage of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Place Private Schools Under Jurisdiction of State Board of Education

Resolution No. 121—Presented by Joseph Kahn, Douglas Kline, and Richard Parino of Jewelry Workers No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, The proper education and training of not only our children but of all our people is of paramount importance, so that they may meet the daily requirements of a very complex daily life better prepared; and

Whereas, It is now possible in the State of California to establish private schools for the teaching of or the training in any subject, without state approval of either teachers, curricula, or buildings; and

Whereas, The establishment, approval and operation of such private schools should be under the jurisdiction of the California State Board of Education, so that the public might be protected; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor unanimously go on record as deploring the existence of such a situation and immediately delegate the officers of the Federation to make a careful survey of the entire matter, both within the State of California and other states where regulations exist, and prepare the necessary regulatory legislation to be presented at the next session of the California State Legislature for action.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Non-concurred. See page 243.

Condemn Management of Los Angeles and Hollywood Turf Clubs

Resolution No. 122—Presented by W. L. Leiby and H. C. Rohrbach of Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Locals 1082 and 300 of the International Brotherhood of Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America have complained that the managements of the Los Angeles Turf Club, Inc., operating a race track in Arcadia, California, and Hollywood Turf

Club, operating a race track at Inglewood, California, have interfered with, restrained, and coerced their employees in the exercise of their rights to engage in collective bargaining and other mutual aid or protection; and

Whereas, That while negotiations were pending for a new contract and a wage increase between said unions represented by the Southern California District Council of Laborers and said race tracks, that in the very midst of said negotiations the management of said race tracks, without notifying said locals or their representatives, called and held a meeting with the members of said locals employed at said race tracks and attempted to coerce them into accepting the management's proposals; and

Whereas, At said meeting the representative of the management of said race tracks informed the employees who were members of said locals that all of the representatives of said unions involved, except one representative, were fully satisfied with the new proposed contract and the existing wage scale without any wage increase whatsoever; and

Whereas, In truth and in fact the members of said locals and the representatives had, in a meeting called for that purpose, decided to propose a wage increase inasmuch as the membership were dissatisfied with the existing wage scale; and

Whereas, The representative of said management at said meeting further stated that if the locals did not accept the proposals of the management without any wage increase within three (3) days, that the existing contract would be terminated and the work eliminated by subcontracting it out at a lower wage scale; and

Whereas, Such activity on the part of the management of said race tracks is in violation of law and does interfere with the rights of the members and of the locals involved; and

Whereas, Such conduct tends to discourage collective bargaining and promote unstable labor conditions and disharmony; and

Whereas, It has been established that the wage increase sought affecting said race tracks will amount to only one-twentieth (1/20) of the amount spent by said race tracks at the last session of the California legislature in order to effect legislation favorable to said race tracks; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn the activity of the management of the Los Angeles Turf Club, Inc., operating the Santa Anita race track at Arcadia, California, and the Hollywood Turf Club, operating a race track at Inglewood, California, in interfering with and coercing their employees in the exercise of their rights for collective bargaining and other mutual aid and assistance, and condemn specifically the activity of said race tracks in seeking to bargain individually with its employees instead of bargaining through the labor organizations representing said employees as required by law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 295.

AFL Union Label on Wearing Apparel

Resolution No. 123—Presented by Dan Braimes and James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The purchasing power of the AFL unionists and their families is of tremendous proportion when properly applied; the importance of patronizing the merchant displaying the Union Shop Card, and handling Union Label merchandise; and

Whereas, Over fifty per cent of our wearing apparel is manufactured by the CIO organizations, which have contracts with those manufacturers who are making both men's and women's wearing apparel of all descriptions which do not bear any union label but instead use the words **UNION MADE**, which is being purchased every day by AFL unionists and their families, which confuses most of our people to the extent that when they purchase such merchandise, they believe that they are purchasing manufactured under union conditions by American Federation of Labor workers; and

Whereas, Recent checks show that manufacturers and merchants are deliberately leaving the Union Label off their merchandise, more so on the ladies' wearing apparel, and many who have American Federation of Labor contracts entitling them to use the AFL Union Label avoid doing this. It is our plan to make the demand for AFL Union Label merchandise so heavy that these manufacturers and merchants will be compelled to put the Union Label on their products in order to get the patronage from the American Federation of Labor unionists and their families; and

Whereas, We must get the cooperation from the wearing apparel craft unions in order to put this Union Label drive in effect, by having the manufacturers that have working agreements with them to place the Union Label on all their products made under AFL union conditions, and compelling the manufacturers who will not put the Union Label on their products but instead use the words **UNION MADE**, to add to the words **UNION MADE: BY AFL** so that our people will not be confused when they purchase wearing apparel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to cooperate with the Union Label Section to stop this practice, and try to convince the wearing apparel unions or their internationals to compel the manufacturers that they have contracts with to place their Union Label on their products, and those that do not place the Union Label, but instead of said Union Label use the words **UNION MADE**, to add **AFL** to said **UNION MADE**, which will then read, **UNION MADE AFL**.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Adopted. See page 301.

Assist Organization of Union Label Leagues

Resolution No. 124—Presented by Dan Braimes and James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, No union, regardless of its size, can survive the problems, obstacles, and differences it confronts alone. That fact has been clearly illustrated by the many students of early day labor movements; but, supported by other unions of equal strength and sincerity of purpose, its power is soon felt—a power not only beneficial to itself but to the entire labor movement as a whole; and

Whereas, The present economic recession vitally affects the millions of unemployed workers as well as those on part-time jobs throughout the entire country; and

Whereas, Much can be done to alleviate a condition of this kind by your purchase of Union-Labeled products and the patronage of Union Services; and

Whereas, When the unionists and their families buy only from firms displaying the union shop card, and handle Union-Labeled products, they help to reduce working hours, increase wages, and raise the standard of employment. They not only help to further their own cause, but that of the entire labor movement as a whole. Every union-earned dollar, spent for Union Label products is a dollar well spent in the right direction, encouraging better conditions for organized labor; and

Whereas, Our problem is to make all unionists and their families aware of the need for demanding the Union Label on all merchandise purchased by them. If we can make our union labor groups Union Label conscious, so that they will go to the merchants and demand the Union Label on all merchandise they purchase, the merchants will then awaken to the fact that they will have to stock their shelves with Union-Labeled merchandise in order to stay in business; and

Whereas, When the merchant does not have any calls for the Union Label, how can we expect cooperation from him? When we succeed in making our own people Union Label conscious and they demand that all merchandise they purchase be Union-Labeled, then our battle for the Union Label is won. But not before we get full cooperation from our own people will we succeed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in Forty-Seventh Convention assembled, instruct its incoming executive officers to do all in their power to assist in organizing and furthering the interests of Union Label Sections, Leagues and Women's Auxiliaries throughout the State of California in their respective districts.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
Adopted. See page 301.

Social Security and Unemployment Insurance for Employees of Non-Profit Organizations

Resolution No. 125—Presented by Dan Braimes and James C. Symes of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, Employees of certain so-called non-profit organizations operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, including hospitals, memorial properties and cemeteries, are denied the benefit of both the social security and state unemployment insurance protection; and

Whereas, In most cases these same employees have been paid lower wages for the same work than are paid in other fields of employment; and

Whereas, These same employees have no opportunity to accumulate funds to protect them when they are unemployed on account of sickness, lack of employment, and in their old age, they become burdens upon their families, or wards of charity, and they are deserving of

the benefits and protection of both the social security and state unemployment insurance acts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring amendments to both the Social Security and State Unemployment Insurance Acts to include all employees of non-profit organizations, operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, including hospitals, cemeteries, memorial properties and Community Chest agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor and all its affiliates cease from supporting or contributing to any of these non-profit, religious, charitable, scientific or educational organizations until their employees are protected by and included in both the Social Security and State Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted as amended. See page 297.

Construction, Maintenance, Etc., of Prisons By Union Labor

Resolution No. 126—Presented by George Harter and Peter A. Andrade of Central Labor Council of Monterey County, Salinas.

Whereas, The State of California operates and maintains a large number of public institutions among which are a considerable number of a penal character whose inmates are being held and deprived of their freedom by virtue of their having violated the civil and criminal laws of the land; and

Whereas, The construction, operation and maintenance of these institutions involves the use of a stupendous amount of labor of all types and character; and

Whereas, Throughout the past years, up to the present time, it has been the policy and custom of the Division of Corrections, under whose authority these institutions are being administered, to utilize the labor of inmates in performing and accomplishing the work involved in the construction, operation and maintenance of these institutions, in direct competition with, and to the detriment of and extreme loss to the honest and law-abiding, tax-paying citizens of the state who must depend upon their labor for their livelihood; and

Whereas, The continuation of the use of prison labor in competitive fields, seriously jeopardizes the possibility of the free working men and working women of the State of California, of obtaining for themselves the standard of living to which they are justly entitled; and

Whereas, The authority for formulating the direct policy by which the labor in the institutions, is vested in the Prison Industries Commission, a department of the Division of Corrections, two members of which are from organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take such action that the labor members on the Board of Prison Corrections will at all times be on the alert that none of the work of building, maintenance, and miscellaneous crafts be done by

prison inmates, and this work be channeled through the respective unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 297.

Establish Permanent Child Care Centers

Resolution No. 127—Presented by George Harter and Peter A. Andrade of Central Labor Council of Monterey County, Salinas.

Whereas, The United States recognized the need for child care centers in 1941 and through the Lanham Act subsequently made funds available; and

Whereas, The state of California recognized the continuing need in 1945 and subsequently through legislation made funds available for the continued operation after Lanham funds were no longer available; and

Whereas, The California state legislature recognized a continuing need for child care centers both in 1948 and 1949; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has been in agreement with both the actions of the United States and California state governments; and because the California State Federation of Labor is comprised of members who toil for a living; and further, that the California State Federation of Labor recognizes with the high cost of living, the necessity for both husband and wife to work to meet the families' living needs; and that June 30, 1950, is the closing date of the appropriation for said child care centers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the legislature of the State of California at its next session to perpetuate such child care centers throughout the State of California by legislation directing such permanence of establishments and the proper allocations for continued child care centers.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted. See page 242.

Full Subsistence for Veterans in On-The-Job Training

Resolution No. 128—Presented by Joseph Kahn, Douglas Kline and Richard Parino of Jewelers Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, Mr. Carl Raymond Gray, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in Washington, D. C., is empowered by law with the administration of, among other things, the on-the-job training program for veterans, and specifically the number of hours per week which the trainee is required to devote to training; and

Whereas, The V.A. Ruling, R&PR 10104 B (1) provides the maximum payment of subsistence allowance to be on the following basis:

- (a) Full time—36 or more hours per week.
- (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ time—less than 36, but not less than 27 hours per week.
- (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ time—less than 27 but not less than 18 hours per week.
- (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ time—less than 18 but not less than 9 hours per week; and

Whereas, This arbitrary determination of subsistence allowance due a trainee does not take into consideration the fact that in many industries management and labor have agreed

to, and established work weeks of less than 36 hours per week, which determination should also serve as a measurement of a trainee's full work week; and

Whereas, It is obvious that the only fair computation of subsistence allowance would require a full time allowance be paid to a trainee who is in training the full number of hours established in that particular industry with the approval of the employer, union and the Governmental Agency involved; and

Whereas, The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, despite many requests to mitigate this wrong, has consistently refused to change this arbitrary rule to the detriment of many most deserving veterans; therefore, be it

Resolved, That

1. The 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record requesting necessary action on the part of Congress to initiate legislation allowing the payment of full subsistence where a standard work week of less than thirty-six hours per week has been established as a result of bona-fide collective bargaining between employers and employees; and

2. Copies of this resolution shall be sent to the President and Secretary of the American Federation of Labor requesting they use their utmost efforts in initiating corrective legislation; and

3. That the California State Federation of Labor send copies of this resolution to all State Federations of Labor in the United States with the request that they take like action and notify their congressional representatives as to their feelings in the matter; and

4. That the California State Federation of Labor send copies of this resolution to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, in October requesting its adoption and requesting immediate congressional action to correct this condition; and

5. Copies of this resolution shall be sent to each of the veterans' organizations requesting their wholehearted support of the purposes of this resolution; and

6. Copies of this resolution shall be sent to the daily press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted as amended. See page 297.

Unemployment Insurance to Cover All Agricultural Labor

Resolution No. 129—Presented by Vernon L. Pankey and Chester Oliveira of Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland; and George Cole, Mike Elorduy, Harry Finks, and James Halpin of Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento.

Whereas, Agricultural workers tending and harvesting the crops in the fields of the State of California have under the law no benefits or protection in the matter of wages, conditions, hours; and

Whereas, These agricultural workers further under the law have no protection against unemployment; and

Whereas, Because of this lack of protection, thousands of workers in the State are forced into conditions of poverty, uncertainty and insecurity, and therefore, are compelled

to endure unwarranted suffering and hardship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record asking that Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act be amended to include all agricultural labor not now included under the act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed. See page 243.

Delete Base-Period Wage Provision in U. I. Act

Resolution No. 130—Presented by Vernon L. Pankey and Chester Oliveira of Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland; and George Cole, Mike Elorduy, Harry Finks, and James Halpin of Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento.

Whereas, Section 57 of the Unemployment Insurance Act of the State of California destroys the rule and basis of Unemployment Insurance because, under this section thousands of the workers are unable to meet the seventy-five per cent of the base-period wages in a single calendar quarter; and

Whereas, Unemployment Insurance claimants in this category are not eligible for benefits unless period wages equal thirty times their weekly benefits amount; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in this Convention go on record requesting the deletion of that portion of Section 57 relating to base-period wages; and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That this Convention seek the enactment of a new section that will offer more equitable conditions to all claimants for Unemployment Insurance.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed. See page 243.

Include Pregnancy Under Unemployment and Disability Insurance

Resolution No. 131—Presented by Vernon L. Pankey and Chester Oliveira of Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland; and George Cole, Mike Elorduy, Harry Finks, and James Halpin of Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento.

Whereas, Section 201 of the California State Unemployment Insurance Act, known as the Disability Section does not include coverage for women in pregnancy; and

Whereas, Pregnancy is a common cause of disability for many working women and is a natural condition with which working women are bound to be confronted during their employment; and

Whereas, Pregnancy being a very definite disabling cause, it should be as much as any other disabling cause entitling a woman worker to unemployment and disability insurance payments; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Labor exert all its efforts and influence during the next session of the California State Legislature to secure a change in Section 201 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to include pregnancy as one of the disabling causes for unemployment insurance and disability payments for a period

not to exceed a total of five months of disability during pregnancy and after birth.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 243.

Eliminate Waiting Period and Increase Unemployment Benefits

Resolution No. 132—Presented by Vernon L. Pankey and Chester Oliveira of Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland; and George Cole, Mike Elorduy, Harry Finks, and James Halpin of Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento.

Whereas, Present unemployment insurance weekly benefits are obsolete in view of the rise in the cost of living; and

Whereas, The one-week waiting period is unnecessary and works a hardship on the working people; so, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of amending Sections 54 and 57 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to eliminate the one-week waiting period and increase the weekly benefits to \$40 a week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 241.

Defeat Repeal of Article XXV of California Constitution

Resolution No. 133—Presented by Larry Vail of California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, At last November's general election, almost 2,000,000 voters approved initiative proposition titled No. 4, now Article XXV, which provided for increased benefits for the aged and blind under direct state control, and the transferral of aged and blind administration from the 58 county governments to the state; and now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon every local union throughout our state to oppose and defeat the current program of selfish interests to repeal the Constitutional Article XXV.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 294.

Allocate Work to West Coast Shipyards

Resolution No. 134—Presented by Anthony Cancilla and Ivan R. Bresee of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, The wartime records of the West Coast shipyards and their workers, both in the building and repairing of ships, was a vital factor in the winning of World War II; and

Whereas, Since the conclusion of hostilities, shipbuilding, ship repair and conversion have been awarded exclusively to Eastern yards; and

Whereas, Shipbuilding facilities on the West Coast are largely unused, and many experienced shipyard workers are either unemployed or have turned to other work for their livelihood; and

Whereas, Facilities which are unused deteriorate with the passage of time, necessitating the expenditure of large sums in their replacement, and personnel losses involve large and costly training programs not to be accomplished overnight; and

Whereas, The concentration of our Nation's shipbuilding in a limited area along the Eastern Seaboard leaves the industry vulnerable to destructive attack; and

Whereas, The Maritime Commission contends that although it does not have authority to allocate, in certain circumstances it can grant Western Shipyards a six per cent (6%) differential; and

Whereas, In testimony before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House, Philip B. Fleming contended that there was only enough shipbuilding to keep a few yards going and he favored the more efficient Eastern yards; and

Whereas, The favored few yards of the East, controlled by "Big Steel," have obtained a monopoly by and with the consent of the Maritime Commission; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Los Angeles beginning on the 29th day of August, 1949, affirms that we are opposed to this Eastern monopoly on the basis of (1) National Defense, (2) deterioration of facilities, (3) loss of skilled shipbuilding personnel, and (4) unemployment resulting therefrom; and be it further

Resolved, That failing to secure this allocation through either the President or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, legislation be initiated before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives to compel the allocation of work to our West Coast Yards; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States; Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense; the Chairman of the Maritime Commission; U. S. Senators and Congressmen from this State; and that the State Federations of Labor of Oregon and Washington be requested to take similar action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 299.

Restore Funds for West Coast Shipyards

Resolution No. 135—Presented by Anthony Cancilla and Ivan R. Bresee of San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in the interest of National Defense, recommended the restoration of a substantial number of the vessels now lying idle in our Nation's graveyards; and

Whereas, The Maritime Commission, cooperating with our Nation's military leaders, inserted an item of \$25,000,000 in their requested budget for 1950 as funds deemed necessary to accomplish this work; and

Whereas, The Bureau of the Budget did, without consultation with either the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Maritime Commission, delete the requested appropriation from the funds of the latter body; and

Whereas, The Navy, their funds also drastically curtailed, are unable to find the \$25,000,000 for this important work previously recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and

Whereas, Our West Coast yards lie idle, facilities deteriorating, and personnel unemployed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the

California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Los Angeles on August 29, 1949, demand that this work be done in the interest of National Defense and in the reactivation of our West Coast shipyard facilities and unemployed personnel; and be it further

Resolved, That the \$25,000,000 be restored to the budget of either the Maritime Commission or the Navy Budget be increased accordingly, and that these funds be earmarked for this work; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense; the Chairman of the Maritime Commission; the Navy; and to all California Representatives and both Senators from the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted as corrected. See page 298.

Protest and Condemn Use of Convict Labor

Resolution No. 136—Presented by F. A. Lawrence of Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; James T. Harvey of Sacramento-Yolo Counties Building Trades Council, Sacramento; and Clyde K. Ford of Teamsters No. 150, Sacramento.

Whereas, The legislature of the State of California has in the past enacted divers and numerous laws authorizing the use of convict labor on the highways of said state and on the public works and ways of the several counties thereof; and

Whereas, The use of such convict labor both by the State of California and by the several counties thereof pursuant to said law has increased to the extent that it has, now does, and threatens in the future to, encroach upon and conflict with the right of honest labor within said state to be employed upon such work and thereby to earn the means of livelihood for themselves and their families; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do hereby protest and condemn the use of convict labor for the State of California and the several counties thereof as aforesaid; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to prepare copies of this resolution and to transmit the same to the Governor of the State of California and to the heads of the executive departments thereof responsible for the use of such convict labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed out of the membership of this Convention to determine ways and means of handling problems arising from the use of such convict labor and to draft legislative proposals appropriate thereto for submission to the legislature of the State of California at the next session thereof.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 297.

Assist Organization of Mental Hygiene Department Employees

Resolution No. 137—Presented by California State Hospital Employees Union No. 247, Agnew.

Whereas, There are at present 8633 employees of the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of California, most of whom lack sufficient organization; and

Whereas, Low wages, lack of adequate grievance machinery, and other evils create an acute need for effective union organization among employees of the State of California; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has aided and supported, with encouraging results, organizing campaigns among teachers and other public employees; and

Whereas, It has always been a principle of the American Federation of Labor to encourage the more powerful and well-established unions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to supply needed financial aid, organizers, publicity, etc., in order to conduct an organizing campaign among the employees of the California Department of Mental Hygiene on the behalf of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, so that successful union organization among the employees of the Department of Mental Hygiene may be achieved.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 298.

Use AFL Machinery to Adjust Disputes Between Unions

Resolution No. 138—Presented by Service and Maintenance Employees Union No. 399, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has as one of its principal tenets the condemnation of "rule by injunction"; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has established certain procedures for the settlement of conflicting claims to jurisdiction within the confines of the American Federation of Labor which, when properly utilized, have successfully resolved such conflicting claims in an amicable fashion and with a minimum of industrial strife; and

Whereas, In certain localities where such established procedures have not been used but resort has been had to industrial strife to force settlement of these conflicting claims, the public presses have used and magnified such disputes and aided and assisted anti-labor organizations and employer groups to pass such vicious legislation as the California Anti-Jurisdictional Strike Act, the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act, and various other state anti-union legislation; and

Whereas, As a direct result of the neglect and refusal of some unions to avail themselves of the machinery within the American Federation of Labor to resolve jurisdictional differences, all labor has been severely injured by unjust and discriminatory legal restrictions; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend and urge that in any case where a disagreement arises that cannot be amicably adjudicated by the parties thereto, that the parties shall, through due process, take their cause to the American Federation of Labor for consideration and judgment; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as censuring and condemning any local union or labor organiza-

tion which should by-pass the machinery established by the American Federation of Labor by resorting to injunctive or other judicial process based on state or federal laws without first exhausting the remedies offered by the constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 258.

Oppose Mundt-Ferguson Bill

Resolution No. 139 — Presented by Morris Bagno, Harry Bergman, Maria Duran and Meyer Cohen of Cloak Makers Union No. 65, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Mundt-Ferguson Bill (S-1194) introduced into the U. S. Senate, represents a menace to the people of the United States; and

Whereas, This bill is directed against the trade unions and all peoples' organizations seeking higher wages and better working conditions and progressive social legislation; and

Whereas, The AF of L and other labor organizations have expressed opposition to this bill; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in opposition to the Mundt-Ferguson Bill and call on the Senate of the United States to defeat it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 290.

Demand Repeal of T-H Act and Reenactment of Wagner Act

Resolution No. 140 — Presented by Morris Bagno, Harry Bergman, Maria Duran and Meyer Cohen of Cloak Makers Union No. 65, Los Angeles.

Whereas, All the efforts of the last election have failed to repeal the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, With all its amendments, we still have a Taft-Hartley law with its full menace to the labor movement; and

Whereas, All efforts for compromise crippling amendments to complete repeal did not help the cause of repeal of the Taft-Hartley law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record opposing all amendments and demanding complete and uncompromising repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and the reenactment of the Wagner Relations Law in its entirety; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates who will be elected at this Convention to attend the National Convention shall take a stand in favor of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 257.

Urge Immediate Action by California Housing Authorities

Resolution No. 141 — Presented by Morris Bagno, Harry Bergman, Maria Duran and Meyer Cohen of Cloak Makers Union No. 65, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The benefits of slum clearance and public housing have become obvious to the members of AF of L unions, many of whom have directly benefited from past activities of the Federal and Local Housing Authorities; and

Whereas, The increased population of the state has added to the problem of limited housing; and

Whereas, Many of the present Housing Authorities of California cities and counties have indicated their opposition to further public housing or slum clearance in this state; and

Whereas, Said Housing Authorities have failed to submit requests for Federal Aid Loans as provided by the recent Federal Housing law, thereby deliberately depriving California workers and citizens of their right to decent housing and slum clearance; and

Whereas, Requests for aid become void within 90 days from the date that application blanks are received from the government by the local Housing Authorities; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record urging the Housing Authorities of all California cities and counties to take immediate necessary action in securing loans allotted by federal law to obtain for the people of the State of California the housing units so urgently needed; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates who will be elected at this Convention to attend the National Convention, shall take a stand in favor of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 281.

Condemnation of Senator Tenney

Resolution No. 142 — Presented by Morris Bagno, Harry Bergman, Maria Duran and Meyer Cohen of Cloak Makers Union No. 65, Los Angeles.

Whereas, State Senator Jack B. Tenney has shown himself to be completely anti-labor and anti-democratic; and

Whereas, The smear attacks of Tenney has included such labor leaders as William Bassett; and

Whereas, It is clear that no one is safe from such attacks when red-baiting is allowed to go unabated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled, go on record against the continuation of the California UnAmerican Activities Committee, regardless of who is chairman, because it is essentially anti-labor; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention condemn Tenney and his methods; and be it further

Resolved, That we work for his political defeat for any office he may seek; and be it further

Resolved, That he be placed on the "unfair to labor" list; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates who will be elected at this Convention to attend the National Convention, shall take a stand in favor of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 291.

Enact State and Local FEPC

Resolution No. 143 — Presented by Morris Bagno, Harry Bergman, Maria Duran and Meyer Cohen of Cloak Makers Union No. 65, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The current economic conditions have become critical to the point wherein certain elements of management have commenced pernicious activities seeking to destroy the hard won gains of organized labor by exploiting and capitalizing on the differences among racial groups and minorities; and

Whereas, Bigots have increased their activities in a concerted drive to separate worker from worker on the question of race; and

Whereas, Many other progressive states such as New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico and Rhode Island, and such cities as Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and Phoenix, have under the leadership of organized labor already passed permanent FEPC legislation to prevent such practices; and

Whereas, It has long been the belief and the duty of every member of organized labor to expect as a civil right, equal opportunity in employment for himself and his fellow workers regardless of race, color or creed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record urging full support of all member unions for a statewide FEPC, and specifically for the passage of the local FEPC Ordinance introduced to the City Council on the 9th of August, 1949, by Councilman Ed. R. Roybal, of the Ninth District in the City of Los Angeles, prepared by the Council for Equality in Employment, and patterned after the FEPC of the State of New York; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates who will be elected at this Convention to attend the National Convention, shall take a stand in favor of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 291.

Protest Police Brutality

Resolution No. 144—Presented by Morris Bagno, Harry Bergman, Maria Duran and Meyer Cohen of Cloak Makers Union No. 65, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There has been in recent months a new wave of terror against the Negro people in the South, and the new series of night-riding by the anti-labor Ku Klux Klan; and

Whereas, The terror in the South has as its counterpart, police brutality against the Negro people and the Mexican-Americans in the northern part of the United States; and

Whereas, This police brutality is particularly sharp in California, evidenced by the beatings, and by the murder of Herman Burns and Augustus Salcedo in Los Angeles; and

Whereas, This increased police brutality also reflects itself by increased police activity against workers on picket lines and in labor disputes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as protesting the police brutality; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor do all in its power to oppose all police brutality that is brought to light.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 291.

Unemployment Benefits \$40 for 40 Weeks

Resolution No. 145—Presented by James T. Coffie, Melfred E. Johnson, John Foote, Jack Welch, Wm. Glaser and H. P. G. Frazier of Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.

Whereas, Unemployment is increasing throughout the nation and particularly in California; and

Whereas, The unemployment insurance program has been watered down these past few years; and

Whereas, The inadequacies of the unemployment insurance program has meant hardship for thousands of California working men and women; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for increasing the amount of weekly payments to \$40.00 and increasing the length of time for payments to 40 weeks; and be it further

Resolved, That our State Federation of Labor go on record to include such categories as government workers, domestic and agricultural workers in the coverage of unemployment insurance laws.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 241.

Oppose Mundt-Ferguson Bill

Resolution No. 146—Presented by James T. Coffie, Melfred E. Johnson, John Foote, Jack Welch, Wm. Glaser and H. P. G. Frazier of Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.

Whereas, Last year certain forces attempted to and did introduce the Mundt-Nixon Bill in Congress; and

Whereas, This bill was clearly recognized as a union-busting, un-American thought-control bill; and

Whereas, That bill was soundly defeated in the U. S. Congress by the overwhelming indignation and opposition of organized labor and the rest of the American people; and

Whereas, The same sinister forces have again introduced a similar measure called the Mundt-Ferguson bill; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to this bill, and use its almighty offices to help defeat this bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 290.

Condemn and Combat Speed-Up

Resolution No. 147—Presented by James T. Coffie, Melfred E. Johnson, John Foote, Jack Welch, Wm. Glaser and H. P. G. Frazier of Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.

Whereas, The bosses in their mad drive for higher profits have resorted to the most intense speed-up in industry; and

Whereas, Government figures show that a worker has been forced to produce 15 per cent more than after the war; and

Whereas, This speed-up results in reducing the life span of the average worker and places an almost impossible burden upon our older workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning the speed-up system; and be it further

Resolved, That every union, district council and other AFL group make a complete study on this situation in their own industry, the results of which are to be used to combat this evil to the labor movement in the legislative and economic fields.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

Enact Conservation Laws

Resolution No. 148—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, Many of California's natural resources have been and are continuing to be despoiled and left in ruin because of a lack of proper conservation practices; and

Whereas, It is clear that if such a condition is allowed to continue over the years immediately ahead, nothing more can be expected but a progressive deterioration of the economic and social well being of the people of this State; and

Whereas, The adoption of conservation measures by the State and Federal government should be adequate enough to insure future generations a steady source of income from our natural resources; to insure generations that costs of materials produced from said resources will not increase unnecessarily; to insure future generations that adequate recreational areas will be available for them to spend their leisure hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the state and federal government to enact conservation legislation pertaining to our natural resources which will insure future generations an opportunity for a steady source of income, reasonable costs of materials and adequate recreational opportunities.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Adopted. See page 300.

Increase Recreational Opportunities

Resolution No. 149—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The present mechanized age and its increased leisure time demands comprehensive planning for recreation; and

Whereas, Organized recreation opportunities are essential to the individual and to the society in the modern community, as are services in the health, education, welfare and related fields; and

Whereas, Recreational facilities, public and private, should be planned and distributed on a neighborhood, district, regional, state and nation-wide basis to provide maximum recreational opportunities and services for all age groups without discrimination; and

Whereas, Adequate staffs of qualified personnel should be employed by each agency, organization or group responsible for recreation services so as to get maximum use of existing facilities; and

Whereas, The federal, state, county and city governments should enact appropriate legislation to make it possible for every community to plan, finance and administer an adequate public recreation program; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the federal, state, county and city governments to expand their recreation programs by enacting legislation which will provide for the financing and carrying out of extensive planning; establishment of necessary Commissions and Departments; the training of personnel, and the coordination of all public and voluntary agencies and groups having recreation interests, resources or responsibilities; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the President of the United States, the Governor of California and to such legislative and other groups as the Secretary of the Federation deems necessary.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 298.

Health Insurance Initiative Measure

Resolution No. 150—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavay of The Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, Illness brings great misfortune and sorrow into the homes of thousands of citizens of this state each year; and

Whereas, One of the chief handicaps to progress in improving the health standards of our citizens is the matter of cost of medical care to each individual citizen; and

Whereas, The average individual cannot protect himself and his family without the application of the principle of insurance from the financial disaster of a serious illness anymore than he can, without insurance, protect himself against the sudden disaster of his home being destroyed by fire, flood or earthquake; and

Whereas, Health, which is one of the most important things in life, should be protected to the fullest possible extent; and

Whereas, The efforts of various groups to develop a widespread voluntary prepaid medical plan in this State have failed to fill the public need despite several years of such effort; and

Whereas, The solution to the health problem of the vast population of this state will be the enactment of a compulsory prepaid health insurance plan; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as reaffirming its support and endorsement of a compulsory prepaid health insurance plan in this state; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor be authorized to prepare and sponsor an Initiative measure on the November, 1950, State Ballot which will give the people of California an opportunity to vote on the matter of a compulsory prepaid health insurance plan for this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council. See page 263.

Health Research Program

Resolution No. 151—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavay of The Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, Billions of dollars have been spent during the past years for research and develop-

ment of the atom bomb and other weapons of war; and

Whereas, The taxpayers of this nation have paid for these vast expenditures in order to protect and defend this nation from cancerous growths of totalitarianism which would have broken out in various parts of the world; and

Whereas, The protection of the health of the citizens of this nation is of equal if not of more importance to the general welfare if we as a nation are to survive the rigors of this fast-moving world; and

Whereas, The citizens of this nation are being constantly attacked by diseases which are equal to the scourge of totalitarianism as far as their effects are concerned; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the state and federal legislative bodies to appropriate sufficient sums to effectively carry on a gigantic program of research and development of health facilities and know how which will wipe out diseases that are causing untold suffering while undermining one of the important foundations of our nation—Health.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 263.

World Federal Government

Resolution No. 152—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavay of The Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, War is now a threat to the very existence of our civilization, because modern science has produced weapons of war which are overwhelmingly destructive and against which there is no sure defense; and

Whereas, The effective maintenance of world peace is the proper concern and responsibility of every American citizen; and

Whereas, The people of the State of California, while now enjoying domestic peace and security under the laws of their local, state and federal government, deeply desire the guarantee of world peace; and

Whereas, All history shows that peace is the product of law and order, and that law and order are the product of government; and

Whereas, The United Nations, as presently constituted, although accomplishing great good in many fields, lacks authority to enact, interpret or enforce world law, and under its present Charter is incapable of restraining any major national which may foster or foment war; and

Whereas, The Charter of the United Nations expressly provides, in Articles 108 and 109, a procedure for reviewing and altering the Charter; and

Whereas, Many states have memorialized Congress, through resolutions by their State Legislatures or in referenda by their voters, to initiate steps toward the creation of a world federal government reserving to the nations and to the people those rights not specifically granted as necessary to the establishment and the maintenance of world law and order; and

Whereas, Several nations have recently adopted constitutional provisions to facilitate their entry into a world federal government by authorizing a delegation to such a world federal government of a portion of their sovereignty

to endow it with powers adequate to prevent war; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the Congress of the United States call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing amendment of the Constitution to expedite and insure the participation of the United States in a world federal government, open to all nations, with powers which, while defined and limited, shall be adequate to preserve peace and guarantee the inalienable rights of freedom for every human being on earth and the dignity of the individual as exemplified by the American Bill of Rights, whether the proposed charter or constitution of such world federal government be presented in the form of amendments to the Charter of the United Nations, or by a world constitutional convention, or otherwise; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the 1949 Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 294.

Adequate Appropriation for Department of Industrial Relations

Resolution No. 153—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Harold V. Pavay of The Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, Eureka.

Whereas, The Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California was created by the Legislature for the sole purpose of giving protection to and promoting the general welfare of the working men, women and minors of this state; and

Whereas, The basic foundation of the economy of this state depends in a large part upon the ability of this Department to properly carry out its responsibilities as laid down by the State Legislature; and

Whereas, This Department has continually experienced a lack of sufficient appropriations by the State Legislature to carry out the functions of its respective divisions in an adequate manner; and

Whereas, The vast expansion of industry with its resultant growth of the working population has spread the personnel of the Department's various divisions so thinly that in many instances they are only able to give lip service in the carrying out of their functions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the California State Legislature to make adequate appropriations to the Department of Industrial Relations so that it may function efficiently and effectively in behalf of the workers of this state.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 241.

U. S. to Pay Premium When Bond Is Required of Government Employee

Resolution No. 154—Presented by Arthur S. Ostin and Fred T. Lenz of Government Employees Union No. 1054, San Diego.

Whereas, Title 6, U.S.C. 14 (Act of July 30, 1947, C. 390, Sec. 1, 61 Stat. 646) entitled **Official and Penal Bonds**, states, ". . . The

United States shall not pay any part of the premium or other cost of furnishing a bond required by law or otherwise of any officer or employee of the United States'; and

Whereas, The payment of a premium or other cost of furnishing a bond, in accordance with the aforesaid Title 6, U.S.C. 14, is equivalent to a compulsory reduction in the annual income of the employee required by law to be under bond; and

Whereas, The furnishing of the aforesaid bond affords the employee no personal protection for liabilities or losses incurred through no fault or negligence of the employee; and

Whereas, The furnishing of the bond as aforesaid protects the United States Government only; and

Whereas, Local housing authorities, state, county and municipal governments and agencies, and private enterprise pay the cost of furnishing a bond to the employee when the bond is for the employer's protection; and

Whereas, The compulsion of the federal employee to pay the premium or other cost of furnishing a bond is an unjustifiable discrimination when compared with all other federal employees who are not thusly obligated; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that that section of Title 6, U.S.C. 14 (Act of July 30, 1947, C. 390, Sec. 1, 61 Stat. 646) which states, "... The United States shall not pay any part of the premium or other cost of furnishing a bond required by law or otherwise of any officer or employee of the United States," be repealed and deleted from the law, and in its place and stead a law be passed making it mandatory for the United States to pay the premium or other cost of furnishing a bond required of an employee of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Eliminate Waiting Period For Unemployment Insurance

Resolution No. 155—Presented by Fred L. Jones, Joseph Roberts, George W. Gibbs, Charles Rogers, Howard Bostwick and Eric Norberg of Construction and General Laborers Union No. 304, Oakland.

Whereas, Unemployment has sharply increased in the last year; and

Whereas, Many of the jobs that do come up are of very short duration; and

Whereas, The waiting period for unemployment insurance works undue hardship on many of our members who are only casually employed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of abolishing the extra one-week waiting period for insured unemployed workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor prepare appropriate legislation for introduction at the next session of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 243.

Preserve Rent Control

Resolution No. 156—Presented by Executive Council of California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The recent slash of appropriations for the Office of the Housing Expediter may bring about the lifting of rent controls in one-third of the areas in the nation now under rent ceilings; and

Whereas, This deed was perpetrated by Congressmen lacking the courage to lift such controls directly in the face of public need for rental ceilings; and

Whereas, This appropriation subterfuge will impose grief and hardship on millions of American families; and

Whereas, The President of the United States and all liberal members of Congress have declared that rent controls must remain; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has constantly urged the Congressmen of this state to favor control legislation; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor communicate with all California Congressmen reminding them of their obligations to the people of the state in this grave issue of preserving rent controls; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention does hereby express its condemnation of those members of Congress who hid behind the argument of economy in their plot to place millions of working people at the mercy of the landlords of the nation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 281.

Endorse "The City of Hope"

Resolution No. 157—Presented by Louis Levy of Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers Union No. 266, Los Angeles; Joseph De Silva of Retail Clerks No. 770; T. C. Canaday of Painters District Council No. 36; and Ralph A. McMullen and Lloyd Mashburn of Los Angeles Building Trades Council.

Whereas, The Los Angeles Sanatorium, City of Hope, has been providing model care and cure of needy tuberculars on a free and non-sectarian basis for the past 36 years; and

Whereas, This hospital was founded by labor-minded people in the realization that working people stricken with tuberculosis cannot afford the high cost of medical treatment which today amounts to over \$10,000 per case in addition to loss of earnings for an average of 23 months; and

Whereas, Many international unions, State Federations of Labor and local unions have given wide recognition to this outstanding medical center, while President William Green has hailed it for performing "magnificent work for the victims of illness, among them thousands of trade unionists and their families"; and

Whereas, The International Ladies Garment Workers, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, the Painters and Decorators, Millinery Workers and many other unions have made major contribu-

tions in the form of hospital buildings at the City of Hope or in granting financial assistance; and

Whereas, The Hotel Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union at its 1949 convention recently added its endorsement of the City of Hope and voted to endow a \$300,000 wing in its name at the institution; and

Whereas, The City of Hope, in realization of said program is presently engaged in a much-needed expansion program, embracing free medical service to the needy sick in other major diseases including cancer; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor goes on record endorsing the aims, purposes and expansion program of the City of Hope, and urges that its affiliated unions do everything in their power to support financially this worthy institution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 299.

Unity of Purpose and Action by Labor

Resolution No. 158—Presented by John T. Groen, Maury Paul, Phil Fischer, J. W. Gillette, K. J. Shugart and Bob Hennon, Musicians Union No. 47, Los Angeles.

Resolved, that the A. F. of L. keep its members up to date on a monthly basis regarding voting records of Congressman on legislation affecting interests of labor and the people;

That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record endorsing a policy to appropriate more funds for national and state elections in 1950;

That the State Federation of Labor endorse works projects to deal with current unemployment and that the Federation here assembled go on record as requesting the federal government subsidizing of a Fine Arts program as a means of creating employment, and that State Federation Vice-Presidents hold regional conferences on unemployment.

Whereas, as an anti-labor Democratic administration, together with its Republican allies, has deliberately failed to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and this act threatens the existence of trade unions during a time that increasing unemployment and other signals point toward economic crisis.

Whereas, We feel that the only answer for labor lies in a complete unity of purpose and action, for it is our opinion, that all organizations within labor have a common problem, that is the maintaining and increasing of the living standards of the works. The coalition of big business, the Truman administration, and the Republicans are attacking these living standards through the Taft-Hartley law. Many labor leaders are aiming their big guns against brother trade unions instead of against the real enemy, this coalition.

Therefore, We the members of Local 47, A. F. of M., are willing and anxious to support any and all labor organizations which need our support in the fight for better living conditions and defeat of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 281.

Oppose Exemption of Transit Industry Employees From Wage-Hour Law

Resolution No. 159—Presented by D. D. McClurg, California State Council of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Pending legislation to amend the Federal Wage and Hour Law, known as the "Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949" continues to exempt employees of street, railway and motor bus companies from the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the law; and

Whereas, The collective bargaining experiences of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, AFL, have demonstrated the ability of the local transit industry in this nation to pay reasonable wages and to adopt the 40-hour basic work week; and

Whereas, No reason exists for this exemption except the effective lobbying of the transit employers in Congress; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the exemption of street, railway and motor bus employees from the Fair Labor Standards Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor, Senator Knowland, Senator Downey, and the members of the California delegation in the House of Representatives.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Defeat Congressmen Who Refuse to Vote For Repeal of T-H Act

Resolution No. 160—Presented by D. D. McClurg, California State Council of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Act has not been repealed by the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas, The members of this Congress were given a clear mandate by the voters of this country at the last election; and

Whereas, The clearly expressed wishes of the people have been overruled by a coalition of reactionary congressmen, acting under the influence and at the bidding of anti-labor pressure-groups; and

Whereas, The continuing enforcement of certain portions of this Act is depriving our members and members of organized labor everywhere of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, The existence of this Act is a threat to the very existence of labor unions and to their financial stability and resources; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse a program of active participation in the political action program of the American Federation of Labor to defeat at the polls those Congressmen

who refused to vote for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 258.

Federal Aid to Education

Resolution No. 161—Presented by Ed M. Ross, Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, which more than any other organization in America has helped develop the American public school, has since 1917 fought for the enactment of a comprehensive sound program of federal aid for education; and

Whereas, Any bill providing federal aid for education should assure to the teachers an increase in pay, and to all children in our American schools services essential to their health and welfare, regardless of race, the right to appeal to the federal courts to assure their sharing equally in any funds allotted to a state for educational purposes; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor pledge its full support to the American Federation of Labor in its support of legislation providing for federal aid for education, of not less than a billion dollars; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor and to the California members, the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 282.

Endorse Blood Bank Program and March of Dimes

Resolution No. 162—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, In past years it has been the policy of the California State Theatrical Federation to endorse the activities of two fine public service organizations, The American Red Cross and The March Of Dimes; and

Whereas, The blood bank program is more than proving its worth to the members of organized labor wherever it has been established; and

Whereas, Recent polio epidemics have proven the service rendered by March of Dimes in behalf of humanity; therefore be it

Resolved; That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse these two organizations' appeal for funds.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 297.

Financial Support for Labor Films

Resolution No. 163—Presented by California State Theatrical Federation.

Whereas, The unions and guilds of the Hollywood Film Council upon demand of the labor movement prepared a motion picture script, entitled "You're The Jury" last fall on the history and background of the forces that fostered, promoted, and passed the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, Production was scheduled for mid-November after the national elections; and

Whereas, The election of President Truman and a Democratic Congress caused many prominent labor leaders to believe that the Taft-Hartley Act would be immediately repealed; and

Whereas, Because of this belief, production plans on "You're The Jury" were tabled; and

Whereas, Subsequent events in our national capital have proved that there is still no sign of a strong repeal movement with enough votes to defeat the Taft-Hartley Act; and

Whereas, It is more apparent than ever before that labor must tell its story to all members of organized labor and the general public through all mediums at its command; and

Whereas, Documentary films already produced by the Hollywood Film Council, i. e., "Poverty In The Valley Of Plenty" and "The Magic State," have proven beyond all doubt the value of documentary educational films; and

Whereas, The Hollywood studio unions and guilds are contributing \$500.00 per organization to help produce "You're The Jury"; and

Whereas, "You're The Jury" is being produced for the entire labor movement in its fight against the Taft-Hartley law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as enlisting financial support from all local unions, councils, central bodies, and state federations in the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Protest Employment of Non-Union Mechanics by State Departments

Resolution No. 164—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald, California Pipe Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, For the past several years Building Trades Crafts representatives have been protesting and holding conferences with the California State Personnel Board, to eliminate the practices of the various state departments employing men who are not Building Trades mechanics in doing the work of their respective crafts at a lesser wage rate; and

Whereas, After these conference meetings, the State Personnel Board have changed their tactics, only to have men of the above mentioned calibre continue to perform such work under a different classification; and

Whereas, Conference meetings continued to be held, only to result in different State Departments employing men other than Building Trades craftsmen; and

Whereas, There is no redress to these continued protests and conferences; and

Whereas, The most recent case is the employment and working of men other than Building Trades mechanics by the State Department of Mental Hygiene in doing work which is

rightfully the work of Building Trades mechanics at a lesser wage rate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to forward a letter to Governor Warren of the State of California, protesting the employment of men, at sub-standard wage, to do the work of American Federation of Labor Building Trades mechanics for the Departments of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 297.

Reaffirm Vital Concern with Apprenticeship Training

Resolution No. 165—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The Federal Government, through the enactment of Public Laws 346 (commonly called the G. I. Bill) and 670 (amendatory thereto), encouraged many thousands of veterans of World War II to enter into apprenticeship training; and

Whereas, The Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards, was named as the State Approval Agency in California under those laws to approve and supervise training programs which veterans entered; and

Whereas, The Shelley-Maloney Apprentice Labor Standards Act of 1939 delegated responsibility to the Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards, and the California Apprenticeship Council to foster, develop, and promote apprenticeship for the youth of California, and the only difference between a veteran and a non-veteran apprentice is that the veteran receives subsistence and other benefits under the G. I. Bill; and

Whereas, The responsibility of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards to foster, develop, and promote apprenticeship programs under the Shelley-Maloney Act will not cease or even diminish as the number of veteran apprentices is decreased, inasmuch as there is a continuing need for training skilled workers in California, and young people still need to be trained; and

Whereas, Benefits from orderly, well-processed, and well-supervised training accruing to the thousands of veterans who have entered or completed their apprenticeship under provisions of Public Laws 346 and 679 and the Shelley-Maloney Act, have been most instrumental in forcefully calling the attention of labor and management to the real values that they themselves have gained, as well as to the basic values of apprenticeship to our young people, industry, and the general public; and

Whereas, These values have been realized through the coordinated efforts of labor-management joint committees under the provisions of the Shelley-Maloney Act, and the administrative leadership of the Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards; and

Whereas, Under the provisions of the state law as interpreted by this state agency, the selection, guidance, and control of the type and number of apprentices who enter each trade, as well as the certification of those who complete their apprenticeships, are the joint respon-

sibilities of labor and management and are carried out with the full and very necessary assistance and cooperation of the staff of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards; and

Whereas, Although the Shelley-Maloney Act was enacted for the benefit of our youth and industry years before the inception of World War II, we are most happy that so many thousands of veterans have benefited by reason of the foresight of labor, management, and our legislature; and

Whereas, The California State Association of Electrical Workers now learns from reliable sources that the Veterans Administration has a policy of diminishing yearly the amount of money which it has been allocating to state approval agencies, in order to assist in carrying the workload created by the growing and continuing number of veterans entering apprenticeship training; and

Whereas, Although impetus was given to bona fide apprenticeship training by reason of the encouragement given to veterans to enter training under the provisions of the G. I. Bill, although it in no way added to the responsibilities already delegated to the Division of Apprenticeship Standards under the Shelley-Maloney Act, it did increase the work load considerably; and

Whereas, Moneys from the Veterans Administration have never been used to increase the number of employees of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, but only to aid in carrying the extra workload created by increased numbers of apprentices whom California must continue to guide, supervise, and direct under the provisions of its own state law, including thousands of veterans who are still apprentices though no longer receiving subsistence under the G. I. Bill; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to the effect that, inasmuch as the responsibilities and work associated with apprenticeship training will not be lessened by reason of any action of the Veterans Administration, labor wishes to reaffirm its continuing interest in and vital concern with the proper training of present and future apprentices; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention declare its position to be that any curtailment of the work of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards would not only be a waste of federal and state moneys already invested in this program, but would also serve as a detriment to the best interests of our youth, labor, management, veterans, and the general public; and that now, as always, under the provisions of the Shelley-Maloney Act, the full governmental responsibility of cooperating and working with labor and management for the purpose of producing skilled workers to meet the needs of California's expanding industries, should be maintained by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, Department of Industrial Relations; and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Earl Warren, Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, the sena-

tors and assemblymen of our State Legislature, the veterans' organizations of the State, and others interested in this matter.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted as amended. See page 299.

Urging Purchase of California-Made Products by State Government

Resolution No. 166—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, In recent years the industrial plant of the State of California has increased enormously and is now fully capable of supplying practically any commodity used in the building industry; and

Whereas, This increase in industrial plant has brought large numbers of workers and great sums of capital into our state, thereby greatly increasing taxation, permit and license fee revenue, and indirectly adding to state revenue by the expenditures of both the workers and the employing firms; and

Whereas, It seems only fair and reasonable to expect that money collected from its citizens would, insofar as possible, be spent in supporting the industry of those citizens on a fair and equal basis with the products of out-of-state labor and industry instead of excluding them from specifications for state buildings; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor practice and recommend to the proper state officials that the purchasing agents of the State of California establish a policy of encouraging California industry by using California-made products in state buildings, and that this policy be put into effect at once.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Requirements for Class D Certificate

Resolution No. 167—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, Under the law a teacher in Adult Trade and Vocational Arts, holding a Class D certificate, is required to have five years practical experience in the trade he is to teach; and

Whereas, In many trades there are several branches; and

Whereas, It is necessary that the teacher have the five years' experience in that branch of the trade he desires to teach; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that the requirement in obtaining a Class D certificate with the California Department of Education will provide that the holder of such certificate have at least five years practical experience in that particular branch of the trade.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Solution to Speed-Up System

Resolution No. 168—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The employers are making a more concerted attack on the living standards of the people through political and economic means; and

Whereas, The employers have resorted to speedup in industry, in their selfish drive for higher profits; and

Whereas, The employers' figures show a great increase in the productivity of labor due to speedup; and

Whereas, Speedup results in reducing the life span of the average worker and develops wide-spread physical and mental disorders, and increases the already rising unemployment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor resist the present and future speedup plans of the employers; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the National and International Unions of all crafts to make a survey and study of the methods used in the speedup system; and be it further

Resolved, That they advise their local unions on the best ways and means to combat this condition that is acknowledged as a system that impairs the health and working conditions of its members; and be it further

Resolved, That it be recommended to the craft unions in the various industries that a solution to the speedup system, with its attendant increase in unemployment, be sought through negotiation of a shorter workday and week without any reduction in the prevailing rates of pay.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

Protest Holding of Examinations for Institution Engineers

Resolution No. 169—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, The California State Personnel Board has announced an examination for electricians at Pacific Colony; final date for filing applications, September 6, 1949, with the examination to be held on September 27, 1949; and

Whereas, The bulletin announcing the examination for electricians (Pacific Colony) scheduled for September 27, 1949, is amended to read as follows:

"The eligible list resulting from this examination will also be used to fill vacancies in the class of institution electricians. The salary range for Institution Electricians is \$268 - \$281 - \$295 - \$325."; and

Whereas, The bulletin announcing the examination reads as follows:

"salary range \$281 - \$295 - \$310 - \$325 - \$341, or prevailing rate."; and

Whereas, There are only two classes of electricians, apprentices and journeymen, who receive the prevailing wage scale working for private employers; and

Whereas, The State of California is attempting to break down the prevailing wage scale of the Electrical Workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of California State Federation protest to the State Personnel Board against holding the scheduled examinations for Institution Electricians; and be it further

Resolved, That inasmuch as there already is an eligible Electricians' list, from which electricians for institutional or any other job in the state can be taken, that vacancies in the classification of Electrician be filled from this list and the men be paid the prevailing wage scale, and that the "Salary Range" be dropped from future bulletins; and be it further

Resolved, That the words "Institution Electrician" or any other words of such nature not be used in classifying Electricians in future examinations, and that Electrician's examinations providing for the prevailing wage scales be the only examinations held in the future.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Full Appropriation for Alaska in Armed Services Public Works Bill

Resolution No. 170—Presented by California State Association of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, It has been recognized by most of our military leaders that one of our first lines of defense is the Territory of Alaska; and

Whereas, The necessity of building our military installations in this territory to a degree that we can reasonably be assured that such installations will be able to withstand the first wave of aggression by any enemy nation; and

Whereas, The Congressional Committee on military installations reported the Armed Services Public Works Bill for building our military strength in Alaska with an appropriation of \$138,000,000.00 favorably out of committee; and

Whereas, To date little effort on the part of the Senate to give consideration to this Bill has been shown; and

Whereas, Senator Tydings is bending every effort to stir the Senate into action with a compromise appropriation of \$130,000,000.00; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record endorsing the policy of building our military strength in Alaska; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention memorialize the Congress on the urgent necessity of a speedy passage of the Armed Services Public Works Bill, without a reduction in the appropriation for Alaska.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Employment Information

Resolution No. 171—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The private employment agencies

are dispatching employees to jobs under the jurisdiction of the unions; and

Whereas, Said prospective employees are not informed as to wage scales and conditions of employment relative to union membership; now be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to draw up appropriate legislation for presentation to the next session of the legislature in the State of California which will provide among other things that private employment agencies are required under said law to affirmatively inform the applicant for employment the conditions of employment, the wage scales, whether or not the employer operates a union shop or establishment, and whether or not the prospective employer is under contract to hire only union employees, and the conditions under which the prospective applicant for said job can join the union.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Filed. See page 243.

Repeal 20% Cabaret Tax

Resolution No. 172—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, Upon the entry of the United States in World War II, the Congress approved a tax bill containing a provision for a levy of twenty (20) per cent on the price of admissions to theaters, sporting events and entertainments of all kinds, and a levy of twenty (20) per cent on the total amount of checks in cabarets, restaurants, taverns and bars offering entertainment to the public; and

Whereas, In the aforesaid tax bill there was a provision that the above-mentioned amusement tax would be suspended six (6) months after the cessation of hostilities; and

Whereas, The entertainment, hotel and restaurant industries, recognizing the necessity for the aforesaid taxes during the State of War, cooperated whole-heartedly with the Federal Government in the collection and payment of the said taxes; and

Whereas, The entertainment, hotel and restaurant industries now feel that there is no further necessity for such tax as the aforesaid, and believes it to be excessive, arbitrary and discriminatory; and

Whereas, This excessive, arbitrary and discriminatory tax has been and is operating in such a way as to have an adverse effect on the entertainment, restaurant and hotel industries, and is further operating in such a manner as to cause many business failures, and said business failures are causing thousands of union workers to lose their employment and livelihoods; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor oppose the continued levy of the aforesaid entertainment and amusement tax, on the grounds that it is excessive, arbitrary and discriminatory, and further because it is causing business failures resulting in the loss of employment to thousands of union workers; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention notify all

California Senators and Congressmen by resolution, that the California State Federation of Labor and all unions affiliated with it are opposed to the continued levy of the aforesaid amusement and entertainment tax.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 280.

California Labor League for Political Education

Resolution No. 173—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The California Labor League for Political Education has performed, and is performing a highly creditable program of political activity on behalf of the members of organized labor in California; and

Whereas, The California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees has in the past and will in the future draw encouragement, support, advice and assistance of great value from the California Labor League for Political Education; and

Whereas, The California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees is in full accord with the political program and aims of the California Labor League for Political Education; and

Whereas, The California Labor League for Political Education has accomplished with a high degree of success its objective under the leadership of officers of the Labor League for Political Education; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby recommends and urges that the officers and members of its affiliated local unions support the California Labor League for Political Education by paying to the League the per capita assessment required for the League's continued successful operation; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention commend the officers of the California State Federation of Labor upon their effective direction of the California Labor League for Political Education, thus far, and that the aforesaid officers be urged to continue the operation of the League under the same direction and administrative program that has proved to be so successful in the past.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Referred to Executive Council. See page 295.

Oppose Repeal of Proposition No. 4

Resolution No. 174—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Labor and the California Labor League for Political Education are on record in opposition to the repeal of the California Social Welfare Act as adopted last November 2, as a Constitutional Amendment under the title of Proposition 4; and

Whereas, The said Social Welfare Act has operated since its adoption to the benefit of organized labor in California by giving our elderly members some measure of security; by

removing the so-called "relative's responsibility" provision of the old Social Welfare law, thereby removing this heavy burden from the shoulders of working men and women, and by removing administration of social welfare from the hand of state and county politicians; and

Whereas, Large business interests have succeeded in qualifying for the November 8, 1949, Special Election Ballot, an act to repeal this desirable and beneficial legislation; and

Whereas, The Secretary of State has assigned to the repeal measure the title, Proposition 2, on the November 8, 1949, ballot; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby goes on record as concurring with the position of the Executive Committee of the California State Federation of Labor and the California Labor League for Political Education and opposes the repeal of our present Social Welfare Act; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention take whatever action is needed to defeat Proposition 2, on the November 8, 1949, Special Election Ballot; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify all persons and groups working in opposition to Proposition 2, of the stand of the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 295.

Oppose Change in Schedule of "Noon Daylight"

Resolution No. 175—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The Southern Pacific Railroad Company operates a train known as the Noon Daylight between Los Angeles and San Francisco along the beautiful scenic shores of the Pacific Ocean displaying these natural beauties to the great traveling public; and

Whereas, This train is being supported wonderfully by the tourist and normal passenger traffic; and

Whereas, This train employs more than 100 cooks, waiters and bartenders who are members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union; and

Whereas, The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is planning to operate this Noon Daylight as a night train between the aforementioned points, thus causing these culinary workers to lose their jobs and inconvenience the traveling public detraining or boarding at Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Salinas and San Jose by early morning arrivals; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its officers to demand the California State Railroad Commission to deny the petition of the Southern Pacific to change its schedule of operation of the Noon Daylight to that of a night train; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct its officers to call upon the proper officers of the

Southern Pacific and demand that the Noon Daylight continue to operate as a daylight train between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 800.

Oppose Closing of Naval Activities in Long Beach-Los Angeles Area

Resolution No. 176—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, It has come to our attention that Defense Secretary Louis Johnson has issued an order from his office for the discharge of the bulk of the harbor civilian employees in navy centers; and

Whereas, Such order will affect over 8,000 civilian workers in the Harbor Area of Long Beach-Los Angeles Harbor, including 5,400 civilian employees at the Naval Shipyard on Terminal Island; and

Whereas, A vast number of said civilian employees are veterans of the Second World War taking their training in conjunction with their employment in the naval shipyard and other navy centers in the Harbor Area; and

Whereas, At the time of the beginning of such training period on the part of said veterans, full time employment as well as a full time training period in the course of their employment was promised them; and

Whereas, Had they not been so promised, they could have taken full time jobs elsewhere; and

Whereas, Such discharge of said veteran employees would be a travesty on justice; and

Whereas, It is our belief and opinion that once said naval centers are closed, that great difficulty will be had in their reopening; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to do everything within its power to oppose the closing of such naval centers; and that copies of this resolution be sent to President Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, Governor Earl Warren, Governor of the State of California, United States Senators Sheridan Downey and Wm. F. Knowland and also Congressmen Clyde Doyle and Cecil R. King.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 800.

Support Secretary of Agriculture's Program

Resolution No. 177—Presented by California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, Contrary to newspaper and radio propaganda farmers' average per capita income in the United States last year proved to be \$909, including the value of food grown for farm home consumption, plus government payments for conservation practices, compared with an average non-farm income of \$1,568; and

Whereas, An acute drop in even this meager sum for farm family living has been experienced during the past crop season, especially for produce such as fruits, nuts, vegetables, fresh and processed, for which California has built

the greatest productive capacity, this drop reflecting restricted consumer buying power and closing off of foreign markets following liquidation of Lend-Lease and UNRRA; and

Whereas, History proves that, unless checked, this trend is the forerunner of wholesale farm bankruptcies, followed by hard times in all rural areas, an increase in applicants for non-farm jobs aggravating a growing unemployment crisis, and consequent economic collapse of the entire economy; and

Whereas, Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has presented to Congress a constructive program for supporting a minimum standard of farm earnings through direct government payments which at the same time will ensure lower retail prices for farm produce, and will stimulate retail trade on the part of consumers of farm produce as well as for the many things farm families need for their own use as well as for continuing production: farm machinery, gas and oil, sprays, fertilizer, and equipment of all kinds; and

Whereas, Organized labor has always favored a minimum wage, while using its collective strength to increase the earnings of its membership, none of which legislative or organizational machinery is available to working farmers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor commends the Brannan Plan to establish a fair comparable annual income for farmers with that of non-farm workers as a constructive step in raising the standard of living of the entire country and preventing the concentration of farm ownership by the banks, corporation farms and insurance interests by ensuring the bulk of our farm families sufficient annual income to enable them to pay their crop and interest obligations and prevent foreclosure of their farms.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 281.

Endorse Senate Bill 104, National Food Allotment Plan

Resolution No. 178—Presented by California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, The Retail Clerks membership is in closest touch with restrictions in consumer buying power caused by unemployment, part-time employment, and insecurity caused by low earnings and inflated retail prices for food; and

Whereas, Our membership in rural areas comes face to face with the serious plight of California farmers caused by this selfsame drop in consumer demand for farm produce, the reduction in prices paid to farmers as a result, and the sharp rise in farm surpluses, perpetuating a vicious circle; and

Whereas, There has been introduced into the 81st Congress, S 104, George Aiken, Vt., "a bill to safeguard the health, efficiency and morale of the American people; to provide for improved nutrition through a more effective distribution of food supplies through a food allotment program; to assist in maintaining fair prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products . . . these products to be furnished families with

incomes too low to otherwise afford an adequate diet through food stamps redeemable at all meat, grocery and fruit and vegetable business; and

Whereas, The stimulus to the retail food business afforded by this plan will greatly assist our own membership to maintain employment and wages, keep thousands of small stores in operation, and bolster rural economy all along the line; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse S 104 and so inform Senator George Aiken, its author, our representative in the Senate and House of Representatives, and all farm organizations such as the California State Grange, Farm Bureau, and California Farm Research & Legislative Committee, so that we may work together for the prompt passage of this vital legislation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 281.

Condemn So-Called AFL Buyers' League

Resolution No. 179—Presented by California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, There is in existence in the City of Los Angeles an organization known as the AFL Buyers League, sponsored by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council; and

Whereas, This League sells membership cards at the cost of \$1.00 per member, which card purportedly entitles the bearer to receive discounts on merchandise purchased in certain retail stores; and

Whereas, Such a program is detrimental to the organizing of retail salespeople in Los Angeles and immediate vicinity because many employers paying union wages can't stand competition from employers granting such discounts and not paying union wages; and

Whereas, Many members of organized labor are condemning union sales people and the employers of union salespeople because they will not give such discounts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning these so-called Buyers Leagues, and the Federation sincerely request the Los Angeles Labor Council to abandon this program or revise it to the degree that it work to the complete interest of all members of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Non-concurred. See page 295.

Support Basinwide, Integrated Central Valley Project

Resolution No. 180—Presented by California State Council of Retail Clerks.

Whereas, There is now before the Congress of the United States, H R 165, Engle, providing for the development of the American River to the full capacity of its water and power resources, and integrating this one million acre feet reservoir at Folsom with the entire Central Valley Project, the complete basinwide plan for which is in the hands of President Truman and will shortly be presented to Congress; and

Whereas, This bill, already passed by the House of Representatives, merits prompt pas-

sage by the Senate, since it establishes the operation of river basin development under reclamation law, thus providing (1) maximum water for irrigation, as well as flood control, (2) use of public power to service government installations, municipalities and cooperatives and the sale of additional amounts which are generated to industry, applying the revenues thereof to reduce the cost of otherwise prohibitive water costs; and

Whereas, The great Central Valleys of California require vast amounts of cheap water for irrigation to produce millions of tons of essential food and fibre, maintaining tens of thousands of farm families secure on their land and ensuring the economic stability of the rural communities which make up the bulk of California's march toward post-war expansion, high wages and guaranteed employment, side by side with an industrial growth dependent on low cost power from hydroelectric projects; and

Whereas, The private power interests have converged on the U. S. Congress in a desperate effort to stop public power development, the latest example of their purpose being a report by ex-president Herbert Hoover proposing to separate power development on reclamation projects from water and other projects, turning sale and distribution of publicly generated power over to private sale at bus-bar as was done at Boulder (now Hoover) dam on the Colorado River; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse HR 165, Engle, for multiple-purpose development of the water and power resources of the American River, administration to be turned over to the Bureau of Reclamation to retain the water and power policies of reclamation law; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention especially support the integration of the American River project with the Central Valley basin-wide plan as a whole; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention condemn all moves to separate the water and power features of reclamation projects, as proposed in a special report signed by ex-president Hoover and Commissioners Flemming, Mead, Kennedy and Brown, printed as part of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 298.

Endorse Verville, Inc.

Resolution No. 181—Presented by California State Building Trades Council.

Whereas, Our disabled and paraplegic veterans, now contained in hospitals throughout the United States, are not enjoying our normal way of living; and

Whereas, Many of these veterans are separated from their families by virtue of their handicapped conditions; and

Whereas, Many of these veterans would prefer to live with their families or loved ones, and be self-sustaining in a home of their own properly designed for their comfort and circumstances; and

Whereas, Special vocational training could

be given individual cases, on the project, enabling them to earn their living; and

Whereas, The veterans properly housed and employed in such a project would manage their own community and have their own hospitals, churches, theatres, schools, free from exploitation by any subversive group or political issues not intended to aid them; and

Whereas, There is now incorporated in the State of California a national non-profit organization, known as Vetville, Incorporated, whose purpose is to establish such a community, by proper subscription; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor approve and endorse the purpose and program of Vetville, Incorporated, a non-profit national organization for disabled and paraplegic veterans of America.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 297.

Extend Rights and Privileges of World War II Veterans

Resolution No. 182—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The right of most veterans of World War II to receive readjustment allowances under Title V of the Federal Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (known as the GI Bill of Rights) expired July 25, 1949; and

Whereas, Only about one-half of the unemployed veterans of California have rights to benefits under the California Unemployment Insurance Act; and

Whereas, Unemployment among California veterans is increasing; and

Whereas, Economic conditions of the near future may be such as to cause great hardship and financial distress to such veterans and their families; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do petition Congress to extend the rights and privileges of veterans of World War II under Title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Congressman and Senator from the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 300.

Support Creation of Federal Department of Welfare

Resolution No. 183—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers, Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, There is a growing concern over the problems of social security, welfare and health, and indications of a lack of coordination and central direction in administering these activities; and

Whereas, The Hoover Commission has expressed concern, in its report on social security, over the lack of efficiency and economical organization of the numerous federal agencies now administering these activities; and

Whereas, There is now before Congress, HR 782 which would constitute the Federal

Security Agency as a department of welfare, giving it Cabinet representation and providing for an orderly administrative organization in the performance of social security, health and welfare functions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record as favoring HR 782 which provides for the creation of a Federal Department of Welfare to replace and assume the duties and responsibilities of the existing Federal Security Agency; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of Congress from the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 300.

Eliminate Workmen's Compensation Waiting Period Under Certain Circumstances

Resolution No. 184—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, A person injured while on the job in California is compelled to serve a seven-day waiting period without compensation; and

Whereas, Normally, on-the-job pay for manual workers ceases from the day of injury; and

Whereas, Stopping of all pay for the injured worker is a serious blow to many thousands of families each year; and

Whereas, In thirty-three other states, where a waiting period is required before compensation may be drawn, there is a provision for paying for the waiting period if the claim continues for a stated time (an average of three weeks); therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Los Angeles the week of August 29 through September 3, 1949, go on record as favoring amendment of the Compensation Law, to provide for payment retroactively for the waiting period if the disability should last three weeks or more; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Representative of the Federation stand instructed to seek this action at the next session of the legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed. See page 272.

Enactment of President Truman's Health Plan

Resolution No. 185—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The government of the United States, acting through its authorized agencies, has made an exhaustive and comprehensive survey of the Nation's health; and

Whereas, The welfare of the people of the United States requires that Congress inquire into the problem of making adequate health care available to all people, regardless of economic status; and

Whereas, In 1948, the National Health Conference estimated that of 1,400,000 deaths in this country each year, about 325,000 or over 20% are preventable on the basis of present medical knowledge; and

Whereas, Private health insurance plans sponsored by insurance companies are costly.

They do not reach those who have the greatest need, since in protecting themselves, they reserve the right to reject those whose health is poor and to decline responsibility for medical costs due to conditions existing before the issuance of a policy; and

Whereas, The cost of medical care is high and many people tend to gamble with their health only to discover when it is too late that they have a disease amenable to treatment solely in its early stages; and

Whereas, Others, unable to reconcile themselves to the high cost of private insurance, become ill and are forced to spend their savings and mortgage their future to pay for costly medical care; and

Whereas, The American Medical Association has collected \$3,500,000 from its members to defeat the President's health plan; and

Whereas, It has used the close relationship existing between doctor and patient in its attempt to win additional support for its stand against the National Health Plan; and

Whereas, It has unjustly called the plan socialized medicine, a misrepresentation that would indicate the government would take charge of the medical profession, putting doctors on salary and assigning them to treat certain patients without freedom of choice on the part of either doctor or patient; and

Whereas, The National Health Plan does offer doctors the right to choose their patients, and patients their doctors; and

Whereas, It provides for the doctors in each community to determine their mode of payment, whether by (1) fee basis, (2) per capita basis, (3) salary basis, or by a combination of all three methods; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in the City of Los Angeles, August 29, 1949, does urge enactment of the President's health plan in the interest of all our people, and to condemn the tactics of the American Medical Association in their efforts to distort the truth and maintain their monopoly at the expense of the health of the American people; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of Congress from the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 298.

World Federal Government

Resolution No. 186—Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, War is now a threat to the very existence of our civilization because modern science has produced weapons of war which are overwhelmingly destructive, and against which there is no sure defense; and

Whereas, The effective maintenance of world peace is the concern and responsibility of every American citizen; and

Whereas, The people affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor, while now enjoying domestic peace and security under the laws of their local, state and federal government, deeply desire the guarantee of world peace; and

Whereas, All history shows that peace is the product of law and order, and that law and order are the product of government; and

Whereas, The United Nations, as presently constituted, although accomplishing great good in many fields, lacks authority to enact, interpret or enforce world law, and under its present charter is incapable of restraining any major nation which may foster or foment war; and

Whereas, The Charter of the United Nations expressly provides in Articles 108 and 109, a procedure for reviewing and altering the Charter; and

Whereas, Several nations have recently adopted constitutional provisions to facilitate their entry into a world federal government by authorizing a delegation to such, of a portion of their sovereignty to endow it with sufficient powers adequate to prevent war; and

Whereas, A number of states have petitioned Congress to initiate steps toward the creation of a world federal government; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, convening in Los Angeles on August 29, 1949, do endorse the principle of World Federalization; and be it further

Resolved, That we request our representatives in Congress to cooperate with others in the calling of a convention, pursuant to Article V of the Constitution, for the sole purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which are appropriate to authorize the United States to negotiate with other nations, subject to later ratification, a Constitution of a World Federal Government, open to all nations with limited powers, adequate to assure peace; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to both Senators and all Representatives from the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 294.

Create National Foundation To Study Multiple Sclerosis

Resolution No. 187—Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, An estimated 250,000 Americans are suffering from the disease called multiple sclerosis, the cause of which is unknown, and for which there is no known treatment; and

Whereas, A bill is now before the National Congress, introduced by Senator Tobey, providing for the setting up of a national foundation for the study of said disease; and

Whereas, It is the sense of this body that such a foundation is advisable; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the Senators and Representatives from California to actively support the purposes of the aforesaid bill; and be it further

Resolved, That copies be sent by the Secretary to the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in the National Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 300.

Achieve Full Employment and Production Goals

Resolution No. 188—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, In 1946, Congress passed, and the President signed, the Full Employment Act; and

Whereas, The Public Affairs Institute estimates a minimum of 6,000,000 will be unemployed by the last quarter of this year, and about 8,000,000 by the middle of 1950; and

Whereas, It is estimated this loss of full employment will be costing us a potential, on a yearly basis, during the last quarter of this year, of \$40,000,000,000 in goods and services, which will increase to about \$50,000,000,000 by the middle of 1950, if the present employment loss continues at the present rate; and

Whereas, It has been estimated this employment loss represents a substantial loss of income to the federal government which could conceivably lead to a Federal deficit of \$10,000,000,000 by the middle of 1950; and

Whereas, Many, their savings exhausted, are living on unemployment insurance which is entirely inadequate to provide for the necessities of life of the average family; and

Whereas, The President has expressed himself in favor of an expanded economy, of affirmative action that will result in the next few years of a national output well above \$300,000,000,000 a year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Los Angeles the week of August 29 to September 3, 1949, does urge an affirmative action by our federal government in order that we may

1. Prevent a threatened depression
2. Achieve full employment
3. Bring our national output up to the goal set by the President; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from the California State Federation of Labor to the forthcoming American Federation of Labor Convention stand instructed to introduce a similar resolution to said American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed. See page 295.

Oppose Artificial Age Standard for Employment

Resolution No. 189—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Work applicants of forty-five years of age or older are frequently refused employment because of their age; and

Whereas, Workers of this age group were the backbone of our labor force during the recent national emergency; and

Whereas, Experienced workers, knowing the tricks of their trade, can compensate for their lack of youth; and

Whereas, By 1960 it is estimated that fully one-third of our nation's population will be forty-five years of age or older; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Los Angeles, the week of August 29th to September 3, 1949, go on record as be-

ing opposed to any such artificial standard wherein age is the only criterion, and in opposition to this practice detrimental to so substantial a segment of our population.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Adopted. See page 800.

Plug Loophole in Clayton Act

Resolution No. 190—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, In America today, there is a trend toward complete economic concentration in the hands of the largest manufacturers; and

Whereas, Today there are 48 American corporations, each with assets of a billion dollars or more, and with 50% of the nation's manufacturing plants being owned by 133 companies, each worth \$100,000,000 or more; and

Whereas, This process, if continued, will completely destroy all competition and, ultimately, our American system of free enterprise; and

Whereas, The Clayton Act, passed to prevent companies from merging when such a merger would substantially lessen competition in an industry, has been interpreted to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to stop only stock mergers; and

Whereas, The purchase by one company of the physical assets of another has been ruled legal under the Act, and is the loophole under which this economic concentration is being accomplished; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Los Angeles the week of August 29, 1949, does hereby condemn this ominous growth and requests amendment of the Clayton Act to plug the loophole under which it has been accomplished; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be dispatched to both Senators and all Representatives from the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 295.

Expansion of Hydro-Electric Power by Public Agencies

Resolution No. 191—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The rapid growth of California has brought to a head the need for additional power development to parallel its growth; and

Whereas, 36% of our present electric energy is produced by steam. This process necessitates the use of oil and other fuels, natural resources which are limited in supply within our state. It has been estimated that at the present rate of consumption, these reserves will be exhausted in twenty years; and

Whereas, Water is available and could be utilized without the unnecessary exhaustion of these natural resources; and

Whereas, Water would provide many additional purposes such as irrigation, domestic water supplies, etc.; and

Whereas, No private utility has the means, the jurisdiction, or the urge to do the job of providing the necessary dams; and

Whereas, The lack of adequate power is a serious detriment to both the expansion of

existing industry already within our state, and to the location of new industry within our borders, with our state already suffering from unemployment considerably in excess of our national average; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor assembled in Los Angeles on August 29, 1949, do urge the rapid expansion of hydro-electric power within our state by public agencies, in the interest of the conservation of natural resources and the economic well-being of all our citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be dispatched to the President of the United States, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Representatives in Congress from our state, and to the Governor of California.

To Committee on Resolutions.

Adopted. See page 800.

Enact Minimum Wage of \$1.00 Per Hour

Resolution No. 192—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, A large number of persons engaged in industry are receiving compensation much lower than \$1.00 an hour; and

Whereas, At \$1.00 per hour, a forty-hour week would yield a gross of only \$40.00; and

Whereas, A wage below this figure is inadequate to provide an American standard of living and is conducive to poverty in our land of plenty; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Los Angeles the week of August 29, 1949, go on record as demanding that a minimum wage of \$1.00 per hour be enacted into law; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from the California State Federation of Labor to the forthcoming American Federation of Labor Convention stand instructed to introduce a similar resolution to said American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 299.

Oppose Poll Tax

Resolution No. 193—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, In certain states, municipalities, or other governmental subdivisions, the payment of a poll tax is a prerequisite to registering or voting at primaries, or other elections for President, Vice President, or for Senator or member of the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, This removes an individual's privilege of voting in a primary or other election for federal office by a state, municipal or other governmental agency; and

Whereas, The right to vote should not be based upon the payment of any tax; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Convention in the City of Los Angeles on August 29, 1949 does oppose the payment of

any tax as a prerequisite to voting in any election involving national office; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent all members of Congress from California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 298.

Restore Funds for West Coast Shipyards

Resolution No. 194—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in the interest of national defense, recommended the restoration of a substantial number of the vessels now lying idle in our nation's graveyard; and

Whereas, The Maritime Commission, cooperating with our nation's military leaders, inserted an item of \$25,000,000 in their requested budget for 1950 as funds deemed necessary to accomplish this work; and

Whereas, The Bureau of the Budget did, without consultation with either the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the Maritime Commission, delete the requested appropriation from the funds of the latter body; and

Whereas, The Navy, their funds also drastically curtailed, are unable to find the \$25,000,000 for this important work previously recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and

Whereas, Our West Coast yards lie idle, facilities deteriorating, and personnel unemployed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California Federation of Labor, meeting in Los Angeles on August 29, 1949, demand that this work be done in the interest of national defense and in the reactivation of our West Coast shipyard facilities and unemployed personnel; and be it further

Resolved, That the \$25,000,000 be restored to the budget of either the Maritime Commission or the Navy Budget be increased accordingly, and that these funds be earmarked for this work; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, the Navy, and to all Representatives and both Senators from the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 299.

Allocate Work to West Coast Shipyards

Resolution No. 195—Presented by Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The wartime records of the West Coast shipyards and their workers, both in the building and repairing of ships, was a vital factor in the winning of World War II; and

Whereas, Since the conclusion of hostilities, shipbuilding, ship repair and conversion have been awarded exclusively to eastern yards; and

Whereas, Shipbuilding facilities on the West Coast are largely unused, and many experienced shipyard workers are either unemployed or have turned to other work for their livelihood; and

Whereas, Facilities which are unused deteriorate with the passage of time, necessitating the expenditure of large sums in their replacement, and personnel losses involve large and costly training programs not to be accomplished overnight; and

Whereas, The concentration of our nation's shipbuilding in a limited area along the eastern seaboard leaves the industry vulnerable to destructive attack; and

Whereas, The Maritime Commission contends that although it does not have authority to allocate, in certain circumstances it can grant western shipyards a six percent (6%) differential; and

Whereas, In testimony before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House, Philip B. Flemming contended that there was only enough shipbuilding to keep a few yards going and he favored the more efficient eastern yards; and

Whereas, The favored few yards of the East, controlled by "Big Steel," have obtained a monopoly by and with the consent of the Maritime Commission; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Los Angeles beginning on the 29th day of August, 1949, affirms that we are opposed to this eastern monopoly on the basis of (1) national defense, (2) deterioration of facilities, (3) loss of skilled shipbuilding personnel, and (4) unemployment resulting therefrom; and be it further

Resolved, That failing to secure this allocation through either the President or the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, legislation be initiated before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Representatives to compel the allocation of work to our West Coast yards; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, U.S. Senators and Congressmen from this state, and that the State Federations of Labor of Oregon and Washington be requested to take similar action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed. See page 299.

Support Metal Trades' Strike vs. Waterman's Industries, Inc.

Resolution No. 196—Presented by Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164, San Francisco.

Whereas, After months of collective bargaining negotiations with Waterman's Industries, Inc., Exeter, California, and the winning of NLRB Certification and Union Authorization elections by the Union, an impasse was reached which was impossible to overcome owing to the adamant anti-union position of the Employer, thereby forcing the Metal Trades Unions whose members were involved to strike upon August 22, 1949; and

Whereas, A spokesman for Waterman's Industries, Inc., made it crystal clear that the plant was located in Exeter so that it could employ unskilled and semi-skilled employees at wage rates lower than those paid organized workers for comparable work. Waterman's is

one of the most modern and best equipped plants of its kind on the Pacific Coast and is in direct competition with organized shops in other sections of California; and

Whereas, In acting as it did, Waterman's Industries, Inc., reflected the labor policies of a considerable percentage of employers in the area between Fresno and Bakersfield; everything points to such reactionary employers combining and acting in concert to frustrate organizational efforts of labor; as a result, wages and employment conditions in this area, except in a few cases where a labor union is functioning, are sub-standard; and

Whereas, The exploitation of workers in this area and the un-American fascist attitude of employers therein constitutes a menace to all organized labor in California which is constantly felt in the legislative as well as economic field; and

Whereas, The Metal Trades Unions engaged in the strike against Waterman's Industries, Inc., intend to prosecute it until they gain a decisive victory; and

Whereas, A conclusive victory in this case will benefit all organized labor in California and will be a big help in piercing the front of the reactionary employer interests of that area; therefore be it

Resolved, That 47th Convention of the California Federation of Labor give its endorsement to the Metal Trades strike against Waterman's Industries, Inc., and, furthermore, goes on record to extend its support.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Filed; subject matter to Executive Council. See page 295.

Permanent Child Care Centers

Resolution No. 197—Presented by California State Council of Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Employees.

Whereas, The present child care program for the children of working mothers was extended by the state legislature for one year only, expressly stating that the need was growing less and would shortly disappear; and

Whereas, On the contrary, the number of working women in California is growing rather than decreasing, women now constituting a large percent of the state's labor force; and

Whereas, Thousands of waitresses have pre-school age children who need care, and children who need care outside school hours, as indicated by the present enrollment and long waiting lists of the child care centers; and

Whereas, Society has a responsibility to women as part of the working force, and to children as the future generation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 47th convention of the California State Federation of Labor advocate a permanent child care program in California with provisions for expansion according to need, and open to all working mothers; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge the re-establishment of federal aid for a child care program, such as existed during the war through the Lanham Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

Filed. See page 272.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 2:30 p.m.

ARCHIE MOONEY

President Shelley introduced the first speaker of the afternoon, Archie Mooney, Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the State Department of Industrial Relations, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Chairman Shelley, honored guests, officers and delegates comprising the Forty-Seventh Convention of the State Federation of Labor, and my fellow trade unionists and friends:

"This has been one of the real happy occasions of a lifetime of work, because this morning we had both the sponsors of the Act under which we are acting in California here present: 'Senator' Tommy Maloney, who addressed the convention, and Senator Jack Shelley, who is President of the California Federation of Labor. There we have the combination of the legislation in California under which we carry on our operations. Back of that legislation, of course, was the action of this Federation of Labor at its convention in Santa Barbara in 1938, under the leadership of your then President and now Secretary-Treasurer, Neil Haggerty, acting upon a report of the labor members of the California Committee on Apprenticeship. From Southern California we had Buzzell of the State Federation of Labor, Ralph McMullen from the Building Trades, who are alive and both are here with us today. In the northern part of the state we had George Hollis of the Printers, and Harry Milton from the State Building Trades, both now gone to their last cause.

"So around those men and their reports and their recommendations, aided and abetted, of course, by Brother Mashburn, there were passed in California the resolutions from which came the Shelley - Maloney Apprenticeship Act of 1939.

"I call this to your attention along with a few other things, for it seems to me that we may be reaching that point where labor might forget that it has certain definite responsibilities under the law. It is most pleasing to us, of course, to find ourselves so highly commended by the sponsors of our Act, to have so many unions—some five or six hundred throughout the state—working with us, and we with them. It is also nice to hear the fine things that the Governor said about us in his speech, this morning. But I have in mind that labor throughout its history has had occasion, through its efforts and through its work, sponsored many fine pieces of legislation which have not only benefited labor but the public and the nation as a whole. Only thereafter it rested on its laurels, in the belief that there was a job and that it had been well done.

"It is not my purpose to carry you back to a lot of ancient history, but I think that one of the greatest institutions in this country is our free public school system, our educational system. That too owes its origin to the agitation of that committee of labor in 1790 to 1805, culminating in a resolution by the New York Central Labor Union. That was the origin. Then, under a commission appointed by President Woodrow

Wilson, an enactment of 1912, three men from labor, three from the public and three from the employers were selected to make a study of the causes of the industrial unrest and the industrial conflicts or war that were then quite rampant throughout this nation. From that report and from that commission there came two laws: the Clayton Act, which amended the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and the law for vocational education.

"I think it is well for everybody to bear in mind and to remember that the article and the report upon which were based the desire and the need for a system of education for the young people of the workers, so they would have these benefits by reason of education, came from labor itself. The three labor members of that commission were John B. Lennon of the AFL, Jim O'Connell, President, Metal Trades Department, and Walter Garretson of the Railroad Brotherhoods. Brother Lennon wrote the report that the commission accepted and recommended that the vocational educational system in this country be established for the purpose of advancing the wage earners and the children of wage earners who entered the trades. Strangely enough, it was the employer-member of that delegation who reported in 1915 that among the ten points that they listed as major causes of industrial conflict, was apprentices and apprentice training. From them came the idea that the apprentice should be recognized as an individual, not to be controlled by the employer as he had been in the past, nor by labor, in the fight we were making to take him away from the boss.

"So it went from 1915 up to and coming to 1933, when under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act there were set up in each state a committee on apprenticeship, authorized under Federal means and in California under our own Act, to issue exemptions to apprentices from journeymen's wage under collective bargaining agreements. I am repeating that history to you, not for the purpose of boring you with it, but for this well-designed purpose of saying that from the start it was the intention of the American Federation of Labor to, by that action, demonstrate that there should be local and joint control concerning these young people entering the skilled trades, and that the unions should and by rights ought to work in conjunction with their employers for the purpose of perpetuating the skills in the future as well as to increase the methods in practice.

"So around that thinking, based upon that, this State Federation of Labor in 1938 took action, so that California, in spite of the fact that the same law had been passed in '37 and vetoed by the then Governor, would come back and establish by law the thinking originated by labor, unanimously agreed to by management. And with that unanimous cooperation and agreement there came the Shelley-Maloney Apprentice Labor Standards Act in 1939.

"During all of that time and at the present, and despite any rumors to the contrary, for a few years to come, it has been and will be my privilege to head up that agency of govern-

ment in this state. That agency has predicated its every action on the collective bargaining of management and labor, their united action, the collective agreement, their unity of thought and purpose, maintaining and holding the right of labor to determine the kind of people that should become members of a union, the numbers who should come in, what they should learn in order to be qualified members.

"So we have our joint committees for that purpose. At the inception, its origin was dedicated to that thought, and we are most happy to come today and report to you that during all of those years in which we have been in control of that division of government, as well as for the years to come under that same control, we shall always have the rights, liberties, and the full procedures of labor fully protected in the determination to have the kind of young people who will learn the trades.

"Concerning that we have a fine record. From San Diego to the Siskiyou, all over the state, joint committees meet as one in the field of amicable relations. Much has been done in that field. We are sincerely and deeply grateful to the men and women of labor for the privilege they have afforded us, to cooperate and work with them. We say in all frankness, because we believe it to be true (in fact, we know it is true), that California's outstanding record in this field of apprenticeship training is due very, very largely to the fine spirit of cooperation of labor and management and their determination to do the job the way they themselves want it done, and permitting us to cooperate and work with them.

"I want to emphasize the determination of labor and management in this state on the job that they have done. Perhaps I can best do it by telling you a little yarn about a traveling salesman. If the women are nervous, don't be nervous.

"In the old days before the levees were built, the river was likely to rise. A traveling salesman was coming along and got caught away from home. He couldn't get home that night so he had to park his carcass in a farmhouse. When he came down the next morning, the house was surrounded with water. As he looked, he saw a straw hat going with the current and against the current, backward and forward.

"He could not understand that phenomena, it was so unusual. So he called the lady of the house to the window and asked her to explain it. She said: 'That's easy. Last night grandpa said that in spite of hell and high water he was going to mow the lawn this morning, and that's him under the hat.'

"That represents the determination of labor throughout the years. But what I am saying to you now is this, and in conclusion too: that you have gained much, that much has been done, but this program is yours. Keep it, watch it, watch us who are governmentally responsible for its administration. Watch that program. Don't let its control slip away from you and your employers collectively. Because you think you have something, don't be too sure that you can always hold it by resting on your oars.

"We thank you for your cooperation. We ask you further assistance. But above all, be

on the job to see that the rights of labor are always protected by the men and women of labor.

"Thanks a lot."

(Loud applause).

J. C. McDONALD

President Shelley then presented the President of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, Brother J. C. McDonald, who spoke as follows:

"President Shelley, distinguished guests, officers and delegates to this convention. I want to let you in on a little secret. Your program says that I am to 'address' the convention. I am not going to 'address' the convention, but I do want to talk to you just a little bit.

"I have had the pleasure on numerous occasions of attending your convention. I first want to chide you on the fact that we have not had the pleasure of having one of your officers at our Oregon convention. I want you to take care of that next year. For the reason that we should work closer together; our problems are the same.

"On unemployment compensation, very luckily we received some benefits in Oregon this year. On industrial accident, we got about an average 30-per cent increase in the benefits. We have the same problem with prison labor that I note you have because of some resolutions that are before this convention on this subject. We have safety laws. And of course we have Labor's League for Political Education. All of those are the same things with which you have to deal.

"The job is only started. We have a big job to do on these same things.

"On Labor's League for Political Education, I want to say that in Oregon we organized our State League last year. We did just a bum job, shall I say. However, this year we have organized Leagues in our various vice-presidential districts of the Federation and also in our congressional districts. We are also organizing our own precinct workers, labor's precinct workers—not Democrats, not Republicans, not something else, but precinct workers representing labor who are going out to do the job, whether it be by form of written pamphlets or whether it be knocking on somebody's door. And we are charging every local union with the responsibility of furnishing its share of people who will do the work as precinct committeemen.

"I do not know how many of you can note by the badge that I am wearing that I am wearing a delegate's badge. Secretary Haggerty said that I have been here so many times I should have full access to the floor.

"So you have Resolution No. 16 before you on the matter of scholarships for high school students. I mentioned this to you in Sacramento a couple of years ago. I am going to take a little time now and tell you the results we are attaining in Oregon on a similar program.

"We have a scholarship fund up there in which we issue three \$500 scholarships to any graduating high school student who is capable of answering the questions, both oral and written, and gaining the highest percentage in that examination. There are no strings attached to it, either as to who shall receive the money,

or whether they come from an AFL family or what. They must know the history of the labor movement forward and backwards, and the whys and wherefors. There are no strings attached as to where they shall take their \$500 to go to school.

"This year we had the pleasure of having two previous winners at our convention along with this year's winners.

"In addition to the scholarships, we give all those finalists, some 72 in number, \$50 to help them along.

"In connection with this scholarship, it is not the fact that we will benefit two or three students who may win the scholarship and in turn they will carry our story on, but it is the fact that we are trying to get the history of the American Federation of Labor into our textbooks, where every student who must take social economics will have to study the history of the American Federation of Labor. That's our main objective.

"I am trying to be non-biased, but having the blue badge I hope that you do adopt the scholarship fund contained in Resolution No. 16.

"I should like to speak to you for a few moments on the matter of cooperation and a return to fundamental unionism. I do not know how many of you realize it, but we have all forgotten how we were organized. Most of us were organized the hard way. We were organized by cooperation received from other crafts. And you know, there was a day when every one of us would refuse to work with someone who did not belong to the union. Do you know what most of us do now? We get a new man or woman on the job and we figure 'Well, the business agent will be along after a while. He'll take care of him.'

"Unfortunately, we go further than that. We go through a legalistic period here, thanks to the war and the various alphabetical soups they gave us during the war period. Some of the business agents and secretaries are afraid to take an application for membership now without asking some attorney. The employers went out and hired attorneys, so we thought we had to have them too. And I ask you to go back and look over the record and see what kind of a mess they have got us into here.

"I had the pleasure of serving on the Regional War Labor Board in Seattle during the war, and on many occasions I have seen attorneys (and I say there is a place for attorneys too) lose cases because some public member or because some industry member on the Board asked the attorney a practical question. He in turn had to ask the business agent or the secretary of the local union what the answer was, and thereby fumbled his case.

"We get into many fights now, thanks to the laws and the legalistic approach to them, with our employers without ever talking about hours, wages and working conditions which go to make up a contract. We argue and fight, and we have picket lines over whether we shall have union recognition in the place, and many other things that do not eventually go into the contract. Of course these laws are here and I appreciate that we have to be prepared to meet them. But my message to you is:

don't use the laws until you have to. If some employer tells you that they are under the Taft-Hartley Act or some phony state law you might have, make them prove that they are under it.

"And I plead with you also to not use the laws to defeat a sister union! (Loud applause). I am not saying to you here today that you are not being good law-abiding citizens, but I am suggesting to you that you be a little bit like the bumblebee.

"You know, under the theory of aerodynamics, a bumblebee does not have a large enough wing spread to fly. His body is also too heavy. But the bumblebee goes ahead and flies anyhow. That is what I am saying to you.

"I am saying also that we must cooperate; we must return to fundamentals; we must, whether we like it or not, respect the other fellow's picket line. If we find out that he is wrong, maybe we should convince him that he should remove the picket line, but while he has got it out there he thinks he is doing the right thing for his people. Let's give him a hand on that one.

"And on the matter of picket lines I want to say a few words to you regarding the union label, shop card and button. You have heard it for all the years you have been in the labor movement, but you haven't heeded well enough.

"I have heard a lot of the delegates around here, the same as I do in our Oregon convention, complaining that it is awfully hard to get a union label. That's right. But whose fault is it? It's your fault. I say, 'you' because I am not including myself. I won't buy a thing unless it has the union label in it. And it is a funny thing that under the system that we have in this country, demand is what furnishes the supply rather than the reverse.

"I was showing the ladies over in the United Garment Workers' Booth over here (I did not show them my underwear, but it has the AFL on it, too) the union label on my Van Heusen shirt. They wanted to know how I got it. I said 'I walked into the store and told a union clerk that I wanted four Van Heusen shirts with the union label in it.'

"He said: 'We don't have them.'

"I said: 'Give me a ring some day when you get them.'

"It took ten days to get them.

"I am saying to you; if you demand and insist on the union label, a union shop card, and a union button, you can get it. You are the ones who are at fault—you and the membership that you represent.

"I have a favorite story that I would like to tell to you. Some of you have heard it before, but it is very appropriate for a convention. Staying over at the Alexandria Hotel, I heard it this morning.

"The telephone rang on the desk and they answered the telephone, and a man's voice said, 'Say, what time does the bar open?'

"The man on the phone said, 'At 10:00 o'clock.'

"He says, 'Thank you very much.'

"About 8:00 o'clock the phone rings again and the voice says 'Shay, what time does the bar open?'

"So they answered again, 'At 10:00 o'clock.'"

"About 9:00 they called again. The same voice said, 'Shay what time dush the bar open?'"

"The man on the desk said, 'I told you 10:00 o'clock!'"

"He says, 'Thank you very much.'"

"About 9:30 the phone rings again and the same voice says, 'Shay, Mishter, what time dush the bar open?'"

"The clerk was getting pretty mad about that time. He said, 'I told you 10:00 o'clock, and by that time you ought to be able to get in!'"

"The voice says, 'Who inna wants to get in? I want to get out!'"
(Laughter).

"Well, I don't want to get out. I am going to be able to stay with you until tomorrow morning and will see you around the lobbies and get a little better acquainted with you."

"In behalf of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, I want to wish you a most successful convention and I hope that we have somebody representing you at our convention next year."

"Thank you very much."

(Loud applause).

JOE CLARK

President Shelley introduced Brother Joe Clark, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, who said, in part, "I want to pay my compliments to your State Federation of Labor for the wonderful job you have done over recent years. As a native of Missouri and one who has known the present occupant of the White House for many years, I feel doubly grateful to the people of California and the California State Federation of Labor for the contribution you made in the election of Harry Truman as our President last November." (Applause).

Report of Committee on Credentials

President Shelley called upon Brother James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, to give a report.

After announcing the place and time when hearings would be held in regard to the seating of certain challenged delegates, Chairman Blackburn's motion to seat the delegates whose names were on the printed preliminary roll and those on the supplemental list read by him was duly seconded and adopted unanimously.

(The report of the hearings on the challenged delegates will be found in the proceedings of the third day of the convention, Wednesday, August 31, 1949, page 256.)

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.)

AGOURA
L. A. Co. Rd. Dept. Employees
No. 770: (50)
John L. Jackson, 25
Raymond Jackson, 25

ANAHEIM
Carpenters & Joiners No. 2203:
(373)
W. H. Aupperle, 75
Elwyn F. Taylor, 75
J. E. Webber, 74
J. E. Henry, 75
Matthew Plews, 74

ARCATA
Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No.
2808: (940)
Louis Sedlacek, 313
Stanley Jordan, 314
Fred McDermott, 313

BAKERSFIELD
Barbers No. 317: (155)
Roy Hinkle, Sr., 155
Bartenders No. 378 (190)
Arthur Wiebe, 190
Building & Construction Trades
Council: (2)
E. Carnahan, 1
Joe Hickman, 1
Butchers No. 193: (281)
Harold Hodson, 141
C. A. Hohlbein, 140
Carpenters & Joiners No. 743:
(1209)
Duell Seales, 604
Travis Vernon, 605
Central Labor Council: (2)
Thomas J. Ott, 1
Duell Seales, 1

BAKERSFIELD (Continued)
Chauffeurs No. 87 (1967)
Joe Hickman, 323
Robert R. Stauffer, 328
Lewis E. Stobie, 328
Don Wolff, 328
Clifford Allen, 328
Floyd Riddle, 327
Cooks & Waiters No. 550: (763)
G. H. O'Neal, 382
Evelyn B. Coughlin, 381
Farm Labor Union No. 218 (88)
Henry Hasiwar, 44
W. A. Swearingen, 44
Hod Carriers & Common Laborers
No. 220: (550)
W. Lloyd Leiby, 550
Painters No. 314: (300)
W. E. Payne, 150
Jack Whistler, 150
Plasterers & Cement Finishers
No. 191 (132)
E. Carnahan, 66
B. F. Kraft, 60
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 460:
(484)
Lee R. Mitchell, 242
Wm. H. Thurm, 242
Retail Clerks No. 137: (422)
Thomas J. Ott, 422

BANNING
Carpenters & Joiners No. 12134:
(98)
J. M. McNabney, 49
L. M. McNabney, 49

BARSTOW
Theatrical Stage & M.P.
Operators No. 730: (52)
Harry Beauford, 26
Chester Clauson, 26

BERKELEY
Painters No. 40: (150)
Clarence Vezy, 150

BURBANK
Culinary Workers and
Bartenders No. 694: (250)
Dick Lacy, 63
W. G. MacLaren, 63
Elsie Richardson, 62
Mae Mona, 62

CAMARILLO
State Hospital Employees No. 933:
(54)
Henry Kohn, 27
Edwin Masturzo, 27

CHESTER
Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No.
3074: (203)
Raymond Casebeer, 102
William Dwyer, 101

CHICO
Motion Picture Projectionists
No. 501: (50)
Edna Kearney, 50

COLTON
Cement, Lime & Gypsum No. 89:
(377)
Ralph Quinnett, 377

CROCKETT
Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037:
(1182)
Frank D. Tacconi, 394
G. J. Besant, 394
Don Delamain, 394

CUPERTINO
Cement, Lime & Gypsum No. 100:
(112)
A. T. Olesen, 112

EL CENTRO

Bartenders & Culinary Workers
No. 388: (83)
Loleta Grande, 17
Al Cheney, 16
Building & Construction Trades
Council: (2)
R. L. Sessions, 1
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1070:
(415)
R. L. Sessions, 415
Central Labor Council: (2)
R. L. Sessions, 1
Painters No. 313: (45)
E. E. Johnston, 45

EL MONTE

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1507:
(2039)
Russel Auten, 680
James A. Allen, 680
Garvin A. McGehee, 679
Hod Carriers and General Laborers
No. 1082: (419)
J. D. Hillseth, 69
R. N. Bonner, 70
Henry Scheidel, 70
L. Graham, 70
L. J. Reeves, 70
Geo. Tarr, 70

EUREKA

Butchers No. 445: (35)
Harold V. Pavey, 35
Central Labor Council: (2)
Albin J. Gruhn, 1
Harold V. Pavey, 1
Cooks & Waiters No. 220: (395)
Vincent Caine, 99
Lucille Pope, 99
Pat Anderson, 99
Joe King, 98
Laborers No. 181: (105)
Albin J. Gruhn, 105
Teamsters, Warehousemen and Auto
Truck Drivers No. 684: (53)
S. F. Burke, 53

FORT BRAGG

Lumber and Sawmill Workers
No. 2610: (211)
Geo. L. Hill, 211

FRESNO

Bakers No. 43: (435)
Jack Brewster, 218
John Bopp, 217
Barbers & Beauticians No. 333:
(55)
N. Christensen, 55
Bartenders No. 566: (227)
H. E. "Bill" Leedham, 114
Fred W. Meyer, 113
Building & Construction Trades
Council: (2)
Charles Robinson, 1
Paul L. Reeves, 1
Butchers No. 126: (500)
W. T. O'Rear, 500
Central Labor Council: (2)
George Kislign, 1
C. H. Cary, 1
Cooks No. 230: (257)
Leo W. Vuchinich, 257
Creamery Employees & Drivers
No. 617: (500)
Ted C. Wills, 250
Walter Rowley, 250
Culinary Workers No. 62: (770)
Helen L. Root, 385
George Rollis, 385
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers &
Dehydrating Warehousemen
No. 616: (1439)
Marion H. Dunham, 1439
General Teamsters No. 431: (3071)
Alvia Fudge, 1535
Nello Devecchio, 1536
Hod Carriers & Common Laborers
No. 294: (840)

FRESNO (Continued)

Roy Randell, 210
Joe Dixon, 210
Tom Wren, 210
John Shepard Sr., 210
Jt. Ex. Bd., Culinary, Bartenders &
Hotel Wkrs.: (2)
Fred Meyer, 1
Moving Picture Operators No. 599:
(32)
Frank F. Bell, 32
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 246:
(419)
Paul L. Reeves, 140
J. A. Hamilton, 139
D. E. Hickman, 140
Retail Food Drug & Liquor
Clerks No. 1283: (700)
George Kislign, 700
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 158:
(75)
R. E. Schmidt, 75

GLENDALE

Brick and Clay Workers No. 774:
(1534)
George Beight, 384
Clyde Roberts, 384
William Van Patten, 383
Ray Pringle, 383
Carpenters and Joiners No. 563:
(1947)
G. L. Blackburn, 327
Earl Galpin, 327
W. T. Hopkins, 327
Arthur H. March, 326
John H. Peterson, 326
R. N. Phillips, 326
Cement Finishers No. 893: (80)
Jack Muller, 40
Robert Leatham, 40
Culinary Workers and Bartenders
No. 324: (680)
Beulah Johnston, 680
Operative Plasterers No. 739: (422)
I. F. Mandible, 141
Jerry Wilson, 141
Samuel Seay, Jr., 140
Painters No. 713: (385)
A. C. Baer, 193
Al Wahlberg, 192

GREENVILLE

Lumber and Sawmill Workers
No. 2647: (189)
Joseph Palazzi, 94
Robert Giesick, 95

HAYWARD

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1622:
(1361)
Harold E. Redding, 681
Leslie L. Williams, 680
Culinary & Bartenders No. 823:
(686)
Ruby Hall, 686

HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen
No. 44: (1900)
Roy M. Brewer, 475
B. C. "Cappy" DuVal, 475
Rose Powers, 475
Emmett H. Zilles, 475
Building Service Employees No. 278:
(386)
John J. Lyons, 65
John A. Buchanan, 65
Doris Epps, 64
Emma Tredgett, 64
Sherman Jones, 64
James T. Watson, 64
Film Technicians No. 683 (1000)
William J. Berrigan, 500
Robert H. Garton, 500
Hollywood Painters No. 5: (583)
John J. Huhn, 146
Nelson C. Neall, 146
J. W. Peeler, 146
H. B. Richardson, 145

HOLLYWOOD (Continued)

Make-up Artists, No. 706: (275)
Stanley L. Campbell, 275
Motion Picture Costumers No. 705:
(200)
Malbert J. Caplan, 67
Ted Ellsworth, 67
Gus Womack, 66
Motion Picture Film Editors,
No. 776: (840)
Louis H. Sackin, 168
DeWitt McCann, 168
John Rich, 168
William Hornbeck, 168
John W. Lehnners, 168
M. P. Photographers No. 659: (300)
Alvin Wyckoff, 100
Doyle Nave, 100
Herbert Aller, 100
Motion Picture Studio Art
Craftsmen No. 790: (6)
Zeal Fairbanks, 6
M. P. Studio Cinetechnicians No.
789: (252)
Harry M. Shiffman, 252
M. P. Studio Elec. Technicians
No. 728: (1000)
James D. Tante, 500
Charles Futorn, 500
Motion Picture Studio First Aid
Employees No. 767: (63)
Forrest Damewood, 31
John W. Leber, 32
M. P. Studio Laborers No. 727:
(150)
Albert K. Erickson, 150
M. P. Studio Projectionists No. 165:
(241)
Jas. J. Eddy, 241
Office Employees No. 174: (1200)
Lauren P. Amell, 200
James H. Fasbender, 200
James Goldman, 200
Max J. Krug, 200
Alexander Mitchell, 200
Leroy Patterson, 200
Screen Actors Guild: (5,000)
Pat Somerset, 2500
Tudor Williams, 2500
Screen Cartoonists No. 852: (500)
William Littlejohn, 500
Screen Extras Guild: (3700)
Curtis J. Hyans, 617
Richard H. Gordon, 617
Edd X. Russell, 617
Franklyn Farnum, 617
Larry Steers, 616
Jeffrey Sayre, 616
Screen Story Analysts Guild
No. 1438: (51)
Hal Levy, 25
Kay Lenard, 26
Studio Carpenters No. 946: (1449)
J. N. Skelton, 242
C. A. Sproul, 242
Ben Price, 241
W. Harrison, 241
D. E. Russell, 241
J. W. Vance, 242
Studio Electricians No. 40: (500)
Bert W. Thomas, 125
W. F. Moore, 125
John Morgan, 125
George Mulkey, 125
Studio Grips No. 80: (300)
Wm. C. Barrett, 300
Studio Mechanics No. 468: (500)
Toliver V. Sheffield, 167
Joseph R. Singleton, 167
Ralph W. Peckham, 166
Studio Transportation Drivers
No. 399: (1212)
Aubrey Blair, 404
Ralph H. Clare, 404
Max Paulsen, 404
Studio Utility Employees No. 724:
(525)
L. C. Helm, 262
S. V. Sadler, 263

HUNTINGTON PARK

Blacksmiths No. 212: (108)
 Harry Lea, 54
 Clyde L. Wyrick, 54
 Butchers No. 563: (700)
 J. J. Rodriguez, 117
 John Hoffman, 117
 R. S. Graham, 117
 Gunnar Hansen, 117
 Ralph Perez, 116
 Wayne D. Cornwell, 116
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146: (298)
 Bruce Bradley, 74
 V. Pasvicacci, 73
 Hugh Clark, 73
 Eddy Pettus, 73
 Painters No. 95: (228)
 Howard C. Mariner, 76
 Otto E. Seifert, 76
 E. J. Hebert, 76

LOMPOC

Chemical Workers No. 146: (311)
 John Holland, 155
 Virgil Brandon, 156

LONG BEACH

Bakers No. 31: (363)
 Herman Neilund, 73
 E. E. Carter, 73
 Andrew Maul, 73
 Ralph King, 72
 Britton Millar, 72
 Barbers No. 622: (139)
 Wm. Buelow, 46
 A. C. Maurer, 46
 S. G. Mortimore, 47
 Bartenders No. 686: (600)
 Michiel R. Callahan, 120
 Jack Welsch, 120
 Clayton Kendall, 120
 Mervin J. Allen, 120
 Edward N. Emery, 120
 Building Trades Council: (2)
 W. J. Hull, 1
 Bryan P. Deavers, 1
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 710:
 (1746)
 George C. Bentson, 436
 W. A. Reese, 436
 Ray T. Hackett, 437
 James L. Lindsey, 437
 Cement Finishers No. 791: (179)
 Bryan P. Deavers, 60
 W. P. Evans, 60
 T. F. Stanton, 69
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Edward L. Brown, 1
 Gilbert A. Lahlum, 1
 Chauffeurs No. 572: (700)
 Richard J. Seltzer, 117
 Barney L. Culpepper, 117
 Albert W. Kline, 117
 Elton S. Cole, 117
 Irving I. Miller, 116
 Homer B. Hixon, 116
 Chemical Workers No. 1: (256)
 Marshall Shafer, 64
 William H. Hood, 64
 Ralph E. Palmer, 64
 W. R. Johnston, 64
 Chemical Workers No. 40: (274)
 Hal J. Swain, 92
 L. C. Bawden, 91
 R. A. Long, 91
 Cleaning & Dye House Workers
 No. 36: (250)
 Richard D. Myers, 250
 Culinary & Hotel Workers No. 681:
 (3500)
 Jack T. Arnold, 1750
 Kathryn Arnold, 1750
 General Truck Drivers Union No.
 692: (250)
 Ted Merrill, 250
 Hod Carriers & Common Laborers
 No. 507 (1250)
 L. C. Gibbs, 209
 J. V. Brimhall, 208
 Glenn K. Buss, 209
 E. M. Mueller, 208

LONG BEACH (Continued)

C. C. Evans, 208
 Lloyd T. McGinnis, 208
 Lathers No. 172: (132)
 K. A. Swift, 132
 Moving Picture Projectionists
 No. 521: (32)
 G. A. Lahlum, 16
 D. R. Long, 16
 Municipal Employees No. 112: (114)
 Daniel J. Scannell, 114
 Painters No. 256: (789)
 Carl Fletcher, 131
 Ernest B. Webb, 131
 James Blackburn, 131
 Wayne J. Hull, 132
 Clyde O. Vinyard, 132
 Omer P. Rivard, 132
 Retail Clerks No. 324: (450)
 Richard L. Johnston, 450
 United Cement, Lime & Gypsum
 Workers No. 59: (92)
 Lester H. Wetzel, 46
 Daniel E. Delaney, 46
 United Garment Workers No. 56:
 (150)
 Madge Torrence, 150

LOS ANGELES

Advertising & Public Relations
 Employees No. 518: (58)
 John Donovan, 29
 Sidney Krams, 29
 Allied Printing Trades Council: (2)
 E. M. Balsz, 1
 W. R. Stansberry, 1
 Bakers No. 37: (1800)
 Daniel E. Conway, 300
 Ray C. Gulick, 300
 Kenneth Thomas, 300
 Roy A. Birno, 300
 Lee R. Ivey, 300
 Amos E. Price, 300
 Bakery Drivers No. 276: (1557)
 Charles Lang, 259
 Henry J. Becker, 259
 C. H. Leonard, 259
 Ed. L. Berry, 260
 Chas. A. Bolton, 260
 Henry E. Spiller, 260
 Barbers No. 295: (500)
 Alvin L. Holt, 250
 Frank LeCain, 250
 Bartenders No. 284: (2344)
 Walters E. Watson, Jr., 468
 James Terral, 469
 Thomas J. Campbell, 469
 Fred Rawlinson, 469
 Dick Stovall, 469
 Beauticians No. 295-A: (58)
 Esther Reidenbaugh, 58
 Beer Drivers No. 203: (300)
 George F. Leonard, 75
 Clarence W. Radtke, 75
 John J. Kelly, 75
 Frank Mancuso, 75
 Bill Posters No. 32: (60)
 C. C. Garnett, 30
 Jas. A. Bane, 30
 Board of Education Employees
 No. 99: (70)
 Harry Tupper, 35
 J. J. Morgan, 35
 Boilermakers No. 92: (1000)
 John A. Ward, 167
 Frank H. Pierce, 167
 George H. Smith, 167
 Earl W. Nagle, 167
 Harold W. Gillespie, 166
 Aage H. Petersen, 166
 Bookbinders & Bindery Women
 No. 63: (125)
 Walter R. Stansberry, 42
 George E. Smith, 42
 Wm. J. Bassett, 41
 Bricklayers No. 2: (470)
 E. J. Thompson, 118
 L. Hoigne, 118
 Harry Johnson, 117
 P. O. Brackney, 117

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Building & Construction Trades
 Council: (2)
 Ralph A. McMullen, 1
 Lloyd A. Mashburn, 1
 Building Material & Dump Truck
 Drivers No. 420: (1600)
 Fred Hunziker, 1600
 Cabinet Makers & Millmen No. 721:
 (2084)
 Max Flushman, 348
 C. H. Burge, 348
 Julius Newman, 347
 Hulett Barnes, 347
 Bill Sidell, 347
 Pete Christenson, 347
 California State Council of SER &
 MC Employees: (2)
 D. D. McClurg, 1
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 25: (2401)
 C. T. Lehmann, 400
 A. Conners, 401
 H. Schmidt, 400
 M. Witt, 400
 G. R. McCoy, 400
 C. Brown, 400
 Cement Finishers No. 627: (602)
 Wm. W. Haslwanger, 101
 J. H. Macias, 100
 Martin J. Nelson, 101
 Andrew J. Ore, 100
 Walter Scholl, 100
 Ernest S. Wesleck, 100
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Thomas Ranford, 1
 W. J. Bassett, 1
 Chemical Workers No. 11: (282)
 Eleanor Hasenmaier, 94
 Ivan M. Todd, 94
 Wm. F. Reardon, 94
 Cloak Makers No. 65: (500)
 Morris Bagno, 125
 Harry Bergman, 125
 Maria Duran, 125
 Meyer Cohen, 125
 Commercial Telegraphers No. 48:
 (250)
 Charles A. Walters, 250
 Cooks No. 468: (1562)
 Frank R. James, 313
 Paul E. Greenwood, 313
 Charles H. Harper, 312
 John W. Meritt, 312
 M. R. Martin, 312
 Council of Federated Municipal
 Crafts: (2)
 L. A. Parker, 1
 B. A. Mitchell, 1
 Cracker Bakers No. 418: (200)
 Frazier W. Hardin, 67
 W. C. McClay, 67
 Floyd C. Ott, 66
 Dairy Employees No. 93: (2723)
 Mark S. Whiting, 454
 Elvan O. Moen, 454
 Malcolm Bertrand, 454
 Clinton C. Shaffer, 454
 Vernon Dandridge, 454
 Alexander Keilas, 453
 Dining Car Employees No. 582:
 (511)
 George E. Brown, 127
 Claude McGuinn, 128
 William E. Pollard, 128
 Syntell Vaughn, 128
 Displaymen & Commercial
 Decorators No. 1154: (230)
 George Wilson, 58
 Chas. F. Omerod, 58
 Harry Baldwin, 57
 Samuel S. Ginzler, 57
 District Council of Carpenters: (2)
 Cecil O. Johnson, 1
 Earl E. Thomas, 1
 District Council of Chemical
 Workers No. 5: (2)
 Drew Taylor, 1
 District Council of Painters No. 36:
 (2)
 Vincent Hayes, 1
 T. C. Canaday, 1

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Electrical Workers No. B-18: (600)
E. P. Taylor, 200
F. D. Brindley, 200
L. B. Hoffman, 200

Elevator Constructors No. 18: (168)
R. W. Williams, 56
E. M. Harris, 56
R. H. Hallgren, 56

Elevator Operators & Starters
No. 217: (91)
Jack Gleeson, 46
William M. Sloane, 45

Film Exchange Employees No. B61:
(127)
Wm. A. Ring, 127

Firemen & Oilers No. 152: (10)
Floyd C. Utter, 5
B. C. Hamilton, 5

Fitters, Welders & Helpers No. 250:
(916)
H. L. Beckman, 153
Chas. E. Blay, 153
T. J. Gogley, 153
Wm. J. DeLoach, 153
A. J. Drovie, 152
Ray S. Stanton, 152

Freight Handlers, Clerks & Helpers
No. 357: (500)
Bernard Volkoff, 250
A. W. Bock, 250

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125: (207)
W. W. Chisholm, 69
J. A. Grady, 69
R. Groves, 69

Glassworkers No. 636: (834)
Vincent Hayes, 166
Charles Washbourne, 167
Richard De Moss, 167
Errel Matthews, 167
H. R. Neal, 167

Gunite Workers No. 345: (13)
Ray Smith, 5
Al. Smith, 4
Jerome Moore, 4

Hardwood Floor Workers No. 2144:
(425)
William Chisnall, 425

Hod Carriers & Common Laborers
No. 300: (3750)
Martin Herrera, 625
Ray Waters, 625
Mike Waters, 625
Gilbert Martinez, 625
Tony Salgado, 625
William M. Williams, 625

Hotel Service Employees No. 765:
(450)
Ray Schlick, 225
J. W. Buzzell, 225

House, Building & Gen. Movers
No. 923: (256)
D. D. Miles, 85
C. L. Franklin, 86
C. Rednoske, 85

Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 509:
(125)
G. J. Sliney, 42
John L. Hammock, 42
Herbert Olson, 41

Jewelry Workers, No. 23: (175)
Jack Cohn, 175

Joint Council Laundry Workers
No. 2: (2)
Floyd M. Buckalew, 1

Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42:
(2)
Paul D. Jones, 1
C. W. Chapman, 1

Ladies Garment & Accessories
Workers No. 482: (8)
Edna Roberts, 4
J. J. Spindler, 4

Ladies Garment & Undergarment
Workers No. 496: (8)
Lucila E. Palider, 4
Abe F. Levy, 4

Ladies Garment Workers No. 84:
(500)
Philip Merlino, 250
Sam Gole, 250

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Ladies Garment Workers No. 96:
(216)
Mary Galloway, 72
Volenta Patronas, 72
Sophie Silver, 72

Ladies Garment Workers No. 97:
(500)
Henry Rubenstein, 250
Felix De La Torre, 250

Ladies Garment Workers No. 451:
(43)
Abe Pincus, 21
John Ulene, 22

Ladies Garment Workers No. 497:
(43)
Harry Scott, 22
Alfred Schneider, 21

Ladies Garment Workers-Ladies
Tailors No. 445: (37)
Max B. Wolf, 37

Lathers No. 42: (185)
C. J. Haggerty, 93
Geo. M. Donnelly, 92

Lathers No. 42-A: (1064)
Harold A. Lennox, 1064

Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers
No. 52: (300)
Charles R. Goldstein, 150
Floyd M. Buckalew, 150

Local Freight Drivers No. 208:
(500)
John W. Filipoff, 84
Sid Cohen, 84
Toney Corey, 83
Neal Evanikoff, 83
Carl Stauffer, 83
Tommy Kettlewell, 83

L. A. City Employees No. 119: (50)
Billie Gandle, 25
G. Vernon Bennett, 25

L. A. City Watchmen & Guards
No. 790: (58)
Joseph Watson, 58

L. A. City Water & Power
Employees No. 233: (168)
Larry Meyer, 168

L. A. County Deputy Sheriffs
No. 536: (22)
Wm. T. Cobb, 11
H. Arthur Daniels, 11

L. A. County Fire Wardens No. 540:
(236)
Ray A. Buckley, 236

L. A. County Park & Recreation
Employees No. 517: (82)
Audrey Jones, 82

L. A. County Probation Officers
No. 685: (89)
Alfred G. Almassy, 44
Jay Morein, 45

Lumber & Saw Mill Workers No.
2288: (3518)
Harry N. Sweet, 586
Wm. H. Knight, 586
Ollie J. Hendra, 586
George French, 586
Clarence P. Hermeyer, 587
Nick G. Cordil, Jr., 587

Mailers No. 9: (262)
C. B. Hamner, 131
Elmo Mathiesen, 131

Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626:
(520)
Les Dayton, 260
A. J. Menard, 260

Meat Cutters No. 421: (1000)
Geo. M. Swan, 333
Luther J. Lawson, 333
Ryan P. Clark, 333
Lake U. Ward, 333
Glenn Gilbreath, 334
Ernest DeFever, 334

Metal Polishers No. 67: (75)
R. B. Watson, 38
E. E. Lindsley, 37

Metal Trades Council: (2)
E. E. Schell, 1
Cliff Thomas, 1

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Millinery Workers No. 41: (50)
Nathan Feldman, 25
Mina Doyle, 25

Millwrights No. 1607: (435)
Herman Barbaglia, 73
Lem W. Merritt, 73
William P. West, 73
Carl J. Kelly, 72
Donald Williams, 72
William C. Haag, 72

Miscellaneous Employees No. 440:
(2477)
Harvey Lundschen, 413
John L. Cooper, 413
Dale Bradford, 413
Merlin Woods, 413
Fernando Felix, 413
Meyer Rosenberg, 412

Miscellaneous Foremen & Superin-
tendents No. 413: (50)
Ernest Debs, 25
Edward O'Toole, 25

Molders & Foundry Workers
No. 374: (75)
George A. Dreger, 38
Reginald Prime, 37

Motion Picture Projectionists
No. 150: (642)
Paul J. Mahoney, 160
Magnus Nielsen, 160
M. J. Sands, 161
Chas. A. Vencill, 161

Municipal Truck Drivers No.
403: (50)
William B. Jewett, 25
John T. Gardner, 25

Musicians No. 47: (12000)
John te Groen, 2000
Maury Paul, 2000
Phil Fischer, 2000
J. W. Gillette, 2000
K. J. (Kelly) Shugart, 2000
Bob Hennon, 2000

Musicians No. 767: (216)
W. A. Turner, 216

Newspaper Pressmen No. 18: (380)
Hugh Jackson, 76
Earl Rutland, 76
Charles Maher, 76
Sidney Carle, 76
T. Q. McCollem, 76

Office Employees No. 30: (459)
Ella Coradine, 77
Edna L. Kostow, 76
Sara Parker, 77
Anne K. Sweet, 76
Thelma Thomas, 77
Kathryn Tolbert, 76

Operating Engineers No. 12:
(5058)
P. A. Judd, 843
Maurice A. Skates, 843
J. R. Groom, 843
J. J. Royce, 843
Lee Miller, 843
Chas. A. Evans, 843

Painters No. 116: (1700)
Fred O. Bates, 284
Don F. Richards, 284
Howard Garvin, 283
Charles E. Ripple, 283
Fred Hancock, 283
Allen C. Woolsey, 283

Painters No. 434: (99)
Joseph Siminoff, 99

Painters No. 1348: (229)
David Fishman, 58
Aaron Lotker, 57
Sol Zeleznick, 57
Max Cherinsky, 57

Photo Engravers No. 32: (350)
Olin G. Voss, 175
Robert Harmer, 175

Plasterers No. 2: (400)
Glen Milliron, 80
Reuben H. Coffey, 80
George Wharton, 80
Chas. C. McCarty, 80
Henry Paine, 80

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Plumbers No. 78: (2063)
 William Grant, 344
 Walter S. Davis, 344
 Ralph Andersen, 344
 Wm. H. Brown, 344
 William Hall, 344
 P. B. Hardin, 343

Post Office Clerks No. 64: (400)
 Albert Aron, 133
 John J. Castleton, 133
 John W. MacKay, 134

Postal Supervisors No. 39: (10)
 William C. Greer, 5
 Frank Huber, 5

Provision House Workers No. 274: (600)
 Joseph A. Spitzer, 200
 Frank Aiello, 200
 Robert Cook, 200

Printing Pressmen No. 78: (545)
 Harry C. Stark, 91
 Preston T. Wilson, 91
 Chas. Hall, 91
 Ben F. Pierson, 91
 Frank Boiteux, 91
 Francis Sanders, 90

Printing Specialties & Paper Converters No. 388: (876)
 Patrick Morgan, 146
 Willis Polley, 146
 Margaret Morgan, 146
 Walter J. Turner, 146
 John Donovan, 146
 Lloyd Caddell, 146

Pulp, Sulphite & P. M. Workers No. 307: (325)
 Rosalie Steele, 163
 Wm. T. Pauling, 162

Railway Carmen No. 601: (330)
 Charles R. Finney, 330

Reinforced Ironworkers No. 416: (150)
 Frank Vaughn, 50
 Bruce Parkhurst, 50
 Jack Phillips, 50

Retail Clerks No. 770: (7688)
 J. T. DeSilva, 1282
 Lois McKinstry, 1282
 Lee Barbone, 1281
 Robert Madray, 1281
 Carroll Weathers, 1281
 John Lowe, 1281

Retail Hardware & Appliance Salesmen No. 1215: (154)
 Susan D. Adams, 51
 Charle Kaser, 52
 Robert H. Padden, 51

Retail Milk Drivers and Salesmen No. 441: (1861)
 Leonard F. Tracy, 311
 Bart W. Luce, 310
 Henry Smith, 310
 Nathan B. Cooper, 310
 Clarence Utogg, 310
 Henry Starr, 310

Roofers No. 36: (592)
 Wm. T. Nichols, 592

Service and Maintenance Employees No. 399: (625)
 Jack DePo, 157
 Sue Adams, 156
 Victor Nix, 156
 Max Richardson, 156

Sheet Metal Workers No. 108 (2119)
 Reynolds Scott, 353
 M. J. Harrington, 353
 Edw. J. Gebo, 354
 Ben Sewall, 353
 J. S. Kevany, 353
 Wm. Van Loenen, 353

Sheet Metal Workers No. 371: (779)
 Edw. W. Hoehne, 389
 Chas. F. Mall, 390

Sign & Pictorial Painters No. 881: (50)
 Robert J. Hamill, 25
 Jack Eichen, 25

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

So. Calif. Council of Public Employees of SC & ME: (2)
 Roland L. Atwood, 1

So. Calif. Dist. Council of Laborers: (2)
 W. L. Leiby, 1
 H. C. Rohrbach, 1

So. Calif. Dist. Council of Lathers: (2)
 Lloyd A. Mashburn, 1

Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266: (500)
 Louis Levy, 83
 Bessie Bayer, 84
 Billie Duff, 84
 Sigmund Arywitz, 83
 Lottie Hall, 83
 Cliff Mayer, 83

Sprinkler Fitters No. 709: (120)
 J. L. Swab, 40
 V. J. Mangold, 40
 R. Hamilton, 40

Stage Employees No. 33: (200)
 Charles G. Cooper, 200

Stationary Operating Engineers No. 63: (558)
 Earl C. Smith, 93
 Raymond W. Tucker, 93
 Horace Tudor, 93
 James Gillian, 93
 H. W. McNeel, 93
 Daniel Molles, 93

Stereotypers No. 58: (175)
 James F. Raymond, 59
 Charles A. Smith, 58
 D. Bartolomea, 58

Structural Iron Workers No. 433: (275)
 James F. Cheely, 69
 James R. Shively, 69
 Marland F. Newton, 69
 L. E. McGraw, 68

Teachers No. 1021: (69)
 Kay Bell, 23
 Norman B. Henderson, 23
 Walter S. Thomas, 23

Tile Layers No. 18: (60)
 Leo A. Vie, 30
 E. T. McGourty, 30

Transportation Street Carmen No. 1277: (1000)
 D. D. McClurg, 167
 Louis C. Hunter, 167
 Harold I. Billings, 167
 F. J. Donnelly, 167
 Jack L. Carmichael, 166
 R. G. Shannon, 166

Typographical No. 174: (1300)
 Seth R. Brown, 217
 Henry E. Clemens, 217
 John F. Dalton, 217
 Peter Leon, 217
 John A. Powers, 216
 John G. Preston, 216

United Garment Workers No. 94: (50)
 Andy Ahern, 50

United Garment Workers No. 125: (500)
 Adele S. Sterling, 250
 Carolyn S. Sly, 250

Van, Storage & Furniture Drivers No. 389: (738)
 L. G. Foreman, 369
 C. F. Naccarato, 369

Waiters No. 17: (2654)
 Wm. F. Finnigan, 1327
 J. W. Van Hook, 1327

Waitresses No. 639: (3500)
 Mae Stoneman, 584
 Marie O'Keefe, 584
 Grace Finnigan, 583
 Evelyn Murphy, 583
 Mary Pilgram, 583
 Clara Gurney, 583

Watchmakers No. 115: (79)
 Frank Green, 79

LOS ANGELES (Continued)

Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848: (2010)
 Wm. Dodson, 335
 Francis Greenough, 335
 J. F. Farrington, 335
 Hugh Williams, 335
 Thos. L. Pitts, 335
 James L. Porritt, 335

Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595: (230)
 L. L. Sylvaine, 115
 Homer Ford, 115

Wholesale Salesmen, Dairy & Frozen Foods Drivers No. 306: (416)
 John G. Marshall, 104
 Ferd L. Bergud, 104
 Kenneth A. Wall, 104
 Chalmers F. Redmon, 104

Window Cleaners No. 349: (10)
 Robert F. Bongertz, 5
 Hugo Stock, 5

Women's Union Label League No. 36: (2)
 Mrs. Margaret Brown, 1
 Mrs. Julia Dunn, 1

LOYALTON

Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2695: (258)
 L. A. Mitchell, 258

MARTINEZ

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Howard Reed, 1
 Ronald Wright, 1

Central Labor Council: (2)
 Hugh Caudel, 1
 Freda Roberts, 1

Construction & General Laborers No. 324: (1000)
 Robert D. Lee, 500
 Ronald D. Wright, 500

Painters No. 741: (116)
 Russ Roberts, 116

Teamsters No. 315: (1780)
 Earl E. Carter, 445
 Howard Reed, 445
 Thomas W. Thompson, 445
 Jack Ahern, 445

MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720: (50)
 Chas. Volk, 50

MAYWOOD

Glass Bottle Blowers No. 143: (233)
 Raymond C. Winters, 117
 James Leo Hohne, 116

MODESTO

Cannery Workers No. 748: (400)
 Joseph Smith, 80
 Ed McDonald, 80
 Thomas W. Mabrey, 80
 Wesley M. King, 80
 H. C. Torreano, 80

Culinary & Bartenders No. 542: (874)
 George Demerjian, 146
 Ray Berry, 146
 Ruth Berry, 146
 Eula Payne, 146
 W. E. Hurst, 145
 Harriet Gilmore, 145

Dried Fruit & Nut Packers-Warehousemen No. 698: (54)
 George E. Nelson, 27
 Gene De Christofaro, 27

Plasterers No. 429 (100)
 C. A. Green, 100

Retail Clerks No. 1273: (270)
 Howard R. Bramson, 270

Teamsters No. 886: (1902)
 Wendel J. Kiser, 951
 John W. Rae, 951

MOJAVE

Culinary & Bartenders No. 507: (378)
 Roy F. Denten, 189
 Jack White, 189

MONROVIA

Electrical Workers No. 1008: (155)
 R. E. Mills, 77
 Russell R. Landrus, 78

MONTEREY

Bartenders & Culinary Workers
 No. 483: (343)
 George L. Rice, 343
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 George L. Rice, 1
 Joseph Perry, 1
 Fish Cannery Workers: (1898)
 Jos. Perry, 699
 Lester Caveny, 699
 Seine & Line Fishermen's Union:
 (458)
 Rube Wright, 458

MT. VIEW

Carpenters & Joiners No.: 1280:
 (550)
 C. G. Van Straaten, 550

NAPA

Building & Construction Trades
 Council: (2)
 George A. Solomon, 1
 California State Hospital Employees
 No. 174: (60)
 R. K. Haden, 60
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 2114:
 (367)
 F. H. Schoonmaker, 184
 G. A. Solomon, 183
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Hanna Morgan, 1
 Louis A. Buck, 1
 Hod Carriers & Gen. Laborers
 No. 371: (431)
 Louis A. Buck, 144
 Edgar Drown, 144
 W. W. Jinks, 143
 United Garment Workers No.
 137: (175)
 Ida M. Ernst, 87
 Martha M. Stuckam, 88

NORTH HOLLYWOOD

Postal Clerks No. 1256: (56)
 George M. Wall, 28
 James T. Jones, 28

NORWALK

Calif. State Employees No. 69: (81)
 John Turk, 40
 Louella Hoover, 41

OAKLAND

Alameda County School
 Employees No. 257: (150)
 Jack Strelo, 150
 Auto & Ship Painters No. 1176:
 (228)
 Albert L. King, 76
 Leslie K. Moore, 76
 Fred J. Campbell, 76
 Bakers No. 119: (250)
 Wm. Wagner, 250
 Bakers, 9th District Council: (2)
 Archie E. Goodman, (1)
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432:
 (530)
 Peter Kinst, 176
 Lester Benham, 177
 Paul Fuhrer, 177
 Barbers & Beauticians No. 134:
 (445)
 C. A. Silva, 112
 S. J. Olsen, 111
 W. E. Murchison, 111
 G. Fowler, 111

OAKLAND (Continued)

Bartenders No. 52: (1283)
 John F. Quinn, 213
 Steven J. Revilak, 214
 James F. Murphy, 214
 Vic Lester, 214
 Walter Reardon, 214
 Tony Viscovich, 214
 Boilermakers No. 39: (1041)
 Ernest A. Lohr, 347
 T. P. McClelland, 347
 Ira J. Plummer, 347
 Bricklayers No. 8: (100)
 James H. Purvis, 100
 Building and Construction Trades
 Council: (2)
 J. C. Reynolds, 1
 Al Clem, 1
 Building Service Employees No.
 18: (1528)
 W. Douglas Geldert, 510
 Joseph A. Aronson, 509
 Edna E. Lallement, 509
 Calif. Conf. of Typographical
 Unions: (2)
 C. Roy Heinrichs, 1
 Fred M. Andrews, 1
 Cannery Workers No. 750: (3889)
 Vernon L. Pankey, 1945
 Joe McBride, 1944
 Carpenters No. 36: (2848)
 G. Benonys, 475
 J. C. Dial, 475
 L. Vannier, 475
 V. Wise, 475
 D. Moss, 474
 B. Holder, 474
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 1473:
 (564)
 U. S. Grant, 564
 Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile
 Workers No. 1290: (86)
 Glenn A. McIntire, 43
 Charles J. Garoni, 43
 Cement Finishers No. 594: (150)
 E. N. Staats, 150
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Joe W. Chaudet, 1
 Robert S. Ash, 1
 Cleaning & Dye House Workers
 No. 23: (500)
 J. M. Casey, 250
 Francis Dunn, Jr., 250
 Clerks & Lumber Handlers No. 939:
 (75)
 W. W. Paterson, 38
 Manuel Perry, 37
 Construction & General Laborers
 No. 304: (2000)
 Paul L. Jones, 334
 Joseph Roberts, 334
 George W. Gibbs, 333
 Charles Rogers, 333
 Howard Bostwick, 333
 Eric Norberg, 333
 Cooks No. 228: (2000)
 Jack B. Faber, 400
 Harry Goodrich, 400
 H. J. Badger, 400
 Art Leischman, 400
 Paul L. Sander, 400
 Culinary Workers No. 31: (3315)
 Wm. A. Spooner, 553
 Ed. King, 553
 P. R. Cunningham, 553
 Benne Barton, 552
 Marjorie Linotti, 552
 Connie Mугanis, 552
 Dining Car Cooks & Waiters
 No. 456: (166)
 T. W. Anderson, 166
 Electrical Workers No. B-595:
 (1820)
 S. E. Rockwell, 440
 X. G. Restos, 440
 Karl V. Eggers, 440
 Federal Labor Union No. 24811:
 (8)
 Byron Rumford, 8

OAKLAND (Continued)

Federated Fire Fighters: (1391)
 S. H. Shawver, 232
 T. A. Lamona, 232
 D. D. Dean, 232
 T. I. Rizzo, 232
 Bruce L. King, 232
 Joe Stacey, 231
 Floorlayers & Carpenters No.
 1861: (100)
 Harry C. Grady, 100
 Garage Employees No. 78: (225)
 Wm. F. York, 57
 Cheldon F. Roach, 56
 Frank R. Vaine, 56
 Jack Annan, 56
 General Warehousemen No. 853:
 (833)
 Thomas Fullerton, 416
 W. D. Nicholas, 417
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141:
 (325)
 Gratale Reese, 108
 Elaine Alameida, 109
 Joseph Kelly, 108
 Hod Carriers No. 166: (250)
 Frank Hurt, 125
 Abel Silva, 125
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610: (233)
 Robert C. White, 117
 William F. Belding, 116
 Lathers No. 88: (187)
 Rex B. Pritchard, 187
 Laundry Workers No. 2: (750)
 Walter East, 188
 Laura Fontanella, 188
 Eddie Maney, 187
 Harold Green, 187
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302:
 (600)
 Jeffery Cohelan, 100
 Ray Circimell, 100
 W. Daniels, 100
 Manuel Silva, 100
 Alfred Silva, 100
 Robert Zellers, 100
 Moving Picture Projectionists
 No. 169: (143)
 Al Daul, 72
 Irving S. Cohn, 73
 Newspaper & Periodical Drivers
 No. 96: (290)
 Edwin A. Clancy, 290
 Office Employees No. 29: (550)
 John B. Kinnick, 275
 Inez Kibrell, 275
 Paint Makers No. 1101: (232)
 Jack Kopke, 116
 Paul H. Nicely, 116
 Plasterers No. 112: (125)
 Clarence E. Sprinkle, 63
 Herman Hampel, 62
 Printing Pressmen No. 125: (216)
 Fred Brooks, 108
 E. D. Lawrence, 108
 Printing Specialties & Paper
 Converters No. 382: (1283)
 Herbert Hewitt, 642
 John Ferro, 641
 Retail Delivery Drivers No. 538:
 (500)
 Fred V. Irvin, 167
 J. F. McSherry, 166
 D. H. Kent, 167
 Retail Food Clerks No. 870: (1200)
 Harris C. Wilkin, 600
 Robert Ash, 600
 Roofers No. 81: (229)
 Arthur Sagala, 115
 S. A. Summers, 114
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 216: (500)
 J. Earl Cook, 167
 P. L. Hand, 167
 R. E. Quinn, 166
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 355:
 (200)
 Louis Martin, 200

OAKLAND (Continued)

Shipyard & Marine Laborers No. 886: (1104)
 A. F. Bartholomew, 368
 R. J. Brennan, 368
 H. L. Miller, 368
 Sleeping Car Porters: (200)
 C. J. Dellums, 200
 Steamfitters No. 342: (200)
 Louis J. Kovacevich, 200
 Street Carmen No. 192: (1937)
 E. H. Henson, 1937
 Teachers No. 771: (143)
 Ed M. Ross, 143
 Teamsters No. 70: (5318)
 George M. King, 887
 Frank A. DeMartini, 887
 Wm. Cabral, 886
 John Carvalho, 886
 Elwood F. Heaney, 886
 Louis Vercesi, 886
 Theatrical Employees No. B-82: (100)
 Joe Connelly, 100
 Theatrical Janitors No. 121: (87)
 Frank Figone, 87
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107: (50)
 William Daul, 25
 W. D. Sangster, 25
 Typographical No. 36: (428)
 Joe W. Chaudet, 214
 C. Roy Heinrichs, 214
 Welders and Burners No. 681: (516)
 Cleo W. Huddleston, 258
 T. B. Wegener, 258

OLIVE VIEW

L. A. County Dept. of Charities
 No. 347: (156)
 Martha Stechow, 52
 Irma O'Mally, 52
 James Ryan, 52

ONTARIO

City Employees No. 472: (68)
 Yvonne LaFollette, 68

ORO GRANDE

Cement Workers No. 192: (218)
 James B. Putman, 109
 John S. Cave, 109

OROVILLE

Bartenders & Culinary Workers
 No. 654: (363)
 Edward A. Doyle, 182
 Bert Mortimer, 181
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 E. A. Doyle, 1

PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914: (97)
 Frank E. Erney, 97

PASADENA

Central Labor Council: (2)
 Arthur K. Hutchings, 1
 Harry N. Sweet, 1
 Culinary & Bartenders No. 531: (1277)
 Hilton Porter, 426
 Edith Glenn, 425
 Tex O'Balliet, 426
 Hod Carriers No. 439: (662)
 Lewis E. Miller, 221
 Otto Emerson, 220
 Robert Swaithes, 221
 Lathers No. 81: (217)
 Arthur L. Chatterton, 109
 Laird S. Dippert, 108
 Meat Cutters No. 439: (286)
 Lee Johnson, 72
 Ray Hollingsworth, 72
 Russell F. Robinson, 71
 Robert E. Bean, 71

PASADENA (Continued)

Painters and Decorators No. 92: (200)
 Clem Farrington, 66
 Conrad Loewer, 67
 A. M. Clark, 67
 Pasadena School District Employees
 No. 606: (139)
 Frank Livingstone, 69
 Nettie Riherd, 70
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers
 No. 194: (552)
 Hugh L. Sosbee, 276
 Edward J. Edwards, 276
 Plumbers No. 280: (501)
 Edwin Taylor, 84
 Alex Porter, 84
 C. Cameron, 84
 Leo VandeSand, 83
 C. D. Anderson, 83
 F. V. Shivley, 83

PETALUMA

Bartenders & Culinary Workers
 No. 271: (266)
 James Lawton, 133
 Earl P. Byars, 133
 Beauticians No. 419-A: (50)
 Lily Bone, 50
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Lily Bone, 1
 Lowell A. Goodyear, 1

PITTSBURG

Barbers No. 917: (84)
 Joe Billeci, 84
 Fish Cannery Workers of the
 Pacific: (50)
 Lillian Taffeli, 50

POMONA

Barbers No. 702: (31)
 Premo M. Valle, 31
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Edwin M. Greenwald, 1
 Ira Malton, 1
 Chemical Workers No. 58: (101)
 Chas. B. Kragh, 51
 R. W. Moore, 50
 Hod Carriers No. 806: (298)
 C. W. Svendsen, 74
 R. T. Berlin, 73
 Shirley Steinberg, 73
 H. C. Satterlee, 73
 Painters No. 979: (191)
 H. C. Evetts, 191
 Retail Clerks No. 1428: (444)
 Edwin M. Greenwald, 74
 Edna M. Greenwald, 74
 Clarence C. Shuck, 74
 Henry Anderson, 74
 Harriet Anderson, 74
 Melba Borens, 74

REDDING

Building & Construction Trades
 Council: (2)
 Frank Heath, 1
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 1599: (300)
 Frank Heath, 300
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Chas. R. McDermott, 1
 Luther A. Sizemore, Jr., 1
 Culinary Workers No. 470: (472)
 Mary Hungate, 236
 Chas. R. McDermott, 236
 Lumber & Sawmill Workers No.
 2608: (225)
 Luther A. Sizemore, Jr., 225

REDONDO BEACH

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1478: (858)
 Dale H. Keys, 429
 John Condon, 429

RICHMOND

Barbers No. 508: (14)
 Hugh Caudel, 14

RICHMOND (Continued)

Bartenders & Culinary Workers
 No. 595: (1291)
 D. E. Robinette, 215
 Bernice A. Sullivan, 216
 Mary R. Robinette, 215
 B. E. Lindgren, 215
 Elsie I. Martin, 215
 M. E. Rose, 215
 Boilermakers No. 513: (441)
 Thomas J. Crowe, 111
 Ernest M. King, 110
 George W. Watts, 110
 John Gauny, 110
 Electrical Workers No. 302: (678)
 F. F. Sueyraz, 113
 C. L. Brady, 113
 T. J. Ryan, Jr., 113
 D. B. Leonard, 113
 J. A. Giovanini, 113
 Geo. A. Marigold, 113
 Fish Cannery Workers: (242)
 Jack Casper, 242
 Office Employees No. 243: (16)
 Frank Randall, 8
 Norma Lee, 8
 Retail Clerks No. 1179: (1308)
 Esther Luther, 1308

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171: (76)
 Chas. Myers, 76
 Building Trades Council: (2)
 George A. McCoy, 1
 Sam L. Hefley, 1
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 235: (592)
 William C. Bonnbard, 296
 Carlos W. Mitchell, 296
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 C. W. Mitchell, 1
 Sam L. Hefley, 1
 City Employees No. 395: (58)
 W. C. Anderson, 29
 Rodger D. Owens, 29
 Dist. Council No. 3 Cement, Lime
 & Gypsum Workers: (2)
 Ralph H. Elliott, 1
 Dist. Council of Painters No. 43: (2)
 H. C. Evetts, 1
 Hod Carriers & Gen. Laborers
 No. 1184: (822)
 Holmes R. Cotner, 274
 Robert Borders, 274
 R. C. Bridges, 274
 Retail Clerks No. 1167: (800)
 Ted Phillips, 267
 Hershel Womack, 267
 V. Neil Goodwin, 266
 United Cement, Lime and Gypsum
 Workers No. 43: (373)
 George H. Hassett, 373

ROSEVILLE

Railway Carmen No. 231: (621)
 James L. Van Voltinburg, 621

SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85: (555)
 Henry Bartosh, 555
 Bartenders No. 600: (600)
 Bob Hudson Chaffee, 300
 Walter G. Victor, 300
 Bay District Council of Iron
 Workers: (2)
 E. M. Woods, 1
 Bookbinders No. 35: (120)
 Robert L. Ennis, 120
 Boxmakers and Lumber Handlers
 No. 3170: (300)
 Rose Newman, 300
 Building Service Employees
 No. 22: (300)
 John Hughes, 300
 Building Trades Council: (2)
 James T. Harvey, 1
 Michael B. Kunz, 1

SACRAMENTO (Continued)

Calif. Council of State Employees
No. 56: (2)
Leslie Vinson, 1
Ray Buckley, 1

Cannery Workers No. 857: (4328)
George Cole, 1082
Mike Elorduy, 1082
Harry Finks, 1082
James Halpin, 1082

Carpenters No. 586: (2042)
J. A. Nelson, 341
A. Kion, 341
M. Rossi, 340
B. G. Rugg, 340
R. Schenken, 340
A. Allen, 340

Chauffeurs No. 150: (3003)
Ray A. Flint, 751
Albert A. Marty, 751
Clyde K. Ford, 751
Marvin Beskeen, 750

Construction & Gen. Laborers
No. 185: (500)
Harry Sherman, 125
Truman Thomas, 125
A. L. Lietzke, 125
Albert Seidel, 125

Cooks No. 688: (554)
Geo. H. McCullough, 277
Barney Jackson, 277

Dist. Council of Carpenters: (2)
Arvin Miller, 1
Albert Georges, 1

Electrical Workers No. B-340:
(250)
Chas. H. Crawford, 250

Federated Trades Council: (2)
Harry Finks, 1
J. L. R. Marsh, 1

Laundry & Dry Cleaners No. 75:
(283)
Harry H. Dubecker, 95
Robert L. Coursey, 94
George Bacich, 94

Miscellaneous Employees No. 398:
(619)
Ralph P. Gross, 619

Moving Picture Machine Operators
No. 252: (50)
Arch Rife, 50

Painters No. 487: (375)
W. R. Morris, 187
L. R. Marsh, 188

Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 447:
(304)
Wm. F. Flaherty, 76
R. L. Hateley, 76
Arthur Ferguson, 76
J. F. McKew, 76

Printing Pressmen No. 60: (100)
Wm. J. McQuillan, 100

Retail Clerks No. 588: (783)
Jas. F. Alexander, 783

Stage Employees No. 50: (50)
Hazel Cooper, 50

State Council of Roofers: (2)
C. Ed Young, 1

Taxi Drivers and Automotive Em-
ployees No. 165: (500)
Dan Milonich, 250
Steve B. Newman, 250

Theatre Employees No. B-66: (100)
Evelyn E. Stickels, 100

Typographical No. 46: (190)
Fred M. Andrews, 190

Waiters and Waitresses No. 561:
(756)
Lilas Jones, 378
Frank Dix, 378

Wholesale Plumbing House
Employees No. 447: (77)
F. K. Stevens, 77

SALINAS

Bartenders No. 545: (116)
Alfred J. Clark, 116

SALINAS (Continued)

Carpenters and Joiners No. 925:
(496)
Harvey Baldwin, 248
George R. Harter, 248

Central Labor Council: (2)
George Harter, 1
Peter A. Andrade, 1

Culinary Alliance No. 467: (293)
Bertha A. Boles, 293

General Teamsters & Warehousemen
No. 890: (1046)
Peter A. Andrade, 1046

Laundry and Dry Cleaners No.
258: (95)
Earl Young, 95

Teachers No. 1020: (6)
George Harter, 6

SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253: (108)
Glenn M. Farley, 108

Carpenters & Joiners No. 944:
(1104)
J. Wiley Howard, 552
E. B. Pester, 552

Calif. Inland Dist. Council of
State, City & Municipal
Employees: (2)
Walter Lahew, 1

Calif. State Employees No. 533:
(52)
Tom Gaddis, 52

Central Labor Council: (2)
Earl Wilson, 1
Anthony Sanders, 1

Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 467:
(1095)
Stewart B. Mason, 548
Owsley B. Robbins, 547

Culinary & Bartenders No. 535:
(100)
Harry E. Griffin, 50
Alice V. Griffin, 50

Hod Carriers & Laborers No. 783:
(989)
James McGraw, 157
Walter Neff, 157
Ray M. Wilson, 156
J. A. Huffatutler, 156
Frederick New, 156
Elmer J. Doran, 157

Lathers No. 252: (48)
James M. Hardy, 24
Frank McLean, 24

Moving Picture Machine
Operators No. 577: (50)
H. E. Reynolds, 25
C. R. Douglas, 25

Office Employees No. 83: (50)
Dorothy Stumph, 25
Dorothy Say, 25

Painters No. 775: (227)
H. C. Evetts, 227

Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 364:
(297)
Lewis Bergan, 149
Dale Thorn, 148

Stage Employees No. 614: (50)
Earl Wilson, 50

SAN DIEGO

Building Material & Dump Truck
Drivers No. 36: (1000)
Clarence W. Wernsman, 1000

Building Trades Council: (2)
K. G. Bitter, 1
W. J. DeBrunner, 1

Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229:
(1838)
Max J. Osslo, 346
J. B. McFaden, Jr., 346
J. Ray Jackson, 346
Robert J. Eagles, 345

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1296
(1842)
Bill Parker, 224
S. K. Hiatt, 224
Archie MacKeller, 224

SAN DIEGO (Continued)

E. R. Moore, 224
Fed Stuetzer, 223
Wm. Walker, 223

County & Municipal Employees
No. 127: (334)
Otto W. Hahn, 334

Culinary Alliance & Hotel
Service No. 402: (2812)
Dudley Wright, 469
John Lee Warren, 469
Mary Jeffress, 469
Josephine Benson, 468
Alice Bodfish, 468
Leona Daugherty, 469

District Council of Carpenters (2)
Leone E. Palmer, 1

Electrical Workers No. B-465: (550)
W. A. Hayward, 550

Electrical Workers No. B-569:
(1000)
Al Wickman, 250
M. L. Ratcliff, 250
J. Edward McDonald, 250
O. G. Harbak, 250

Federated Trades Council: (2)
C. O. Taylor, 1
John W. Quimby, 1

Floorlayers No. 2074: (104)
Frank O. Edwards, 104

Government Employees No. 1054:
(10)
Arthur S. Ostin, 5
Fred T. Lenz, 5

Government Employees No. 1085:
(6)
Joseph E. Bush, 6

Hod Carriers & Const. Lab. No. 89:
(1965)
Wallace Armstrong, 655
Perry L. Nolan, 655
Beryl Thompson, 655

Lathers No. 260: (124)
J. H. Mason, 41
J. D. Hume, 41
Wm. Bakeman, 42

Millmen's No. 2020: (474)
C. O. Taylor, 474

Motion Picture Projectionists
No. 297: (80)
E. H. Dowell, 40
Robert E. Conway, 40

Operating Engineers No. 526: (200)
O. H. Williamson, 67
Lester O. Wilson, 67
Milton E. Jeanney, 66

Painters No. 338: (645)
Herbert C. Baker, 215
Wm. K. Burke, 215
J. A. Lee, 215

Salesdrivers, Helpers & Dairy
Employees No. 683: (1000)
Larry M. Smith, 1000

Teamsters No. 542: (500)
John P. Poteet, 250
John Quimby, 250

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122:
(43)
T. F. McGillin, 43

Waiters and Bartenders No. 500:
(843)
Peter N. George, 281
John W. Brown, 281
Joe Kneifer, 281

SAN FERNANDO

Government Employees V. A.
Hospital Stat. No. 1043: (10)
E. E. Tucker, 5
Myrtle C. Boothe, 5

SAN FRANCISCO

Apartment & Hotel Employees
No. 14: (500)
Russell R. Dreyer, 250
James A. Sturgeon, 250

Asbestos Workers No. 16: (150)
L. M. Russell, 75
H. F. Armbrust, 75

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484: (817)
 Wendell J. Phillips, 205
 Clarence J. Walsh, 204
 John F. Shelley, 204
 David J. Walker, 204
 Barbers No. 148: (541)
 Joseph H. Honey, 136
 Grover Duke, 135
 M. C. Isaksen, 135
 Dolly Spragg, 135
 Bartenders No. 41: (2894)
 Bruno Mannori, 724
 Arthur F. Dougherty, 724
 Arthur R. Neergaard, 723
 William G. Walsh, 723
 Bay Area Council of Government Employees: (2)
 Norman Bott, 1
 Bay Cities Metal Trades Council: (2)
 O. J. Becker, 1
 Thomas A. Rotell, 1
 Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters: (2)
 Clement A. Clancy, 1
 Frank Lindahl, 1
 Bill Posters & Billers No. 44 (50)
 Jack P. Durie, 25
 Loyal H. Gilmour, 25
 Blacksmiths, Dropforgers and Helpers No. 168: (300)
 J. J. Harrington, 150
 L. T. Simpson, 150
 Boilermakers No. 6: (1500)
 O. J. Becker, 1500
 Bookbinders & Bindery Women No. 31-125: (450)
 Fred Dettmering, 225
 Lillian Blatt, 225
 Boot & Shoe Workers No. 320: (10)
 Ivan R. Busu, 10
 Bottlers No. 896: (1500)
 William H. Ahern, 250
 Fred Long, 250
 A. Wallner, 250
 A. J. Ziegler, 250
 P. J. Pfahler, 250
 A. R. Chadwick, 250
 Brewery Drivers No. 888: (500)
 Anthony Schurba, 125
 Tony Ricci, 125
 Charles Woods, 125
 Richard Lamb, 125
 Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Daniel F. Del Carlo, 1
 A. F. Mailloux, 1
 Building Material Drivers No. 216: (400)
 John E. Moore, Sr., 133
 Henry P. Schwab, 133
 James F. Ward, 134
 Building Service Employees No. 87: (1200)
 Luther Daniels, 600
 George Hardy, 600
 Calif. Allied Printing Trades Council: (2)
 John F. Kelly, 1
 Fred Dettmering, 1
 California Pipe Trades Council: (2)
 F. M. Van Norman, 1
 Dan MacDonald, 1
 Calif. State Council of Cleaners & Dyers: (2)
 John Kramer, 1
 Henry Romiguere, 1
 California State Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers: (2)
 William H. Knight, 1
 Joseph L. Hazard, 1
 California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2: (2)
 Larry Vail, 1
 Carpenters No. 22: (2840)
 John J. Welsh, 1420
 Robert J. Cairns, 1420

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Carpenters No. 483: (1176)
 Lewis F. Stone, 1176
 Carpenters No. 2164: (609)
 Bert Walton, 304
 William W. Benn, 305
 Chauffeurs No. 265: (2221)
 N. Cohn, 370
 A. Costa, 371
 R. E. Grant, 370
 G. Kelly, 370
 D. G. Nyhan, 370
 F. J. Shields, 370
 City & County Employees No. 747: (150)
 Molly H. Minudri, 150
 Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 7: (500)
 Henry Romiguere, 167
 Kathleen Novak, 167
 Albina Baker, 166
 Cloakmakers No. 8: (300)
 Maurice Yaffee, 300
 Construction & General Laborers No. 261: (1000)
 Jack Murphy, 166
 Wm. Edminister, 166
 Dan McCarthy, 167
 Jerry O'Malley, 167
 Pat Hurley, 167
 Richard Allander, 167
 Cooks No. 44: (3624)
 Joe Nelson, 604
 Melo Jovovich, 604
 Max Benkert, 604
 Gene Geraldo, 604
 Wm. Kilpatrick, 604
 C. T. McDonough, 604
 David Scannell Club, No. 798,
 Fire Fighters: (1516)
 Leon E. Moffatt, 253
 Robert F. Callahan, 253
 Frank P. Blackburn, 253
 John F. McCloskey, 253
 Allen Kilkeary, 252
 Bernard B. Lenhart, 252
 Dental Technicians No. 24116: (87)
 Lew C. G. Blix, 87
 Dressmakers No. 101: (300)
 Jennie Matyas, 300
 Electrical Workers No. 6: (1250)
 Ralph M. Bell, 312
 Al Brunner, 312
 Charles J. Foeht, 313
 Jack Kennedy, 313
 Electrical Workers No. B-1245: (500)
 Charles W. Mason, 167
 J. R. Kelly, 167
 Paul L. Smith, 166
 Elevator Constructors No. 8: (150)
 Frank J. Murphy, 75
 Hawley Fleming, 75
 Elevator Operators & Starters No. 117: (300)
 Cheri Geldert, 150
 William Allen, 150
 Film Exchange Employees No. B17: (100)
 Lauretta M. Billingsley, 100
 Garage Employees No. 665: (1000)
 Arnold Moss, 167
 John Erjavec, 167
 Fred Clark, 167
 Kenneth Warde, 167
 Francis R. Martin, 166
 Kenneth Tenney, 166
 General Warehousemen No. 860: (2379)
 Mark J. O'Reilly, 793
 Thomas P. White, 793
 Daniel V. Flanagan, 793
 Government Employees No. 51: (27)
 Benjamin A. Mallary, 7
 Howard C. Myers, 6
 James S. Hogan, 7
 Irene J. Mann, 7
 Government Employees No. 634: (43)
 Norman Bott, 43

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Government Employees No. 922: (6)
 T. M. Sillin, 3
 Allen Wagner, 3
 Hospital & Institutional Workers No. 250: (600)
 Jimmy Murphy, 300
 Fred King, 300
 Hotel Service Workers No. 283: (3180)
 Bertha Metro, 530
 Frank Fitzgerald, 530
 George Engelhardt, 530
 Aline Henderson, 530
 Louis Reznick, 530
 Marie Stephens, 530
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519: (188)
 Eugene Condon, 92
 Hermann Schwartz, 91
 Iron Workers No. 377: (200)
 A. F. Mailloux, 200
 Jewelry Workers No. 36: (150)
 Joseph Kahn, 50
 Douglas Kline, 50
 Richard Parino, 50
 Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213: (86)
 Sam Templar, 86
 Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256: (375)
 William H. O'Brien, 187
 William F. Vaughn, 188
 Laundry Workers No. 26: (2600)
 Lawrence Palacios, 867
 Tillie Clifford, 867
 Chas. Keegan, 866
 Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen No. 2559: (93)
 A. C. Jensen, 46
 Lloyd F. Jacobsen, 47
 Macaroni Workers No. 493: (243)
 Romolo J. Bobba, 243
 Mailers No. 18: (200)
 John F. Kriese, 100
 Duncan C. Ross, 100
 Master Furniture Guild No. 1285: (400)
 Jack H. Sparlin, 400
 Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 90: (1350)
 Capt. C. F. May, 1350
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (1123)
 Charles Brown, 187
 Walter Daley, 187
 Edward J. Dennis, 187
 Sam I. Haas, 187
 Wm. R. Hart, 187
 Fred J. Wettstein, 188
 Miscellaneous Employees No. 110: (3362)
 James Dimakes, 673
 Cornelia Johnson, 672
 Harry Lewis, 672
 Leon Prodromou, 673
 Helen Wheeler, 672
 Molders & Foundry Workers No. 164: (325)
 Wm. B. Brilhante, 163
 Thomas A. Rotell, 162
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162: (162)
 Anthony L. Noriega, 54
 Floyd M. Billingsley, 54
 Thomas J. Kearney, 54
 Musicians No. 6: (1000)
 Charles H. "Pop" Kennedy, 334
 Ray Tellier, 333
 A. Ray Engel, 333
 Newspaper & Periodical Drivers No. 921: (480)
 Jack Goldberger, 480
 Northern California District Council of Laborers: (2)
 Lee Lalor, 1
 Robert D. Lee, 1
 Office Employees No. 3: (200)
 Phyllis Mitchell, 100
 Mildred Gonzales, 100

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Office Employees No. 36: (421)
Eleanor D. Murphy, 421

Operating Engineers (California State Branch): (75)
N. J. Carman, 38
Harry Browth, 37

Operating Engineers No. 3: (3750)
Pat Clancy, 625
C. F. Mathews, 625
P. E. Vandewark, 625
Victor S. Swanson, 625
Frank A. Lawrence, 625
H. T. Petersen, 625

Operating Engineers No. 39: (1944)
Frank O. Brantley, 324
Mark G. Campbell, 324
R. A. Christiansen, 324
R. E. McCarthy, 324
A. R. Oughton, 324
Leo F. Derby, 324

Painters No. 19: (825)
Wm. D. Sutherland, 413
Don Fitzpatrick, 412

Painters & Decorators No. 1158: (1457)
W. O. Bartlett, 728
Eric McVane, 729

Paint Makers No. 1053: (203)
George McCutchen, 102
T. Nordquist, 101

Paint Makers No. 1071: (516)
John R. Shoop, 516

Painters District Council No. 8: (2)
R. H. Wendell, 1

Pharmacists No. 838: (400)
H. L. Asselin, 133
J. H. Kane, 134
A. D. Kane, 133

Pile Drivers No. 34: (500)
Glenn Ackerman, 84
George U. Ainsworth, 84
Bruce Anderson, 83
O. J. Lindell, 83
Glenn G. Noland, 83
Dave Williams, 83

Plumbing & Pipefitters No. 38: (3583)
Henry McGrath, 1792
Thomas Kearns, 1791

Postal Supervisors No. 88: (98)
Herman Weirich, 98

Post Office Clerks No. 2: (550)
Samuel M. Landis, 275
Samuel E. Conrad, 275

Printing Pressmen No. 24: (749)
Arthur Sanford, 749

Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362: (1000)
William L. Cline, 250
Mark J. Fiore, 250
Tony Stich, 250
Jack D. Maltester, 250

Professional Embalmers No. 9049: (133)
Phil A. Murphy, 66
Wm. J. Williams, 67

Retail Cigar & Liquor Clerks No. 1089: (400)
John J. Hill, 134
Jesse Crowe, 133
George W. Johns, 133

Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278: (657)
Walter T. Meehan, 165
Joseph J. Lynch, 164
James J. Maher, 164
John J. Gallagher, 164

Retail Dept. Store Employees No. 1100: (1950)
Bernard Colomba, 390
John Blaiotta, 390
Leona Graves, 390
Pearl Gilmore, 390
Mary Grant, 390

Retail Fruit & Vegetable Clerks No. 1017: (375)
Allen Brodke, 188
Henry Savin, 187

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648: (1900)
Maurice Hartshorn, 317
W. G. Desepte, 317
Elsie MacDougall, 317
C. H. Jinkerson, 317
Robert A. Hunter, 316
George E. Kent, 316

Retail Shoe & Textile Salesmen No. 410: (400)
William Silverstein, 200
James Dwyer, 200

Sailors Union of the Pacific: (5333)
Harry Lundeborg, 1334
George Kleist, 1333
G. A. Warner, 1333
Charles Brenner, 1333

San Francisco Labor Council: (2)
Anthony Cancilla, 1
Ivan R. Bresee, 1

Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350: (400)
Fernando Bussi, 400

Seafarers, Guards & Watchmen: (100)
Ed Turner, 100

Ship Painters No. 961: (400)
John Milton Flohr, 400

Sign, Seine & Pictorial Painters No. 510: (220)
Richard H. Wendett, 220

Stereotypers No. 29: (190)
Manuel J. Medeiros, 190

Teamsters No. 85: (2500)
Joseph J. Diviny, 417
Harold T. Lopez, 417
Thomas F. Burke, 417
Edward Wafford, 417
Peter Cornyn, 416
William McDonald, 416

Theatrical Employees No. B-18: (560)
William P. Sutherland, 560

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784: (50)
Nell Joyce, 50

Typographical No. 21: (1000)
C. M. Baker, 167
J. L. Bartlett, 167
H. C. Drescher, 167
George Finigan, 167
H. M. Hill, 166
O. J. Schimke, 166

Union Label Section: (2)
Dan Braimes, 1
James C. Symes, 1

United Garment Workers No. 131: (500)
Kathryn V. Granville, 125
Lillie Rogers, 125
Margaret Epp, 125
Nellie Casey, 125

Vending Machine Operators No. 1301: (400)
Otto B. Hagedorn, 166
George E. Jenkins, 167

Waiters No. 30: (3747)
Alfred C. Armstrong, 750
Jacob Holzer, 750
Peter Lallas, 749
Leonard Siemek, 749
Sanford Williams, 749

Waitresses No. 48: (5137)
Frankie Behan, 856
Annie Hensley, 856
Elizabeth Kelley, 856
Hazel O'Brien, 857
Jackie Walsh, 856
Margaret Werth, 856

Watchmakers No. 101: (200)
George F. Allen, 200

Web Pressmen No. 4: (216)
C. E. Bowen, 72
E. Burroni, 72
J. Kelly, 72

Western Conference of Specialty Unions: (2)
Herbert Hewitt, 1
Jack D. Maltester, 1

SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)

Western Federation of Butchers: (2)
Barney Mayes, 1

Window Cleaners No. 44: (200)
M. L. Anglin, 100
A. R. Schenk, 100

SAN JOSE

Barbers No. 252: (170)
Frank Petralia, 85
Anthony Agrillo, 85

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
Otto E. Sargent, 1
H. T. Gunderson, 1

Butchers No. 506: (982)
Walter Howes, 982

Cannery Workers No. 679: (6243)
Ted Lopez, 1041
Edward Felley, 1041
Don Sanfilippo, 1041
John Dunn, 1040
I. G. Ficcarotta, 1040
LeRoy Pette, 1040

Carpenters & Joiners No. 316: (1588)
Floyd Day, 794
E. J. Gale, 794

Cement Laborers No. 270: (1359)
H. L. Gilmore, 224
Wm. Dequerico, 224
Wm. Zalabak, 224
G. B. Miller, 223
Jose de la Torre, 223
Clarence Edlund, 223

Central Labor Council: (2)
Anthony Agrillo, 1
LeRoy Pette, 1

Cooks No. 180: (1434)
Al Cutler, 717
Al Mason, 717

Electrical Workers No. B-332: (87)
Mike Radisich, 87

Freight, Construction Drivers No. 287: (1200)
Fred H. Hofmann, 400
Frank Souza, 400
Albert Larin, 400

Lathers No. 144: (76)
Geo. W. May, 38
S. P. Robinson, 38

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431: (50)
Elbert J. Amarantes, 50

Office Employees No. 94: (50)
Jeannette Zoccoli, 50

Plumbers No. 393: (150)
Dan MacDonald, 75
E. R. Arbuckle, 75

Retail Clerks No. 428: (1166)
Wm. H. Tupper, 233
Wm. Kruger, 233
James P. McLoughlin, 234
Victor J. Lazzaro, 233
Margaret Cobb, 233

Sales Delivery Drivers No. 296: (837)
George W. Jenott, 837

SAN MATEO

Bartenders No. 340: (500)
Thomas A. Small, 250
Otto E. Fackrell, 250

Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
W. H. Diedericksen, 1
Glen Hopper, 1

Building Service Employees No. 81: (111)
Edward J. Carrigan, 111

Carpenters No. 162: (1001)
J. F. Cambiano, 501
Earl W. Honerlah, 500

Central Labor Council: (2)
Edward Carrigan, 1
Ruth M. Bradley, 1

SAN MATEO (Continued)

Construction Laborers No. 389: (196)
 Charles Benton, 98
 Glen Hopper, 98
 Electrical Workers No. 617: (127)
 S. Van Winkle, 63
 W. H. Diedericksen, 64
 Laundry Workers No. 143: (150)
 Ruth M. Bradley, 150
 Printing Pressmen No. 315: (58)
 R. McAllister, 58
 Retail Clerks No. 775: (500)
 Carl E. Cohenour, 250
 Russell E. Hovland, 250

SAN PEDRO

Bartenders No. 591: (400)
 William J. Mulligan, 400
 Butchers No. 551: (1000)
 James D. Bald, 166
 Bert O. Simmonds, 166
 W. M. Underwood, 167
 Vance E. Harrold, 167
 H. V. DeMott, 167
 Earl Rees, 167
 Carpenters No. 1140: (702)
 Wm. T. Baskett, 117
 Wm. E. Heber, 117
 Ray W. Morgan, 117
 G. M. Gear, 117
 Geo. Yoder, 117
 C. W. Brown, 117
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 O. T. Satre, 1
 Cecil O. Johnson, 1
 Culinary Alliance No. 754: (585)
 Kitty Howard, 98
 Billie McReynolds, 98
 Mickey Dekor, 98
 Annie Gay, 97
 Goldie Price, 97
 Alice Bernhart, 97
 Lathers No. 366: (50)
 E. C. Mosler, 25
 Bert Millspaugh, 25
 Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 1407: (821)
 Robert F. Carter, 137
 Jim D. Dane, 137
 Everett E. Johnston, 137
 Roy Brewer, 137
 Mack W. Pippin, 137
 John Murray, 136
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 18: (69)
 Larry R. Edwards, 34
 Frederick C. Meyer, 35
 Painters No. 949: (87)
 Chas. H. Bye, 44
 Carl Tully, 43
 Pile Drivers No. 2375: (500)
 Grover Fulliam, 250
 Harley W. Walker, 250
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 888: (170)
 D. L. Reid, 157
 G. P. Coyle, 157
 C. S. Jack, 156
 Retail Clerks No. 905: (1034)
 Edna E. Johnson, 517
 Haskell Tidwell, 517
 Shipyard Laborers No. 802: (908)
 L. McClain, 301
 Emmett L. Congo, 301
 Charles N. Mercer, 301
 Waitresses No. 512: (482)
 Bernice Hoagland, 121
 Mary J. Olson, 121
 Myrtle Petrasich, 120
 Edna N. Waugh, 120

SAN RAFAEL

Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 126: (629)
 Rose Denton, 126
 Wm. H. Fischer, 126
 Elsie Jensen, 126
 Wm. H. Anderson, 126
 Edw. Cleland, 125

SAN RAFAEL (Continued)

Calif. State Council of Lathers: (2)
 Thos. L. Byrd, 1
 Wm. Tret, 1
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 E. E. Kennedy, 1
 John Ward, 1
 General Truck Drivers No. 624: (1107)
 Al Haahn, 369
 Edw. E. Kennedy, 369
 Lowell A. Goodyear, 369
 Golden Gate District Council of Lathers: (2)
 Barton Thompson, 1
 George W. May, 1
 Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 291: (936)
 John Ward, 468
 Frank Wendell, 468
 Lathers No. 268: (50)
 J. O. Dahl, 25
 Lance Devericks, 25

SANTA ANA

Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748: (160)
 C. E. Devine, 160
 Building and Construction Trades Council: (2)
 James J. Bardwell, 1
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 1815: (804)
 R. C. Williams, 134
 E. R. Quigley, 134
 Wm. Pencchansky, 134
 Hubert Squire, 134
 R. W. MacInnes, 134
 H. R. MacGuire, 134
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 R. C. Conzelman, 1
 C. E. Devine, 1
 Dist. Council of Carpenters of Orange County: (2)
 C. I. Bartholomew, 1
 Electrical Workers No. 441: (200)
 Charles H. Rohrer, 67
 R. A. Young, 67
 F. J. Lincoln, 66
 Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 652: (556)
 R. C. Conzelman, 139
 L. J. Buckholz, 139
 Lawrence Conzelman, 139
 Harrison Tuggle, 139
 Lathers No. 440: (60)
 Thomas L. Byrd, 30
 Geo. Kasper, 30
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 489: (170)
 Wm. J. Fountain, 57
 John J. Oeschler, 56
 L. L. Holland, 57
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 582: (256)
 Mark Harrigan, 64
 A. A. Halderman, 64
 James Gunn, 64
 John F. Graham, 64
 Sales Drivers No. 166: (200)
 Sam A. Simpkin, 100
 S. P. Thomason, 100
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 504: (50)
 A. W. Narath, 25
 R. F. Adams, 25

SANTA BARBARA

Bldg. & Const. Trades Council: (2)
 A. N. Gauthier, 1
 P. T. Peterson, 1
 Carpenters & Joiners No. 1062: (597)
 A. N. Gauthier, 299
 A. F. Blofield, 298
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Barney F. Kathman, 1
 James W. Reed, 1

SANTA BARBARA (Continued)

Chauffeurs, Teamsters & Helpers No. 186: (531)
 John J. McKay, 107
 Robert D. Ussery, 106
 Clifford H. Jameson, 106
 W. F. Dowler, 106
 Joseph Donati, 106
 Construction & General Laborers No. 591: (816)
 Fred E. Draper, 158
 Thos. Peterson, 158
 Culinary Alliance No. 498: (1525)
 Charles Jossa, 259
 Bee Tumber, 260
 Al. Whorley, 259
 Eva Shedd, 259
 Margaret Royer, 259
 Salvador Danell, 259
 Meat Cutters No. 556: (176)
 Barney F. Kathman, 176
 Painters No. 715: (255)
 William Dean, 255
 State, County and Municipal Employees No. 358: (84)
 Ed. Monty, 42
 Alfred Davies, 42
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 442: (50)
 Lisle C. Smith, 50

SANTA CRUZ

Carpenters & Joiners No. 829: (65)
 George I. Colby, 32
 Charles G. Gatlin, 33
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Thomas H. Deane, 1
 Rex Crabtree, 1
 Painters No. 1026: (73)
 Thomas H. Deane, 73
 Plasterers & Cement Finishers No. 379: (50)
 Rex C. Crabtree, 50

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters & Joiners No. 2477: (200)
 A. E. Atkinson, 46
 J. O. Stanley, 46
 George Hobbs, 47
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 A. E. Atkinson, 1
 Chemical Workers No. 224: (54)
 Jack B. Streeter, 54

SANTA MONICA

Central Labor Council: (2)
 Edward J. Kelsey, 1
 George P. Veix, Sr., 1
 Culinary Workers No. 814: (2611)
 George J. Bergher, 522
 Edward J. Kelsey, 522
 Marie Gressing, 523
 S. M. Parks, 522
 Walter Cowan, 522
 Meatcutters No. 587: (252)
 M. J. Pieri, 63
 Chas. Tucker, 63
 F. N. Burns, 63
 Geo. P. Veix, 63
 Retail Clerks No. 1442: (1638)
 Orville I. Clampitt, 1638

SANTA ROSA

Bartenders No. 770: (586)
 E. S. Cardwell, 586
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 E. S. Cardwell, 1
 Charles W. Cook, 1
 Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 420: (50)
 Charles W. Cook, 50
 Painters No. 384: (102)
 E. E. Hansen, 102

STOCKTON

Bartenders No. 47: (488)
 Angelo Trueco, 244
 Frank T. Quirk, 244

STOCKTON (Continued)

Boilermakers No. 749: (100)
William F. McConnell, 100
Central Labor Council: (2)
Henry Hansen, 1
Cleaning Workers No. 102: (161)
Henry Hansen, 161
Culinary Alliance No. 572: (1249)
A. Glen Dixon, 625
Emil Yago, 624
Laundry Workers No. 177: (243)
Joseph Gregory, 243
Motor Coach Operators No. 276:
(91)
Fred W. Helsby, 46
Frank Cedergren, 45
Teamsters No. 439: (2791)
W. J. Conboy, 1395
C. C. Allen, 1396

SUNNYVALE

Theatrical Stage & M.P. Operators
No. 796: (50)
Maurice J. Flynn, 50

SUSANVILLE

Tri-County Central Labor
Council: (2)
R. Giesick, 1

TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pacific:
2500
James Waugh, 417
Leonard Powell, 417
Christina Barritt, 417
John Henderson, 417
Frank Rivera, 416
Victoria Barnes, 416
Seine & Line Fishermen: (141)
John B. Calise, 47
Steve Oliveri, 47
Richard Taormina, 47

UKIAH

North Coast Counties District
Council of Carpenters: (2)
Fred Schoonmaker, 1

VALLEJO

Beauticians No. 335-A: (45)
Lucille C. Pine, 46
Boilermakers No. 148: (227)
Paul O. Beeman, 113
James F. Daley, 114
Bldg. & Construction Trades
Council: (2)
Lowell Nelson, 1
Harley Barr, 1
Carpenters No. 180: (545)
William M. Lockwood, 272
William Baker, 273
Central Labor Council: (2)
Paul O. Beeman, 1
Cleaning & Dye House Workers
No. 177: (12)
Olive Rust, 6
Esther West, 6

VALLEJO (Continued)

Culinary Workers & Bartenders
No. 560: (831)
Robert A. Burke, 177
Frances Haskins, 176
Gordon Robb, 176
Charlotte Burke, 176
Loretta Coss, 176
Hod Carriers & General Laborers
No. 326: (486)
Russell "Chas." True, 243
John S. Cotten, 243
Laundry Workers No. 113: (86)
Anna Perry, 86
Painters No. 376: (141)
Harley Barr, 141
Plasterers & Cement Finishers
No. 631: (57)
Lowell Nelson, 57
Retail Clerks No. 373: (747)
Stanley L. Sapp, Sr., 374
Wayne P. Wilt, 373
Shipwrights Joiners & Boatbuilders
No. 1068: (99)
Ray F. Kelsey, 99
Teamsters & Chauffeurs No. 490:
(804)
Frank C. Chesebro, 804
Theatrical Stage Employees
No. 241: (50)
Edward R. Boyle, 50

VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837: (165)
Clair J. LaFever, 55
H. A. Seymour, 55
Arthur C. Horn, 55
Carpenters & Joiners No. 1913:
(2366)
John Foote, 395
Jack Welch, 395
Wm. Glaser, 394
H. P. G. Frazier, 394
James T. Coffie, 394
Melfred C. Johnson, 394
Painters No. 1595: (407)
Robert J. Smith, 407

VENTURA

Carpenters & Joiners No. 2463:
(328)
Cliff Mace, 328
Central Labor Council: (2)
Robert D. Ussery, 1
George F. Bronner, 1

VERNON

Chemical Workers No. 92: (50)
Thurston T. Harding, 25
James J. Kibbie, 25

VICTORVILLE

Cement Workers No. 49: (295)
Ralph H. Elliott, 295

VISALIA

Bldg. & Construction Trades
Council: (2)
M. C. Wagner, 1
Hugh Wise, 1

VISALIA (Continued)

Carpenters & Joiners No. 1484:
(249)
Jim Wells, 63
James Carl Powell, 62
Dewey R. Ryan, 62
Herbert Lembcke, 62
Central Labor Council: (2)
Charles T. Smith, 1
Wymard B. McQuown, 1
Hod Carriers & General Laborers
No. 1060: (303)
M. L. Lawrence, 101
I. B. Thrasher, 101
T. J. Godeker, 101
Motion Picture Projectionists No.
605: (50)
Albert M. Cox, 50
Typographical No. 519: (50)
W. B. McQuown, 50

WATSONVILLE

Central Labor Council: (2)
Mildred Rowe, 1
Culinary Workers & Bartenders
No. 345: (433)
Mildred Rowe, 109
Roland A. Caron, 108
Joseph Dingman, 108
Paul A. Wallace, 108
Lathers No. 122: (37)
W. A. Umbarger, 18
C. R. French, 19
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611:
(50)
James W. Wilson, 25
Wilton Hill, 25

WEED

Lumber & Sawmill Workers
No. 2907: (601)

WESTWOOD

Lumber & Sawmill Workers
No. 2836: (915)
Joe Knoll, 457
Wm. C. Corbett, 458
Northern Calif. Dist. Council
Lmbr. & Sawmill Wkrs.: (2)
L. P. Cahill, 1
Roy Walker, 1

WHITTIER

L.A. County Fire Protection
No. 1014: (425)
R. T. McCarty, 85
H. K. Miller, 85
J. H. Thompson, 85
A. C. Willie, 85
E. T. Bowler, 85

WILMINGTON

Marine Painters No. 812: (216)
O. T. Satre, 72
R. M. Waite, 72
Harry H. Boxell, 72
Ship Carpenters No. 1335: (475)
I. D. (Tex) Skinner, 119
Rayburn Donley, 118
Ben Lewis, 119
Gilbert C. Nixon, 118

Appointment of Committees

Secretary Haggerty informed the delegates that, in accordance with the provisions of the Federation's Constitution, the President had appointed the Committees on Constitution, Credentials, Resolutions and Legislation five days prior to the convening of the convention, and that these committees were already at work. He then read the complete list of committee appointments, as follows:

Committee on Credentials: J. Blackburn, Chairman, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; W. J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Ralph Conzel-

man, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana; Thomas A. Small, Bartenders No. 340, San Mateo; W. Lloyd Leiby, Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles; Kitty Howard, Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro; Anthony Cancilla, Central Labor Council, San Francisco; George M. King, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; Phyllis Mitchell, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; Ray Flint, Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento;

Resolutions Committee: Wendell Phillips, Chairman, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Roy Brewer, Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood; Walter Cowan, Culinary Work-

ers and Bartenders No. 814, Santa Monica; Lloyd Mashburn, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; Jack Kopke, Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland; Paul Reeves, Plumbers No. 246, Fresno; Margaret Werth, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; J. Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; Albin Gruhn, Central Labor Council, Eureka; Albert Marty, Teamsters No. 150, Sacramento; Max Krug, Office Employees No. 174, Hollywood; Daniel E. Conway, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles;

Legislation Committee: W. J. Bassett, Chairman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Robert Ash, Central Labor Council, Oakland; Robert Callahan, Fire Fighters No. 798, San Francisco; Kenneth G. Bitter, Building Trades Council, San Diego; F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; C. W. Chapman, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles; Hazel O'Brien, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; Ed Ross, Teachers No. 771, Oakland, Jas. Waugh, Cannery Workers, Terminal Island;

Constitution Committee: C. T. McDonough, Chairman, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; John Quimby, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; Chet Cary, Federated Trades Council, Fresno; J. L. R. Marsh, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Mark Whiting, Dairy Employees, Plant and Clerical No. 93, Los Angeles; Russell Dreyer, Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, San Francisco; Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 361, Vallejo;

Committee on Label Investigation: James Symes, Chairman, Union Label Section, San Francisco; Tom Rotell, Molders No. 164, San Francisco; John Brown, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego; Henry Clemens, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; Alfred Schneider, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles; Frank Dix, Waiters No. 561, Sacramento;

Officers' Reports Committee: Ed Dowell, Chairman, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego; Thomas P. White, Warehousemen No. 860, San Francisco; James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento; Charles FoeHN, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Charles Hall, Printing Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles;

Rules of Order Committee: Max Osslo, Chairman, Butchers No. 229, San Diego; Edna Kostow, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; J. O. Dahl, Lathers No. 268, San Rafael; Art Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Alvin L. Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles; C. E. Devine, Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748, Santa Ana; Joe W. Chaudet, Typographical No. 36, Oakland;

Labels and Boycotts Committee: C. O. Taylor, Chairman, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; Jack D. Maltester, Printing Specialists and Paper Converters No. 352, San Francisco; Kathryn Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach; Elmer Doran, Laborers No. 783, San Bernardino; Stanley Sapp, Retail Clerks No. 373, Vallejo; LeRoy Pette, Central Labor Council, San Jose; J. Kelly, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco;

Grievances Committee: Earl Wilson, Chair-

man, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council, Martinez; K. A. Swift, Lathers No. 172, Long Beach; Bruno Munori, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; D. D. McClurg, State Council of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Los Angeles.

FRANK LAWRENCE

President Shelley introduced Brother Frank Lawrence, President of the State Building Trades Council, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"President Shelley, Secretary Haggerty, officers, delegates and honored guests of this Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor. I sincerely consider it a great privilege to address you on behalf of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California. Ever since I assumed office as General President, I have done everything in my power to promote greater understanding and cooperation between the two organizations. This is as it should be because the California State Federation of Labor and the State Building and Construction Trades Council must share the responsibility of fighting for and strengthening the labor movement in California.

"That the closest and most harmonious relations exist between us was evidenced at Sacramento during the last session of the state legislature. We of the State Building and Construction Trades Council did everything we could to help your splendid representatives carry out your constructive and ambitious legislative program. In turn let me here and now express the deepest appreciation for the valuable services rendered in behalf of the building trades by your legislative representative, Brother Haggerty, and his outstandingly capable assistants, Brothers Charles Scully and Harry Finks.

"The teamwork that now exists between the two organizations is not and will not be confined merely to legislative matters. We intend to continue it in all fields of work. What the California State Federation of Labor has come to mean to the labor movement in general is a constant inspiration to us to become for the construction and building trades crafts of this state.

"Although we in the building and construction industry are still enjoying an expanding production, we are nevertheless mindful of the not so favorable conditions that have set in among some of the other crafts. In good as well as in bad times we hope to maintain our solidarity with the other crafts. And if we can be of any service to any of you, all you have to do is call on us and you will not find us missing.

"The State Building and Construction Trades Council of California is now in the process of great growth. We plan to render every essential service to the building and construction crafts. We know that only by giving service can we hope to keep the confidence and loyalty of the unions in this industry.

"There is one point I would like to discuss at this time which is of concern to labor as a whole and about which I would like to give you more information. This may not be new to many of you but it is important enough to bear repeating.

"As you know, certain powerful employer groups have sought to create the impression that the high wages in the building industry are responsible for the high prices of homes. In this way these selfish interests have tried to place on labor the stigma that it and it alone should be charged with depriving the millions of people in this country of adequate housing. But what are the facts?

"Payroll at the site of production accounted for only about a third of total house construction costs in 1946-47. This is according to the United States Department of Labor. The article went on to say quite plainly that the proportion of costs chargeable to site labor was about the same as in 1931-32.

"These are the facts. They come from an agency of the government which studies these problems and can back up its position. Studies conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics also reveal that productivity in the building and construction industry has increased. Builders across the country agree that labor productivity in the building industry is rising enough to not only offset rising wage rates but more than that. This report comes from the August 6, 1949, issue of 'Business Week,' an authoritative employers' magazine.

"I could quote other sources in support of this claim. It is evident to all unprejudiced people who have taken an interest in the subject that the high prices of homes are not due to high wages. A study of the earnings of management in this industry will show where the fault lies. Profits have never been as high, and if prices are to come down it should not come out of the pockets of the building trades craftsmen but out of the bankrolls of the rich contractors.

"These are some of the facts that all of us should make known to our friends. It doesn't do labor any good to be blamed for something for which it is not responsible. This is particularly true in this case since there is still an acute shortage of adequate housing. The truth of the matter is that labor has been responsible for every program to provide cheaper homes to be within the reach of the low-income group. Were it not for speculative real estate interests lobbying in Washington against any comprehensive home-building program, we would now have a much better plan than the one the President was able to squeeze through an unenthusiastic Congress.

"In the future, the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California will issue information on subjects of this kind to protect the good name of the unions in this industry as well as of labor in general. This is of concern to all of us, not only as members of the organized labor movement but as consumers.

"Another matter which I would like to mention is the coming convention which the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California is going to hold in Santa Barbara on November 14th of this year. This convention will seek to unify the building and construction crafts in the state and formulate a vigorous program to cope with the serious problems confronting them.

"Recent developments in collective bargaining indicate a growing tendency on the part of

employers to stiffen their resistance to union demands for wage increases, benefits and better working conditions. In view of this tendency the need for affiliation and coordination between all of the building and construction trades locals in the state through the medium of their State Council is more urgent than ever before.

"While I am on the subject of our convention, please let me extend to you a hearty invitation to be our guests.

"Knowing that you have extremely important matters to dispose of I do not wish to take up more of your valuable time. I do want to again express my thanks for the privilege you have given me in asking me to address you. As a delegate to this convention I will do everything I possibly can to work with you and help you to make this convention as great a success as all of our Federation conventions have been.

"Thank you." (Loud applause).

Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business

Chairman Shelley then called upon Chairman Max J. Osslo of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, who gave the following report:

"Mr. Chairman, brother and sister delegates. On behalf of the Committee on Rules of Order, I submit the following report for the 1949 convention:

"1. The sessions of the convention shall be from 9:30 a.m. to 12 M. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 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 names 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 indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

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

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

"11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the 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 name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution that has not been submitted by 5:00 p.m., August 24, shall be received, except those resolutions proposed by statewide conferences of organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor held not less than three days prior to the convening of the convention, which resolutions may be filed until 12:00 noon of the first day of said convention. All resolutions which are introduced later must have the 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 Robert's Rules of Order.

"Max J. Osslo, Chairman,

"Art Dougherty,

"C. E. Devine,

"Edna Kostow,

"Joe W. Chaudet,

"J. O. Dahl,

"Alvin L. Holt,

"Committee on Rules and Order of Business."

Chairman Osslo moved concurrence in the committee report. The report was adopted by the convention.

E. W. TALLMAN

President Shelley presented E. W. Tallman, Regional Representative of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"President Shelley, Friend Neil, delegates of this convention. Fay Hunter would like to have been with you today instead of sending one of his assistants like me. However, I do represent the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance in the Pacific Coast states and Alaska and Hawaii, and that subject I will stick to.

"When I see Neil and Jack each year and the delegates to the state conventions, they look at me as a government bureaucrat, and I am reminded of this story:

"A couple of Irish truckdrivers were down in the redlight district one evening with a pretty good heat on. Somehow they sat under the arc light (get the location). One insisted that he was Jesus Christ. The other took exception to it and said, 'I myself am Jesus Christ.'

"The argument went on without any decision. Pretty soon a third man came up, put his

hands on the shoulders of the first two, and said, 'I am interested in your argument, but you're both wrong. I'm Jesus Christ.'

"Well, they both looked at him and said, 'How do you know?'

"He said, 'I can prove it. Come along with me.'

"And so he stepped up to one of the houses along the street, went up the porch and rang the bell. The door came open and the madam said, 'Jesus Christ! Are you here again?' (Laughter).

"Well, I expect Jack and Neil to say that to me when I come around to the state conventions of the AFL.

"We passed some of these pamphlets for your information up and down these tables. Slip a copy in your pocket, take it home to your wife or husband or son or daughter, and tell them what is in this little pamphlet concerning what is coming to them if you should die of heart failure tonight. And I see some of those at that age who might, like myself. So don't throw it away. You will know more about this subject that you have before.

"You in the labor movement have made vast progress within the span of my memory. I can recall over 40 years ago when my brother received \$.75 a day as an apprentice carpenter and his days were longer than eight hours. A long time ago I earned a dollar a day for a ten-hour day. I paid union dues for many years and have some knowledge and genuine appreciation of your problems and objectives.

"Yes, you have made real progress. The Federal Security Agency, the Social Security Administration, and our Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance dream of making similar progress toward a common goal of security for the American family.

"Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance is a twelve-year-old program. We are not dry behind the ears. However, during these short years we have set up over ninety million individual insurance records for the workers in the United States. We are paying monthly payments to nearly two and one-half million beneficiaries including those who have retired at 65, their wives who are 65, the widows and children of younger workers who have died, as well as widows who have reached age 65, and the dependent parents who have reached age 65.

"Our Bureau is making monthly payments to these beneficiaries, and 50 million dollars in insurance payments per month is a lot of people and a lot of money; still when you divide that money by those people you can see the average monthly insurance payment is approximately \$20. We have accumulated in our Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance trust fund over eleven billion dollars.

"While we are paying this fiscal year approximately \$600 million in monthly insurance payments to our beneficiaries, still the trust fund is increasing by approximately one billion dollars per year. These payments are made and the trust fund has accumulated from the one per cent which is being deducted from your wages and by the one per cent which your employers add, making a two-per cent payroll tax to support this old-age and survivors' insurance program.

"Now, while we admit the average monthly benefit of \$20 is inadequate, still I will illustrate what these insurance payments mean to the family of a worker. Suppose a carpenter from Los Angeles has had average monthly earnings of \$200 since January 1, 1937, and he dies leaving a widow and two children, say twins eight years old. We will pay his widow and the twins approximately \$68.60 per month or \$823 per year until the twins are 18 years of age. Therefore, eight thousand dollars will be paid to the widow and children.

"This carpenter paid one per cent of his wages in premiums. One per cent of \$200 a month is \$24 a year. These compulsory contributions or premiums cost the carpenter a total of \$275 since January 1 1937. The widow will be dropped from our rolls when the children are age 18 and picked up again for monthly payments at age 65. We would pay her \$29.40 a month for a life expectancy of 14 years. We would pay her the age 65 benefits from age 65 until she died.

"This illustrates what can be done with the vast national contributory insurance plan where millions and millions of the workers are covered and where the young workers coming into the labor market enter a compulsory insurance plan.

"Since 1937 an average of 430,000 paid-up members in the California Federation of Labor, paying an average of \$30 per year (1 per cent on an average annual wage of \$3,000), cost the membership nearly 13 million dollars a year and a total of 167 million dollars, just for the 1 per cent deducted from your pay.

"Your employers paid another 1 per cent of 167 million dollars since 1937 for the 430,000 AFL wage earners.

"You members actually paid the major portion of the employers' 167 million dollars to our insurance trust fund because his overall costs of doing business must be passed on to the consumer and, of course, you are the consumer.

"The 57 million employees, as consumers, in the United States are now paying as direct or indirect taxes a major portion of all the costs of federal, state, county, city and private pensions.

"Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance should be the overall basic retirement plan, insuring basic necessities of life. It will insure and protect those millions of workers who do not spend their entire working career in one organization. If a worker's health drives him from the mines in Pennsylvania to automobile work in Detroit, then his family's health drives him to mechanical work in Los Angeles, the Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance will remain as basic protection for this worker and his family.

"Under this democratic form of government the 57 million employees and their families have the political power to decide what type of insurance or pensions we shall have in this country, and your combined public opinion will make the final decision regarding both the cost and the benefits.

"Without any thought of criticizing either the number or amount of State Old-Age Assistance or the State Aid to Dependent Chil-

dren, I give you a comparison of payments being made in the State of California.

"In the year 1949, there are 240,000 aged persons in California receiving over \$70 per month, or \$200 million this year. There are 50,000 children receiving an average of \$50 per month or \$30 million this year. A total of \$230 million in California in 1949 for the aged and the dependent children.

"Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance was designed to supplant the need for a major portion of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children on a needs basis.

"In 1949, 133,000 over 65 are receiving an average of \$23.17 monthly insurance payments. 35,000 children are receiving average monthly old-age and survivors' insurance payments of \$14.14. Thus the old folks and dependent children on the basis of need will be paid \$230 million in California this year, while Old-age and Survivors' Insurance will pay their beneficiaries \$45 million.

"While our population has increased 87 per cent since 1900, the group 65 years old and over has increased 242 per cent. You workers as consumers and as direct and indirect taxpayers face a fair solution for the problems of the aging population and for our dependent children.

"Mr. Clague of the Department of Labor has given me charts showing the steady increase expected in the age 65 group. Another of his charts shows the decline in the percentage of 65-year-old men in the labor force between 1890 and 1949. Another chart shows the duration of unemployment. Those even 55, as well as those 65, show a far greater duration of unemployment. His fourth chart shows the full-time earnings of non-farm workers. The age 65 group earns very little more than the group from age 14 to 24.

"Social Security is a non-partisan law with an objective of security in the American family.

"Our American people spend more for liquor than they do for Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance. While the cost of Social Security may seem high, the Social Security appropriations in 1938 were 746 million dollars against a national income of 64 billion dollars. In 1948 the Federal appropriations for Social Security were one billion, 438 million dollars, against a national income of 212 billion dollars.

"In 1938 the total appropriations for all phases of Social Security including administration were less than one and two-tenths per cent of the 1938 national income: \$64 billion. In 1948 (10 years later) they were less than seven-tenths of one per cent of the 1948 national income of \$212 billion.

"Therefore, the 1948 federal appropriations for all phases of social security, including administration, were slightly more than half as much as the appropriations 10 years previously in proportion to our national income.

"It is an American and an honest plan because the worker knows exactly what is deducted from his paycheck and he is told by the government exactly what he will receive in retirement payments or in payments to his dependents in case of his death. With a contributory plan the employers through their

representatives can decide what the payroll tax shall be in order to receive a definite scale of insurance benefits.

"We are proud of the progress we have made. We have tried to recruit throughout our 48 field offices personnel who sincerely enjoy serving the public.

"We seem to have almost universal approval of our Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance program indicated by the platforms of the major political parties, the endorsement and resolutions of organized labor, the two-to-one vote in a poll of over two thousand chambers of commerce, the Gallup poll, the Fortune Poll, Newsweek, Business Week, and favorable articles in almost all the national magazines, together with the goodwill and favorable editorials which we enjoy from the newspaper editors of the country. The farm organizations have also passed resolutions favoring inclusion of agricultural workers.

"With this universal goodwill we admit the deficiencies and inadequacies of our program in view of the increasing rise in the cost of living since our benefit formulas were established. Our Administration has repeatedly made recommendations for the improvement of this federal insurance program.

"During the past few months we who have been with this Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance since its beginning have been encouraged by the study of our program and the recommendations made by the outstanding members of the Senate Advisory Council.

"Nelson H. Cruikshank, Director of Social Insurance Activities for the American Federation of Labor, was one of the 17 members of that distinguished Advisory Council.

"The American Federation of Labor has endorsed this Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance program by your resolutions in many conventions, state and national, yet we in the service have a feeling that the individual members of the union are not aware of the possibilities of this program.

"Many workers fail to file for their retirement benefits after reaching age 65 until they have lost several months of insurance payments. We find that social security committees appointed in many of the locals are doing a splendid job of keeping their memberships informed of their insurance rights and privileges under the law.

"Our office managers tell me there are plans underway for meetings of union members and their wives where representatives from our field offices will appear and explain the provisions of the law so that in case of death the employee's widow would know of the insurance protection for herself and children, or in case of retirement at age 65 the wife would see to it that her husband filed immediately for monthly insurance payments.

"We in the Service have been informed by many union leaders of their insistence on this Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance plan keeping up with the times and the increased cost of living.

"This Federal Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance plan is for your security and for the security of your family. It will be in the next

few years what the millions of employees make it. Its improvement and stabilization is entirely up to you.

"Again, thank you for the privilege of being with you in this convention."
(Applause).

B. A. GRITTA

Brother B. A. Gritta, representing the Metal Trades Department of the AFL, was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

"President Shelley, distinguished guests, officers and delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor of California. It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be here this afternoon and to bring to you the greetings of President John P. Frey from the Metal Trades Department. I should like to say to you that being at this convention impresses me a great deal. I have been told by some of your delegates that this is the largest State Federation of Labor in the United States, and it is the militant spirit of the labor movement here and the good direction of your officers that has made such an organization as you have.

"I would also like to say to you that the Metal Trades Department is vitally interested in the labor movement of the West Coast. They have had a great deal of concern about a number of conditions that have been in existence out here, and I want to take just a few minutes of your time and talk about them.

"One of them is the return of shipbuilding to the West Coast. The Metal Trades Department, through its officers, have used all of their facilities to try and put through legislation that would insure the shipyard worker on the West Coast a guarantee of his share of new shipbuilding.

"I do not know whether the delegates here realize the important part that the metal trades organization and the metal trades worker have played in building the labor movement on the West Coast. During the war period there were millions of men engaged in shipbuilding on the West Coast. The cessation of hostilities brought with it almost the wiping-out of that industry. All shipbuilding on the West Coast was lost to the people who made their living at that type of work. It was practically ignored by all of the people here, including labor, until a movement was started by the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council to initiate some means whereby it could be called to the attention of Congress and the people here on the West Coast the loss that the worker here was receiving. Tom Rotell, the executive secretary of the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council, went directly to the Metal Trades Department and asked their assistance and help to get legislation through the National Congress to do something about this situation.

"The response of the various Metal Trades Unions and the Metal Trades Councils on the West Coast was exceptionally good, but the labor movement here was not aroused to the conditions with which they were really confronted. There will be resolutions introduced in this convention calling this condition to your attention, and I am sure that favorable consideration will be given to those resolutions. I am sure that this group here will do every-

thing that it can to assist the shipyard worker in having an opportunity to continue working at his line of work on the West Coast. The Metal Trades Department is vitally concerned with that question and is doing everything it can to see this reach some successful conclusion, and I am sure that you delegates here will do your part also.

"Another question about which I should like to say just a few words to you is in regard to the organizing drive being sponsored by the Metal Trades Council of Southern California. I have been sent out here to assist the Metal Trades Council in this organizing drive.

"I do not know whether all of you know the background of the organizing drive, and it will be necessary that I take a few minutes to explain what is behind this organizing drive.

"The Metal Trades Council of Southern California introduced resolutions into the Metal Trades Department Convention last year in Cincinnati, Ohio, at which time they called the attention of the Metal Trades Department to the vast number of new industries coming into this area and the unorganized workers in those industries. Practically all of them were covered by the metal trades worker.

"The Metal Trades Department acted favorably upon the resolution introduced, stating that it would cooperate with the Metal Trades Councils' organizing drive and ask the assistance of the International unions to organize the metal trades worker in new industries on the West Coast. I was sent in here to do what I could to assist and help the metal trades organizations to organize these people in both industrial and production plants coming under this organization's jurisdiction.

"Upon my arrival in this city, one of the problems (and we have had a number of them) was to enlist the aid and support of this fine labor movement that you have in the Southern California area. And I want to say to you that there has been a great deal of support that we have received from the Central Labor Council here in Los Angeles and from some of the other federated bodies and affiliated organizations. But it is not enough to bring about the thing that we are trying to accomplish, the thing that we are trying to do. I do not know but what sometimes we lose sight of the fact that the people in the industry who are unorganized will actually have an effect back upon us. For instance, we are in a period of recession at this time. We find that in our negotiations with our employers, they are asking us to hold the line and not go out for wage increases or attempting to force wage decreases upon us.

"That is brought about because of industry in this area in which we have not put forth the effort to organize as we should; and frankly, the reaction will be upon the entire labor movement unless we all put our shoulder to the wheel and go out and bring those people into the fold who are not now organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"There has been one thought that probably a lot of people have had in their mind, and that is that the Metal Trades Department and

the metal trades organizations are only interested in shipyards and shipyard workers. That is not true. The biggest field that the Metal Trades Department is interested in is the industrial field and the production field, and we must organize those workers if we are going to protect the wage structures and the conditions that we have made. We are going to have to do that. And I frankly here would like to ask every delegate when he or she goes back to his or her home community, to get interested in organizing the men in the production and industrial fields. It will only bring about better protection to all of us.

"The Metal Trades Department, in going on record to cooperate with this drive, has had considerable concern about the new industries and the new workers that are coming into this area that are either left unorganized or left to the CIO to take over. And that is a detriment to every one of us. We have ignored mass industry. The CIO in mass industry has taken them over, and eventually they will creep in on some of the other types of work which we are doing, unless we become interested and do our part to organize these people.

"And frankly, here today I want to say to you that with the assistance and help and co-operation of the fine people in the Southern section of California we can do the job that you want done, and make better conditions for all of your organizations.

"In conclusion, let me say that it is an honor for me to be here and to be able to say these few words to you. I wish you Godspeed in your convention. I wish you all the success in the world in what you attempt to do, and thank you for the opportunity of saying these few words to you.

(Loud applause).

Telegram Re People's Daily World

Secretary Haggerty prefaced the reading of a wire addressed to the convention from one Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles Editor, the People's Daily World, with the following explanation: "The wire is addressed in protest, and I am asked to refer to this convention his request. The request is based upon the fact that, pursuant to the mandate of this body in 1939, or approximately at that time, when you said that no reporter for a Communist publication can sit at our press table, we have refused every year to permit such representative to so be present at our press table; this morning, pursuant to your mandate, we have again asked the gentleman to leave and he did leave.

"The wire now comes as follows:

"In the name of freedom of press which American labor movement historically has defended, I ask you bring immediately before your convention the question of seating Sidney Burke, labor editor of the People's Daily World, at convention press table, so that this newspaper can carry out its obligation of reporting proceedings to its readers, mostly members of the labor movement. I ask you bring to convention also protest of this newspaper against Burke's removal from press table this morning and his subsequent forcible ejection from convention hall."

"It is signed by Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles Editor, People's Daily World.

"Mr. Chairman, while I am in this position, I would like to move that this convention go on record as reaffirming its previous position in refusing a seat to the reporter of the People's World or other similar publications, and that the communication be filed."

(Applause).

After a brief discussion, the convention voted to reaffirm the Federation's position on this matter.

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams:

"We have a telegram from Mr. E. M. Weston, President, Washington State Federation of Labor, expressing his regrets that he cannot attend due to press of business of his own Federation.

"Another telegram from Einar O. Mohn, International Representative of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, expressing 'best wishes to your association and to the convention assembled for a most constructive session. May your deliberations result in finding the answers to some of the perplexing problems in the labor movement in the State of California. If it is at all possible I shall stop in for a moment to say hello to you and President Shelley. I want to particularly express my appreciation for the splendid job that the Federation did at the last session of the legislature in Sacramento.'

"A telegram from Joseph Marshall, Vice President, International Hod Carriers, Building and Construction Laborers Union of America:

'Best wishes for a successful convention.

Sincerely sorry I cannot be in attendance.'

"A telegram from W. D. Shaw, Manager, and F. E. Boyce, Labor Relations Director, Southern California Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America:

'Southern California Chapter Associated General Contractors of America extends congratulations and all best wishes to your entire group now in session.'

"A wire from William P. Fee, assistant secretary, Central Labor Council of Alameda County:

'Congratulations and every good wish for a very successful convention.'

"A wire from J. C. Fitzgerald, International Representative of the International Union of Operating Engineers:

'Regret very much that I am unable to be present at the forty-seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor in Los Angeles. Labor today faces gravely serious obstacles to its destined task of advancing standards of living and the general welfare of all Americans. History, yet to be written of this decade, will record that American Federation of Labor Unions did meet that challenge. Am confident that delegates to the forty-seventh convention of the California State Federation of Labor will make a

substantial contribution to the high order of labor statesmanship that must characterize the decisions and actions of labor in these critical times. Please extend best wishes for a successful convention to the delegates to the forty-seventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor.'

"A similar wire from the Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Teachers, from Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

'The Executive Council of the American Federation of Teachers meeting in post-convention session in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, respectfully urges the support of the California State Federation of Teachers and all affiliated bodies in organizing the teachers of the State of California. We also respectfully urge that all official action of the California State Federation of Labor concerning teachers and education generally and any financial aid which may be granted for organizing teachers be channeled through the office of the California Federation of Teachers rather than through individual locals. Assistance to the State Federation of Teachers will make possible a centralized and carefully planned program of organization. We also extend deep appreciation for assistance previously given in the important work of organizing the teachers of California.'

Proposal to Omit Lunch Recess

President Shelley made a proposal, subsequently put as a motion, to omit the recess for lunch at future sessions of the convention because of the distance necessary for the delegates to travel to get lunch, and, instead to remain in continuous session until 2:30 or 3:00 in the afternoon.

After some debate, the motion was defeated.

On motion by Secretary Haggerty, the convention voted to lay the question on the table indefinitely.

Rereferral of Resolutions

Chairman Bassett of the Committee on Legislation recommended that the following resolutions be rereferred from the Committee on Legislation to the Committee on Resolutions, since all three were concerned with a question of policy rather than of proposed legislation:

Resolution No. 28—"Unemployment Insurance to Cover All Working People."

Resolution No. 125—"Social Security and Unemployment Insurance for Employees of Non-Profit Organizations."

Resolution No. 148—"Enact Conservation Laws."

The delegates concurred in the committee's recommendations.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 4:20 p.m. until Tuesday, August 30, at 9:30 a.m.

SECOND DAY

Tuesday, August 30, 1949

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 10:00 a.m.

Invocation

President Shelley introduced the Reverend Lloyd Galloway of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, who delivered the invocation, as follows:

"Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord. Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

"I count it a privilege to offer prayer for this great assembly.

"Let us pray.

"Almighty and everlasting God, who has made of this nation a great people and has bestowed upon us Thy gifts in great bounty, make of us a righteous people, we beseech Thee, grateful for our blessings, humble in prosperity, patient in adversity, generous toward the weak, strong against all evil, using our freedom and not abusing it, and exercising power with justice and good will.

"O God of our Fathers, help us to realize our national sins and shortcomings and to confess them before Thee with sincerity and heartfelt penitence. We have not fulfilled the precepts of Thy Holy Law. We have tolerated selfishness, extravagance and social wrong, and trifled with the evils of drunkenness, gambling and impurity.

"We beseech Thee to forgive us and to help us to mend our ways. We pray for the industries of our land, for all who labor in factory, mine and shop, for all who toil on our farms and in our forests, for all who sail the seas to supply our needs, and for all who direct and manage the affairs of trade, that brotherhood may everywhere prevail, that the goods and gains of business may be honest and that with wealth we may distribute the goods of the world.

"We pray for the President of these United States, that he may be kept in health of body and mind, in the knowledge of Thy will for the good of all people of the land over which he presides.

"For those who make our laws, for those who enforce them, may they ever seek the highest welfare of the people.

"We pray for our judges and all who serve in our courts, that they may be guided by the highest integrity and moral law for the benefits of mankind at large, and that our laws may be interpreted and administered in accordance with the spirit of liberty and abundance and for human need.

"And O God, who is the destiny of all of us, we pray that this great convention might realize its highest aims and aspirations, that each member who is a part of the great force

of labor may consider his task Thy God-given responsibility, and that each man at his task, with his tools, with his mind, with his energies, might work and labor with a consciousness that he has a commission from Thee.

"Guide the leaders of this great organization that they may bring to these people who depend upon them wise and sane leadership, led by Thy spirit, and hear each one of us who is now assembled as we all pray together the words which Thy Son has taught us to pray.

"Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation but deliver us from all evil, for Thine is the Kingdom and the Power and the Glory forever. Amen."

B. R. MATHIS

The Regional Supervisor for the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship was presented to the delegates, and delivered the following address:

"Mr. President, Executive Board members, delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

"I want to bring to you the greetings of our National Director, Mr. William F. Patterson, and from our agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, the United States Department of Labor.

"For 47 years this Federation has been moving ahead and making progress. Today we are privileged to meet here through the accomplishments of this Federation. Labor is again in the spotlight, doing everything possible for the crafts and to make this country a better place for every man, woman and child to reside in.

"I am here today to speak to you about apprenticeship, and as I stand before you I see many delegates to this convention who have devoted many hours of their time when they joined apprenticeship committees. To these men and to the many more who are not with us here today, I want to say to you 'Carry on,' and our agency appreciates the fine work that you are doing in trying to upbuild the youths of our nation.

"Apprenticeship is something that is the foundation of craftsmanship. The American Federation of Labor and its foundation was built upon craftsmanship. Let us not overlook the fact that we have to protect that foundation. Let us be sure that the people coming into your organizations are skilled craftsmen and are worthy of a place in our organization.

"I want to stress to the many delegates here today the fact that our agency is a service agency. These men who are representatives of the Bureau of Apprenticeship are all union men carrying their cards in their pockets the same

as you and I. They know labor's problems, they came up through the ranks of labor, they know what it is to deal with organized labor, they know what it is to protect the skills of the crafts in organized labor. I strongly urge that you call upon these people to come in and give you some assistance.

"I also want to say to you delegates here today that if I stood up here on this platform and tried to tell you how to improve the conditions in your apprenticeship programs, I would only be bluffing, because I am sure that these delegates and these representatives who have been chosen on the Joint Apprenticeship Committees are skilled, they are qualified and they are capable of carrying on and doing a fine job on apprenticeship.

"But I do want to say this to you: that our people are in a position to give you service and give you an opportunity to make better use of what you already know. There are many ways in which we can improve our apprenticeship programs, and I am sure that it can be done through the services of our agency.

"Today we have over six thousand joint apprenticeship committees in the United States. That is a total of 134,000 labor and management representatives in joint participation on these committees. We have over 200,000 registered apprentices in the United States, and we are still short of apprentices. There are many of the skilled crafts who have not sufficient apprentices to carry on.

"I just want to quote from a survey that was taken in our department in June to point out to you the necessity of apprenticeship in these skilled trades. The Bureau of Employment Security, Federal Security Agency, in July of 1949, reported there were 21,300,000 workers 45 years of age and over in the civilian labor force, a gain of 800,000 since 1947. Workers 45 years and over accounted for 35 percent of the civilian labor force in 1949, and 34.6 percent in 1947.

"Another very interesting thing in this report shows that 4,500,000 were women entered in employment from 1940 to 1949. One million entered the manual occupations and the rest into clerical jobs and sales occupations. That shows that it is necessary for us to build up our labor organizations with new blood.

"And I am sure that the men who are skilled in their trades are the ones who want to take an active part in building up those organizations with these apprentices. You know, it hasn't been so very long ago when the people in the United States thought that a man who went into the skilled trades was lowering himself far more than if he went into some profession as a doctor or an attorney or something else. I just want to point out to you that George Washington, for years, was a hard-working surveyor; Thomas Jefferson was a gifted designer of useful appliances; Abraham Lincoln split rails, kept his store, built and worked on flat boats; Benjamin Franklin was a journeyman printer, an inventor, and one of the best electrical workers of his age. I only mention these men because I am sure that the high positions that these men reached was due to the fact that they learned how to do something with their hands. There is also a noise that comes into

the brain through the use of the hands, and that is one of the reasons that some of our men who come up through the ranks of organized labor are in a position to advance themselves to higher positions.

"Now, I know that there are a lot of you people here who do not want your boys to go into the skilled trades, maybe, and follow the profession that you have been following for years. But when you look back to the time when we had to learn our apprenticeship, and then look at the opportunities and the advancement that the boys have today in the apprenticeship programs, you realize that a boy can hardly stay out of an apprenticeship program.

"Again I want to call to your attention that these men in the State of California and the other five states in which I am the Regional Supervisor are all union men with whom we and the state agencies work.

"You are very fortunate in California. Yesterday you heard the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, Mr. Archie J. Mooney. California is the leading state in the United States; Region XII, of which I am the supervisor, is the leading region in the United States. That is not due to the fact that I am the supervisor, but it is due to the fact that we have men like you who are gathered here today, who are cooperating, who are working, who are putting their whole heart and soul into the apprenticeship program. And that is the reason that we are where we are.

"Again I want to thank you for the opportunity to be up here. I hope that your convention will be a success and will add another milestone to the achievements of labor.

"I thank you." (Loud applause.)

JOHN F. DALTON

President Shelley presented to the delegates the State Labor Commissioner, Brother John F. Dalton, who spoke as follows:

"In behalf of the State of California administration, I am following the usual procedure of representing the Labor Commissioner's office. The office of the Labor Commissioner is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Industrial Relations, and its duty is to enforce the laws of the State of California for the benefit of the men and women who work for a living.

"The Division of Labor Law Enforcement, more familiarly known as the Labor Commissioner's office, which operates under the supervision of the Director of Industrial Relations, serves the workers of California by enforcing the labor laws of the state which have been enacted for their protection. In the 12 months period just ended, more than 26,000 persons reported violations of labor laws to the Division, which made investigations and took whatever action was necessary. The great majority of these complaints—approximately 23,000—were from workers who charged that they had not received full payment of the wages which were rightfully due them, and the Division recovered more than one and one-quarter million dollars for them which they might otherwise never have received. This, I might add, is the greatest amount of wage collections over a twelve-month period ever recorded in the history of the Division.

"When we talk about the work of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement there is a tendency to emphasize, perhaps to over-emphasize, the wage collections which we make. This is because our wage collections give us something concrete, which we can measure, and which give a pretty good picture of the volume of our work as it fluctuates from year to year. Using this as a measure, we can see that for the past four years there has been a steady increase in wage claims filed with the Division, and that in the 1948-49 fiscal year we received more than double the number received in the corresponding period four years ago.

"I am sure that the reasons for this spectacular increase are apparent. Four years ago we reached the peak of economic activity, with jobs for all, and every business making money. Under such conditions, workers usually receive their wages in full and on time. But that was an abnormal period. In normal times each business must struggle to meet competition. Some of them just manage to keep going, and others fail. Those which are on the borderline try to find ways of cutting corners in every possible manner. Sometimes this is at the worker's expense, and may involve an attempt to breach the agreement with him as to wages, or to find some basis for alleging that wages are not due. And when a business goes under it usually leaves unpaid wages along with other debts. Consequently, there is an increase in the number of workers who must seek the assistance of the Labor Commissioner's office in obtaining their unpaid wages.

"The mere statement that the Division handled 23,000 wage claims and succeeded in recovering \$1,250,000 in the last fiscal year is not very enlightening in itself, but a general idea of its significance may be gained from the statistics of the last four years. In the fiscal year 1945-46 there were 12,821 wage claims and \$602,432.02 recovered. In 1946-47 there were 17,633 wage claims and \$832,822.87 recovered. In 1947-48 there were 21,468 wage claims and \$1,181,727.78 recovered. In 1948-49 there were 23,239 wage claims and \$1,231,452.12 recovered for claimants.

"But I would like to tell you of some of the other ways in which the Division protects California workers against schemes for defrauding and exploiting job seekers—the kind of 'rackets' which spring up as jobs become less plentiful and persons can be induced to enter into almost any kind of arrangement which they believe will lead to employment.

"For example, the Division has recently taken action on a number of cases in which job seekers were required to 'buy' jobs by making investment in the business in which they were to be employed, or by otherwise paying money to the employer under conditions contrary to law.

"By way of illustration, a young veteran made complaint to the Division that in order to retain his job as a store manager he was required to purchase \$2500 worth of stock in the corporation by which he was employed, with the promise that should his employment be terminated the stock would be repurchased from him within 30 days. Upon termination of his employment the company refused to re-

purchase the stock. The Division recovered his money for him and required the employer to discontinue this practice.

"A woman who applied for a position as an office assistant was told by the employer that he wished to assure himself the person he hired was not a 'floater,' and that he therefore would require a \$1500 cash bond of the person whom he hired. The applicant raised the money and deposited it with him. After she had worked for three months the employer disappeared, taking her money with him. The Division instituted criminal action against him, charging grand theft, and although it took some time to trace him and bring him to trial, a conviction was eventually obtained and he was ordered by the court to make restitution to the employee.

"In a third case, complaint was made by applicants for positions as instructors with a dance studio that upon answering ads in the 'help wanted' column, they were told that they would be hired after they completed a necessary period of instruction in the school's methods. Glowing accounts of the amounts they could earn as instructors induced them to sign contracts for courses of instruction of varying lengths, involving fees ranging from \$270 to \$1300. When it later became apparent to the applicants that they had no guarantee of obtaining the employment promised them and that it was, in fact, unlikely that all those signed up for instruction could be given jobs, they made complaint to the Labor Commissioner. We obtained refunds for them and required the school to discontinue this method of exploitation.

"We also have had cases in which employees who are entrusted with certain merchandise to sell were required to put up cash bonds in the value of the merchandise and the bond money was not deposited by the employer in conformity with the safeguards required by the Labor Code, but was used by him to pay business expenses. When the employees terminated their employment they learned their money had been spent and was not available for refund. Such misappropriation of deposits had run into thousands of dollars, but the Division was able to recover all of it for the workers involved so that not one of them suffered any loss.

"Perhaps one of the most vicious rackets which the Division, working with the Better Business Bureaus in major cities, has broken up, is that of persons who prey upon the ambitions of gullible parents by representing themselves as talent agents for motion picture studios and radio programs. These racketeers buy children's pictures from certain photographers and then contact the parents, representing to them that their child was selected from among hundreds because of his or her exceptional photogenic qualities. They lead the parents to believe that they can promote a profitable professional career for the child for a fee, which often runs up to \$100 or more. They promise immediate employment as a model at \$5.00 per hour, and undertake to keep the child's photograph in a library maintained for the use of talent scouts and casting directors, and to devote every effort to furthering the professional career of the child. Parents who regis-

tered complaints testified that after paying the fee they received one call for the child to 'model,' and upon going to the designated place found a large group of children there, who were photographed and who were handed \$5.00 each. This proved to be the only 'employment' they ever obtained, and the 'library' was found to be a collection of photographs which was used only as window dressing. Through the combined activities of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement and the Better Business Bureaus, these agencies are no longer operating.

"Of course, the instances given here of exploitation may not be germane to a report to a convention of organized labor, but they are important to all of the people of the State of California. Labor unions, through their strength of collective bargaining, are in much better position to protect their members through representatives and contractual relations, but even so, they find it necessary at times to avail themselves of the services of the Labor Commissioner's office, particularly in the interpretation of contracts, the filing of liens, the observance of the law relating to advertising for help where strike conditions or a lockout prevails, the enforcement of the 'bad check' law and other violations.

"It is worthy of note here to call attention to the payment of wages by check. The 1947 Legislature passed an amendment, putting teeth in the law, which was signed by Governor Earl Warren.

"Prior to 1947 a check for wages was considered within the law if the employer had sufficient money in the bank to cover it at the time it was written. It very often happened that by the time the worker got around to cashing his check he found that someone else had beat him to it with another check and not sufficient money was left to cash his pay check. The amendment provides that the maker of a check for wages due is required to have on deposit sufficient funds to cover the amount due for a period of at least 30 days after the check is issued. Violation of this law may subject the maker of the check to penalties.

"Recently, in the Bay Area, an owner of a business and extensive properties which were being repaired and remodeled had for many months refused to sign an agreement with building tradesmen. While the jobs were being picketed 'ads' were run for help in newspapers. The 'ads' did not state that a labor dispute was in progress, as required by state law. A complaint was filed in our office. The owner denied the charge and claimed he did not place the 'ads' in question and did not know they had been run. Investigation by our office established his responsibility and that he had paid for them personally.

"Our Division does not take part in labor controversies and it was purely a coincidence that just about the time this charge was pending the owner and the Building Trades reached an agreement and signed a contract.

"The Labor Commissioner's office has been handling an increasing number of complaints concerning vacations. Some employers have sought to deny vacation pay to workers who quit or were terminated before taking their vaca-

tions, but in civil action to recover vacation pay for such workers the Division has obtained court rulings that unless a contract specifically provides for forfeiture of vacation pay under certain conditions, vacations are earned in the same manner as wages, and once having been earned, must be given or paid for.

"The Division has also continued its work in the enforcement of the various other labor laws under its jurisdiction which do not have to do with wages and hours. For example, laws prohibiting solicitation of workers by misrepresentation; laws relative to working conditions; laws governing private employment agencies and labor contractors; and child labor laws—those laws which control employment of minors under 18 years of age.

"We have always taken a special interest in our child labor laws because they are so important to our next generation. We all know the handicaps which are suffered by those persons who have not had any opportunity to complete their education, and we know, too, that in our democracy it is becoming ever more necessary that our citizens be informed and able to understand the issues which are before them. A good education is a first requisite to such understanding, and a primary objective of our child labor laws is that our young people shall not give up their prescribed schooling except when stringent economic circumstances make this necessary. We look forward to the time when some provision will be made for those children too, so that, regardless of the need which might exist for his financial assistance in the home, no child will be deprived of his chance to achieve a fundamental education.

"But aside from these cases of necessity, we must recognize the fact that not all parents are aware of the benefits of an education, and that some are therefore more inclined to think in terms of present income than of future earning ability, or of good citizenship. And, without the restraints provided by law, it probably would be too much to expect the young people themselves to forego the pleasures of having their own money in their pockets now, unmindful of their own and their country's future welfare and well-being.

"The second objective of our child labor laws is, of course, to make sure that when these young people do work, it is under conditions which will not be injurious to their health, or in an environment which will subject them to undesirable influences. The system devised for such control is the requirement that every minor under 18 years of age who has not completed his schooling must have a permit to work before he may be employed. These permits are issued by the schools in most instances, and by the Labor Commissioner in certain limited occupations. When a minor has a work permit it means that he is in satisfactory health for the work in question; that he has either been excused from school because of conditions approved by the schools as permitted by law, or, if he is working part-time, that his scholarship is of a quality that the employment will not interfere with his school work and that the occupation and place of employment are suitable for a minor.

"Deputy Labor Commissioners of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement are continuously making inspections of places of employment, and where minors are found working without permits, appropriate action is taken. Many employers tell us that they have the consent of the child's parent, which they thought to be sufficient. It is an unfortunate fact that not every parent will protect his child's welfare, and we recently had occasion to prosecute the mother of a young teen-ager who gave the employer false information as to her daughter's age in order to obtain employment for her as a dancer in a burlesque house.

"We work closely with the schools in enforcing child labor laws, and by and large I am able to say that throughout the state there is pretty good compliance, and that where violations exist it usually is through ignorance or misunderstanding and not through any wilful desire to circumvent the law.

"In support of the statement that workers who are protected by collective bargaining agreements and who have union representatives to assist them in protecting their rights do not have occasion to call upon the Division of Labor Law Enforcement for help so often as do unorganized workers, our statistics show that less than five per cent of the claims for unpaid wages which we receive come from persons who have been employed under collective bargaining agreements, and very rarely do we find child labor or other violations in places where there is a union contract, because union representatives know the law and are vigilant in preventing violations. We have been grateful for the assistance which representatives of organized labor have given in bringing about observance of labor laws, by keeping employers informed as to their obligations under the law, and by reporting to us conditions which need our attention, and I look forward to continued cooperation in the interest of promoting the welfare of the workers whom it is our common purpose to serve.

"In behalf of our attorneys and deputy labor commissioners of our thirteen offices throughout the state and myself, I am happy to have this opportunity to express to the officers of the State Federation of Labor and the representatives of the labor unions our sincere appreciation of the constructive cooperation received through the past year and to express to you our best wishes for a most successful convention."

(Loud applause).

WILLIAM BYRON RUMFORD

President Shelley introduced Assemblyman William Byron Rumford of Oakland, who greeted the delegates briefly and complimented the Federation on its staff in Sacramento during the legislative session.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

President Shelley called upon Chairman Ed Dowell of the Committee on Officers' Reports, to report for the Committee:

"Mr. President, officers and delegates to the

Convention. Your committee urges each of you to read the reports of the officers. Read them carefully. For in them you will find the answers to all of the questions, or at least a great number of the questions, that you are going to take up the time of the convention in asking for information. Ninety-five percent of the questions asked by the delegates at the past conventions have been answered in the reports of the officers.

"Your committee hopes that the brief summary that our time permits will serve to whet your interest in these reports, for they are in reality the history of labor's progress, the story of the unselfish efforts of your officers in our behalf during the past twelve months.

"We have reduced the subject matter of these reports just as much as possible in order to give you a bare summary of the things that you may find of interest in their reports.

Report of President John F. Shelley.

"Prime consideration must be given to the economic disturbance the nation is now experiencing, and the government fiscal policy should aim at evening out business cycles, including a policy of spending during recessions and of debt retirement during inflation. A full-time approach should be used in conducting the California Labor League for Political Education. Labor must concentrate on unorganized spheres; there is a need for the expansion of labor education movements. And in President Shelley's report you will find suggestions to meet those very ends.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer C. J. Haggerty.

"Federation activities show a healthy growth in membership during the past year. Detailed analyses follow on the various Federation functions: (1) Administration; (2) Organization; (3) Legislation; (4) Political Activity; (5) Legal Services; (6) Research and Publicity; (7) Unfair List; (8) Membership Statistics; (9) Financial Status. Keynote of report is the emphasis on the need for increased political awareness if labor is to preserve its rights and secure proper recognition in Congress and the state legislature.

Report of Vice President for District No. 1. Max J. Osslo

"Substantial wage increases have been obtained by AFL unions. The District LLPE proved eminently successful in the 1948 elections, climaxing its efforts with the election of Congressman Clinton B. McKinnon. Collective bargaining rights were won in six major San Diego boatyards. The Imperial Valley organization has continued to push ahead.

Report of Vice President for District No. 2. Jack Arnold

"Political action was highlighted by the unseating of an anti-labor Congressman in the 18th District and the return to Congress of Clyde Doyle, a faithful labor supporter. The culinary crafts led a successful area drive against the dry forces in the 1949 local option liquor question. Orange County employers are using the Taft-Hartley Act to their full advantage, but the AFL resistance to this program has been satisfactory. Building trades unions

have kept pace with the construction expansion of the territory.

Reports of Vice Presidents for District No. 3.
C. T. Lehmann, Harvey Lundchen, Thomas L. Pitts, Maurice A. Skates, and Pat Somerset

"There has been an impressive progress of the total labor movement in the vast southern California territory. Labor is devoting particular attention to public relations, education, political activity, organizational work, and legal defense against Taft-Hartley encroachments. The report is a particularly comprehensive story by five of the vice presidents of District No. 3.

Elmer J. Doran

"There has been a continuing high interest in political activity. The Palm Springs organization project is proceeding well despite the strong opposition of employer units. The Womens' Union Label League has made an exhaustive and instructive survey of merchant goods in the San Bernardino district to the end of popularizing union label education.

Report of Vice President for District No. 4.
L. McClain

"All past contract gains were retained and new goals established in the collective bargaining field. The fish cannery unions procured the highest wage scale for their work now existing in the United States. Culinary and building trades unions also made progress.

Report of Vice President for District No. 5.
William A. Dean

"The Central Labor Councils of Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties formed a tri-county Labor League for Political Education. Culinary workers and retail clerks scored triumphs, and the meat cutters of the three counties amalgamated into one local. The building trades earned better conditions despite a decrease in construction.

Report of Vice President for District No. 6.
Paul L. Reeves

"Organizing drives have advanced in spite of the opposing tactics of the California Employers' Council. A top labor victory at the polls was achieved in the defeat of Congressman B. W. Gearhart by the AFL-backed Cecil F. White. The DiGiorgio strike moved persistently into another year. Numerous legal battles were won against anti-picketing and anti-handbill ordinances.

Report of Vice President for District No. 7.
C. A. Green

"Increased membership was recorded through the past year. The San Joaquin Central Labor Council employed a fulltime representative with considerable effectiveness. The construction crafts won new advantages. Teamster and cannery worker activity brought many contract victories.

Report of Vice President for District No. 8.
Anthony Agrillo

"Labor achieved surprising results at the polls in the elections of 1948, with many local AFL officials being chosen for positions of responsibility within the town and city governments of the district. Organization progress was accomplished among the peninsula and inland counties. Labor social and civic enterprises commanded public support for various worker enterprises sponsored by the AFL.

Reports of Vice Presidents for District No. 9.
Arthur F. Dougherty

"The culinary crafts successfully negotiated wage increases and kindred gains in the face of certain difficulties prevailing in the service and retail trades. Culinary unions played a major part in the defeat of Proposition No. 12, the local option liquor issue of 1948. The culinary unions joined with the Restaurant and Hotel Management division of San Francisco City College to sponsor an educational program for the craft workers.

Harry Lundeborg

"AFL maritime workers, seamen, fishermen, fish cannery workers, and waterfront watchmen all won major contract disputes. The seamen signed a new agreement providing for boosts in wages and conditions, and obtained same without strike action. The SUP scored a maritime first in winning money for clothes allowances. The AFL must continue to oppose the Panamanian registry of U.S. ships, a technique adopted by certain shipowners to undercut American conditions.

George Kelly

"Success of the labor movement in the 1949 elections has increased the political prestige of the AFL in San Francisco. Rising unemployment in the Bay area is cause for concern and anxiety, although thus far San Francisco unions have continued to maintain a progressive attitude in dealing with employers intending to capitalize upon the present disinflation.

Victor S. Swanson

"Bureau of Labor statistics show that labor costs in house construction come to but one-third of the total amount. The buying public must be told this story. Building trades wage arguments through the past year have been based on productivity and also on the fact that the drop in the cost of living has been too small to be of consequence.

Reports of Vice Presidents for District No. 10.
Robert S. Ash

"Substantial increases in wages were obtained despite intensified employer opposition. Notable progress was secured in the inclusion of health and welfare plans in collective bargaining contracts. The retail food clerks tripled their membership to complete an effective organizing campaign. The new \$900,000 Alameda County Central Labor Council Temple was finished and occupied early in 1949.

Harry C. Grady

"Numerous building trades unions obtained wage increases. More than 800 graduates featured the mass graduation of apprentices held May 17 in the Oakland Auditorium. Building trades crafts are currently donating their labor on a camp structure in the Livermore mountains for the Oakland area council of the Boy Scouts of America. The camp site was made possible by the donation of 686 acres of land by Auto Mechanics Union No. 1546.

Report of Vice President for District No. 11.
Howard Reed

"Construction unions met stiff opposition from the Associated General Contractors in the effort to establish higher wages, but despite this pressure they are maintaining a successful fight. An increase in school construction in Contra Costa County has kept employment at a hopeful level. The AFL crafts now enjoy many new jurisdictions in the oil industry.

Report of Vice President for District No. 12.
Lowell Nelson

"The retail clerks of Vallejo came out of a five months strike with the union shop, a wage increase, and other conditions satisfactory to the membership. General progress was experienced on the entire AFL front. First AFL Council charter in Mendocino County was founded with the aid of District No. 12. Labor is taking an increasingly important part in civic affairs.

Report of Vice President for District No. 13.
Harry Finks

"The Sacramento Federated Trades Council and the Sacramento Building Trades Council united in dealing with the employer powers. This coordination proved of tremendous benefit to the unions in their negotiations of the past year. The political action campaign brought about healthy changes in the District, particularly on the state legislative level. As a member of the Federation Legislative Committee, the Vice President worked full-time as legislative representative throughout the 1949 session of the California legislature.

Report of Vice President for District No. 14.
Albin J. Gruhn

"The Federated Trades and Labor Council of Mendocino County was chartered by the AFL. The Council was installed in the City of Ukiah early in 1949. The Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers is consolidating after its 27-month lumber company strike. Despite tremendous problems, organization in the lumber area is progressing.

Report of Vice President for District No. 15.
Roy Walker

"Lumber company organization has moved forward, the largest unit organized being the Shasta Plywood Company of Anderson. The construction unions have kept pace with the vast undertakings in housing, highway, and dam erection. Teamster, culinary crafts, bar-

bers, and retail clerks all realized contract gains in wages and conditions. The response to the political emphasis has been most encouraging.

Report of Delegate to AFL Convention.
C. J. Haggerty

"It was determined to continue the Labor League for Political Education on a permanent basis on the national, state, and local levels. Positions were also taken favoring the United Nations, the Marshall Plan, federal housing, liberalized social security, and repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Ed Dowell, Chairman,
"Thomas P. White,
"James F. Alexander,
"Charles Foehn,
"Charles Hall,

"Committee on Officers' Reports."

Chairman Dowell moved the adoption of the committee's report.

Discussion on California Legislative Conference

Delegate Dave Williams, Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco, rose to take issue on that section of the Secretary's report dealing with the California Legislative Conference, stating his belief that condemnation of this Conference was unwarranted, and that it had supplemented the work of the State Federation of Labor, whether that supplement or support had been welcomed or not.

To this, Secretary Haggerty replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates: The Secretary of this Federation of Labor has certain mandated responsibilities, and one of those is to bring to the attention of our affiliated unions all matters of concern to our people.

"In talking about the California Legislative Conference to our Executive Council, the record of the Conference, its formation, by whom, when, where and how, was placed before them. The Executive Council decided that this information should be in the hands of our membership so they might decide whether or not they wished to affiliate with such an organization and to finance such an organization.

"In their judgment and in my judgment, this is one of the many organizations that have sprung up throughout the years in California—and other states, possibly—attempting to use the labor movement, which has its own organization, its own program, its own finances, and its own policy—to use that movement, which has some status and stature, for the benefit of a new movement so that they might in turn draw the support of our organization to the things which they are organized for. We are mandated by the membership of a million people or more, in 2200 local unions in California, to do the things for the worker which they require every day, to protect the general health, welfare and position of the workers; and we have an obligation as an organization to protect the general public, minority groups and all that sort of thing, which we have done long before there was a California Legislative Conference. Long before these organizations ever existed, your

organization has been doing these things. So we brought it to your attention—it is in this report—we brought it to your attention in writing, in a four-page brochure for every local in California, informing you and warning you of the intent and purpose—not the *announced* intent and purpose, but the *real* intent and purpose, which was to use this organization for one of two aims of their organization.

"And who leads the organization? Who do we tell you organized the organization? We told you who they were, we gave you their names; we told you their affiliations, their background, their intent, aims and purposes.

"If that is wrong, you had better change your policy. As long as I am Secretary, I will bring to your attention all of these matters. I will make the condemnations as the Executive Council agreed, when we find such a condition existing. We bring to your attention many other things which are constructive, which are beneficial, which are American in character.

"Now, this organization states in their bulletin that they support the State Federation of Labor in Sacramento in the things which you mandated at your convention. That is a false and a bare-faced untruth. They support only two measures in Sacramento: all measures for the Communists, all measures against anything which investigates the Communists. They support only one good measure: FEPC. We have supported that for many, many years, long before there was a California Conference. We will keep on doing that.

"If you read your policy statement, your committee reports, your entire action here in this convention will be based upon a constructive, trade-union, American approach—not upon the other type of approach.

"So it is my obligation, it is my sworn duty, to warn you of that; and because I did warn you of that I have been criticized by about three local unions out of 2200. I think that is a splendid reaction, and I am quite happy about it! (Applause)

"In 1945, this Conference was in Sacramento sporadically; not all the time, but sporadically. They issued a very fine newsletter. I commend them for a very fine form of newsletter, but the information contained there is much too often too much propaganda and not enough basic truth. It is understandable that our people would read that and accept some of it, because it is well-written. Let us say that to be an actual fact, to give credit where credit is due. But to talk about this organization as in alliance with the State Federation of Labor is not with my consent and approval.

"So that I think the obligation that is mine has been carried out. All during the four years, the last two sessions in Sacramento, I have yet to see this organization appear on any Federation bills, but I have seen them appear on bills which were exact duplicates of Federation bills, sponsored by their own representative whom they chose as their own. In 1947 we introduced, pursuant to your mandate, 125 pieces of legislation on the basic things which the worker himself knows he needs, which come to you, not from the fountainhead of any

individual in this state, but spring from the local union, the membership therein, screened through an Executive Board; and if it is in the Building Trades to a central body of some type, again screened through, then made part of this convention and again screened through; so the bills which we introduce come to us from the rank and file of our Federation. They are not drawn overnight by the mind of some skillful lady or gentleman. And when I say to you that many of our bills were copied, introduced as somebody else's bills, it is an actual fact and the record will show it.

"This Conference didn't appear on Federation bills, for which I am very happy. We didn't want them to appear on them. We can take care of those ourselves. If we can't, you can hire somebody else to do it. They did appear, however, on other bills and tried to get those through early, and for what purpose? One purpose only: to blazen forth in that newsletter to our people up and down the state that your Federation was falling flat on its face and was not doing the job. Those of you who get that letter—many of you do get it—will recall in one or two of the editions that they said, 'What has labor achieved in Sacramento this year? Nothing but crumbs from the table.' The record doesn't justify that statement, delegates. The record is just the reverse.

"And why did they say that? Because they did not know what went on in Sacramento except on the two issues with which they were most concerned and spent all of their time.

"So that when we send to you this information, you get it on a constructive basis for your absorption and for your information, and if the delegate wants to criticize that, he has that right. But as far as I am concerned, I have to keep on doing just what was done in the past and urge those three local unions which might be putting money into this Conference to save it for a much better cause!" (Long applause)

After some discussion, President Shelley stated as follows:

"It is seldom that I, as chairman of any organization or as the presiding officer of any meeting, try to use my position as chairman or presiding officer to sway the thinking of those present. But on this subject matter I simply could not look myself in the face and my own conscience would bother me if I did not tell you a few things.

"In January 1946, the California Legislative Conference (I think it was first organized around then) held in the City of Sacramento a legislative conference called under the sponsorship of Mr. Bartley Crum, then an attorney in the City of San Francisco, and the then Attorney General of the State, Bob Kenny. I had been asked to address that conference on the question of unemployment insurance and disability.

"I went up to the conference. It was held in the auditorium in Sacramento. I walked in.

"It was not a people's legislative conference; it was a conference of the Communist Party leadership of California, with a lot of well-meaning, well-intentioned, good people being called in, invited in, to put up a front for them.

The State Secretary of the Communist Party, the organizer of the Communist Party, Mr. Aubrey Grossman, was running the show behind the scenes. I walked out of the auditorium, refused to take part, went down and did some work with the Unemployment Insurance Commission all that week instead, on drafting the disability act, with Charlie Scully and the representatives of the California Unemployment Insurance Commission.

"In some sections of this state our people maintained affiliation with the California Legislative Conference. In some sections it was our people who kept the program of that outfit fairly clear for a couple of years.

"It has long been my position that until the American Federation of Labor set up an organization to engage in political activity, we were not in a very good position to criticize those of our organizations who affiliated with or worked with or who cooperated with organizations which were giving our membership some outlet for their desire for political activity.

"That picture is now changed. The American Federation of Labor has set up its Political Educational League. Its policies, its programs, its endorsements, come from the membership of the American Federation of Labor.

"In a legislative way, the California State Federation of Labor, under the setup of the AF of L, under its constitution and under your instructions by convention action, handles the legislative program.

"I think what the Secretary has said is so. It was the staff from the State Federation of Labor that did the job on the liberal legislation, on the pro-labor legislation, at the last session of the legislature, yes, and in several preceding ones—in 1947, the special session in '46, and '45. In most instances the representatives of the California Legislative Conference did not even appear before the committee, but their propaganda sheet claims credit for anything that was done.

"The statement in the Officers' Reports is not just the statement of the Secretary of this Federation. This is the sincere and earnest statement and feeling of the President and of all of the vice presidents of this Federation. (Loud applause) And I sincerely hope that the unions of the American Federation of Labor in California will realize and awaken to the fact that they now have an organization of their own for political activity, for endorsement, for concentration of effort on a labor basis—and I mean a labor basis—in support of candidates who will be friendly to labor. And I sincerely hope that this convention, wholeheartedly and with an overwhelming vote, concurs in the report of your officers." (Loud applause)

A brief discussion ensued, after which the delegates voted to concur in the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

FRED N. HOWSER

President Shelley presented to the delegates the Attorney General of the State of California, Fred N. Howser, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. President and delegates. May I assure you that I do sincerely appreciate the honor that you have afforded me this morning in being invited to this platform. I am delighted to have the opportunity to be here to address the delegates of the California State Federation of the American Federation of Labor on their 47th conclave.

"I almost feel that I should be carrying a union card; but even though I don't carry a card, I want you to know that the Department of Justice greatly respects this Federation and its helpful leaders and members; and deeply appreciates the cooperative and helpful attitude of labor toward our Department—which is the principal agency for the administration of justice in California.

"This is not a political occasion, and I am not here to presume to evaluate my record with labor. That is for you to do when the time comes.

"In the office of the Attorney General we ask, 'What is the law?' and the law is applied to the facts, without fear or favor, and without prejudice.

"We devote special attention to seeing that everybody gets fair and equal treatment.

"Labor has never asked me for anything except a square deal, and—both as District Attorney and as Attorney General—that is what I have given. Labor can rest assured it will get a square deal from me so long as I hold public office in California. (Applause).

"In California, as elsewhere, labor has learned that it must seek the enactment, or amendment of laws which it deems to place it an unfair position. Violations of laws with which one disagrees is not a proper, nor a safe and reliable way of attaining objectives.

"Labor must obtain changes in laws it deems unfair by assuming an even greater role in elections, by naming to the legislature, and to public office those who will see that unfair legislation is revised. Labor now knows this, and is doing something about it—more about it, than ever before in labor history.

"The voice of labor, which once was heard only on the picket line, now reaches into the legislative chamber and the halls of government.

"And along with this new concept of action, labor has broadened its approach to its own problems. Its leaders are devoting time and attention to the relation of labor with national and international economic and social conditions. Even today, representatives of your organization are in Europe studying labor conditions in the various nations of that continent.

"They have gone to Sweden and France and Italy, and they are having a look at labor under the new socialist system in Britain. There are men among your leaders who fear socialism as much as they also fear and hate communism.

"And let me say at this point that no American working man has anything in common with the communist. The communist system of government robs the worker of his freedom, and makes him a regimented machine directed

by the state. If this great America of ours ever saw that dismal day when the black clouds of communism engulfed the world, everything for which you workers have fought so hard—hours, wages, and working conditions—would be wiped out overnight. All the enlightened social gains, all the freedoms you now have, would be abolished.

"Let us remember therefore that the United States of America is one of the last democratic nations upon the face of the earth. Labor has kept us there by winning our wars, by making us the wealthiest and most powerful nation on earth, and by giving all of us, as individuals, the highest standard of living ever known to man. (Applause).

"Who would trade those achievements and our American system for the bitter bread of communism and the half-loaf of socialism? No one here, I am sure; no clear-thinking person.

"No nation can be free unless its workers are free; and no worker is free whose government tells him where to work, how to work, what his pay will be, and the number of hours he shall labor.

"Socialism, like communism, means more restrictions upon labor. And there must not be more restrictions upon labor. (Applause). Restrictions are the road to socialism and communism. Labor does not object to proper regulation, but conditions which establish a system for persecution, and the denial of just rights, should not be tolerated.

"In my opinion, there is a better understanding in America of the distinction between restriction and regulation. Management is beginning to realize that if labor is restricted, and such restrictions lead to a different type of government in America, then management likewise will be restricted.

"As to labor's growing strength in the public forum and the arena of social and economic change, there is constant evidence. The voice of labor is heard in the halls of Congress, and it is an item of interest as well to note the 1949 grist of labor legislation in California.

"Undoubtedly your own speakers have called (or will call) your attention to this, but it seems to me that the recent California legislature was notable, not so much for legislation passed in favor of labor, as for refusing to pass laws against labor.

"Here, close at hand, then, you have an illustration of what can be gained by broadening the base of labor's activities, and taking a direct hand in elections, and maintaining a program of public relations.

"No man can improve himself, until he knows his own faults. No organization can go forward until it weighs its deficits and gets rid of them; and this is as true of labor as of any other group.

"The greatest achievement of labor in modern times has been its program of self-evaluation and its campaign to broaden its influence beyond the traditional fight for wages, hours, and working conditions.

"Labor has come to realize it must go to the front in the civic life of city, state, and nation.

It has raised its banners and joined those who lead. It has learned to make its voice heard. It has learned that it must give as well as receive.

"Labor today in America is making its own contributions to both social and political life. It has learned the hard way (but learned it well) that one must participate in all civic activities if one is to develop favorable public opinion and gain objectives.

"The working man has come to realize that he must cultivate public good will, and labor has made remarkable progress in this field. Something new has been added: we have reached, at last, the day when the public official, before launching some new, major issue, will stop to inquire: 'What does labor think about this?'

"And that question marks, in my opinion, ladies and gentlemen, a monumental milestone in the long fight of labor through the ages. It represents what you have achieved. It means recognition.

"Without labor there could be no civilization. The day is long gone when society was so few in numbers it could live at will and by chance. Human existence has become so complex and complicated it can survive only by constant industry. If the workers of this nation were to drop their tools for a week we should be on our way to disruption (or even chaos) in government, in living conditions, and in spiritual and moral balance.

"Life means work, and the more involved human life becomes the more the world will depend upon labor. The future of labor today is brighter than ever before in all the vast course of history.

"Among all the important things on earth, there is none more important than work—and the worker.

"It may be said:

'Heaven is blessed with perfect rest,
But the blessing of earth is toil.'

(Loud applause).

Further Discussion on California Legislative Conference

Delegate Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, made the following motion: "That this body in convention assembled go on record to condemn the California Legislative Conference as dual and hostile to the best principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of California, and that all local unions be so notified."

The motion was dully seconded, and after some debate, was adopted by the convention.

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams:

"Best wishes for a successful convention resulting in increased living standards and security for your membership whom we, representing unorganized working farmers of this state, consider our allies. Look forward your continued cooperation complete Central Valley Project. Reduction spread between farmer and consumer based on fair annual income to keep farm families

on their own land and enactment Brannan Farm Plan to accomplish this. We have won significant altho partial victory passage senate appropriations Central Valley west side transmission lines. Must now follow thru to basin wide project according to Bureau Reclamation plan and prompt passage Engle American River and White Kings River bills to free these projects from army engineer control. Count on our continued support legislation to raise minimum wages and protect right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, improve Social Security Laws and obtain adequate public works to provide jobs during increasing unemployment.

"California Farm Research and Legislative Committee, Assemblyman Joe C. Lewis, Chairman; Mrs. Grace McDonald, Executive Secretary."

"Am keenly concerned impact on economy Southern California by curtailment Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Doing everything possible alleviate situation.

"Sheridan Downey, U.S.S."

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious and successful convention.

"E. M. Hogan, General Secretary-Treasurer, United Garment Workers of America."

"Best wishes for a successful convention. Washington economy budget prohibits my being present. The Veterans Employment Service wants to take this opportunity of thanking you for your splendid cooperation in behalf of the employment of veterans and feel that you will continue to do so.

"Urban F. Stewart, Veterans Employment representative for California, San Francisco, California."

"We are pleased to report to the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies that the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, overwhelmingly sustained the revocation of the charter of the Los Angeles Federation of Teachers Local 430.

"Irvin R. Kuenzli, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Teachers."

GEORGE SEHLMAYER

President Shelley then introduced George Sehlmyer, Master of the California State Grange, who spoke as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman and delegates to this convention.

"First of all I wish to express my most sincere thanks to your Chairman for making it possible for me to appear on this morning's program. You will note that my name is on for tomorrow, but a call to Sacramento required my immediate return.

"Looking back through the years on our activities in legislation, economic affairs, we have always found the Federation of Labor going along. Much is due to your organization for the heading off of the movement to turn the water resources of the great Central Valleys

over to large corporations who tried to get it. We saw that movement and we stopped it. We are proud to say today that the Grange has been on good ground since its inception in 1933, for the conservation of national resources in the Central Valleys is in the interests of all the people and not for special business. It seems to me to be almost approaching the ridiculous that the Government should spend millions of dollars to build projects and then turn the power of that project over to private utilities to sell back to us at a good profit. So far we have gone a long way, but the fight is not yet won.

"It is my privilege to represent a large farm organization made up mostly of the home-owning type of farmer. Today agriculture is suffering serious reverses, and I think we are making one great mistake to think that when prices are high to you that the farmers are always profiting. That is not the case. Dairy products have dropped 40 per cent on Grade B milk since last December and January, but I don't think anyone in this audience from the State of California can buy a quart of ice cream or a pound of cottage cheese or a can of condensed milk for one cent less than you could when the dairy was getting a good price. Somewhere along the line there is too much takeoff.

"Again this year in this state some of our farmers have been compelled through circumstances to engage in something which we have seen in history, and that is the destruction of large quantities of crops. We have seen that with acres and acres of the finest lettuce, the finest cabbage, the finest peas, because the farmer could not get enough for him to pay to carry them to market. In that case the farmer loses, labor loses, and the consumer loses.

"Not long ago a matter was brought to my attention that there were 40 acres of fine peas owned by a woman. She couldn't get enough for them in the center of population, to be shipped, and therefore one of her friends went around to local stores in that part of the county and asked why they didn't buy those peas. The answer was, 'If we buy those peas from that woman we will be cut off from other supplies.' That is something that needs correcting badly.

"Now, we are going into an economic change that everybody knows is coming. Some say it may be a recession, some say it may lead to depression; however, just where those two begin or where they end is not certain. But I don't have any particular fear of communism in the State of California or the United States. I think the people here are intelligent enough to know the difference. But if you want to get communism, a good way to do it is to get too much unemployment, get people hungry, and then destroy large quantities of food in the sight of all people, moving forward on the fallacy of economic scarcity in production.

"We think there are two great 'musts' in this nation, namely, that there must be full employment—every man and woman in this country willing to give a fair day's work for a fair wage must have the right to work—and every producer of farm commodities must continue to produce commodities in order that that food may be available. In 1938 we had

large surpluses. Then when we went into the defense program, overnight the surpluses disappeared. This existed over a long period of time, but unemployment goes up and farm prices go down; there is that relation between agriculture and labor.

"I am looking forward to the time when there may be still greater cooperation than now. I suppose all of you have heard some unpleasant statements about the State of California recently, and its legislature, and we hope that folks like you who have homes and families, who have this form of government, will here dedicate yourselves anew to the responsibilities of citizenship. I said to a large group the other day that in my opinion the time has come for the people of California to arise in their might and take an iron broom and sweep out the cabinet in Sacramento. We think that is something that might do a lot of good along these lines. And don't be misled by partisanship, because Neil Haggerty knows, and everyone that has been up there knows when they get to Sacramento you can't rely much on partisanship.

"We look forward to a sound economic program. We think that the depression can be avoided. It can be avoided only if people like you have the soundness of judgment and courage to do things that need to be done. You will have the full cooperation of the Grange. Let us so arrange our economy that we may carry on the dictum that in this country of ours there shall not be hunger, not unemployment, not destruction of crops, but employment and production of the necessities of life!

"Thank you." (Applause)

JAMES ROOSEVELT

President Shelley then introduced Colonel James Roosevelt, who was greeted with a loud and sustained standing ovation, and spoke to the convention as follows:

"My friend, President Shelley, the officers, members and guests of the American Federation of Labor:

"The Vice President of the United States, as you know, is a very distinguished elder statesman. He has received a good deal of publicity in recent days because of his, you might say, intentions toward the fair sex. (Laughter) At a dinner in Washington he was recently introduced as 'the new Spirit of St. Louis.' (Laughter) In response to that introduction he told a rather old, but I think still a very good story, about the two little boys talking together. One of them says to the other, 'How old are you? Are you five or are you four?'

"The little fellow says, 'I really don't know.'

"The other boy says, 'Well, do you know about women?' And the answer was 'no.'

"Then he says, 'Then you are four.' (Laughter)

"Of course, if he made the other answer he would have indicated that he had come of age, and I cannot help but feel that this year in particular, in regard to the political life of our country and of our state and our community, the American Federation of Labor is indeed coming of age. And through your

efforts I believe you will see great strides forward in the structure and the caliber of what should be known always as public service.

"There has unfortunately grown up in many places the tendency to treat organized labor as a group which has not come of age. That has been true not only in this state but in many other states. For instance, here in California it has become the fashion these days to say that we do not need more and better legislation in regard to labor, and with that goes the implication that the job has been done. I note that yesterday you were told with considerable satisfaction that labor should be happy because there was passed at the last session of the legislature a bill which amended the Disability Act of this commonwealth to provide for \$8.00 a day hospital care, and it was added that \$8.00 a day came from a fund which was entirely paid for by the workers of the State of California. At the same time it was stated that that would mean that \$10 million would go out to the workers in this coming fiscal year. It was not emphasized that that fund has \$91 million in excess reserves now, and if you take out that \$10 million it still has \$81 million left. I believe that the attention of you delegates should be called to the fact that in any good insurance law, when an insurance fund builds up to that size, it is right and proper that those who paid their money into that fund should not let it sit idly by, especially in times like this! (Loud applause)

"I cannot help but emphasize that when we admit (and we have to admit) that unemployment is a serious problem in California, we should also recognize that our average here of 10 per cent unemployment is exactly double the national average. Now, it is all right to say that we are going to do something about it. It is fine to have a program which really is a blueprint, but it is an entirely different thing to get down to brass tacks and do something about it! (Applause)

"I would like to suggest that in this coming year we put redoubled effort into the problem of doing something about it, before we have a real catastrophe. There is no reason why we should be double the national average in California. There is no reason why we cannot bring new industries into our state, if we face the problem realistically and take the necessary courageous steps to provide employment for the people who are here now and for the people who are going to come to California in the future.

"I would like to say, just in conclusion, that I think that perhaps the best personal philosophy that I have seen printed in many years came to my attention the other day and was delivered by a great former President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, in his last address to Congress. I would like to read it to you, because, speaking solely for myself, it says exactly what I believe should be the personal philosophy of most of us:

'Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government.'

And I say 'amen' to that, because I have seen and been to places where I know that communism only feeds on the poverty, the disorder

and the hatred of people who are oppressed and distressed. Our job in this country is to make sure that we do not have conditions which allow the breeding of communism. The great American Federation of Labor has done everything that it can, and we who have a chance to do so will support your every fight to once and for all obliterate any semblance of need for any ideology except democracy in our great country!

"Then Grover Cleveland went on to say: 'But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overwhelming cupidity and selfishness which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.'

"Then he remarks about the people who propose that the Government shall protect the rich and they in turn will care for the laboring poor. 'Any intermediary'—and I stress these words, in view of recent developments in

our state—'Any intermediary between the people and their government, for its delegation of the care and the protection that the government owes to the humblest citizen of the land, makes the boast of free institutions a great delusion and the pretended bond of American citizenship a shameless imposition.'

"To those words I say 'amen'.

"And so in the years to come, as we face our future and our great mutual desire to make democracy work, it is my hope that I may have the privilege to work side by side with all of labor, but in particular with you members of the American Federation of Labor, in doing our part to make our state and our country the shining example for all the people of the world! Thank you very much." (Loud and sustained standing applause)

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Shelley at 12:25 p.m., to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 2:20 p.m.

MONSIGNOR MARTIN G. KEATING

President Shelley presented to the delegates the Very Reverend Monsignor Martin G. Keating, who has been for many years the Chaplain of the California State Federation of Labor. Monsignor Keating spoke to the delegates as follows:

"Brother Chairman, sisters and brothers of the California State Federation of Labor. Collective bargaining is the American way. In the City of Brotherly Love, on the 4th of July 1776, the founders of this Republic pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the defense of the soul of America as conceived by Thomas Jefferson. The initial thought in the conception of the soul of America is a salute to the Creator-God as the source of man's rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In that moment of inspired thought the founders of this Republic harkened to the voice of God in Paradise when He said of man, 'Let us make man in our image and likeness.'

"So it is from that day to this, brothers and sisters, the American way to believe in the Creator-God; to leave every man free to define that God as the conscience of a man guides him—not because one definition of God is as good as another—but because Almighty God can save no man at the expense of a man's freedom. From that day to this, the essential difference between Americanism and the concept of political philosophy in other lands has stemmed from the Jeffersonian salute to the Creator-God as the source of every man's rights.

"So as your Chaplain, in the 66th year of my life and the 40th year of my priesthood, I come before you today to thank you for the privilege of my association with you and particularly for the consolation that is mine in raising the voice

of my old age in championship of the philosophy of labor to which my father devoted his life as a union hatter in Danbury, Connecticut until occupational disease caused his death when I was only ten years of age.

"I ask you to bear with me a moment while I bring to your mind again that collective bargaining became official in the Constitution of the United States in Philadelphia in 1787 when on the 17th of September the Republic of the United States, which had been conceived in that very building in Independence Hall on the 4th of July, 1776, was born. It is not without significance that to the State and National Congress the Constitution of the United States entrusts the strategy of establishing here in America a way of life that will promote the general welfare and the establishment of justice. When in 1776 Mr. Jefferson and the Founders saluted the law of nature and of nature's God as the ethics that would guide them in their efforts, it was their way of saying that the Ten Commandments of Israel and of the Christian Camp are binding upon the Nation and the President and the Congress, as well as on men and women, boys and girls.

"To you, a free democratic union, I offer the ideal of a future richer in accomplishment than even your glorious past! There is nothing within the reasonable thirst of a man for social justice that cannot be attained within the American system, if we will imitate the faith of our Fathers and trust in God and serve Him and our neighbors, faithfully!

"Let me sum up in the words of a most gifted writer the social advantages that follow from the American acceptance of the Creator-God as the source of man's rights:

'If I believe that I am made in the image and likeness of God and that every human being is my brother in that respect, then
'I will believe in the oneness of the human

family, the dignity of every human being, in the need of unselfish cooperation as brothers for the perfection of every man and for the good of all men;

'I will believe in the fundamental inalienable rights of all men; I will believe in man's eternal destiny, in the subordination of all things else to his God-ordained end of serving God and gaining eternal happiness;

'I will believe in man's right to happiness on earth as a prelude to eternal happiness;

'I will believe in man's right to live in a manner befitting his sublime dignity;

'I will believe in the divine scheme that the goods of this earth are destined for the use of all men;

'I will believe in the equitable and fair distribution of this world's goods;

'I will believe in the right of private ownership as a means whereby the goods of this earth may serve the purpose intended by God;

'I will believe in the right of private ownership not for a limited few but as the right of all human beings;

'I will believe in the social obligations of private ownership, in the limitations imposed on private ownership by social justice;

'I will believe in the stewardship of wealth; in the Christian spirit of poverty;

'I will believe in man's right to work and in man's duty to work to obtain the things necessary for decent living;

'I will believe in the dignity of work as measured by the dignity of the man who works;

'I will believe in the greater dignity of work performed in the spirit of Christ the Worker;

'I will believe in the importance of every man's work, in the social contribution every worker makes to the good life of all men;

'I will believe in the right of every worker to join with fellow workers in democratic unions to defend the rights and attain the just aims of all working men;

'I will believe in the harmonious cooperation of capital and labor to produce the abundance of all things necessary for the good life of all men;

'I will believe in the courageous sharing of responsibility, in an honest recognition of rights and fulfillment of duties;

'I will believe in the need of economic readjustment that will grant to workingmen a sharing in management, a sharing in profits, a sharing in ownership;

'I will believe in economic democracy as an indispensable foundation for cultural and political democracy;

'I will believe in justice and charity; that only through justice and charity can a right social order be achieved and maintained;

'I will believe in the possibility of a just social order under the American plan, because I believe in God and I believe in man as made in the image of God!

"Thank you." (Loud applause)

Report of Committee on Legislation

President Shelley recognized Vice-Chairman Robert Ash of the Committee on Legislation to report for the committee.

Vice-Chairman Ash stated:

"The committee on legislation had some 22 or 23 resolutions before it. Most of these resolutions you will find carry the same recommendation. These recommendations are made without prejudice but are made due to the fact that there will be no legislative session of the state legislature this next year. The next session of the legislature is purely a budgetary session; it will not handle any general legislation. So therefore the recommendations are made, again I say, without prejudice."

Resolution No. 2—"Injured Workers to Choose Own Doctor."

The committee report:

"The committee concurs in the intent of this resolution. However, in view of the fact that the next session of the legislature will be a so-called 'budgetary' session, in which no general legislation will be introduced, your committee recommends that this convention, although concurring in the intent of this resolution, file the resolution."

Delegate Dave Williams, Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco, proposed the following amendment: that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor for proper submission to the state legislature at the following session.

After some debate, the amendment was adopted, and then the committee's recommendation as amended was concurred in.

Resolution No. 9—"Enact Laws and Ordinances Governing Plumbing and Pipe-Fitting Industry."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the intent of this resolution is to insure that adequate minimum standards with respect to the installation of plumbing and allied fixtures be provided on a state and local basis.

"However, as a result of the hearing provided the sponsors of this resolution, your committee is convinced that a difference of opinion embracing the question of craft jurisdictions exists, not only within the parent body of the local unions in question, but also between this and other international unions.

"It was the opinion of your committee, therefore, that until this dispute could be finally resolved, no mandate should exist with respect to this subject matter compelling the state officers to take action which might require the support of a particular faction in the dispute against another faction affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

"Your committee therefore recommends that this resolution be filed, and that the subject matter be considered by the incoming Executive Council of the Federation when, as, and if the differences as to craft jurisdiction are dissolved."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 21—"Strengthen Enforcement Power of Labor Commissioner;" Resolution No. 111—"Increase Appropriation for Industrial Relations Department;" Resolution

No. 153—"Adequate Appropriation for Department of Industrial Relations."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are concerned with the same subject matter, namely, the expansion and more effective operation of respective divisions of the Department of Industrial Relations in the state government concerned with the enforcement of the provisions of the state law applicable to labor.

"Your committee believes that the intent of these resolutions is to provide that the California State Federation of Labor will do everything to ensure that adequate funds are provided to guarantee the most effective operation of these departments, and that all steps should be taken by the Federation to ensure the passage of appropriate budgets with respect to these departments by the state legislature.

"Since, however, the needs of the respective divisions and the amount of appropriations are subject matters which, in the first instance, rest exclusively in the department heads, who submit their requests to the director of the department, and in the director, who, after considering their requests, submits his proposed budget covering all of the divisions in such department, it is the opinion of this committee that the division chiefs and the director should cooperate with the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor in advance of the submission of such requests, and the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor, after conference with them, should take all steps necessary to ensure that the necessary appropriations will be forthcoming.

"In view of the fact that in the past the director has not seen fit to consult with the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor, and in some instances has refused to provide in his budget amounts requested by his respective division chiefs, it is essential that this advance consultation and cooperation occur.

"Accordingly, your committee concurs in the intent of these resolutions, recommends that the respective chiefs and director cooperate with the representatives of the Federation, and directs that the representatives of the Federation take all steps to ensure that the amounts deemed necessary are provided by appropriation by the state legislature.

"Since, however, under such recommendation, the preparation and presentation of legislation by the State Federation of Labor would be inappropriate, your committee recommends concurrence in the intent of the resolutions and recommends that they be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 36—"Support State and Local Fair Employment Practices Act"; Resolution No. 52—"Enact Federal and State Fair Employment Practices Act"; Resolution No. 80—"Fair Employment Practices Act"; Resolution No. 106—"Enact National and State Fair Employment Practices Act."

The committee report:

"Each of these resolutions is concerned with the same subject matter, namely, the question of fair employment practices and the enactment of laws and commissions with respect to them.

"Your committee concurs in **Resolution No. 52** and recommends that **Resolutions 36, 80 and 106** be filed, since they embrace the same subject matter.

"Since, however, the 1950 session of the legislature is a budgetary session, items of general legislation will not be introduced, and implementation of this program by legislation, accordingly, should be the subject matter of the next convention of this Federation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 44—"Collective Bargaining for Municipal Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution; however, in view of the fact that the next session of the legislature will be a so-called 'budgetary' session, in which no general legislation will be introduced, your committee recommends that this convention, although concurring in the intent of this resolution, file the resolution."

An amendment by Delegate John Turk, California State Employees No. 69, that the report include state employees as well, was accepted by the Committee on Legislation.

The committee's recommendation was thereupon adopted.

Resolution No. 51—"Increase Unemployment Insurance to \$35 Weekly for 52 Weeks; Resolution No. 104—"Abolish Waiting Period and Raise Weekly Unemployment and Disability Insurance"; Resolution No. 132—"Eliminate Waiting Period and Increase Unemployment Benefits"; Resolution No. 145—"Unemployment Benefits \$40 for 40 Weeks."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these four resolutions is similar, and is concerned with the question of the elimination of the waiting period under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act for both unemployment and disability benefits, as well as liberalization of the amount and duration of benefits paid under such program.

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolutions of eliminating the waiting period requirements and believes that the benefit payments provided should be liberalized. However, in view of the fact that the next session of the legislature will be a so-called 'budgetary' session, in which no general legislation will be introduced, your committee recommends that this convention, although concurring in the intent of these resolutions, file the resolutions."

A motion to re-refer the resolutions to committee was made by Delegate Max Cherinsky, Painters No. 1348, Los Angeles and duly seconded. After lengthy debate, the motion was defeated. The committee's recommendation was then adopted.

Resolution No. 65—"Prevailing Wage for Employees of Political Subdivisions."

The committee report:

"After appearance before your committee of the sponsors of this resolution, it is the consensus of opinion of your committee and of the sponsors that this resolution should be amended by striking the two Resolves and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the

California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of establishing the highest prevailing scale applicable in private industries to work being performed in various trade classifications in governmental employment, whether state or local; and be it further

'Resolved, That the Federation give all aid and assistance in obtaining the enactment of such provisions in city and county charters, as well as in ordinances of local communities and provisions of the state law.'

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 67—"Provide Vacations for Firemen."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution; however, in view of the fact that the next session of the legislature will be a so-called 'budgetary' session, in which no general legislation will be introduced, your committee recommends that this convention, although concurring in the intent of this resolution, file the resolution, and that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 68—"Firemen to be Compensated for Holidays."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution; however, in view of the fact that the next session of the legislature will be a so-called 'budgetary' session, in which no general legislation will be introduced, your committee recommends that this convention, although concurring in the intent of this resolution, file the resolution, and that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 70—"Job Openings to be Reported First to Department of Employment."

The committee report:

"Your committee understands the intent of this resolution to be the encouragement of public employment offices and the exhaustion of such facilities before using the facilities of private employment agencies. If such be the intent of this resolution, your committee concurs in this intent.

"However, in view of the fact that the next session of the legislature will be a so-called 'budgetary' session, in which no general legislation will be introduced, your committee recommends that this convention, although concurring in the intent of this resolution, file the resolution and that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council."

Lengthy discussion ensued. A motion to refer to committee, by Delegate Schneider, Ladies Garment Workers No. 497, Los Angeles, was subsequently withdrawn, and a motion to refer the resolution and the subject matter of private employment agencies to the Executive Council was substituted. This resolution was adopted.

A motion by Delegate Jeanney, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles, that the Legislative Committee consider at one time all reso-

lutions for which they recommend concurrence in intent, and filing because the next session of the legislature is budgetary and not legislative, and that only numbers and titles be read was adopted after some discussion.

Resolutions No. 71 and No. 127—"Child Care Centers."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar and is concerned with the question of the continuance of the child care program.

"Your committee believes that the child care program should be continued so long as the need for such a program is demonstrated, and accordingly is in favor of permanent child care centers to this modified extent.

"It believes, however, that if such need exists, then the program applicable should be one under state rather than local control.

"Your committee believes that the intent of **Resolution No. 127** is to continue child care centers based upon continued need and under state control, and based upon such understanding of that resolution, your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 127**.

"Since **Resolution No. 71** is concerned with the same subject matter, but in the opinion of the committee this subject matter is more adequately covered in **Resolution No. 127**, your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 71** be filed."

An amendment proposed by Delegate Nelson C. Neall, Hollywood Painters No. 5, to insist that the child care center attendants be paid a fair and decent living wage, was defeated.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 101—"Eliminate Waiting Period and Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the elimination of the waiting period for workmen's compensation and the increase of the minimum payment of compensation of \$9.75 per week to \$30.00 per week.

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution with respect to the elimination of the waiting period, but desires to point out that with respect to this subject matter, as a result of Federation-sponsored legislation of the past session, the delegates should be advised that the waiting period is abolished where the disability exceeds 49 days of temporary disability.

"With respect to the increase of the minimum weekly benefit from \$9.75 per week to \$30 per week, your committee believes that a liberalization of both the minimum and maximum weekly benefit amount payable is essential, but believes that the determination of the minimum should not be specified at \$30.00 a week but should be subject to the circumstances surrounding the session of the legislature at which it is to be considered.

"In view of the fact that the next session of the legislature will be a budgetary session in which no general legislation may be introduced, your committee recommends that this convention concur in the intent of this resolution, but the resolution be filed and subject matter be referred to the Executive Council."

The committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 121—"Place Private Schools under Jurisdiction of State Board of Education."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends non-concurrence. This resolution, which is concerned with the subject matter of state control and regulation of all private schools, in the opinion of your committee, is a subject matter controversial in nature, embracing within it fundamental concepts of freedom of religion over and above the normal trade union problems.

"In hearing before your committee, the sponsors of this resolution stated it was not the desire of the resolution to confine it to so-called trade schools, which were purporting to teach the fundamentals of the crafts allied with the American Federation of Labor, but was applicable to all schools, parochial, denominational, et cetera.

"Your committee accordingly recommends non-concurrence in this resolution."

After a great deal of debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 72—"Provide Funds to Establish Firemen's Retirement Fund;" **Resolution No. 94**—"Regulate Fees of Private Employment Agencies;" **Resolution No. 129**—"Unemployment Insurance to cover All Agricultural Labor;" **Resolution No. 130**—"Delete Base-Period Wage Provision in Unemployment Insurance Act;" **Resolution No. 131**—"Include Pregnancy Under Unemployment and Disability Insurance;" **Resolution No. 155**—"Eliminate Waiting Period for Unemployment Insurance;" **Resolution No. 171**—"Employment Information."

The committee report:

"Those are the resolutions that the committee recommends that the intent be concurred in and that they be filed because of the next session of the legislature being a budgetary one; the subject matter being referred to the incoming Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Vice-Chairman Ash announced that this concluded the partial report of the committee.

Late Resolutions Accepted by Unanimous Consent

Delegate A. F. Bartholomew, Shipyard and Marine Laborers No. 886, Oakland, asked the unanimous consent of the convention to introduce fourteen resolutions which reached the Federation office past the deadline for accepting resolutions. Unanimous consent was granted by the convention.

Delegate Thomas Rotell, Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164, San Francisco, asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution concerning a strike situation at Exeter which came to a head only recently. Unanimous consent was granted by the convention.

A request for unanimous consent to introduce all late resolutions in the hands of the Secretary was refused.

MAX D. KOSSORIS

President Shelley introduced Dr. Max D. Kossoris, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. During the twelve months' period between July, 1948 and June, 1949, the Regional Office of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics answered almost 8,100 inquiries for information and sent out over 84,000 copies of reports on a variety of subject matters. Not quite 17 per cent of these requests came from labor unions, while 57 per cent came from employers or employer organizations.

"As you know, the BLS is an integral part of the U.S. Department of Labor. You know too that the basic function of the Labor Department is to further the welfare of labor. The BLS does this by gathering and supplying important information on subjects important to workers.

"Obviously, such facts must be gathered and presented impartially and objectively so as to merit the confidence of both unions and employers. If this basic rule were not observed strictly, if the data revealed any bias or attempt to twist facts into pre-conceived patterns, then the BLS would be just another propaganda agency and its work would not help to lift many important facts out of the area of industrial dispute.

"Because of the widespread acceptance of BLS as an impartial and reliable fact-finding agency, both unions and employers have learned over the years to use and accept the findings of the Bureau. While our findings have been questioned at times, and while we undoubtedly have made errors, we have never wilfully misstated facts or deliberately colored our findings. At times we have not been able to do as thorough a job as we would have liked to, but usually that was the result of inadequate funds.

"Why did 57 per cent of our requests for information come from employers and only 17 per cent from labor unions? Doesn't it seem a little odd that employers should make greater use than the unions of labor facts developed by a labor department?

"There probably are several good answers to this question. First, there undoubtedly are more employers than there are unions, or even union locals. Second, employers frequently have someone on the payroll whose job is to pull together information that will help to clarify the facts basic to a collective bargaining situation, while most unions don't. And third, many unions either have a very vague idea, or no idea at all, of the types of services available to them from BLS.

"The Bureau maintains in San Francisco its headquarters office for the eleven western states. This office, of which I happen to be the Director, gathers labor facts in this enormous area—one-third of continental United States—and, in turn, services the area by supplying information to the people in it. In so far as we can, we try to present these data in a way that will make them most useful locally. The Regional Office keenly appreciates the fact that people who want information in connection with local problems want local data rather than national averages. For that very reason we invite your cooperation in our surveys. We know that surveys that serve no useful purpose are a waste of money and energy.

"The requests that have come to us from labor groups have made two things clear to us in the Regional Office: (1) the requests frequently are vague as though the person asking for information knew of BLS but wasn't quite sure of what he wanted, and (2) that he didn't know that he could state his problem and, in effect say: 'What kinds of data do you have that would shed some factual light on my problem?'"

"It is not our province, of course, to prepare your briefs or to coach you on ways of presenting your claims. But, in so far as we have pertinent data, we can supply you with facts—available to employers as well as unions—that will bring the questions into clearer focus and save both sides a lot of arguing and table-pounding as to what the facts are. What you do from there on is collective bargaining between you and employers, and to which BLS is not a party."

"In what fields can we supply you with data?"

"Perhaps the field most useful to you is that of wage surveys, in which we study an industry as to wage scales, weekly earnings, and working conditions. Many of you are familiar with these studies. But this fiscal year we are introducing a decided change which we believe will be more helpful to you. Instead of surveying an industry in several cities, we shall survey the wage structure in an entire metropolitan area. We shall study the wage structure during a given month in key occupations in all important industries in that area as well as the working conditions that go with these earnings—holidays with pay, vacations, pensions, et cetera. In California we have tentatively scheduled the Los Angeles and San Francisco metropolitan areas for such surveys by the spring of next year."

"Such a survey, as you can readily see, will enable you to size up quickly the wage structure of an entire industry and compare it with other industries. Or you can pick out a given occupation and trace the comparable earnings through various industries. Or you can compare both of these sets of facts of one city with those of another city."

"Second, there is the study of collective agreements, with separate attention to contract provisions for wages, union security, vacations and holidays, apprentices, discharge and discipline, promotions, transfers and layoffs, wage adjustments, union-management cooperation, rights and responsibilities, and a variety of other items that are thoroughly familiar to you as union representatives. In our 908 bulletin series we show how different unions work out these provisions in their contracts."

"Third, there is the problem of what we, as professionals, carefully define as the 'Consumers' Price Index,' and what you generally call the 'Cost of Living Index.' Without going into the general question as to the part living costs play in wage negotiations at the present stage of our economy, this is a subject matter you cannot afford to overlook. During the last ten years many wage contracts were tied to the index because it provided an automatic way of increasing wages while living costs were spiraling upward. Now that the index is going down,

the likelihood is that unions will shy away from such escalator clauses. But if you won't use the CPI, as we call it for short, the employer probably will—and you would be well advised to know what the trend is regardless of whether or not you base your argument on changes in the cost of living."

"Then, fourth, there is the very neglected field of industrial injury data, particularly with its emphasis on causes of work injuries."

"A few weeks ago the Weekly News Letter of your Federation made the very pertinent point that most of the advances in the liberality of workmen's compensation laws were due to the continued pressure of labor groups. Workmen's compensation is one of the best forms of social insurance we have—no doubt about that. Our California Act is designed to provide medical services as needed without cost to the injured worker, and to provide him with benefit payments as a partial substitute for lost wages. But your interest in this field should go far beyond your concern with workmen's compensation benefits. You need to concern yourself to a much greater extent than you have up to now with the causes of work accidents and their prevention. There are at least three excellent reasons for this: (1) it's the worker who gets hurt, which means you and the men who work with you and around you; (2) if you had fewer accidents, you would have less trouble liberalizing the benefit provisions of your Workmen's Compensation Act; and (3) because benefits never offset, and are not intended to offset more than a fraction of the wages a worker loses because of disability."

"I have often wondered why union leaders did not concern themselves more with industrial safety, and why they were satisfied they had protected their members when they provided for workmen's compensation and for a State Labor Department. While the California Workmen's Compensation Act is not the most liberal in the country, it certainly is as good as the average, if not better. And yet, although there are no figures to prove this point, I know from similar experiences in other states that the wage loss to impaired workers runs into millions of dollars a year. Again, we have in California one of the best state accident prevention units in the country. And yet, in spite of all the fine work of the Division of Industrial Safety of the Department of Industrial Relations, there were at least 142,000 disabling work injuries in California during 1948. Out of these, 649 are known to have resulted in death, and probably 7,000 in some degree of permanent impairment. For the United States as a whole, the work injury total for 1948 was estimated at 1,960,000, with about 16,500 deaths and about 95,000 permanent impairments."

"These figures indicate terrific losses to workers and their families. And the saddest part of the story is that most of these accidents could have been prevented."

"The fact that there are this many work injuries clearly demonstrates that a good deal more than is now done remains to be done. And the question I want to pose to you is: Why don't you do it? The good work done by many employers in California and by the Department of Industrial Relations must be sup-

plemented by you as labor leaders if accident prevention is to make sizeable gains. You will need experts in accident prevention who will have a thorough grasp of the accident hazards in your respective industries and how to overcome them. These people will have to educate not only employers, but your rank and file as well. You will have to discipline your people to abide by accepted safety rules.

"Employers freely admit that they cannot make their safety programs work without the cooperation of labor. You as representatives of labor are keenly interested in preventing injuries to yourselves and to fellow workers. Why don't you accept the challenge? I am sure that the California Division of Industrial Relations will be glad to help you, and I know that you can count on the help of the Federal Department of Labor—both as to information (statistical and otherwise) and ways of getting the job done. With the problem of how to raise wages in the face of rising prices gradually fading out of the picture, you will be turning your attention more and more during the next few years to problems of working conditions. And among these I know of none more important than that of eliminating accident hazards—whether due to unsafe conditions or unsafe acts. I commend it for your most serious consideration.

"And, finally, I briefly want to call your attention to several other phases of our work. In the field of construction, we are now working to get more information on how much housing is being built, what kinds of housing, and how much of the construction cost is labor cost and how much is materials cost. There is considerable controversy about this and the extent to which changes in wage rates affect cost.

"We are also working hard on productivity information. You've all heard the argument that rising wages must come out of higher productivity. The Bureau has been able to measure worker output in some industries and we're now increasing our coverage.

"In all of these fields we have studies and reports which can be very helpful to you. The fact that many of your organizations have availed themselves of our facilities during the last year has been encouraging. I hope that many more of you will take advantage during this year of the services of your Labor Department, and particularly the Bureau of Labor Statistics. If you want information, either call or write to use at 550 Federal Office Building, San Francisco 2, California.

"I appreciate very much the opportunity to address the California State Federation of Labor, and I thank you for your attention." (Loud applause)

Report of Committee on Constitution

Chairman C. T. McDonough of the Committee on Constitution was called upon by President Shelley to deliver the committee's report.

Resolution No. 64—"Redefining 'Fiscal Year' in Constitution."

"This resolution was put in by the Federation itself for the purpose of changing the fiscal year. As you know, a couple of years ago you changed the time of your convention, but the fiscal year for the State Federation was not

changed. So in order to make the fiscal year fit the time of the meeting of your convention so that the officers of your convention can give you a complete report for the year at your convention, it is necessary that this resolution be adopted.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 63—"Clarifying Methods of Deposit and Allocation of Funds."

The committee report:

"This also is a resolution put in by the State Federation itself at the request of the auditor. It is to help simplify the bookkeeping and the allocation of funds so that the moneys of the State Federation would be broken down and allocated to the proper funds, so that the members of this Federation can see exactly how much money is in each fund at all times.

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended by striking the words 'and craft councils' from Section 1(b), and the words 'and craft council' from Section 1(c). As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 55—"Secret Ballot in Convention Elections."

The committee report:

"This is the resolution submitted by quite a number of locals in order to change the form of balloting in the convention, setting up a secret ballot. This convention had this same resolution before it last year. This resolution proposes to abolish publication of delegates' votes. The democratic voting system in the state and national legislative bodies exposes the votes of our representatives, such as the state legislators and United States Senators and Congressmen. Every American citizen is entitled to know how they vote, and they must stand on their action.

"Delegates are sent to this convention by their unions and councils, and we feel the action taken by them should be known to the unions and councils, because they do not represent their own personal opinions, and there is no way to have an absolute check so that the unions may know whether or not the delegates are carrying out the policies and the instructions of their respective unions which have sent them there to carry out specific purposes.

"The committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

After a brief discussion, Delegate Lazzaro, Retail Clerks No. 428, moved that consideration of this resolution be postponed to Wednesday morning. The motion was adopted. (See page 272.)

Resolution No. 31—"Increase Number of Vice-Presidents"; Resolution No. 50—"One Vice-President to Be a Negro."

The committee report:

"These two resolutions are on the same subject, so your committee is making the same recommendation on both resolutions.

"Your committee considered these resolutions and finds them as proposed to be discriminatory as to race and undemocratic according to the American Federation of Labor standards in so far as they specifically name a race of the union membership to be considered over and above the entire group of union membership.

The committee feels that any race in the labor movement or any member of any union has the right to aspire and run for office of his given district. This resolution proposes discriminatory racial qualifications, which is the type of legislation that our convention has consistently and uniformly opposed. For these reasons, the committee recommends non-concurrence."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram:

"We wish to extend good wishes to your convention and its delegates. Success and Godspeed in your deliberations.

"Joseph V. Moreschi, General President, International Hod Carriers Building and Construction Laborers."

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 5:15 p.m. until Wednesday, August 31, at 9:30 a.m.

THIRD DAY

Wednesday, August 31, 1949

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 10:05 a.m.

Invocation

President Shelley introduced Rabbi Bernard Harrison of Temple Emmanuel, Los Angeles, who delivered the invocation, as follows:

"O Lord, our God and God of our Fathers, the source of all life that was made of one flesh and blood of all races of men. We invoke Thy blessing upon these, Thy children, delegates and members of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled. Dedicated to the safeguarding and advancement of their rights and liberties, Thy children have met to take council with each other, to uphold the dignity of their calling, the security of their livelihood, the welfare of their brothers and loved ones.

"O God, we ask that Thou uphold their hands and be with them in their counsel. Inspire them in their deliberations that they may guide the destiny of the union wisely and well, so that the welfare of all may be maintained and preserved. May those whose welfare they serve recognize and reward their service, and in turn may they in wisdom and in high vision and forbearance be guided in their plans for the future.

"Bless them and their co-workers in all their endeavors. May they find that joy which is the reward of work well done, that gladness of heart which finds the fruits of their labors in an ever-stronger and advancing service.

"May it be Thy will that they grow from strength to strength, become an ever fuller blessing to their fellow workers, to our State and Nation.

"Amen."

WILLIAM P. HALLORAN

The Regional Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, William P. Halloran, was presented to the convention, and spoke as follows:

"President Shelley, officers, delegates and guests: First I want to wish you a most enjoyable and successful convention.

"My part in this program is going to be very brief. I am going to present to you the dean of our service, who will address the convention on behalf of the service. I would not say I was going to introduce him, because he is known to most of you much better than I am. This gentleman has been for 32 years a representative of our government in the settling of labor disputes, and I think it is very appropriate here to tell you that for almost 50 years he has been a member of organized labor, and for five years was President of the Washington State Federation. During all of the years I have been in the service, I have been very closely associated with him, and what little success, if any, I have had I feel that I owe directly to the good advice and help I have had from him.

"So it is with real pleasure that I present to you at this time my good friend and your good friend, Ernie Marsh."

E. P. MARSH

E. P. Marsh, Special Representative of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, then delivered the following address:

"Mr. President, delegates to this convention, visiting friends.

"Mr. Halloran has made my task extremely difficult to live up to the fine things he has said about me. I only hope I may half-way merit them.

"One year ago at your meeting in Long Beach you were privileged to hear the Director of our Service, the Honorable Cyrus Ching. You extended to him again this year an invitation to address you and it was with regret that he found himself unable to come West at this time. Neither Mr. Halloran nor myself can as adequately portray the work of our Service as could he because his wealth of contacts and experience in the world of industry far surpasses ours.

"Uppermost in the minds of your membership for nearly two years has been the National Labor Relations Act, popularly known as and sometimes vociferously referred to as the Taft-Hartley law. It is not my purpose to criticize this law. Whether we approve or disapprove of it, it is the law of the land. It is one of the blessings of the democratic form of government that the power to legislate lies in the hands of the voters. If we make mistakes and enact bad legislation it is within our power to rectify those mistakes if we can convince a majority of voters to our way of thinking.

"This law has brought to our Service some new problems and it is not out of place on my part to mention them here because they directly affect our relations with management and labor.

"When the Department of Labor was created in 1913 federal handling of labor disputes was authorized in the following brief sentence: '... the Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace require it to be done'; so it mattered not whether five men or five thousand men were affected; whether the plant was in interstate or intrastate commerce. We were concerned with only one question, viz., is there trouble between management and men which can be amicably settled by bringing to bear the experience and impartiality which the Service has to offer to both parties? The Taft-Hartley law has placed definite restrictions upon the ability of the Service to enter disputes. Not only must they be disputes which affect the free flow of commerce between states but in states where other mediation agencies exist—as in California—they must have more than a minor effect upon the free flow of commerce. It is the literal read-

ing and meaning of the law which compels this Service sometimes to decline to enter disputes where one or both parties desire and request us to enter. Sometimes labor, sometimes management, used as they have been through the years to call for this Service in a dispute of any nature where direct negotiations resulted in deadlock, feel let down at the refusal of the Service to enter the case. To those parties may we say we feel just as bad about it as they do; don't blame us; while it is on the statute books we must observe it.

"I know of no more constructive agency in America than governmental bodies, state and federal, in the never-ending task of educating American industry to the advantages of the conference table over the strike and lockout arena. We are continually saying to industry, 'Come, let us reason together.' It is cheaper in the long run, any way you look at it, even though they get overheated in the argument at times, to have it out around the conference table than to declare war. After repeated sessions the parties learn to understand and respect opposing viewpoints. Collective bargaining should not be a one-way street; it isn't a case of 'sign on the dotted line, or else'; ultimatums don't breed friendships. Management's problem is how to pay high wages and retain its position in the competitive field; labor's problem is how to make its earning power keep up with the costs of obtaining and maintaining a high standard of living. Between these two goals there has to be endless compromise and to be fair there must be accurate knowledge and understanding of all the facts that enter into modern production. How else can it be obtained except around the conference table?

"I want to take this opportunity to ask you men and women of labor here in California to extend the same friendliness and loyalty to my successor who just introduced me, Mr. Halloran, as you gave to me when I held the position he now holds. He not only needs your cooperation, he deserves it in his own right. The Service he and I represent can be effective only as management and labor trust us, look over shortcomings, cooperate with us in the making and keeping of industrial peace.

"I am aware of the steady pounding that organized labor has encountered through the years—and is still meeting head on. I am not so blind as not to know that labor makes its mistakes of omission and commission and I am being somewhat charitable when I use the word 'mistakes.' Evil men with evil intent find their way into labor unions just as they do into every other class of society and the whole movement gets a black eye from resultant publicity. In such cases the rank and file shirks its duty and responsibility through its apathy and indifference, its 'let-George-do-it' frame of mind when officers are to be elected or momentous questions of union policy are up for discussion. But I like to weigh the shortcomings of labor against its fine accomplishments and see how far the scales go down on the credit side. I look at the international field where mankind is struggling to hold back the red tide of communism from engulfing the countries of the Old World and I find organized labor representatives, some of them from our own land, at the very forefront of the battling force. I know some of our men of labor who are in Europe today—others who are going there—

and I know the real contribution to world stability they are making. Two of them, that the world could ill spare, Bobby Watt and Frank Fenton, gave their lives to this cause.

"In the Tacoma Labor Temple a short time ago I heard a story and saw some of the evidence of a relief movement to a certain section of Europe, a story that is little known outside the borders of Tacoma but that ought to be told and retold in every city and hamlet in America. It was "Bundles for Finland" and what a story it made. One of the stalwart sons of the Tacoma labor movement who had made a trip to his native land was so aroused by the fight his people were making to repair the ravages of war and so shaken by the evident lack of the barest necessities of life, that he came back to Tacoma with his mind made up to do something about it. His people desperately needed shoes and clothing and that was right up his alley. He told the story, spent his own money and the goods began to flow across the water, donated if you please, by the men and women of labor in Tacoma and don't think they were cast-off garments, either. They were sent, not through the Red Cross or CARE, admirable as these agencies are, but direct to the hands of local labor movements for direct distribution, to each according to his needs by those who knew the individual needs. You should have read some of the letters that came back from that grateful people. You would have been glad and proud—as I was that you were an American and owed allegiance to the American labor movement. And if the line is held—if civilization and free enterprise as we know it is to endure—Bundles for Finland will have been as potent a factor as any of the speeches made in the halls of Congress in convincing the people of the Old World that we in the New World believe in democracy and practice what we preach.

"Many years ago a great building began to take form on lower Second Avenue in the city of Seattle. For endless weeks and months it grew, so slowly it seemed that those of us who passed the site morning and evening on our way to and from our jobs could scarcely mark its growth. But one day it was finished and today the L. C. Smith Building, 42 stories high, stands like a sentinel looking westward to the sea. A century from now it will stand there defying time and the elements. Why? Because the men who planned it and the men who built it went, not to the tide flats, but a hundred feet below the surface of Second Avenue to bedrock to lay its foundation. And so the American labor movement, despite its imperfections, defies those who would tear it down because its foundation is the bedrock of human necessities, human needs, human desires, human instincts.

"And now may I digress in a lighter vein for a moment? A lot of people are singing the economic blues, some of them honestly, and I hope mistakenly, some few perhaps with the hope they will re-echo around the conference table when contract opening time rolls around. But it remains for the author of the following lament to top them all. The Internal Revenue Department got his goat and with due apologies to Abraham Lincoln and with no irreverence

intended for that great classic of all time, the Gettysburg Address, he got the following off his chest:

'One score and sixteen years ago our fathers, brought forth upon this nation a new tax, conceived in desperation and dedicated to the proposition that all men are fair game. Now we are engaged in a great mass of calculation, testing whether that taxpayer or any taxpayer so confused and so impoverished can long endure. We are met on Form 1040. We have come to dedicate a large portion of our income to a final resting place with these men who have spent their lives that they may spend our money. It is altogether anguish and torture that we should do this. But in the legal sense we cannot evade, we cannot cheat, we cannot underestimate this tax. The collectors, clever and sly, who computed here, have gone far beyond our power to add and subtract. Our creditors will little note nor long remember what we pay here, the Bureau of Internal Revenue will never forget what we report here. It is for us taxpayers, rather, to be devoted here to the tax return which the government has thus far so nobly spent. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these vanishing dollars we take increased devotion to the few remaining; that we here highly resolve that next year will not find us in a higher tax bracket. That this taxpayer, underpaid, shall figure out more deductions, and that taxation of the people, by the Congress, for the Government, shall not cause our solvency to perish.'

"On the 30th day of next November, after 32 years' service in the livery of Uncle Sam, every day of it in the Conciliation Service, I shall retire to private life. Uncle Sam's laws say that is the way it has to be, after one passes the age of three score years and ten with 30 years of service. President William Green asked me not long ago in Washington what I was going to do after retirement. I told him I was going back home and root some business agent out of his job. Well, I didn't mean that literally, but figuratively I did. To the land that gave me birth, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to the labor movement that gave me understanding and sympathy of and for the great problems of labor, I still owe a great debt. I don't know where or how but somewhere, somehow, I hope to be found doing my share in bettering labor relations between men and management, when the final curtain falls.

"God bless you, men and women of this convention."

At the conclusion of Ernest Marsh's address, President Shelley said, "Delegates, you have heard Ernie Marsh's announcement that in a few short months he will be retiring from his official position. On behalf of you, the delegates to this convention, and on behalf of your membership I want to say to Ernie Marsh that, Ernie, we know and we feel sincerely that all through your career with the Conciliation Service you have done not only a job as you saw it, but wound up doing a job that has benefited

us. We do not like to see men like you step out of official public position. You are the type we like to see in there. We know that your activity will not cease then, and we sincerely wish for you many, many years of continued productive effort, happiness and success." (Loud applause.)

PAUL SCHARRENBURG

President Shelley then introduced Paul Scharrenberg, Director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. I am somewhat under a handicap today. It had been my intention to tell you about the work of the Labor Department of California. However, our Governor was here and he touched upon the high spots of the Department. Then the Chief of our Division of Labor Law Enforcement, Mr. Dalton, was here and he told you about his Division. And finally Mr. Archie Mooney, who is Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, also told you the story of his Division. I will therefore try to give you what is left over and tell you about some of the necessary and essential service rendered to the people of California, and especially to those who toil with their hands.

"There are eight divisions in the Department of Industrial Relations, employing approximately 1400 people, nearly all with a civil service status. In the Division the Governor makes no less than 36 appointments. Only twelve are salaried jobs; the others serve on advisory boards.

"Among these 38 appointments, 13 are members of organized labor.

"I would like to tell you in particular about our Division of Labor Statistics and Research. We do much of the work that fits right into the efforts of the State Federation of Labor. We have the facilities and we have the authority to gather information that is not always open to the public, but by giving it to you in a condensed form without mentioning names, you can use those figures and those statistics to the very greatest advantage when you sit down at the bargaining table in the process of collective bargaining.

"The Division of Labor Statistics and Research is by law required to collect and compile and present facts and statistics relating to the conditions of labor in our state, and employers are by law required to give that information. The Division maintains an up-to-date file of all union agreements in existence in our state. We analyze those union agreements and give you the facts as to holidays, sick leave, and other matters in which you are particularly interested and that you continually promote in your bargaining activities.

"We have only recently completed a very comprehensive survey of holiday clauses in collective bargaining agreements, and I can assure you that the facts reveal how tremendous has been the growth and influence of California labor unions. 94 percent of all collective bargaining contracts in our state now contain clauses relating to the observance of holidays. In two-thirds of all those contracts they have holiday clauses that provide for paid holidays. Two-thirds of all the collective bargaining

agreements in existence in our state now provide that you shall have holidays with pay.

"No less than 88 percent of all these contracts specify six or more holidays with pay, and one-half of these contracts have seven or more, and over one-fourth of all bargaining contracts have as many as eight or more paid holidays.

"Those facts, as I have already stated, can be of real advantage to you when you confront your respective employers and tell them that others are doing it, why can't he?

"We are at the present time engaged in making a detailed study of contract provisions for vacations with pay and sick leave with pay, group life insurance, health and accident insurance, and retirement plans; and in due time, in the very near future, we will present you with the facts ascertained by that study.

"Our Governor has told you about our efforts to reduce industrial accidents in California, and I am very proud of the fact that we have actually passed the peak. A comparison of statistics between 1947 and 1948 shows that the number of fatal accidents and accidents that make it necessary to temporarily lay off have actually declined from 98 to 97 for the first time in the history of our state. Previously it has been accepted as a natural development that as our population increases, there will be more accidents. And so we have demonstrated for the first time that through real concentrated effort, with your cooperation we can and do reduce industrial accidents.

"There is one thing, however, that we cannot do. We cannot have an inspector at every place of employment. And that's where you come in. We can write safety rules, we can tell you how to save lives and limbs, but you must cooperate.

"For example, one of the real deadly killers in our state is the digging of trenches. Hardly a week ever passes but what some poor fellow is not down at the bottom of a caved-in trench. The Department provides every employer and anyone who wants it with rules and regulations which state that whenever a trench is dug for any purpose whatever, the trench must be shored on each side. But as I say, there is hardly a day but what some fellow goes down there, and he digs and he shovels, and the cave-in takes place. And there can be nothing done about it except for the frantic efforts of his comrades to dig him out.

"Now, then, what can we do about it? The fellow on the job has got to refuse to go into a trench until it is properly shored, since we cannot possibly provide an inspector for every occasion when a trench is dug. That job must be accomplished by you. You must tell and train your membership that they have a very heavy personal responsibility to see that safety rules are obeyed on the job.

"There is one all-important factor about industrial accidents to which I call your attention.

"California law provides that every employer must be insured, because the risk of an employer who is uninsured is altogether too heavy. He may become financially involved in a fatal accident that breaks a man's back, and that man may live on and on. We have in fact a case where one employer in California, a self-insurer, paid more than \$100,000 for a man

who was totally disabled and who lived for about 18 years. So no employer in California can afford to be uninsured.

"It is estimated (and I think these figures are reliable) that in our state the Workmen's Compensation Act covers 3,138,000 workers. Approximately 1,900,000 of those were insured in privately-owned companies. They were insured in the companies that have been somewhat criticized by your Secretary because of their lobbying activities in Sacramento. They carry the bulk of the insurance business, and I regret to say that many of the labor unions in California help to support those insurance companies that go to Sacramento and try to prevent the enactment of your bills.

"Then we have in California a State Fund, an insurance company operated by the state. That fund was started about the same time as the Workmen's Compensation Act was enacted. It commenced by an appropriation by the legislature of \$100,000, which was paid back to the legislature with interest at four percent. That fund is today doing business and carrying insurance for 700,000 California workers. Its record is splendid. With respect to payment of losses, it is better than the private casualty companies. For every \$100 collected in premiums, the State Fund pays in benefits approximately \$2 more than the private insurance companies.

"Then we have another group of employers who may carry their own insurance if they can qualify. We have in California 234 large employers who are permitted to carry their own insurance. No small employer can afford to be in that class. First they must have financial stability. They must have a clean record. Then they must deposit with the State Treasurer a minimum of \$37,000 to guarantee their financial responsibility. At the present time we have in the State Treasury of California negotiable securities put up by these self-insurers in excess of \$9 million. Those \$9 million are there to guarantee that the self-insurers will pay all just claims with respect to industrial accidents.

"Now, this compensation insurance business of our state is no small affair. The private carriers, the private insurance companies, during the past year collected in premiums \$75,900,000. They paid out in all benefits \$39,954,000. For every \$100 they paid back approximately 52 per cent of what they collected. The State Fund collected \$26,300,000 in premiums and paid back out of every \$100 collected approximately \$54. The self-insurers paid, all during the past year, a total of \$4,335,989 in benefits. That makes a total payment to California workers, or their widows if there was a fatal accident, of the sum of \$58,514,000.

"A year ago when I talked to you I spoke about the increase in the number of women who are now working for a living. That tremendous increase is really startling. As you know, California is among the very first states to enact a law providing for a legal minimum wage. Most employers observe that law, but a great many do not, and our agents are checking payrolls to see if the employer does pay the minimum wage. Last year the Department found 2,728 violations of the minimum wage law for women, 1,510 violations of the hour law and 1,240 other

violations. We collected \$84,000 for 4,800 women who had been short-changed by their employers.

"In California, as the Governor has told you, there are at present employed approximately 4,250,000. In this total of four million and a quarter no less than 1,200,000 are women. This compares with only 634,000 in April 1940, before the beginning of the last war. That is an increase in California's working women of 90 percent. During the same period California's population increased around 50 per cent.

"I would like to repeat that. Our population during the war, from the beginning of the war up to date, increased approximately 50 percent, and the number of working women in our state has increased 90 percent.

"Now, as I have said over and over again, I have no remedy, but I do know that this is a startling development. Half a century ago, about the time I was married, when the girls got married they stayed at home. Today they do not; they continue to work. There are many female employees in the Department of Industrial Relations. When they get married, they go on a honeymoon, and then back to work. And the same process is developing everywhere. Now, I don't know whether you males can't afford to keep the girl at home any more or what is the trouble, but this surely is a very perplexing development in our society.

"With respect to housing: We have in our Department a Division of Housing. This Housing Division enforces the State Housing Code. It also enforces the law providing for labor camps and it inspects auto courts and trailer courts, to see that they have reasonable sanitary requirements. Our housing problems in the state during the war became very, very acute. It has become a little better, but it is far from normal. Since 1940 in California we have erected about 870,000 units of dwelling. That means not only single homes but apartment houses, where every unit is called one. Private residential construction in California since 1940 has amounted to \$4,198,000,000, and 56 per cent of this amount has been spent during the past two years. Those figures indicate what headway has been made since the end of the war. In the last year Los Angeles County alone erected more dwelling units than were constructed in the entire State of New York. One of the tragedies, or one of the sad parts of my report is in the fact that at the present time more than 100,000 people in our state still live in trailers, families and single men and single women. That is altogether too many and does not reflect credit upon our state. Good homes, in adequate quantity and quality, are still the basic foundation of our society and a guarantee of a healthy and sound community.

"I know that time is at a premium here and I will try to make it short.

"I believe that it is an honor to be a citizen of the United States and a member of an American Federation of Labor union. And it should be considered a privilege to actively participate not only in your duties and responsibilities as a citizen, but also in your duties and responsibilities as a trade union member. Most of the difficulties we have, especially internal troubles in labor unions, are due to the fact that the membership has not and does not pay attention to

the duties and responsibilities involved in membership.

"As the events of the last half-century, during which I have lived in the trade union movement, have very clearly convinced me and should convince anyone who has kept his eye at the wheel, the American trade union movement never stands still. It moves forward and onward. It has a habit of overcoming all obstructions—legal, legislative and otherwise. It moves onward and forward in full realization, my friends, that progress is made by persuasion, never by force.

"Now, in conclusion, I want to give you one beautiful quotation that so eminently applies to the trade union movement and to conventions of this type.

"I heard a distinguished Chinese philosopher close an address at an international convention. The discussion had been very bitter, as it is bound to be on occasion, and he said: 'My friends, remember, those who oppose you and those who bitterly criticize you are not necessarily stupid or evil-minded. You may be stupid or a little bit evil-minded yourself. It is not necessarily the fellow who opposes you.'

"And with that thought in mind, every convention will be a success.

"Thank you." (Loud Applause).

Report of Committee on Resolutions

President Shelley recognized Chairman Wendell Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions to report for the committee.

Chairman Phillips preceded the report with a brief comment on procedure, as follows:

"Your committee has attempted in so far as it was possible to group resolutions so that all those on the same subject matter as will be discussed in the policy statements will be reported along with the statement of policy on that subject matter. So we are bringing in our report: first, the policy statement on the particular subject matter, and immediately following action on that portion of the policy statement, all of the resolutions on that subject matter will be considered at the same time."

I. Political Action

Policy Statement.

The committee recommended concurrence.

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 1—"Closer Farmer-Labor Understanding."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed because the subject matter contained therein is more adequately and accurately covered in the Statement of Policy on Political Action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 23—"Improve and Enlarge California Labor Press."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed because the subject matter in the main portions of this resolution are covered in subsection 4 of the Policy Statement on Political Action.

"In keeping, however, with the intent of certain portions of this resolution, your committee concurs in the intent of improving and expanding the labor press of this state, and in this respect also concurs in the intent of having an educational program with respect to this subject matter.

"Accordingly, your committee recommends to the incoming officers of the California State Federation of Labor that they give serious consideration to the establishment, as a portion of the educational program of the Institute of Industrial Relations, a course or forum covering the question of labor press and consider the advisability of expanding and improving the existing labor press of the state, including the California State Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 47—"Establish LLPE Traveling Representatives."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed, because it is of the opinion that under the Policy Statement on Political Action, a well-rounded program is enunciated but the carrying out of the objectives of this program, including the establishment of the necessary staff is a matter which will depend upon available funds, the particular need of the moment, which may vary with the time of the year in the area of the state located and which will constantly necessitate a changing approach so far as the application of available funds and staff is concerned to obtain the greatest desired results.

"Your committee is confident that the program will be carried out most effectively if discretion is allowed to remain in the hands of the executive officers with respect to the question of staffing, since if it is too rigidly fixed by action of this convention, it may not only be cumbersome but absolutely incapable of meeting pressing needs and demands resulting during the course of a heated political campaign."

After debate, the committee's report was adopted.

EDDIE MILLER

President Shelley then presented Brother Eddie Miller, International Secretary of the Culinary Workers, who spoke as follows:

"I want to extend to you the fraternal greetings of our General President, a former Californian whom most of you know—Hugo Ernst. (Applause)

"For the benefit of his friends here in this convention, he is on his way to Denmark today to attend a very important labor convention in that country and to give them some of the problems of the American labor movement, so that they again can represent the working people of Denmark in a proper way.

"You know, it is always nice to come to such a large convention, and I am sincere when I say that I think the California State organization is one of the nicest and most progressive of any state organization in the United States! (Applause).

"I think the labor movement in this state shows that, as in the last election. The cooper-

ation that the candidates received from the labor movement was outstanding.

"I hope that the local unions and this organization will still continue to be active in the American Federation of Labor Political Education Committee. The leader of this, Joe Keenan, has done a most remarkable job. We have a hard job ahead of us in 1950, because if we do not put people in Washington, in the Congress and the Senate, to overcome the so-called Dixiecrat and Republican marriage, we will have probably worse laws than the Taft-Hartley law confronting us.

"And speaking of Brother Taft, I happen to be from the State of Ohio. The Ohio State Federation of Labor has already started a program, and I assure you that Robert Taft will not be a Senator from the State of Ohio in 1950.

"I happen to live in the same precinct as that bum, and he has already started his campaign. But I assure you that Missouri, Ohio, Illinois and California will put the majority of the friends of labor in the Congress in 1950, where we can repeal the Taft-Hartley law that you have already heard so much about.

"With the present leadership of this organization, your genial Secretary and your President, I have had the pleasure of meeting not only here in California but in Washington, D. C., on several occasions. I know the respect that they command from the Administration and the White House. They are tops, and I hope you retain them; and I hope you retain your political affiliations so that we can go forward and put again in the laws of this country something that will help the working people of our country.

"I want to thank you for the privilege and honor of saying 'hello' to you here today.

"Thank you." (Loud applause).

Report of Resolutions Committee (resumed)

Chairman Phillips of the Committee of Resolutions resumed the committee's report.

Resolution No. 48—"Repeal Cross-Filing."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed, since the subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with the question of cross-filing, is covered in the Policy Statement on Political Action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 54—"Federation and Officers to Support District LLPE Endorsements"; Resolution No. 115—"Establish Governing Body for California LLPE."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends non-concurrence in Resolution No. 54, because the subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with vesting final authority in the hands of local political leagues with respect to the question of endorsement of candidates, is directly opposed to the existing policy of the State League and to the Policy Statement on Political Action.

"With respect to Resolution No. 115, your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, which calls for the creation and delineation of the organizational structure and responsibility of the State League and its component parts. However, in view of the fact that your

committee believes a more desirable structure is that which we now submit to you, we recommend that **Resolution No. 115** be filed, and that this convention approve the following structure as suggested by your committee:

"1. That the structure of the State League, as enunciated in the Policy Statement of the 1947 Convention of this Federation, and reaffirmed by the 1948 Convention of this Federation, be continued in effect.

"2. That the area organization, local organization and citizens' committees, as delineated in the program established by the Executive Council in January, 1948, be continued.

"3. That in addition to the continuation of the above portions of the program, a separate convention be called in advance of each primary statewide election (the time and place of which shall be determined by the Executive Council), and at such other times as the Executive Council of the State League deems it necessary or desirable, to which representation and voting rights of delegates will be as follows:

"(a) Each local union affiliated with the State League shall be entitled to representation by one delegate, but the vote of such local union shall be based upon the average per capita tax paid into the State League during the preceding year; i. e., the total amount paid in for the 12 calendar month period, ending two calendar months prior to the first day of the month in which the convention call is issued, divided by 36. (That is the formula used in the voting rights of the conventions of the California State Federation of Labor). To be eligible for affiliation with the State League, each such local union must be an AFL affiliate.

"(b) Each local league affiliated with the State League and each AFL affiliated central body, including building and construction trades councils, et cetera, shall be entitled to representation by one delegate who shall be entitled to cast one vote. The delegate from such local league or central body must, however, be a member of an AFL affiliated local union, which local union in turn is an affiliated member of the State League.

"4. A local union, a local league or a central body may make recommendations to the convention of the State League as to the endorsement of candidates for the Assembly and the Senate of the state legislature and the Congress of the United States, which recommendations must be submitted to the secretary of the League at least one week prior to the convention of the State League and must be signed by the executive officer of the affiliated local, the local league, or the central body.

"Recommendations as to statewide offices, such as Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, United States Senator, et cetera, shall be made only by the Executive Council of the State League.

"5. The Executive Council of the State League shall be composed of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, provided, however, that no such member can serve on the Executive Council of the State League, unless the local union with which such member is affiliated is also affiliated with the State League.

"6. With respect to convention action, all endorsements with respect to candidates for the

offices above indicated shall be by a majority vote, in accordance with the per capita formula specified in Section 3 above.

Delegate George Johns, Retail Cigar and Liquor Store Clerks No 1089, San Francisco, made the following amendment, which was duly seconded: that the entire subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for further study.

After lengthy debate, the motion to refer was adopted.

Introduction of Guests

President Shelley then introduced—to take a bow—Assemblyman Lester A. McMillan, former Assemblyman and now Los Angeles City Councilman, Ernest Debs, and Assemblyman Francis Dunn. The delegates greeted these guests enthusiastically.

NORBERT CRONIN

President Shelley presented next Norbert Cronin, insurance consultant to the San Francisco Central Labor Council, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates of this convention. I am here to explain group health insurance briefly and to put you on your guard.

"As you know, within the last four years unions have invaded the field of group insurance to such an extent that even insurance companies now recognize them as the molders of future plans. At long last the dog is wagging the tail. No longer does the tail wag the dog. Whatever program is built by any union must be of a type that is long-range and one upon which you can safely build in the future. No matter the program, someone is bound to be hurt, particularly in the life insurance phase of it. This results from the fact that many years ago life insurance companies naturally stressed the life insurance end of the business and favored life insurance over sick benefits.

"Your problem and your one goal is to see to it that the best program obtainable is the one in force in your particular union. A program of health insurance is to be judged not by the premium but by the benefits it affords. A wage increase transferable in terms of health insurance is only as good as the coverage provided.

"There are three parts to every group insurance program:

1. Life insurance.
2. Group hospitalization, and
3. Unemployment compensation disability.

"Any program containing these three features is a balanced program and is only as good as its benefits are adequate. The program I shall now illustrate is a practical plan.

"It should not exceed more than \$4.53 a month—approximately two and a half cents an hour. The life insurance should be at least a basic \$1000. This is not adequate, but it is a beginning in the right direction. The ideal is roughly a man's annual salary. It must be effective 24 hours of the day. That may seem strange to you, but in one plan that was negotiated the life insurance coverage was for 16 hours only—in other words, only non-occupational. If a man were killed on the job, there

was no life insurance but only workmen's compensation.

"It should contain a disability clause, which means that in the event of permanent and total disability before age 60, there are no more premiums to be paid; the life insurance company carries it.

"It should have a conversion privilege; that a man can take the life insurance with him within 31 days after employment and converting it to some other form of life insurance without a medical examination.

"Do not make the mistake of substituting a pension program for life insurance. You would be putting the cart before the horse. A pension program is secondary to and a development of life insurance. Your life insurance should provide accidental death and dismemberment, which means that in the case of an accidental death, either occupational or non-occupational, your beneficiary will receive another \$1000; and in the case of dismemberment you will be reimbursed according to the schedule of the insurance program.

"The part of this program that sometimes hurts is when an employee, because of years of service, is asked to give up an increased amount of life insurance so that a basic program can be started. But for the good of the majority, this sometimes is absolutely necessary.

"The second part of a complete insurance program is hospitalization. And let me tell you now, this is the pitfall, this is where more treachery has occurred than in any other phase of the insurance program. I will give you an illustration.

"There should be at least a minimum of ten dollars a day while in the hospital. A hospital is any licensed institution. Does that mean, then, as an example, that if an employee has spent 70 days in the hospital, he is through for the calendar year? In some insurance programs, yes. But it should not be. There should be a stipulation in the contract to the effect that a return of eight hours to work puts the plan back in force. Let me give you an example.

"A man has a coronary thrombosis. He goes to the hospital and stays there for 70 days. This man should be permitted to go back to work if he is well; and if he has a recurrence, even of the thrombosis or any other disease, he should be permitted to go back into the hospital and have his policy put in force.

"Your contract should provide that all diseases and all injuries are covered. There should be no exclusions.

"While in the hospital this man is entitled to \$200 miscellaneous expenses. He can use this for anaesthetics, drugs, laboratory fees, or anything else in connection with his stay in the hospital. This should be extended to cover him, even though he is an out-patient. He must not necessarily be a registered patient. See to it that this is in your program.

"Insurance men, employers and employees may argue with a surgical schedule of \$300. Maybe it is sufficient and maybe it is insufficient. It is a good starting point. However, you must be the one to make sure that the surgical schedule is a sensible one and that it covers the union member both in the hospital and in the doctor's office.

"Under medical care, the plan should provide at least \$3.00 a visit by the doctor while in the hospital. The ideal coverage and one that you should look for in your program is a clause to be added: that these visits may be accumulated. Insurance companies do not like to give you this benefit, but you may have it upon demand.

"It means this: a man in the hospital does not have a doctor's visit every day, but it gives him the privilege to accumulate these \$3.00's that he has not used and he can use them to pay a specialist, whose fee would be a great deal more.

"The schedule should call for \$3.50 at least for a visit in the doctor's office after the second visit, preferably before, and for \$5.00 a visit by the doctor at your home after the second visit, once again preferably from the beginning.

"Under the x-ray schedule of the policy, \$50 should be allowed, again to be accumulated not according to a schedule of so much for a certain type of x-ray. Have it a blanket \$50 to be used as you wish.

"An ambulance fee of \$25 should be in the policy, this fee to be used either to or from the hospital, making a total then of \$50. Do not let the insurance company hold you to the \$25 for both.

"Another point under the group hospital coverage that is sometimes cause for argument is the blanket accident coverage. This means that a man is given a blank check to be used as he wishes for any type of accident, the amount of money here to be asked for as a minimum being \$300.

"For those who may be interested in maternal benefits for employees, a minimum amount of \$170 for any type of delivery plus \$70 for miscellaneous expenses is desirable. Remember this: this applies only to the employee, not to the employee's dependents.

"Some of the service hospital companies, such as California Physicians Service, Ross Luce, and the Blue Cross, are unparalleled in one respect. That is, when a person goes to a hospital he presents his identification card and that is the end of his financial troubles. Insurance companies, delegates, will give you this privilege under the contract if you ask for it. They will give you an identification card which will entitle you to free admission to the hospital, and the hospital will be reimbursed by the insurance company. But if you don't ask for it, you'll never get it.

"Under dependents coverage, which 99 times out of 100 is paid by you, the employee, you should look for the best coverage possible, particularly because it is your money. A rough outline of a good dependents coverage policy would be as follows: \$10.00 a day while in the hospital for at least 31 days; \$240 surgical schedule; \$120 for miscellaneous expenses; and \$3.00 to \$5.00 for doctor's visits while in the hospital.

"I need not tell you that insurance companies are reluctant to give you medical care for your dependents. At the present time the companies as such, outside of the service companies, are not writing it. But the plan is changing, because of demands by union members that dependents be given medical coverage.

"The third part of your program is the unemployment compensation disability. As you know, the State provides \$25 a week for 26 weeks, and as of January the 1st \$8.00 a day hospitalization for 12 days will be added to the program.

"I want to call your attention to something for which you probably would not look in an insurance program, and that is the difference between a reimbursement program and an indemnification program. If you do not know what you are buying you cannot expect results.

"A reimbursement program is one that gives back to you the amount of money spent while you are hospitalized. An indemnification program is one that pays you regardless of the bill you get from the hospital. Let me give you an example.

"A veteran goes to a veteran's hospital and he may be charged nothing, according to circumstances. He will get no bill. But if he has a reimbursement program he gets nothing from the insurance company either. If he has an indemnity program the insurance company pays according to the contract. Watch for this in your contracts.

"In adopting a program, don't favor one company or one type of insurance over another until you weigh them. Weigh the service companies against the life insurance companies, weigh the life insurance companies against the casualty companies. Analyze each clause and each benefit. It is only then that you will know if you have got the best program.

"One big danger with panel companies as far as the employee is concerned is that you must go to its panel of doctors or to its hospital. If the employee wants it he can have it. But most employees object strenuously to it.

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Don't go off half-cocked on this insurance program until you understand it perfectly. An experienced eye is necessary to detect the full meaning of all the clauses and all the benefits.

"As far as adopting a health insurance program is concerned, the best way to do it, of course, is to negotiate it under your collective bargaining agreement. The best way to put it into force is to have it financed entirely by the employer. Group health and accident insurance must be made an integral part of the collective bargaining agreement. There are certain clauses in negotiating contracts which bear careful watching, especially in the case of dividends. And before I explain it to you, let me tell you that the situation here for the employee is a sad one. Whenever an employee contributes to the purchase price of the insurance he is entitled under group hospitalization to his share of the dividends. Whenever an employee contributes to the cost of the insurance for his dependents, he is entitled to the full dividend. And in many places in which your union members work, the employer has taken the dividend under the dependents coverage.

"An effective group insurance plan should provide coverage for the union member in the same local when he leaves one plant to go to the other. I have seen plans that say that this man loses his coverage for 59 days. So we look at this example:

"A man has been sick. He wants an opera-

tion. He knows he is going to the hospital. All of a sudden he quits one job to go to another, and he has no coverage. He must go to the hospital, and there is no bill paid by the insurance companies.

"Do not let that clause go into your contract. Coverage should be enforced immediately for a new employee. We have seen dozens of contracts that say a man must wait from two months to six months to one year before he has any insurance coverage. And let me warn you on this score: fraternal companies, assessment companies, are dynamite in this respect. There should be no waiting period.

"Another point: The failure to negotiate a collective bargaining agreement should not cancel out the benefits of the policy. But in numerous contracts that we have reviewed we find the stipulation that if the collective bargaining agreement fails there is no insurance. This is only a threat to your insurance when you permit this to be in the contract.

"The plan should be administered by the union. Ladies and gentlemen, it is your money. It is not a gift, it is not charity, it is not philanthropy. Most of the time it is an increase in wages transferred to health insurance, and you should see to it that the union administers the program.

"The one big problem that all of you must do is to see that your programs are uniform. In the same local you will find different programs, because the employer has been able to chisel benefits and thus lower the premium. You will find one city by another city asking for different types of insurance, and one local is being deprived of benefits that the other local can obtain. And you will find one union member working next door to another; and maybe the one who is getting less is paying a lot more for his premiums. You must have a central coordinated program in order to get the best program from the employer and insurance company.

"Some people in the labor movement are taking what they can get in the group health insurance field and others are being taken for what the company and the employer can get. It is for you to remedy this situation, because you are the ones who suffer under it.

"For many years now, group insurance companies have been sleeping giants, seldom opening their eyes to the needs of the working men, and they have cooperated with the companies and the employer. I want to hit upon one or two examples before closing to show you what is going on.

"We negotiated a contract in San Francisco and the entire premium was approximately \$72,000. 45 percent of this premium was to be paid by the employer and 55 percent by the employee. When we broke down the contract we discovered that the employer's entire cost was \$1200, because he was taking the dividends out of the policy to make up the difference and he had the corporate tax of 38 percent in his favor. When he ended up paying the premium, he paid \$1200 out of this \$72,000.

"We have another case. A company employing eight thousand people now has a reserve of \$36,000 over a period of two years. Once again they are taking the dividends and they

are using the corporate tax all to their advantage. You are not getting what you think you are getting.

"There is an insurance company here in Los Angeles that has \$3000 in reserve because the employer refuses to take it out. He does not know what to do with it. But, ladies and gentlemen, those dividends belong to the employee. And if you don't see to it that you get them, that's your funeral, because you should know that those dividends come back to you.

"Labor now has roused the insurance companies from their sleepiness. It will give you what you want, if you ask for it and know what you are looking for. Knowledge is power, and a proper knowledge, properly used in the field of group health insurance, is your guarantee that you will get the best plan for your particular union.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause)

Report of Committee on Credentials on Challenged Delegates

Chairman Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials was recognized by the Chair and gave the report of the committee on the challenged credentials of members of Carpenters No. 634.

"Your committee has raised challenges to the seating of the following delegates to this convention. James E. Allen, Lynn L. Price, Iver Axelson. Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, notice of the time and place of hearing was duly given to the challenged delegates and the hearing was then duly and properly held. The challenged delegates were advised of the basis of the charges against them and given full

opportunity to present all pertinent evidence to the committee.

"Based upon all the evidence presented to them, your committee finds as follows:

"Under Sections 3, 4, and 5 of Article I of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, it is provided that no suspended or expelled union previously affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is eligible to affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor; and it is further provided that no organization is entitled to representation unless it is affiliated at least three months prior to the convention. It further is established that not until August 3, 1949 was an attempt made by Local No. 634 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to reaffiliate with the California State Federation of Labor.

"Based upon such evidence, therefore, your committee believes, under the provisions of the Constitution above mentioned, there is no basis upon which the delegates in question can be seated and, accordingly, recommends that the challenge be allowed and that those individuals not be seated as delegates.

"This report is signed by Anthony Cancilla, Wayne Hull, Phyllis Mitchell, Kitty Howard, Ralph Conzelman, Lloyd Leiby, Thomas A. Small, C. J. Hyans, George M. King, and myself."

The report and recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Shelley at 12:45 p.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 2:30 p.m.

EARL BALDWIN

President Shelley introduced Earl Baldwin, Vice-Commander of the American Legion, Department of California, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. President.

"My fellow Americans, I bring you greetings from the Department of California, the American Legion, and an expression of our appreciation for the great spirit of cooperation that has existed between our organizations for these many years. It is unfortunate for all of us that our new Commander, Lewis Gough, is in attendance at our national convention at Philadelphia and therefore cannot be here today. We of the Legion are justly proud of the first veteran solely from World War No. 2 to head our Department. He has the ability, background and personality to be a great Commander and it is predicted that he will be our national leader in the near future. I know that he would have made a terrific impression upon you. In my humble way, I shall attempt to say to you some of the things I know he would have said if he were present.

"Bernard Baruch, a great statesman, recently

said: 'The American Legion should be the greatest stabilizing force in the country today, representing as it does all faiths, creeds, colors and classes of American society, joined together by a common bond of patriotism and a common objective of service to community, state and nation, for God and country.' Much remains to be done to achieve the ideals for which we fought in two World Wars, and we believe that as veterans we have earned the right to have an active part in the affairs of our country.

"I am convinced that the foregoing statements could well be said about your organization: the California State Federation of Labor. We know that you are composed of just as good Americans as we are. Many of your members are veterans and some of the best posts of our organization are composed of union labor members. Our country must never be permitted to forget the great contributions made by labor and industry during the two World Wars. The veteran is ever aware that his efforts would have been in vain if the men and women at home had not labored to supply the vast amount of material necessary for the conduct of all-out war. By making victory possible you too have earned the right to have an active part in the affairs of our nation.

"The unhealthy spirit of unrest is creeping into our land and it is up to organizations such

as yours and ours to put up our collective hands and push it back. The powers of our organizations can go far to keep our country on an even keel, providing we do not neglect nor misuse that power. We of the Legion are obligated to strict neutrality on all questions concerning religion, politics and industrial strife, but we are not prevented from thinking. It is my opinion that in some labor organizations, certainly not yours, there has been a gross misuse of the power delegated to certain leaders and we feel it should be the duty of clear-thinking and fair-minded unionists to insist that such dictatorial leaders be made aware of their responsibility. They should be made to realize that actions which would jeopardize the economic stability of our nation and cause untold suffering to many of our people will not be tolerated. We believe that a closer relationship and understanding on the part of our organizations with leaders of all classes of society, government, business, church, school and the press will go farther along the way of solving our problems than abrupt action.

"The cardinal principles of the American Legion are the rehabilitation of our disabled comrades; the care of the dependents of those who have answered the final call, and of those who are now suffering the ravages of wounds, disease and want; the education of the children of our country; and a devoted service to community, state and nation. These things we shall continue to fight for, in addition to the traditional programs of Americanism and the many activities connected therewith.

"In line with our traditional program, we are pledged to fight communism, wherever it may raise its ugly head, and with all the power we possess. In spite of the statement made by our No. 1 Legionnaire, we still are not convinced it is a red or pink herring. It is difficult to understand how anyone who has enjoyed the blessings of our way of life could be duped into believing the vicious and false and foreign ideas they present. It is a sad commentary, but we find they have wormed their insidious way into all classes of society and the most unexpected places. I do not doubt but that you have some present here today, for we have found them even within the ranks of our organization. I would like to extend the hearty congratulations and approval of our Legion for the efficient and decisive manner in which you ejected the reporter of a Red so-called "newspaper" on your opening day, and the able exposure and action by your capable Secretary, our comrade, C. J. Haggerty. By eternal vigilance on the part of all good Americans, God with us, we can and will defeat their evil purposes—wish it were possible to send them all to their adopted 'beloved Russia.'

"I would be remiss in my mission, if I did not state that our Legion shall continue to strive for an adequate national defense—a strong America is a peaceful America. No one hates war more than a veteran. Therefore we insist that we must have the power to back a proper policy for peace—at least until the United Nations is effective through its Security Council and its security force can assure world peace.

"We shall continue to strive for national security based on economic and efficient national security training. Now more than ever

we need adequate diversification and proper dispersal of trained civilian manpower, essential for our security needs. Ninety-five per cent of our effective fighting force in war is the civilian trained into a fighting man, but less than five per cent of our peacetime military budget goes to his training. We must realize that our fronts now extend from the Balkans to the Baltic in the east and the distant islands of the Pacific in the west, with no strong allies or cushion of time to permit civilian training for defense as in the past.

"Had we listened to the voice of the Legion from 1919 to 1939, we would not have had the holocaust, the tragedy, the bloodshed, the squandering of fortune, that was World War II.

"It is just ten years ago tomorrow that World War II began with the German attack on Poland. The shooting has been stopped for some time but we still are not at peace. Our voice must be heard; apathy is our enemy.

"Many other and immediate problems confront you and us, of which you are acutely aware. Among these are housing and unemployment. Housing remains vitally important and unemployment is becoming increasingly so. We know that veterans' unemployment has increased 40 per cent during the past year. Through community and united effort we must press for proper solutions of these problems at a community level.

"I wish to close on an optimistic note, for I am firmly convinced that with strict adherence to the principles and ideals of organizations such as yours and ours, we shall prove to the world that America is still the land of opportunity, with a glorious future ahead, and with the help of Almighty God she shall lead the world to a just and lasting peace.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause).

Report of Committee on Resolutions (resumed)

Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the committee's report with the Statement of Policy on the Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations:

II. T-H Act and Labor Relations

Policy Statement.

The committee report:

"With respect to the Statement of Policy of the Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations, your committee recommends concurrence in Subsections 1 and 3; and with respect to Subsection 2, recommends that the second paragraph be amended by deleting the last sentence.

"If so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in subdivision II of the Policy Statement."

After the subject was thoroughly debated, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 3—"Oppose Taft-Hartley Act in All Communications;" Resolution No. 105—"Repeal Taft-Hartley Law;" Resolution No. 140—"Demand Repeal of T-H Act and Reenactment of Wagner Act."

The committee report:

"Each of these resolutions is concerned with the same subject matter, namely the repressive provisions of the Taft-Hartley law and their repeal.

"Since the subject matters of each of these resolutions is covered in the Statement of Policy on the Taft-Hartley Act, your committee recommends that these resolutions be filed.

"With respect, however, to **Resolution No. 3**, your committee concurs in the intent of that resolution that slogans should, wherever possible, be inserted in all communications requesting the repeal of this law, and accordingly your committee recommends to all delegates here assembled and to affiliated local unions, central bodies and the State Federation of Labor, that wherever possible the slogan such as 'Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act' be used."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 5—"AFL National Court to Solve Jurisdictional Disputes;" **Resolution No. 11**—"Oppose Union Raiding;" **Resolution No. 32**—"Stop Union-Raiding under T-H Act;" **Resolution No. 138**—"Use AFL Machinery to Adjust Disputes Between Unions."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely the question of jurisdictional disputes and the method of their solution.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 138** and recommends that **Resolutions Nos. 5, 11 and 32** be filed.

"It is the opinion of your committee that although with respect to certain specific cases it may well be contended that the machinery specified in **Resolution No. 138** has not operated perfectly, but from the overall viewpoint it is far more preferable than the use of governmental boards or judicial tribunals.

"With respect to this point, the committee feels that since the Taft-Hartley law was enacted at the insistence of employers in order to give them effective weapons for the ultimate destruction of unions, the use of such weapons by one union against another is a short-sighted and unsound policy and should not be engaged in.

"In view of this belief, therefore, your Committee has recommended concurrence in **Resolution No. 138**, and the filing of the remaining **Resolutions**, namely **Nos. 5, 11 and 32**."

After some discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 34—"Increase Federal Minimum Wage to \$1.00 per Hour;" **Resolution No. 102**—"Raise Federal and State Minimum Wage Laws."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely the question of federal and state minimum wage laws.

"Your committee, however, believes that the subject matter is more adequately covered in **Resolution No. 34** and therefore recommends **Resolution No. 34** be concurred in and that **Resolution No. 102** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 160—"Defeat Congressmen Who Refuse to Vote for Repeal of T-H Act."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with the defeat of Congressmen opposed to repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, is covered in the Statement of Policy on the Taft-Hartley Act, and accordingly, it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

III. Social Security

Policy Statement.

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in the Statement of Policy on Social Security.

"With respect, however, to the subject matter contained in Subsection 1 of this Statement of Policy, your committee believes that since it is one of the most important questions to be decided by the delegates to this convention, a full and complete understanding of the implications contained in such a program be completely obtained by each of the delegates in advance of its consideration by this convention so that if this convention sees fit to adopt this portion of the Policy Statement the program enunciated will aggressively be put into actual operation.

"Subsection 1 of the Policy Statement on Social Security provides, in essence, the boycott of private disability plans and the return to coverage under the state plan.

"Your committee believes that the statement presented by the Executive Council of the Federation on this subject matter, in view of the existing facts and circumstances, is a most moderate one, and your committee recommends the adoption of the policy and its forceful carrying out, with this one exception:

"With respect to collective bargaining agreements negotiated between unions and their employers, in keeping with our fundamental belief in carrying out such agreements arrived at in good faith, your committee believes that no action should be taken to terminate private plans incorporated as part of such collective bargaining agreements until the termination of such agreements.

"The boycott of private plans is essential because a continued adherence to such type of plans will ultimately destroy the entire structure of the original law.

"Contributions for this program by law are compulsory on all employees subject to the Act, and such contributions are required only from employees. Accordingly, two facts clearly appear.

"First, whether the employee is under the state or so-called private plan, the coverage is compulsory and the use of the misnomer 'voluntary plan' is merely a strategy of the private insurance companies to infer that they are giving to the employees something which could not otherwise be obtained.

"The second point is that since the program is exclusively for the benefit of employees and the cost is borne exclusively by the employee, the employee alone should have the determination as to its management and control, not only with respect to the distribution of the benefits, but with respect to the accumulation and distribution of the reserves. Under the state program any reserves accumulated in excess of the cost

of administration and benefit payments remain available to be used for the benefit of the employees under the law. Under the so-called private plans the reserves that are accruing which are retained by the insurance companies not only are not maintained in any specific reserves to be returned exclusively to the employees who paid them but become part of the general assets of the company; and in addition, because of contractual agreements between the insurance companies and employers, if refunds are made, most refunds of premiums are given directly to the employer and generally are used by him for his personal benefit without consideration of the rights of the employees who originally contributed a portion thereof.

"If private plans are allowed to flourish and to expand, it is the opinion of your committee that substantial portions of the funds of employees will be dissipated through dividend payments to stockholders of insurance companies and through premium refunds to employers without comparable return to the contributing employees.

"Your committee firmly believes that the so-called private plan provisions in the Disability Insurance Act should be abolished, but since this is a subject matter requiring legislative action which cannot occur until the 1951 session of the legislature, your committee believes, in the interim, the program of boycott, enunciated in the Policy Statement, is the only immediate and effective means of combatting this most undesirable situation.

"For the information of the delegates, under the provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations applicable thereto, an employee is entitled to withdraw at the commencement of a calendar quarter from a voluntary plan, provided he gives the notice required in the voluntary plan prior to such quarter.

"The particular rule which governs this subject is known as Section 283, Subsection g, Title 22, Social Security, of the California Administrative Code. It provides: 'The plan must permit any covered employee to withdraw from the plan at the beginning of any calendar quarter upon the giving of reasonable notice as provided in the plan to the employer, employee group or insurer as the case may be.'

"Your committee further recommends that should this convention go on record adopting the Policy Statement and the recommendation of your committee, that the officers of the Federation be directed to add, immediately following the convention action on this resolution in the proceedings of the convention, a detailed statement setting forth the manner in which coverage can be terminated by employees under voluntary plans, that this likewise be published in the State Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter and that a copy of same be distributed to all affiliated local unions and central bodies and to each delegate to this convention.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends concurrence in this Statement of Policy."

In the discussion that ensued, Secretary Haggerty spoke at length, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I want you all to hear me and hear me well. When you cannot hear, please stop me right there so I

may repeat what I have to say to you. Because I am going to talk to you upon one of the most important matters ever handled by a Federation convention—a matter as to which I think the time is ripe and proper, and needed for your attention and your action and full concurrence.

"Just to summarize and go back a little way. For many years in this state we tried to have adopted a disability unemployment compensation act. Your President as a Senator tried for two terms, without success. The third time, in a special session, we drafted such a bill. It was adopted. The bill presented by your President, then Senator Shelley from San Francisco, did not contain a voluntary disability unemployment compensation plan. It was written and devised as an outright state plan.

"Every insurance company in California, bar none; every employer in California, bar none; and all associations of employers in California, bar none, were opposed to the plan and to the measure. They had beaten us on two different sessions and this time they were content and satisfied that they could do it again.

"But in 1946, they failed to do it. Without giving you the details of the manipulations of the committee, the assistance received from all and sundry, the bill was passed out of the committee to the Senate floor as purely a state-covered plan without any insurance companies involved in it.

"The same companies who had spent so much time, effort and money to defeat the measure at its inception then devised an amendment, without talking to your representatives, and inserted on the floor of the Senate this amendment by Senator Desmond of Sacramento, providing for voluntary plans, giving the employee (remember now, I use the word 'employee') his preference in being covered by a voluntary plan, by an outside insurance company, or by the state plan within the state fund itself.

"We were somewhat disgruntled that such a move had been made by the same people who the night before had said, 'This is pure socialism. This is the first step towards socialism if this bill should be enacted.' When they failed to sell that bill of goods together with their compatriots of the opposition, they then offered an amendment to benefit and profit by the thinking and energy of the labor movement.

"All right. We knew that the amendment could not be withdrawn on the floor of the Senate. We discussed the matter with our author, Senator Shelley, with the Governor, who was very much concerned in getting the bill passed and who helped us a great deal in the committee, and he said, 'Is the bill any good?' Jack Shelley, Charlie Scully, who drew the measure (at that time Jack was Chairman of the Interim Committee on Unemployment Insurance) discussed it. We had the idea of saying, 'Let's junk the bill and forget about it.' But I think that our old training and our belief in free enterprise were the deciding factor, and we said, 'No. Let's see what these companies will do.' Because they said that they could do much more, offer greater benefits to the workers under a voluntary plan carried by a private insurance carrier.

"We said, 'Let's take it, the best we can get for the time being, and see what happens in the meantime.'"

"So we accepted it. We didn't have much choice. We had to junk the bill or accept it. So we took it as it was. And for two years or more now the bill has been law; it has been functioning."

"We wrote to all of our unions and said: 'Don't accept any voluntary plan until you check with our office. We will recommend no individual insurance company. We have no concern who carries your plan, just so you get the greatest value for the dollar which our people pay. We think we know more about it than the average layman does. Please write to us. We will advise you whether or not you have a good or a bad plan.'"

"Luckily we did, and I am grateful to our people who had the confidence to write to us and say, 'This has been offered us'—the most ridiculous plans you could imagine being offered in the first instance. You heard Norbert Cronin talk this morning about what can be obtained under insurance company plans—not disability but all the others. He pointed out to you how many of our unions are now being bilked out of millions of dollars each year by the high premiums and the low return in benefits."

"We did at that time have our people accept these plans, approve them, did not care who wrote them, with the result that the voluntary plans now have 40 per cent of all the coverage in California."

"At the last session in Sacramento, pursuant to your mandates in all previous conventions and again in this one, we presented a series of bills to broaden and extend the coverage to more workers, to all workers, in fact; to increase the weekly compensation; to reduce and eliminate the waiting period; to remove some of the restrictive provisions of the Act; to include women under a pregnancy section."

"Every one of those amendments was opposed by the insurance companies. And, much to our surprise, we found a complete coalition. Insurance companies told you, and they are still telling you, that they are writing policies to benefit the worker. I want to say here now that that has been proven not to be the fact. They are not written for the benefit of the worker; they are written for the profit of the insurance companies. They proved that in Sacramento, and sat down and made an alliance with the anti-labor associations. The Merchants and Manufacturers of Southern California, the Employers Council, the Associated Farmers, and all and sundry, had an alliance of between seventy-five and a hundred individual lobbyists in Sacramento opposing all these measures."

"We said to them, 'Now, this is ridiculous. You are dealing with the workers' money. The facts, the figures prove that you can afford to pay ten dollars a week more than what you are now paying. You can pay \$35 a week. Because you are paying in voluntary plans as high as \$40 a week to our people under the private coverage. Why do you oppose a \$10-a-week increase for the state? The state has \$90 million in its fund plus \$107 million trans-

ferred from the U.I. Fund in 1946, making an excess of \$200-some-odd millions of workers' money in the fund to pay the bill for their benefit, for their protection. Why do you oppose this?"

"No answer was given except it was a part of a program. And who wrote the program? The anti-labor associations, the lobbyists in Sacramento who oppose everything for the worker, wrote the program in concert with the insurance carriers who are now making untold millions of the workers' money in profits in the State of California."

"I think last year the figures kicked around loosely indicated that there was more than \$50 million worth of insurance written with employees' money."

"I give you that background as foundation. In my earnest and deep opinion, the time has now come for labor to assert itself; to say that we are no longer going to allow our funds to be used for the profit of private carriers—excessive profits, if you will, because they are excessive. There has been no report made to anybody in Sacramento, and these insurance carriers refused to make a report all during the past two and a half years to anybody. They resisted an amendment to the bill in committee in which we asked them to make a report. They resisted that bill, and the bill was killed in committee. So they don't want the public or their clients, who are the workers, to know the excess profits they make."

"We have become deeply concerned that we are lending bone, muscle and sinew to build a Frankenstein to destroy ourselves with."

"The committee has recommended to you a very intelligent outline, synopsis and conclusion and recommendation. They have done so because they understand this problem."

"That is not enough. Every delegate in this room must understand it. And what we are saying to you in essence is that we understand that some of your unions are getting \$37.50 per week for disabled members under private plans. There are a few getting as high as \$40. Yet we are suggesting to you, we are urging that you adopt this Policy Statement in which you will deny your members the amount in excess of \$25 a week now being paid by private carriers. And why? Because the time has come for you to assert yourselves as the largest body of labor groups any place in this country, in the State of California. The time has come for you to tell the insurance companies, 'Look, we believe in free enterprise!' There is no greater exponent or proponent or supporter of free enterprise than the California State Federation of Labor; free enterprise which functions on behalf of the people, for the general welfare of the people. When it doesn't, then we will take some other means. In this instance the means is recommended to you, and we recommend to you that you adopt this report of the committee. And not alone do that but put it into effect. We are urging every union that has a voluntary plan to cancel that plan just as soon as the law permits, just as soon as time and the law permits. If you are offered additional plans at the present time, refuse them."

"The time will come then when we can get the proper benefits for our people; not \$37.50

a week, but what the dollar will buy and much more than what you are now getting. You will also help to break up this monopoly, this destructive force now existing in California where the insurance carriers who cover unemployment disability compensation are in league with the insurance carriers who cover workmen's compensation, and likewise with those who carry other plans up and down this state.

"Maybe they are not carrying the same plans all the time, but the fact remains that here is what happens: The voluntary plans carriers—I use that title—said to the workmen's compensation carriers, 'We are the most vulnerable. Labor can prove beyond a question of a doubt that they are entitled to at least \$35.00 per week for the worker covered by U.D.I. We know that. So, if you will support us in opposing labor in all their measures, every one, to extend, to broaden, to remove restrictions, we will in turn support you against labor in broadening, extending or increasing any benefits under workmen's compensation.' That was done. So you have today a coalition of insurance carriers, a combine, against the workers, profiting off the distorted, broken bodies of the producers of all the wealth of this state.

"The workmen's compensation carriers refund to their premium holders 29 to 35 per cent per year, instead of saying, 'Let us give \$5.00 a week more to the injured worker, let us extend his coverage, give him better medical care.' They return it to the employer. And by the same token, this report of your committee shows and cites the fact that the voluntary disability insurance carriers are refunding to the employers whom you work for, not the money they pay in premiums but the money that you and your members pay in premiums. The insurance carriers under that voluntary plan have ignored labor entirely, when they first go to the employer. This is the workers' money, not the employers' money. This is a one per cent deduction from the pay of the workers, and not from the employers. And yet they have the temerity and the foulness to return your money to the employers as a premium for carrying a policy with them.

"That is going on in many instances in this state. They have never consulted with your spokesmen, locally or statewide, but they have sold the employer who has in turn sold the employees. And they said, 'This is a voluntary plan.' That is again an outright lie! Because it was their hope, their ambition, and they made the attempt to pass the bill this session and two years ago when they said that if employees by a margin of 75 per cent or more sign up for a voluntary plan, then all employees must come under it. That is not voluntary as I understand the dictionary; that is mandatory and coercive.

"I don't have the expression, I don't have the words to express to you my deep conviction and my deep feeling of the extreme necessity for you to investigate this situation. We have written you letter after letter. In our News Letter was a series of five articles, telling this story to you. I hope some of you read those articles. If you didn't, please go back and read them. They are based on facts; if they were not, we could be sued for every dime we have. But they are the facts.

"What I said to you now is also based on facts, and is also my urgent appeal for your complete cooperation. And while some employee, some union member, may say, 'Well, look, I am going to lose \$10.00 a week if I am disabled, if I am covered by this plan,' the answer is, 'Yes, that is true temporarily.' But in the long run, in the not-too-distant future, you will get it back many times over, you will restore to your unions their proper status as bargaining agents for you and your members, you will place us once again in a position to bargain for you properly, to intercede for you at the hall of legislature, to obtain the proper measures for you at all times.

"So I cannot impress upon you too strongly the necessity of adopting the committee's report, and to put it into effect as soon as you possibly can. We will implement that from time to time. I urge your complete, unanimous carriage of this motion."

The committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Procedure for Terminating Voluntary Plans

Dated September 30, 1949, the following communication was sent by Secretary Haggerty to all affiliated local unions and councils, and to each delegate to the Federation's 47th convention:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

As you know, the California State Federation of Labor at its recent convention in Los Angeles (August 29-September 2), voted unanimously to boycott all private disability programs offered under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

This Act provides for two interdependent systems of protection against wage loss by employees: (1) unemployment insurance for those unemployed but able to work and available for work; (2) unemployment disability insurance for those unemployed because of non-industrial disability. The latter provision pertains to employment lost through non-industrial illness or non-industrial injuries, such as those suffered in the home.

The disability insurance plan is financed exclusively by the workers of California who contribute one per cent of their wages to the state fund (namely, the California Department of Employment), or to a private insurance unit when they have so consented.

Thus, they may accept the benefits and coverage of the state insurance plan, or they may agree to be covered by a so-called voluntary plan presented and administered by either the employer or a private insurance carrier.

However, the private insurance powers of this state have abused their privilege of participation by viciously opposing every attempt made by the California State Federation of Labor to liberalize worker insurance benefits during the 1949 session of the California state legislature.

This conduct was apparently motivated by the idea that any liberalization of the disability law would mean reduced insurance profits.

Further, the boycott of private plans is essential since a continued adherence to such type of plans will ultimately destroy the entire structure of the original law.

Contributions for this program by law are compulsory subject to the Act, and such contributions are required only from employees. Accordingly, two facts clearly appear:

(1) Whether the employee is under the state or so-called private plan, the coverage is compulsory, and the use of the misnomer "voluntary plan" is merely a strategy to infer that the insurance powers are granting the employees something which could not otherwise be obtained.

(2) Since the program is solely for the benefit of the workers and the cost is borne solely by them, the workers should have the determination as to its management and control, not only with respect to the distribution of the benefits, but with respect to the accumulation and distribution of reserves.

Under the state program, any reserves which have accumulated in excess of the cost of administration and benefit payments remain available to be used for the benefit of the employees under the law.

Under the so-called voluntary plans, the reserves which have accrued are retained by the insurance companies and become part of the general assets of the company. They are not maintained in any specific reserves to be returned to the employees who created them.

If these private plans are allowed to flourish and expand, substantial portions of the funds of employees will be dissipated through dividend payments to stockholders of insurance companies and through premium refunds to employers without comparable return to the contributing employees.

Inasmuch as desired legal changes in this law cannot be approached until the 1951 session of the state legislature, it was the unanimous mandate of the convention that an immediate boycott of the "voluntary" plans be instituted to combat this grave challenge to proper insurance procedures.

Under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act and its rules and regulations, an employee is entitled to withdraw at the commencement of a calendar quarter from a "voluntary" plan, provided he gives the notice required prior to such quarter.

The particular rule which governs this subject is known as Section 283, Social Security, of the California Administrative Code. It provides: "The plan ('voluntary') must permit any covered employee to withdraw from the plan at the beginning of any calendar quarter upon the giving of reasonable notice as provided in the plan to the employer, employee group, or insurer, as the case may be."

With respect to collective bargaining agreements embracing "voluntary" plans, it was the decision of the convention that no action be taken to terminate such plans until the expiration of the agreement.

This insurance boycott concerns only the disability program now functioning under the Unemployment Insurance Act, and must NOT be confused with any welfare plans which unions might accept as part of their collective bargaining agreements.

Immediate action must be taken in boycotting

the notorious "voluntary" plans if the workers of California are ever to know the liberalization of an insurance law primarily enacted for their benefit, but which has since become the rich preserve of the insurance powers of the state.

Therefore, in accord with the convention mandate, you are requested to write at once to the offices of the California State Federation of Labor for withdrawal forms to be signed by employees wishing to conclude their participation in the "voluntary" plans. Enclosed find self-addressed post card requesting delivery of such forms by our office. Additional requests should be mailed to us at 402 Flood Building, San Francisco 2, California.

Trusting that you will act now in this vital campaign, and with kindest regards, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary

Report of Committee on Resolutions (resumed)

Resolution No. 89—"Reduce Minimum Age for Old Age Pensions;" **Resolution No. 114**—"Reduce Minimum Age for Old Age Pensions."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are concerned with the same subject matter, namely the reduction of the minimum age for old age pensions under the Federal Social Security Program from 65 to 55 years of age.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 89**, and since **Resolution No. 114** is concerned with the same subject matter, it is recommended that **Resolution No. 114** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 91—"Permit Continued Employment of Workers over 65."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes and recommends that our long existing policy of seeking adequate pensions to enable employees to retire is necessary and desirable and that all steps should be taken to ensure adequate pension programs guaranteeing the retired employee sufficient to maintain himself on reasonable standards and that such should be an objective, the accomplishment of which should be sought as quickly as possible, but your committee further is of the opinion that if such adequate pension programs exist, the objective is not to allow such retired individuals to remain as full-time employees in the work force of the community. Accordingly, it is the opinion that to such extent, portions of this resolution are in conflict with the long-established policy of the AFL.

"Your committee, of course, further is of the opinion that until adequate pension programs are available, age restrictions which would prevent the employment of otherwise competent workmen are discriminatory, and unjust and must be condemned.

"Your committee recommends affirmation of the position recommended by your committee, but that the resolution be filed for the reasons stated."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 150—"Health Insurance Initiative Measure."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution which is concerned with the establishment of a compulsory prepaid health insurance plan in this state, but believes that the requirement of the resolution that the initiative measure be prepared and circulated during the coming year is not timely because of the shortness of time allowed for the preparation of the initiative, its circulation, the financing and campaign program.

"Your committee therefore concurs in the intent of the resolution and refers the matter to the incoming Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor so that it may consider and determine the feasibility of when such an initiative should be presented to the voters of this state."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 151—"Health Research Program."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended by striking in lines 5 and 6 of the Resolved the word 'gigantic' and inserting the word 'adequate.' As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 4—"Withdraw Support from Private Compensation Plans."

The committee report:

"First I will read the recommendation of the committee and then make a statement.

"The subject matter of this resolution is contained in the Policy Statement on Social Security; accordingly, your committee recommends this resolution be filed.

"Through a typist's error some place that I just noticed, the second portion was left out, because this resolution advocates a boycott not only of private carriers of disability insurance, but of workmen's compensation carriers. The recommendation here should have further stated that the subject of the boycott for elimination of private 'comp' carriers is covered in another resolution and will be disposed of by the convention in that resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 7—"Require All Employers to Insure in State Compensation Insurance Fund."

The committee report:

"This resolution is concerned with the requirement that all workmen's compensation insurance be covered under a state monopoly plan without allowance for coverage through self-insurance or private insurance carriers, and further provides that an initiative petition be prepared and submitted at the next state election for the accomplishment of such objective.

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution that coverage of the workmen's compensation program should be on a state

monopoly basis without elective insurance with private carriers, or through self-insurance, but in view of the fact that an initiative measure will require a detailed study for the preparation of its terms, the circulation of the petition, the gathering of the finances, and promotion of a campaign, which in the opinion of the committee cannot be accomplished within the brief time intervening before the next state election, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed, and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the State Federation for further study and consideration."

An amendment by Delegate Williams, Pile Drivers No 34, San Francisco, to refer the subject matter to the incoming Executive Council with instructions to draw up the needed material for an initiative measure at the most appropriate time, was defeated.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Final Report of Committee on Credentials

Chairman Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials gave the final report of the committee.

The convention adopted the committee report, and then Chairman Blackburn spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, on behalf of this Credentials Committee we wish to thank the delegates for their indulgence and bearing with us, and also for the great number of them who have conformed with the policy set up last year of getting their credentials in on Saturday and Sunday prior to the convention.

"As Chairman, I wish to sincerely thank this committee for their wonderful cooperation and indulgence and hard work, and express my gratitude for the wonderful cooperation of Secretary Haggerty and his staff, and President John F. Shelley.

"This concludes the work of the Committee on Credentials, and I ask that the committee's report as a whole be accepted.

"James Blackburn, Chairman,

"C. J. Hyans,

"W. J. Hull,

"Ralph Conzelman,

"Thomas A. Small,

"W. Lloyd Leiby,

"Kitty Howard,

"Anthony Cancilla,

"George M. King,

"Phyllis Mitchell,

"Ray Flint,

"Committee on Credentials."

President Shelley discharged the committee with the complete vote of appreciation from the convention for the fine job they did.

A motion by Delegate Billingsley, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco, to limit nominating speeches to three minutes, and seconding speeches to two only for each candidate with two minutes being allowed for each second, was duly seconded and adopted.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS**For President**

John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco, was nominated by Wendell

J. Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers and Bartenders, No. 814, Santa Monica; and C. J. Hagerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

For Vice-President, District No. 1

Max J. Osslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego, was nominated by John Quimby, Teamsters No. 542, San Diego. The nomination was seconded by Joe Stacey, Federated Fire Fighters, San Diego; Dudley Wright, Culinary Alliance and Hotel Service Workers No. 402, San Diego.

For Vice-President, District No. 2

Jack T. Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach, was nominated by Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by G. A. Lahlum, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 521, Long Beach; Michiel R. Callahan, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach.

For Vice-President, District No. 3

Elmer J. Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino, was nominated by Ray M. Wilson, Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 783, San Bernardino. The nomination was seconded by Anthony Sanders, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; and L. L. Sylva, Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595, Los Angeles.

Maurice Skates, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles, was nominated by Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The nomination was seconded by Milton E. Jeanney, Operating Engineers No. 526, San Diego; and Kay Bell, Teachers No. 1021, Los Angeles.

Reuben H. Coffey, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles, was nominated by Volenta Petronas, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Sophie Silver, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles.

Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, was nominated by Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood. The nomination was seconded by Evelyn Murphy, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; and Floyd M. Billingsley, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco.

C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, was nominated by Harley W. Walker, Pile Drivers No. 2375, San Pedro. The nomination was seconded by Hermann Barbaglia, Millwrights Union No. 1607, Los Angeles; and Nick G. Cordil, Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles.

Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles, was nominated by John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Paul D. Jones, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles; and Lester O. Wilson, Operating Engineers No. 526, San Diego.

Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles, was nominated by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Abe F. Levy, Ladies Garment and Undergarment Workers No. 496, Los Angeles; Ralph H. Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood,

and Patrick Morgan, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles.

For Vice-President, District No. 4

O. T. Satre, Marine Painters No. 812, Wilmington, was nominated by William J. Mulligan, Bartenders No. 591, San Pedro. The nomination was seconded by James J. Bardwell, Building and Construction Trades Council, Santa Ana.

For Vice-President, District No. 5

William A. Dean, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara, was nominated by James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by Fred E. Draper, Construction and General Laborers No. 591, Santa Barbara; and Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara.

For Vice-President, District No. 6

Paul Reeves, Plumbers No. 246, Fresno, was nominated by Arthur Ferguson, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447, Sacramento. The nomination was seconded by C. H. Cary, Central Labor Council, Fresno.

For Vice-President, District No. 7

C. A. Green, Hod Carriers No. 1130, Modesto, was nominated by Wendell J. Kiser, Teamsters No. 386, Modesto. The nomination was seconded by Robert D. Lee, Construction and General Laborers, Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers No. 324, Martinez; and G. A. Warner, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 8

Anthony Agrillo, Barbers No. 252, San Jose, was nominated by Hugh Caudel, Barbers No. 508, Richmond. The nomination was seconded by Albert Aron, Post Office Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles; and Charles Brenner, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Thomas A. Small, Bartenders No. 340, San Mateo, was nominated by George M. King, Teamsters and Auto Truck Drivers No. 70, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by Arthur Neergaard, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; and Harold T. Lopez, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 9

Arthur F. Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco, was nominated by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical Drivers 921, San Francisco; and James C. Symes, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.

George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco, was nominated by A. Costa, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Tillie Clifford, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco; and William G. Walsh, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.

Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, was nominated by James Waugh, Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, Terminal Island. The nomination was

seconded by Thomas Rotell, Molders No. 164, San Francisco; and Kay Bell, Teachers No. 1021, Los Angeles.

Victor S. Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco, was nominated by Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by James Royce, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles; and Norman B. Henderson, Teachers No. 1021, Los Angeles.

For Vice-President, District No. 10

Robert S. Ash, Central Labor Council, Oakland, was nominated by Joe W. Chaudet, Typographical No. 36, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by Paul L. Jones, Construction and General Laborers No. 304, Oakland; and John F. Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland.

Harry C. Grady, Floorlayers No. 1861, Oakland, was nominated by Robert J. Cairns, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Lee Lalor, District Council of Laborers, San Francisco; and Clement A. Clancy, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 11

Howard Reed, Teamsters No. 315, Martinez, was nominated by Russ Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez. The nomination was seconded by Robert D. Lee, Laborers No. 324, Los Angeles; and Hugh Caudel, Central Labor Council, Martinez.

For Vice-President, District No. 12

Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 631, Vallejo, was nominated by Stanley Sapp, Retail Clerks No. 373, Vallejo. The nomination was seconded by George Solomon, Carpenters No. 2114, Napa; and P. E. Vandewark, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 13

Harry Finks, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento, was nominated by Al Marty, Chauffeurs No. 150, Sacramento. The nomination was seconded by James Harvey, Building Trades Council, Sacramento.

For Vice-President, District No. 14

Albin J. Gruhn, Laborers No. 181, Eureka, was nominated by S. F. Burke, Teamsters No. 684, Eureka. The nomination was seconded by Lucille Pope, Cooks and Waiters No. 220, Eureka; and Harold Pavey, Butchers No. 445, Eureka.

For Vice-President, District No. 15

Roy Walker, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836, Westwood, was nominated by Bill Knight, State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Harry N. Sweet, Central Labor Council, Pasadena; and L. P. Cahill, Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Westwood.

For Convention City For 1950

Secretary Haggerty reported on the invita-

tions received at the office of the Federation for holding the 1950 convention, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. The invitations received for the Convention City are: from the City of Santa Barbara, officially from the Central Labor Council and Building Trades and the movement in general, and the Convention Bureau; the other one, from the City of Santa Cruz, is only from the Convention Bureau and the Building Trades Secretary. We have nothing officially from the Central Labor Council of Santa Cruz.

"For the record I will print the invitations in the proceedings so you may see what your final action will show and you will know who invited you to attend."

(The invitations above referred to appear in the following words and figures, to wit:

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

American Federation of Labor

Santa Barbara, California
Office of the Secretary
July 14, 1949

Neil Haggerty, Sec'y
California State Federation of Labor
402 Flood Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir and Brother:

Action was taken July 13, at the last regular meeting of the Santa Barbara Central Labor Council, that we go all out to get the California State Federation of Labor Convention here in 1950.

It is with the greatest of pleasure that we invite the officers, delegates, and their wives and friends to our beautiful city in 1950. We will do everything within our power to make their stay here one that will be long remembered.

Fraternally yours,
/s/ Cliff Jameson
Cliff Jameson
Secretary-Treasurer

Santa Cruz, California 29 955A
C. J. Haggerty, Secretary

State Federation of Labor, Shrine Civic Auditorium, Los Angeles, Greetings: To the delegates now attending the State Federation of Labor Convention—For your kind consideration and approval. Santa Cruz will be the worth while place to hold the convention next year. There will be ample space and accommodations at the Casa Del Rey hotel overlooking the beautiful Monterey Bay. One hundred percent union conditions. May great good come out of this convention now in session. With the greatest of success in all of your efforts.

Paul Burnette, President of the Santa Cruz County Bldg. and Construction Trades Council.

Delegate Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara, then placed Santa Barbara in nomination for convention city in 1950. The nomination was seconded by William Dean, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara, and Charles Jossa, Bartenders No. 498, Santa Barbara.

Appointment of Committee on Elections

President Shelley appointed the following delegates as members of the Committee on Elections:

Aubrey Blair, Chairman, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood.

Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena.

Evelyn Murphy, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles.

Claude H. Jinkerson, Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco.

John J. Lyons, Building Service Employees No. 278, Hollywood.

R. C. Conzelman, Hod Carriers No. 652, Santa Ana.

Wayne J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

Frank Fitzgerald, Hotel Service Workers No. 283, San Francisco.

Nick G. Cordil, Jr., Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles.

John T. Gardner, Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403, Los Angeles.

Joseph Smith, Cannery Workers No. 748, Modesto.

Cliff Mayer, International Ladies' Garment Workers, Local 266, Los Angeles.

Assistants:

James J. Eddy, Studio Projectionists No. 65, Hollywood.

Victor Nix, Service and Maintenance Employees, No. 399, Los Angeles.

C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood.

Paul O. Beeman, Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo.

James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

Walter Stansbury, Bookbinders and Bindery Women, No. 63, Los Angeles.

James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento.

L. C. G. Blix, Dental Technicians No. 24116, San Francisco.

William R. Ring, Film Exchange Employees No. B-61, Los Angeles.

Elizabeth Kelley, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

Kay Lennard, Screen Story Analysts Guild, Hollywood.

Charles W. Cook, Motion Picture Operators No. 420, Santa Rosa.

John L. Donovan, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles.

Mildred Gonzales, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco.

Mary Jeffries, Cooks and Waitresses No. 402, San Diego.

Leonard Cahill, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2695, Loyalton.

Floyd M. Buckalew, Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52, Los Angeles.

Ted Phillips, Retail Clerks No. 1167, Riverside.

Jenny Matyas, Dressmakers No. 101, San Francisco.

Norman B. Henderson, Teachers No. 1021, Los Angeles.

Inez Kibrell, Office Employees No. 29, Oakland.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 5:40 p.m. until Thursday, September 1, at 9:30 a.m.

FOURTH DAY

Thursday, September 1, 1949

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 10:00 a.m.

Invocation

President Shelley introduced the Reverend Martin Eidsath of the First Presbyterian Church of Gardena, who delivered the invocation:

"Let us pray.

"Almighty and most merciful Father from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, we offer Thee our most heartfelt thanks for all Thy mercy, for Thy goodness which has given us life, for Thy sustaining care, for the guiding life of Thy spirit, and for the outgoing love that redeems us.

"Over against Thy goodness, we are deeply conscious of our imperfections and our sins, and pray for Thy forgiveness.

"Help us that we may respond to Thee with our whole being, with quickened minds, kindled emotions, and a ready will to seek with Thee all righteousness and truth and goodness in all the depths of our living.

"We thank Thee, O Lord, for all the great souls, both in the ranks of labor and out of them, who have fought against injustice, oppression and greed, and have exalted fairness, cooperation, brotherhood and love.

"Help us to be worthy followers of Thy good works.

"We pray for this convention assembled, that in all its deliberations it may have Thy guidance. May it be temperate in its judgments, wise in its planning, and persevering in its quest for the best for all.

"Help, O God, the labor movement as a whole throughout the world. Give it wise statesmanship. As its strength increases, so may also its sense of responsibility increase. As it wins for itself the good things of life, may it seek for all mankind the good which it has sought for itself, and so come to full maturity of the building of a better world.

"This we ask in the name of our Lord. Amen."

President Shelley then read a communication certifying the appointment of Reverend Eidsath as fraternal delegate to the convention by the Synod of California of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., and welcomed him to the convention.

**Introduction of OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Under-Secretary of the Interior**

President Shelley then presented the Honorable Oscar L. Chapman, Undersecretary of the Interior, with the following words:

"Delegates, as an indication of the importance the State of California has achieved in problems of national economy and in being a factor in determining the path which this country will follow, we have with us an under-secretary of one of the most important departments in our

federal government. Few state federations of labor are accorded the recognition, the courtesy and the privilege, of having appear before them a man of cabinet rank. That is usually reserved to the American Federation of Labor Convention. We thought for a while that we would have two gentlemen of that stature appear before this convention, in the person of the gentleman I am about to present and also Secretary of Labor Tobin, but the Secretary of Labor has been tied to Washington with Congress still in session.

"I can think of no other individual who could bring to us a message on this subject in which we are vitally interested, the development of water and power in this great state of ours, a subject to which labor has been dedicated through the years; I can think of no other gentleman in the field of my own personal contacts who, through the years, has done more on that subject matter and generally in support of the programs that we set out to accomplish. I have known him personally for approximately the past 15 or 16 years. He is looked upon as one of the most capable men in government in this country, one dedicated to sound democratic principles, and one who has done an outstanding job in the Department of the Interior.

"It gives me great pleasure, and I deem it an extraordinary privilege, to present to you at this time the Under-Secretary of the Interior of the United States, the Honorable Oscar L. Chapman." (Loud applause).

OSCAR CHAPMAN

The Under-Secretary of the Interior, Oscar Chapman, addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, needless to say, I am extremely pleased and happy that I should be invited to address this gathering here today, and I am sure that I was invited to speak to this group in order that I may give an accounting of the stewardship of the Department of the Interior for the work that it has been doing in behalf of the American people. For that reason I am accepting this great honor this morning of coming here with humility and with appreciation, to report to this great segment of the American people.

"I have first, before I enter into my report, a statement that I would like to make, a little surprise for your Chairman. As you know, this coming Monday will be Labor Day, and the President of the United States has issued a Labor Day proclamation. I have the honor this morning of presenting the original of that proclamation, signed by President Truman, to give to your Chairman as a memento to him from the President.

"Mr. Jack Shelley, I give you this memento, autograph! (The original proclamation of Labor Day, signed by President Truman, was presented to President Shelley amidst loud applause.)

"I hope that President Shelley will read that to you some time during the day, because I read it this morning on the 18th page of one of the papers, and in the other two I didn't see it at all. Of course, it was a Labor Day Proclamation, you understand!

"I also have the honor of bringing to you this morning the expressions of appreciation from the President of the United States; his appreciation for your continued support and help, not just in the campaign of last fall of electing a Democratic administration, but your continued support for those liberal programs that mean so much to the American people. And I have the honor this morning of bringing to you the President's greetings and his appreciation to be expressed to you for the fine, continued help of your wonderful organization. This I am happy to do.

"May I say one thing more, and speaking about great citizens of America: I am especially pleased this morning that I have the opportunity to appear on this platform on the day when one of the greatest citizens of America is appearing here before you: William Green, the President of your Federation. (Loud applause). I have known Mr. Green for the last fifteen or twenty years and, needless to say to you, I appreciate him as a great American leader, a great supporter of the causes for the American people. And I am happy to appear on this platform upon which he will appear later today to address you.

"Always a trip to California renews my faith in the ability of mankind. Here, on the rim of the Pacific, you men of labor have built in one short century a civilization that is unique in history—one that comes nearer the ideal than any man has yet developed. Your society, half-urban, half-rural, is spacious and dynamic.

"You have not, of course, abolished insecurity or poverty, but so far you have abolished stark want and escaped the mean and hopeless kind of living that sinks men into the wretched conditions so characteristic of many of the world's industrial countries. In a figurative, as well as a literal sense, you have found a place in the sun.

"But pride in your past and your present should not blind you to an emerging problem that may make your second century less happy than your first. Belonging as I do to the department of the federal government which is concerned with husbanding our natural resources, I am constrained to remind you that the time is here to take stock of your physical assets.

"California has been amazingly well-endowed with the things men live by: your great virgin forests; vast reaches of fertile land; abundant water and its potential by-product, hydro-electric power; oil; gold and other minerals; wildlife; and beautiful retreats for play and recreation. But over the past century these things have been rapidly and often wastefully exploited. Now the sudden, sensational increase that World War II brought in your population threatens to deplete them to the point of danger.

"Your soil, once fabulously fertile and still so, has not escaped that worldwide malady known as erosion. Three million California acres have lost three-fourths of their topsoil through wind and gully erosion, and at least two-thirds

of your land stands in need of soil conservation practices. Witness to this disquieting trend is the current series of dust storms that have aroused anew the farmers of the parched southern San Joaquin Valley.

"Your huge endowment of virgin pine and redwood forests—which are the natural reservoirs for your upper streams, base of your great timber industry, and retreat for your throngs of vacationists—has suffered unduly from hasty and careless logging practices, and today we are told that only 38 percent of the original stand remains. Much of your once-plentiful wildlife has gone the way of the buffalo.

"California's known oil reserves, once sufficient to supply the whole Pacific area, now are estimated by your state authorities at 3½ billion barrels. At the present rate of production, and under present methods, these reserves, we are told, will last little more than a decade. We are told also that California's reserves of natural gas at the present rate of consumption will not last more than 20 years.

"Of all the resources with which you are blessed, the two most essential are land and water, the two resources that have been called the mother and father of food. It is of these, in particular, that I wish to speak today. And because they most directly affect your living standards, I want to urge you to continue and to redouble your concern that they be properly husbanded and developed in the years just ahead.

"California, like almost all of the far West, is semi-arid, and lives chiefly by virtue of irrigation. Of its 30 million acres of farm land, some 5 million acres are irrigated, and these 5 million watered acres produce 85 percent of the state's two billion dollars worth of farm crops.

"The watered acres in your valleys are the fruits of great private, cooperative, and public enterprise, and years of sweaty toil. For the first quarter of this century they had sufficed largely to feed and enrich the state and its people. The influx of new farm families and high farm prices resulting from two World Wars, however, expanded the irrigated areas and caused a heavy drain on the sinking underground water levels. The result was that some years ago the water supplies, once sufficient, began to run short of current needs.

"The growth of your towns and cities caused alarm over their supplies of domestic and industrial water. Electric power for servicing homes, cities, and industries began to run short. Out of these mounting needs were born the big federal water and power enterprises now built and being built all over your state.

"You know the general shape and the scope of these gigantic undertakings and the missions they have set out to accomplish. You may not know that even before they are in full operation it has become apparent they will fall far short of meeting the ever-expanding water and power needs of your people. Last year nature nudged you to further action by imposing a minor drought—a spring dry spell which was severe enough so that its effects in water and power famines were spread over the front pages of eastern papers. The 1948 drought was stopped short of disaster only by the rare good luck of belated rains. This year also is a water-short

one, bringing its sinister warnings in dust storms, failing wells, early forest fires, and other losses.

"It is glaringly apparent that here is a state-wide sickness that will not wait on time to cure. You must have more water and power. You must have a state-wide program for the full and efficient development of your water resources. Your federal government is alert to this need and at work to meet it.

"As but one step in preparing to meet the increased demand for water, the Department of the Interior has been urging that research efforts for developing cheap methods for the wholesale purification of ocean waters be accelerated.

"Some months ago, when this idea was presented to a committee of the United States Senate, many persons in California, including some of your leading newspapers, were apprehensive that the Department was siding with Arizona in the long-time controversy over the allocation of the water of the Colorado River. Let me assure you now that such was and is not our intention. Irrespective of the final solution of the Colorado River problem, California must develop new sources of fresh water if it is to continue to prosper and grow. Even if the Colorado River controversy is finally settled in favor of California, it would not solve your problem since your demands for water are increasing so rapidly. Wise planning, therefore, necessitates that we experiment on the practicability of utilizing the limitless water resources of the Pacific. But may I say to the people of California, if there is any question in your mind that locating these experimental plants on the Coast of California has any bearing in the building up or taking sides in the California-Arizona controversy, I would be happy to recommend that these plants be built on the Gulf Coast of Texas. Because I do not wish to enter into this controversy between these two states.

"As you know, processes have been developed for the separation of water and salt on a small scale which were used by the Navy during the war on ships and the islands of the Pacific. Chemical processes are available to 'soften' what we know as 'hard water' by what is really a process for removing salts from water. These processes have only been used where it was possible or necessary to pay a high price for the fresh water. But they suggest that research might develop more economical methods which would make it possible to supply southwestern cities and the arid farms of California with water pumped from the nearby Pacific.

"In addition to urging such research, the federal government, of course, is pushing the planning and construction of projects which will have an immediate effect on your water situation. Hoover, Parker, and Imperial Dams, the All-American Canal, the newly-finished Coachella Canal, the San Diego Aqueduct, a score of flood control projects—these and other federal undertakings stand as tangible witnesses to the enterprise of your government in recognition of your need.

"Just over the Tehachapis, the thirsty lands of the southern San Joaquin Valley are beginning to receive the first water from the great Central Valley Project. In July, farmers of Fresno and Tulare counties welcomed the Cen-

tral Valley Project's first deliveries through the Friant-Kern Canal, an event so vital to these farmers that many compared it to the discovery of gold in California 100 years ago. Indeed, water in your state is 'white gold,' more valuable to your life and survival than the yellow gold that has been mined from your hills.

"Organized labor has been active in the Central Valley Project from the beginning. In the 1930's your representatives in Congress, and your state legislature, asked the federal government to build the first unit of dams, power plants, transmission lines, and canals, under reclamation law. Behind those requests were the ballots of the voters of California, cast at a special referendum election in December 1933.

"The voters of this state wanted to create employment in construction, they wanted cheaper power and more power to create more jobs in industry at better wages, and they wanted to irrigate the failing farms of the state. The California State Federation of Labor endorsed that Central Valley Project referendum of 1933, and I am sure that men sitting in this audience remember the vote they cast for it 16 years ago.

"The reasons for your interest in developing the water resources of the Central Valley are simple. You cannot maintain your high standard of living in this state unless they are developed. Less than nine years ago your population was less than seven millions. Today it has passed ten millions. It still grows by leaps and bounds, for the incoming tide is still flowing strong.

"In the long run, your standard of living will go up or down with the standard of living of these newcomers to California. For them and for you, employment, wages and standard of living depend upon the amount and cheapness of power, and upon the opportunity to grow food and fiber upon the land. That truth applies to everybody, whether he has lived here ten months or ten years. You can have high-cost and insufficient power which means cheap human muscle; or you can have low-cost and plentiful power which means employment and high wages. That is the meaning of Central Valley water development in a few words. That is your choice today as it was in 1933. Is that a labor issue?

"When the Bureau of Reclamation finishes the initial features of the Central Valley Project, one acute water-shortage problem will be met. Some half-million acres of presently-irrigated land will be assured of a stabilized water supply, and about the same number of new acres will be given water for the first time.

"In response to local needs and demands, the Bureau is at work in other parts of California. It is starting a project to bring water to Santa Barbara and the valuable farms in that coastal area. It will participate with the Army Corps of Engineers in the new American River development in the Central Valley. It is starting another project to come to the rescue of the farms, towns, and military establishments of Solano County north of San Francisco Bay.

"As if to measure up to our goal that every available drop of water must be saved and put to work, the Bureau has been at work for years on a master plan for developing the entire water

and power resources of the vast Central Valley Basin. It has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and transmitted to the President, and he has approved that program. And if you noticed in the press yesterday, you saw that it has been transmitted to Congress for future and, we hope, favorable action.

"This Central Valley Basin Plan outlines the kind of provident multiple-purpose development that has become the trademark of wise water planning in the West. It is to this aspect of the plan, rather than to the individual recommendations, that I commend your attention. Multiple-purpose, basin-wide development means a minimum of wasted water. It means the same water is used and re-used. It means that the revenues from the more lucrative uses—power and municipal water—help repay the all-important though less lucrative irrigation program.

"Finally, it means that so-called flood waters—those quantities which no man has ever used or can use beneficially in the area of their source—will be taken to the water-deficient areas of the state instead of being hustled away to the ocean.

"This kind of wise development is a modern solution to our problem of dwindling natural resources, and it is uniquely an American answer—because the demand for conservation and use of these resources has come from the people. The Central Valley Basin Plan is an administrative recognition of and response to that popular grass-roots demand. The Tennessee Valley Authority, and the proposed Columbia Valley Administration, are all expressions of this popular will to develop our resources on the multiple-purpose and basin-wide basis.

"The different river basins of our country may require somewhat different administrative treatment to meet their differing local needs. But they all require comprehensive planning and co-ordinated development, like that outlined in the Central Valley Basin Plan of the Department of the Interior. Nature fashioned these basins and the rivers that serve them; man is beginning to realize that they must not be put asunder by man-made political state and county lines.

"Among those who live outside the Central Valley watershed are some who think that water resources development has very little to do with them. The mountains and the valley seem to be a long way off. But your members around San Francisco Bay have learned already, the hard way, that what hurts development over the valley, hurts them. Because power development has been continuously obstructed by special interests in this state, and because development has been allowed to lag when it was not positively retarded, your members had their earnings cut in 1948.

"They said power was short because there was no rain. But the warnings of inevitable power shortage under a retarded building program, that were given repeatedly and publicly by the Department of Interior, went unheeded. It was not so much the failure of rain; it was rather that men lacked foresight, and special interests were willing to sell the future of California short for their own purposes.

"As a result your members suffered. In 39 plants around the Bay, 5,000 wage earners had their wages cut. These plants represented a

great variety of industries. They had to reduce their operations because power was short. So average weekly earnings of labor dropped from \$62.04 in February, to \$53.17 in March.

"In the southern San Joaquin Valley, farmers found their pumps stopped when the power companies pulled the switches. Irrigation of crops was checked. If those of you who work south of the Tehachis escaped having your wages cut in 1948, your escape was not by a very large margin. Power you used normally here in southern California had to be diverted into other parts of your state. Furthermore, the entire state was obliged to go on daylight saving time in order to save power.

"Perhaps you have noticed that the billboards are now trying to tell you how much is being done at this time to build power plants so that there won't be another shortage. Let me tell you one thing about this construction, and that is that most of it will require the use of oil to generate power. We already have seen that the presently known oil resources of this state at present rate of consumption will last less than a generation. What California needs is not heavier drafts upon her oil reserves, but greater use of her water. Water is a self-renewing resource. Its full use assures your future. It doesn't place a mortgage against it by exhausting your limited resources.

"The Department of the Interior is committed under reclamation law to develop water resources for the benefit of the many, not for the few. Reclamation law is anti-monopoly law. It is against the formation of monopoly in power or in water, and it is against private speculation in the benefits from public appropriations. The public power preference clause of reclamation law, and the 160-acre water limitation, are your guarantee that the benefits of public water development will not be monopolized.

"The Bureau of Reclamation's comprehensive plan for the full development of the waters of the Central Valley calls for 38 reservoirs, 28 power plants, hundreds of miles of great canals, transmission lines, and steam plants to firm up its power supplies. If the plan should be adopted by Congress, and appropriations made, construction of the project will require perhaps a generation. The investment in Central Valley will be of a magnitude of perhaps three times that in the Tennessee Valley. It will be an investment to assure your future. Is that a labor issue?

"These problems of diminishing timber and land and oil and water resources, now becoming so acute to your growing commonwealth, are vital to every man, woman and child who lives here and to the many other Americans who are on their way to your state. When a forest burns or is ruined by careless logging practices, men lose their jobs, flock to the cities to swell the ranks of the unemployed, and depress wage rates. When a farming area is made sterile by gold dredgers or rendered lifeless by a vanishing water supply or swept clean by sand and dust storms, towns, vanish and with them the means by which men live.

"When oil wells fail and the essential fuel for turning the wheels of your factories is not replaced by the ample store of hydro-electric

energy latent in your undeveloped streams, your state's young industry will languish. When water tables sink out of reach and your towns and cities cry out in vain for domestic and industrial water—then this magnificent civilization out here on the Pacific is on its way to join the ghosts of Egypt, Abyssinia, and the other vanished cultures of antiquity.

"On the other hand, when resources are intelligently developed, they create new opportunities for workers, raise living standards, and form the foundation for what we in America know as the Good Life.

"The officials of your organization know this, and I am happy to say that they have taken a leading part in support of measures that will meet these problems now, and wisely. The basin concept of water and land and power development counts among its ablest champions the officers of the American and California Federations of Labor. My mission today is to cheer on these men and to urge them and you to an even more militant and active role. The elections of November 1948 showed that the western states, including California, want more reclamation. But federal development programs, including reclamation programs, are not secured without effort. They come most surely when backed by the united voice of your representatives in Congress acting in behalf of all the people of California.

"When I asked you if the development of your water resources is a labor issue, or not, I knew your answer already. I have read your resolutions and the testimony placed in the public record to support them by your President, John F. Shelley, and your Secretary, C. J. Haggerty.

"I knew that organized labor in California has fought against water and land monopoly since the 1870's, and that the Workingmen's Party of California demanded in 1878 that 'landgrabbing must be stopped.' I knew that the leaders of California labor in the constitution convention of 1879 were responsible for the acreage limitation in your present state Constitution; that the American Federation of Labor sponsored the original National Reclamation Law of 1902; and that your own Federation sponsored the State Central Valley Water and Power Act of 1933.

"Of my own knowledge, from what I have seen in Washington, I know that the bulwarks of reclamation law against water monopoly would be in ruins today except for the stout support of reclamation law with its 160-acre water limitation, given steadfastly by the California State Federation of Labor, by the Grange, and by church, veteran, and other citizens' organizations.

"Reclamation has no party politics. Neither has this new basin-wide concept of reclamation. Leaders of both major parties have warmly supported the idea that the great western valleys must be developed with federal help, and that this help must come through integrated planning and operation under a single agency of the government. The late and great Franklin Roosevelt had this vision, and so has his worthy successor, President Truman. Both the national and the California Democratic platforms have

insisted upon this kind of development, and so has the Commission of Government Reorganization headed by former President Hoover. Your Federation Secretary, Mr. Haggerty, voiced your organization's purpose when he said of the Central Valley Project: 'Our program is for full development of the water resources of the entire valley basin by the Bureau of Reclamation under terms of the great national reclamation law.

"This kind of resource development—the kind that embraces a whole basin, that is comprehensive in plan and operation, that utilizes by multiple-purpose dams and other structures the basin's entire water resources in behalf of all the people—is fundamental Americanism. We must see that its meaning and its benefits are learned and accepted by our people and by the officials we send to our state and national capitols to represent us. We must do this because we cannot afford to do less. This is the only kind of conservation that really conserves.

"We have more people to feed and clothe and we have less of our natural wealth with which to feed and clothe them. The past century ahead has been one of an 'extractive economy.' The century ahead must be one of wise husbandry of our resources and equitable distribution of the benefits they provide. It is only in this way that it can be made a century of abundance.

"I thank you." (Loud and sustained applause).

Labor Day Proclamation

President Shelley asked the Secretary to read President Truman's Labor Day Proclamation.

"THE WHITE HOUSE

"Washington

"September 1, 1949

"This is the fifth year in which it has been my privilege to call upon the American people to observe Labor Day—a day dedicated to the workers who have helped so much in the advance of our country to the position of responsibility and opportunity it occupies in the world today.

"The American worker enjoys an economic, political and social status solidly established on democratic principles and unequaled elsewhere in the world. From time to time labor has suffered setbacks, but on each such occasion its essential strength has asserted itself and progress has been resumed. And as labor has progressed, so has the Nation.

"Labor Day, however, is more than a holiday for celebrating the achievements of the worker and extolling his contribution to the forward march of our economy. This year, more than ever, it is a time for a sober evaluation of the problems that labor, together with all other groups in our country, faces in our complex world, and of our mutual responsibility in meeting them.

"Labor has become a full partner in our economy. The machinery for weighing labor's needs and for adjusting the problems of labor-management relations is being developed and

improved through the cooperation of employers and employees. But today labor must also be a full partner in all our undertakings, not only within our borders but beyond the seas; for in the long run our actions in the field of foreign policy will affect the welfare of every man, woman and child. It is a source of pride that statesmen in the ranks of labor are alert to their responsibility in this field and are making a vital contribution to our international program.

"I am confident that labor will give the same devotion to the attainment of our common objectives at home and abroad that it has long demonstrated in seeking better working conditions, adequate wages and a higher standard of security for workers and their families.

"/s/ Harry Truman"

(Loud and sustained applause).

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN Escorted to Platform

President Shelley appointed the following committee to escort President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, to the platform: Brother Dan Flanagan, Brother Tom Randall, Brother Gene De Cristoforo, Brother Irving Carey, Brother George Kelly, and Brother Max Osslo.

President Shelley then said: "Welcome to California, President Green!" and President Green was escorted to the platform amidst a loud and sustained standing ovation, as the band played "California, Here I Come," and "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow."

Final Report of Committee on Legislation

President Shelley called upon Chairman Bassett of the Committee on Legislation to report upon the remainder of the resolutions referred to that committee.

Resolution No. 184—"Eliminate Workmen's Compensation Waiting Period Under Certain Circumstances."

The committee report:

"This resolution is concerned with the reduction of a waiting period for workmen's compensation from 49 to 21 days.

"Your committee concurs with the intent of reducing the existing waiting period but since other resolutions have already been acted upon by this convention, which provide for the elimination of the waiting period, this resolution is to that extent inconsistent.

"Accordingly, your committee reaffirms its position for the elimination of the waiting period and recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 197—"Permanent Child Care Centers."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that **Resolution No. 197** be filed, as the subject matter was covered by the report of the committee previously on **Resolutions No. 71 and 127.**"

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolutions calling for special session of the legislature.

The committee report:

"Several times during the committee's previous report attempts were made from the floor to amend resolutions calling for a special session of the legislature. According to notice served on the convention, the committee considers this subject and has the following motion to introduce:

"Although your committee does not agree with the inferences contained in the statements of some speakers opposing previous recommendations of your committee, that nothing has been done in the past legislatively by this Federation on the matters discussed, and that the recommendation of your committee would continue in the future, because the facts are directly to the contrary, your committee believes that we must be alert to meet any emergency that may arise prior to the 1951 session, and accordingly recommends that this convention instruct the officials of the Federation to be alert, to see that a special session be called by the Governor when, as and if it appears necessary to legislate on child care centers, unemployment and other matters discussed by this convention."

After brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Bassett then stated, "This completes the report of the Committee on Legislation.

"W. J. Bassett, Chairman,

"Robert Ash,

"Robert Callahan,

"Kenneth G. Bitter,

"F. A. Lawrence,

"Bee Tumber,

"C. W. Chapman,

"Hazel O'Brien,

"Ed Ross,

"James Waugh,

"Committee on Legislation."

The convention adopted the committee's report as a whole, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

ASSEMBLYMAN DELBERT MORRIS

President Shelley presented to the delegates, Assemblyman Delbert Morris, who was greeted with applause.

Final Report of the Committee on Constitution

Chairman McDonough of the Committee on Constitution gave the final report of that committee.

Resolution No. 55—"Secret Ballot in Convention Elections."

The committee report:

"This resolution proposes to abolish publication of delegates' votes. The democratic voting system in the state and nation and legislative bodies exposes the votes of our representatives, such as state legislators and United States Senators and Congressmen. Every American citizen is entitled to know how they vote, and they must stand on their action.

"Delegates are sent to this convention for their unions and councils, and we feel the action taken by them should be known to the unions and councils, because they do not repre-

sent our own personal opinions and there is no other way to have an absolute check so that the unions may know whether or not the delegates are carrying out the policies and the instructions of their respective unions and who have sent them here to carry out specific purposes.

"Therefore, the committee recommends non-concurrence."

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman McDonald then announced: "This completes the report of the Committee on Constitution."

"C. T. McDonough, Chairman,

"John Quimby,

"Chet Cary,

"J. L. R. Marsh,

"Mark Whiting,

"Russell Dreyer,

"Lowell Nelson,

"Committee on Constitution."

The convention adopted the committee's report as a whole, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

WILLIAM J. HARRY

The Department Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, William J. Harry, was introduced, and addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, President Green, delegates, fellow members and guests: The honor and privilege of addressing the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor is a great one, and I am particularly proud to bring you the sincere greetings of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Department of California.

"All of us are aware of the current unemployment problem, but I was especially impressed with the example of fruitless labor exhibited by the characters surrounding this building who are hawking copies of the Daily People's World. They couldn't give those copy sheets away at this convention! So now I am wondering whether they will be eligible for unemployment compensation. (Laughter).

"It would be superfluous for me to reiterate what has been said before here with respect to the menace of communism, because no organization, including our federal government, has dealt more effectively with communist infiltration than the American Federation of Labor! (Applause).

"It would also be unnecessary to stress the genuine cooperative spirit which has existed between the American Federation of Labor and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. You know that we are pro-labor; indeed, a recent poll indicates that approximately 75 per cent of our members are union members. We are a rank-and-file, average-guy organization, and we know that the VFW and the AFL have many mutual problems.

"At this point I want to tell you very emphatically that we have received unselfish cooperation from Jack Shelley and Neil Haggerty, two of the ablest labor leaders in the United States. (Applause).

"What I have said are established facts. Now I want to make a pitch, a pitch for an organ-

ization affiliated with the AFL, namely, the American Federation of Government Employees. Do you know that there are approximately two million federal employees, and less than 10 per cent of them are affiliated with the AFL? Membership should be of interest to you just as it is to us in the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and I say here that the AFL, through the American Federation of Government employees, should go out on a two-fisted, aggressive campaign to get not thousands but hundreds of thousands of federal employees affiliated with the American Federation of Government Employees of the AFL. (Applause).

"I say that because we know that labor, powerful labor organizations such as the AFL, means a stronger America; and if we can increase the membership of the greatest of labor organizations, we know that we can strengthen the very principles of democracy. Because the men who died in defense of our country and after whom all of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Posts are named, knew, just as we all know, that America is not just a place on the map! It is an ideal in the hearts of men! Thank you." (Loud applause).

Introduction of

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN

President Shelley then presented William S. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, with the following words:

"Delegates, at this time, it is my privilege and pleasure to present our next speaker, a man who has had the burden and the responsibility of heading the labor movement of this country for the past 25 or 26 years; a man whose mental, physical and moral being is devoted to the cause of the working man; who as a young man started in the mines, who with that labor became well acquainted with the hardships, the injustices and the inequities perpetrated on the miners; who became a district leader and an international officer of the Mine Workers; who was honored by the people of his native state of Ohio by being elected to serve two terms in the Senate, and in the middle of his first session was chosen by his colleagues in the Ohio State Senate in recognition of his ability, his leadership and his consideration and sympathy for the problems of it, as the floor leader of his party, and subsequently as the presiding officer of the Ohio State Senate. He has been President of the American Federation of Labor through some of its most trying and troublesome years. During all of those years, during all of those trials, troubles and tribulations, he has kept his keen sense of humor, his very definite sense of justice and fairness, and has, at all times, exhibited his devotion and loyalty to the cause of the working people of this country. Under his guidance and leadership labor has come far. He has been outspoken before all the committees of Congress, he has been outspoken in the councils of the American Federation of Labor. He is tireless—in fact, tireless to the point that on a recent visit to California (and I thought I had some stamina) he wore me out trying to keep up with him!

"I am very happy that there has been a period of a few weeks since President Green last visited here, so that I could build up my

energy to keep up with the situation while he is with us in the next few days.

"It is for me an extreme privilege and a great pleasure to present to you that great American, the President of the American Federation of Labor, the Honorable William S. Green."

(Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

WILLIAM S. GREEN

The President of the American Federation of Labor, William S. Green, addressed the convention as follows:

"President Shelley, officers and delegates in attendance at this highly important State Federation of Labor convention of the Commonwealth of California, distinguished visitors, ladies and gentlemen. I have long anticipated the pleasure of attending a session of the California State Federation of Labor, and now, this morning, that anticipation has become a realization. I cannot find language that would adequately express my deep pleasure at being with you on this delightful occasion.

"You know, first things come first sometimes, and this is the first time since I succeeded my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Gompers, as President of the American Federation of Labor almost 25 years ago, that I have been privileged to come to the Pacific Coast and attend a session of your convention. So I shall go back to my work in the east and throughout the nation carrying away from Los Angeles the fondest memories of a delightful visit spent with you. (Loud applause).

"I was deeply impressed by the cordiality of the reception you accorded me this morning. I interpret that as evidence of your devotion to the great cause we all represent and with which we are associated.

"We are proud of the fact that we are a part of that great family of labor which we all have the honor to represent here in the City of Los Angeles now. It is a mighty army, a great army and, like an oak tree, it has grown from a small acorn until it is giant in size.

"I know you are happy, because I am happy, to be a part of that great family of labor: the largest labor organization in the world; an organization that has eight million paid-up members on the books in the office of the American Federation of Labor! (Loud applause).

"Who can estimate the moral, the political and material strength of eight million men and women, united in a common cause, thinking as one, acting as one, and walking as one? And it is because we are united in that way, having developed that attitude as a result of experience and training, that those who are against us in the legislatures of the nation must take account of that solidarity of the working people of the nation. (Loud and sustained applause).

"If you forget what I say to you on this delightful occasion when we are all so happy, please remember that I want you to accept my presence here in this hall this morning as evidence of the high esteem and profound regard in which I hold the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor. (Loud applause).

"I can truthfully say from the bottom of my heart that I wish we had a lot more state fed-

erations of labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as progressive and as aggressive as the California State Federation of Labor. (Loud applause).

"The year that has passed since the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor has been marked by solid achievements, and marred by bitter disappointments. In the elections last fall, the voice of labor spoke out in louder tones than ever before in its history. Our hopes were high that democracy's victory at the polls would mark the start of a new era of enlightenment, under a Congress that would listen to the people that it purports to represent. These hopes have been subverted by a coalition of the blind and the deaf in Congress. These subversive elements in our national legislature have demonstrated once again that there are none so blind as those who will not see, and none so deaf as an ear stopped by prejudice and selfish bias. They have also further shown that anyone, no matter how dull and narrow, can be effective as an obstructionist, while the task of advocacy is complex, even for the able.

"The whole story of this session of Congress is contained, in essence, in the record of the struggle for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, and in a comparison of the crucial votes on this issue with the Taft-Hartley vote of the 80th Congress. Labor gained in strength, but was still not strong enough, though we made every concession to the other side that we could with honesty and honor make. The old 'mutual admiration society' of reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats retained their balance of power by a very narrow majority, as compared with the overwhelming preponderance of force they had possessed in the preceding Congress.

"We suffered a defeat and so must live in the shadow of the injunction for a while longer. But the campaign does not end with a single skirmish—we have met with reverses before and returned each time with renewed strength and energy to carry the final victory, and so it will be in this case. That's so sure and certain! (Loud applause). It will be our task in 1950 to make sure that the electorate is both well informed as to the record and aroused to the defense of its rightful interests. We lacked only fourteen votes in the House and five votes in the Senate to kill Taft-Hartley. With only half the success in 1950 that we had in 1948, Congress will be securely in the hands of a liberal majority.

"And now may I depart from my prepared address for just a moment to discuss the very principles involved in this fight that we are making.

"Why are we opposed to the Taft-Hartley Act? Why is it that the workers from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf are united in their opposition to this reprehensible piece of legislation?

"You have noted in the reactionary press the editorials which have stated that it is not the rank and file that is against this legislation but the 'bosses'. They have praised the provisions of this law. They say it is a 'good thing' for us all, and the workers 'like' it, they 'love' it, they are 'for' it.

"Well, they did not act that way when they

defeated the notorious Senator Ball in Minnesota, and Brooks in Illinois! (Loud applause).

"I know of no better answer that could be made to these reactionary editorials and the representatives of large employer associations. We believe we have shown the membership of the 81st Congress that the workers and their friends, the farmers and others, were opposed to the Taft-Hartley law in the election that was held last November. We centered our efforts in the State of Minnesota against Senator Ball, who is the mouthpiece of the author of the Taft-Hartley law; and when the votes were counted, Senator Ball was defeated decisively and a liberal labor-sympathetic statesman, Senator Humphrey, was elected to represent that state of the nation. (Loud applause).

"The same thing was true in West Virginia, where Senator Revercomb stood with Senator Taft uncompromisingly. We went in there and appealed to the voters of the state to defeat him. When the votes were counted, he was overwhelmingly defeated and a great liberal, Senator Neely, was elected instead. (Loud applause).

"And the same thing is true in Illinois, where Senator Brooks, who stood with Senator Taft, was defeated, and Senator Douglas was elected instead.

"And then down in the southern states, in Tennessee, we carried our fight there and succeeded in defeating Senator Stewart and electing Senator Kefauver, who has voted with labor on every occasion since he has been in the United States Senate. (Loud applause).

"Then in the Buckeye State, the great State of Ohio, the issue was drawn in the election of a statewide-elected Congressman; and when the votes were counted, that Congressman in Ohio was decisively defeated. And that is the way the people spoke in Ohio at the election last November.

"Is there any reasonable-minded person who would not accept these decisions made in all these states as evidence of the trend of public opinion? The issue was drawn; it was clear and definite; it was tested in these commonwealths; and the people expressed their opinion.

"But instead of that, here in the 81st Congress they have ignored all of that, the Dixiecrats of the south and the reactionaries of the north, and, notwithstanding the appeal to them, 'Please vote with us for repeal of this Taft-Hartley law,' they have bitterly and stubbornly refused to do so.

"That means we have to carry the fight at the next election, and we are preparing for it now. And some of those who refused to listen to our pleadings will hear the votes of their constituents when they are counted, and they will stay at home! (Loud applause).

"But I ask you, why is it that we are so much opposed to the Taft-Hartley law?

"The answer is, It is because we cherish as a common heritage the blessings of freedom and liberty. Our forefathers fought for that. They gave their lives in order to win freedom and liberty in the new country, the United States of America. They wanted personal and collective freedom, liberty to think and act, freedom of press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to worship in accordance

with their own conscience. And we as laboring men want to exercise the same rights. We want to exercise the right to belong to a labor union free from governmental interference. (Loud applause).

"Furthermore, we demand that we be accorded the right to bargain collectively with our employers for the sale of our labor, free from governmental interference. And the Taft-Hartley law says that if you sit around the conference table and bargain with your employers and arrive at a decision acceptable to both, it must be the kind of agreement that the government says you must enter into.

"We have long, ever since our unions were formed, insisted upon the exercise of our right to bargain for closed shop agreements. Is there anything wrong about that? Many of the employers of the nation want it. They are willing to sit down and agree to a closed-shop plan. They find it is better for them; it means industrial peace and stability, the highest type of service, the exercise of the best skill and training. The best mechanics are available under a closed-shop agreement. Whole cities of the nation have been built under closed-shop agreements. The transportation lines of the nation, the mines that have been mined by the miners of the country, have been developed under closed-shop agreements. Look at the buildings here in this great City of Los Angeles, built by skilled workers, the highest skilled in the world, under closed-shop agreements.

"Has our nation suffered? No! Instead, it has prospered; it has exceeded all other nations in the world in the development of architecture, in building construction, in the character of service given by the skilled workers of the nation.

"Well, they have robbed us of our freedom. But we are not satisfied to be classed as criminals because we negotiate a closed-shop agreement with employers. And they might as well understand in Congress and in the executive departments of the government that the workers of the nation will never submit to a law that robs them of their right to negotiate a closed-shop agreement! (Loud and sustained standing applause).

"Furthermore, the working people of this country do not possess a great deal. They are not wealthy, they are not bankers, they do not own properties. But they do own their labor. That is theirs. They possess it. Their skill, their training, their genius, acquired through years of experimentation and service, belong to them. And they have a right to sell that across the table to their employers upon the best terms possible, just as the employer has the right to go out and sell the products of his working people at the best conditions he can negotiate with those who buy from him. (Loud applause).

"They would resent the government telling them how they must sell their products. Well, we equally resent the government telling us, through the enactment of this legislation, how we are to sell our labor. (Loud applause).

"Supplementing what I said a little while ago, we are united in a common cause. It is a religion to us. Many thousands of workers died for this union, just like the martyrs died

to establish the church. They were shot in the back, they were murdered and massacred, as they were at Ludlow, Colorado. They gave their lives for this union; and because they did, we are going to preserve it at any cost in order to honor them. And there is no law in this nation and no gang of employers that will ever make a union man work with a non-union man against his will! (Loud and sustained standing applause).

"These are some of the principles involved. The government says you cannot negotiate a closed-shop agreement. That means that you must negotiate an open-shop agreement, that that is the only kind of an agreement that is legal. And that would make you work with non-union men against your will.

"It is unthinkable. Evidently they do not know the heart and the mind and the background of labor. They do not know that labor is devoted to the union just like the Christian is devoted to his church. Our workers have died for their union just as the martyrs died for the church. And if men are willing to die for a union, is there anyone who can think that a worker will willingly and voluntarily surrender the right that he possesses? Never!

"In addition to that, there is the matter of the injunction. We fought to wipe out the injunction through the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. Under the Taft-Hartley law, they seek to revive it and subject the workers of the nation to judicial orders.

"That is robbing us of our freedom. Because when workers are made to work against their will by order of the court or go to jail, they are robbed of their freedom. And of course we cannot accept that principle willingly. It is against us and we will not accept it willingly.

"That is why we are going to keep up this fight until this notorious, reprehensible piece of legislation is repealed.

"May I tell you now just in a short few moments what we are planning to do.

"Our policy has been formulated. We are going into the 1950 campaign united, and we are going to organize from the precinct level to the top level. We are going to see to it that the workers of the nation and their friends register and qualify to vote in 1950. We are going to have beautiful ladies like these who escorted me here this morning call on the telephone and ring doorbells, get them out to vote. And there is no voter who can resist an appeal from beautiful ladies like that! (Loud applause).

"Our membership is going to contribute \$2.00 per member voluntarily to the financial needs of the campaign. Half of that will be used by the national committee, represented by Mr. Keenan who is here, and the other half will be returned to the various state federations of labor for the purpose of assisting them in carrying on their organized campaign. An educational campaign such as the nation has never known will be carried into the homes and the byways and highways and educational places of the nation, in order to acquaint the voters with the facts.

"Our appeal will be made to the farmers as it was in Minnesota. The farmers responded in Minnesota, and they will respond in other agricultural states!

"Then we are going to appeal to the liberals and to the friends of the nation. And let me tell you that every organized labor movement in America is united in support of this program! Even though they are with the CIO they will join too! And the Railroad Brotherhoods, the independent Machinists and the United Mine Workers of America—every one of them joining with us in this fight in 1950! (Loud and sustained applause).

"The real battleground in this campaign will be in the old Buckeye State of Ohio. Your eyes are turned there now; the eyes of the workers from every remote section of the nation will be looking to Ohio, because there is where we are going to center our efforts to beat the notorious author of the Taft-Hartley law, and we are going to beat him just as decisively as we beat Bender last November! (Loud applause).

"The political battlefield in Ohio will be just as important to us as was the Battle of Gettysburg in the Civil War; for, if we beat him who was symbolic of all the support given this Taft-Hartley law, then what a great moral victory we will have won!

"I know you are going to unite here in California, because you have united before; I know you will do a great piece of work here, because you have done it before. The record you have made has challenged our admiration, and your leaders are imbued by a spirit of determination. Not one of them has included in his vocabulary the word 'defeat' in any form! (Applause).

"And I can tell you truthfully that right now we are building in the State of Ohio; we are following Mr. Taft, who has launched a speaking campaign, and we are going to have speakers follow him in every town and village and community in Ohio where he speaks, so as to answer whatever he may state to the people and tell them the truth. In addition to that, we are going to tell it in the press and in public. Furthermore, you know what we have done? We have arranged to employ a commentator on the radio five nights a week for the coming year, to tell the story of labor; five nights every week on the radio! (Applause).

"I wish I had time to go into this further. But keep your eyes on Ohio; don't forget it. It is the real battleground in the 1950 campaign, and I feel sure that I can guarantee to you that when the election result is known we will find that labor has won the greatest victory ever won in any state of the Union, and that will be the victory in Ohio in 1950! (Loud applause).

"Now, there are a few other matters I want to talk to you about.

"Fortunately for American family life, the coalition blockade against better housing, which functioned so successfully in the 79th and 80th Congresses, was finally broken, when the new Congress passed the Housing Act of 1949. This represents a major victory for labor—and you share in it.

"The passage of this Act marks a successful climax to a five-year fight by the American Federation of Labor for means of dealing effectively with the acute housing shortage that has forced millions of American families into crowded, unsanitary, and unpleasant surround-

ings. The most important provision of this Act authorizes a six-year, 810,000-unit, low-rent, public-housing program for low-income families. Its 'statement of policy' sets a national goal of providing a decent home for every American family in a suitable living environment.

"Let me tell you two main features of this Act that I want you to know.

"First, construction of 810,000 units, housing units, for families in rural, non-farming areas over a period of six years. However, for any one year the President has authorized the increase of this program to 200,000 units. Although the low-rent subsidy will be paid by federal funds, this program will be completely operated by local housing authorities.

"May I ask the officers of the State Federation of Labor, the city central bodies in California, to remember that all of this will be done by local housing authorities. Labor ought to be on these local housing authorities. Please see to it, if you can, that labor is represented on these local housing authorities.

"Here is the way the public housing would work: Local public housing authorities will draw the plans for the projects, hire the contractors, and operate the projects when they are completed. Then, to finance construction, local housing authorities will issue tax-exempt bonds through the usual investment channels. At the end of each year's operation, the local authority calculates the financial loss of each project because of its low-rent provision. This loss then is paid by the federal government. There is a guarantee of the construction of almost a million homes a year.

"The other provision in which you are deeply interested is slum clearance.

"The Act authorizes \$1 billion in loans and \$500 million in capital grants, over a five-year period, to assist in carrying out slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects. The loans are to be used to finance the cost of acquiring, clearing and preparing areas in which slums are now located, while the grants will help the communities to absorb the necessary losses in this program, because the actual cost of the slum clearance operation will be more than the value of the land for redevelopment purposes after the areas have been cleared.

"You have been talking about unemployment. It is a serious problem. I am confident, however, that it does not herald a recession or a depression. We will come out of it, in my judgment, within a reasonable length of time. But here are a million houses to be erected. Can you imagine the number of building tradesmen who will be called to work in the construction of these houses, the millions more who will be called upon to produce the material that goes into the construction of the houses? And then the slum clearance itself, the tearing down of these shacks, the wiping out of these eyesores in every city in the nation, will afford work opportunities for thousands—yes, millions of workers. That is an achievement!

"We were able to prevail upon Congress to put that bill over; it was of American Federation of Labor origination. And now we want you to see to it that the housing authorities

appointed are those who will do the job, and can develop teamwork with the labor forces of the nation so as to guarantee the completion of the work in such a way as will challenge the admiration of every man, woman and child throughout the nation.

"There is another bill we are seeking to have passed by the Congress of the United States—the Sparkman-Spence bill. We wish to supplement this piece of housing legislation with the passage of that measure. I am not optimistic enough to believe, however, that we will get it through in this session of Congress. It authorizes long-term federal loans at low interest rates to groups of families joined together in cooperative and mutual housing undertakings. This program would bring the cost of housing down to \$50 to \$60 a month, an amount which the average worker could afford to pay. This legislation is vitally needed to round out a truly comprehensive and effective housing program.

"That bill is pending, and the committee which is considering it has seemed sympathetic towards it. We are hopeful that even if we can't get it passed at this session of Congress, we can secure its passage at the next session, when it convenes next winter.

"Now, I want to say just a few more words on the state level.

"On the state level we can point to many solid gains resulting from our successful participation in the elections last November. Little Taft-Hartley Acts in Missouri and Delaware were repealed. The New Hampshire act regulating union security agreements was repealed. Vicious anti-labor proposals were also defeated in Maine, New Mexico and Massachusetts. This record is a good start on the long road trade unions must follow to secure the repeal of anti-labor laws enacted in the past few years in nearly three-quarters of the states. The record merely shows that the job can be done, not that it is easy—for in spite of the general trend, new restrictive legislation was adopted this year in Arizona and Nebraska. These acts highlight the need for renewed efforts by state federations of labor to wipe out these repressive, undemocratic measures.

"To turn to the positive side of labor legislation in the states, two states, New York and Washington, came through with new disability insurance acts, making five states in all that now have such legislation. And I understand that here in California you made some very definite progress in disability legislation. I congratulate you upon that.

"Thirty-four states and Hawaii liberalized their workmen's compensation laws. Only 10 states, however, have yet come up to what the Federation believes should be the minimum standard for workmen's compensation benefits everywhere—\$35.00 or more per week.

"To cover other developments briefly—4 anti-discrimination laws were passed, 3 state labor departments were created, 6 more states enacted laws prohibiting employees from having to pay for medical exams required by the employer, and 2 more states passed legislation setting a basic 16-year minimum age for full-time employment.

"A great deal remains to be done in all of these fields. And the record still stands that not one state has enacted a wage and hour law similar to the Fair Labor Standards Act for the nation, nor have any new states enacted minimum wage laws for women and minors.

"I might report that we succeeded in having the minimum wage law amended so as to substitute 75 cents per hour for the 40 cents per hour minimum wage that has been in effect for a long time. But the trouble is that these Dixiecrats and reactionaries limited the coverage of this 75 cents, and as a result, almost a million workers are left out from the coverage of this 75-cent minimum. So we have to fight on now to extend the coverage, and bring under its operation the many thousands of workers who are still being paid 40 cents an hour as a minimum wage.

"We must not allow bitterness over our setbacks at the hands of labor's enemies, in Congress and in the states at large, to obscure the sterling worth of our achievements. A year ago, our enemies were confident, militant, and aggressive—and prepared to intensify their assaults upon the House of Labor, with Taft-Hartley as a base of operations. Now, while still strong and active, they are on the defensive.

"If we maintain and increase our vigilance and effort, our gains will prove permanent—our setbacks only temporary. We are confident that history will yet show that what may now appear a victory for our adversaries was but a rear-guard action, winning only delay in the onward march of social progress and a short reprieve for Taft-Hartley.

"The final answer will depend upon the willingness of each of us to give all we can give in this fight that labor must make in order to maintain the blessings of freedom and liberty and the right to organize, free from interference by government regulation! (Applause).

"Individually and collectively, we must meet this challenge by working harder than ever before in the cause of labor—not just from time to time, but every day in the year. I know that the acts and decisions of this great State Federation, in convention assembled, will continue to keep California labor in the vanguard of the forces of progress.

"Now I am through. I have been inspired by my visit with you here this morning. The warm, hearty welcome you accorded me touched me very deeply. It will strengthen me immeasurably in my determination to go forward and carry on the fight for this great family of labor, as long as I am permitted to do so. The way you have listened to my address this morning has thrilled me again.

"I repeat again that I want you to interpret my presence in this hall this morning and my visit here to California as evidence of the high regard and esteem in which I hold the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor. I promise you, in going away to other fields where I will continue my work, that in season and out of season when you achieve victories and when you are forced to acknowledge defeats, whenever it may be and

wherever it may be, I want all of you always to count upon the solid, strong, immovable and uncompromising support of the American Federation of Labor!

"I thank you."

(Loud and sustained standing ovation).

SECRETARY HAGGERTY

President Shelley then presented Secretary Haggerty for a brief reply to President Green, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates: On behalf of this great State Federation of Labor, I want to extend our deep and sincere thanks and appreciation to President Green for his outstanding address here this morning. I say to the President that the reception that he received and the manner in which his able address was received by this audience, I think is sufficient tribute from this organization to our great President.

"For many, many years it has been my pleasure to have worked with our President of the American Federation of Labor. For some of you it is the first time you have had the opportunity and the pleasure of hearing this great labor statesman. In your behalf, and I am sure I speak for every man and woman in this auditorium, we extend to this President our heartfelt and sincere thanks for his inspiring address, his wise counsel, his refusal to take a backward step—symbolic of the American Federation of Labor. That type of leadership, that statesmanship, that unqualified refusal to bow to the things which are wrong, shall guide us certainly forward and forward to greater and greater heights.

"In behalf of those we represent in the state and in this nation, President Green, it has been a distinct privilege, it has been a great pleasure, it has been a high honor to have you with us. We appreciate the time you spent with us, your advice, your counsel, and we hope when you leave here that the good Lord will spare you for many, many more years to carry on the important work to which you have devoted your entire life from this point forward and backward.

"We wish you Godspeed, long life, and the best of luck!"

(Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams which had been sent to the convention:

"We have a wire from Senator William Knowland reading as follows:

" 'Have protested government abandoning investment over 125 million dollars at Long Beach. Discharge of employees greatest this yard. Favor equitable deductions but not discrimination against California.'

"We have a wire from John J. Sweeney, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, which reads as follows and which will be of interest to the delegates and members:

" 'Following resolution was adopted unanimously by Building and Construction

Trades Council, Central Labor Council and similar resolution by Metal Trades Council, all of Seattle. Washington State Branch Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Council adopted similar resolution Sunday at their convention. We have been reliably informed that the governors of California and Oregon have been requested by governor of Washington to cooperate on a program to prevent the moving of industries inland which are vital to our national defense. Also U. S. Senator William Knowland is going to assist Senator Warren Magnuson in doing everything within his power to prevent the shifting of these vital industries inland from the West Coast. Would appreciate very much if California State Federation of Labor would go on record opposing the moving of any airplane factories or war industries inland thereby depriving the States of California, Oregon and Washington of these vital payrolls which are so necessary to the economy of the West Coast. Certain government officials in the airforce have made public statements to the effect that the reason for removing some of these airplane plants is due to the vulnerable location of said plants. Resolution, Whereas the economic security of the West Coast is threatened by the possible loss or curtailment of airplane manufacturing on the West Coast and whereas our continued prosperity has become to a large extent dependent on continuity of employment for those members of our labor force who are engaged in the manufacture and assembly of airplanes, and whereas the Boeing Airplane Company is and always has been recognized as a Seattle industry, now therefore be it resolved that the Building and Construction Trades Council of Seattle and vicinity condemn the rumored policy of the procurement divisions of the armed forces which if true would result in the prevention of the Boeing Company's bidding and securing contracts for the construction of combat planes to be built in the West Coast plant of the company, and be it further resolved, that the Seattle Building and Construction Trades Council immediately apprise our Congressmen and Senators of the situation together with a request that they immediately intervene and stop once and for all this rumored dislocation of our industries. Signed Seattle Building Trades and Construction Trades Council, Harry E. Cummins, Acting Secretary. End of resolution. If resolution is adopted please advise me at 552 Denny Way, Seattle, Washington.

"Sincerest wishes for a successful and constructive convention."

"We have a wire from Judge Clarence W. Morris, San Francisco, reading as follows:

"Greetings to you and the rest of the boys of the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Los Angeles, I hope that you will have a harmonious and successful session, and that it will be productive of legislation which will improve the conditions of the members of your organization."

"We have another wire which will be of interest to the delegates and members. This is from Richard J. Welch, member of Congress from San Francisco and a staunch friend of labor:

"In presenting the matter of the Southern crossing over San Francisco Bay and in an effort to make effective the decision of the joint Army-Navy Board of Engineers which board was authorized by an Act of Congress of which I was sponsor, and which decision has been approved on three different occasions by the Secretary of Defense, I have referred to the number of unemployed in the State of California, which now is in excess of one half million. The forces heading the opposition of the state administration to the will of the Federal Government have delayed construction of Southern crossing over San Francisco Bay for upwards of two and one-half years. Your convention should adopt a strong resolution demanding the cessation of what now appears to be a hopeless fight on the part of the California state administration and permit this work to proceed thus giving employment to the vast number of unemployed men. Your convention also might well pass another strong resolution requesting early completion of the great Central Valley project which includes as an integral part the American River Folsom Dam and Reservoir which will contain one million acre feet of water and provide one million, two hundred thousand kilowatts of hydroelectric power thus saving our fast diminishing irreplaceable oil deposits. May I suggest that copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and all members of the California delegation in Congress some of whom like myself are supporting the policies of our president."

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed at 12:30 p.m., to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

FOURTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

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

Election of Officers

Chairman Aubrey Blair of the Committee on Elections instructed the delegates on voting procedure, the roll was called, and the voting proceeded. When all the delegates had cast

their ballots, the President announced that the polls were closed, and the regular business of the convention was resumed.

Report of Committee on Resolutions (resumed)

President Shelley called upon Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions to report further for the committee.

IV. Unemployment and Fiscal Policy

Policy Statement.

The committee report:

"With respect to Subsections 1, 2 and 3 of the Policy Statement on Unemployment and Fiscal Policy, your committee recommends concurrence.

"With respect to Subsection 4, your committee recommends that the first two full paragraphs on Page 19 be stricken and the following inserted instead:

"The policy that taxation should be based upon the plan of ability to pay is hereby reaffirmed. In this respect the action of Congress in granting disproportionate tax reductions to the individuals with high income is expressly condemned, and it is urged that with respect to the question of personal income tax, not only should no reduction in corporate net income taxes be allowed, because of their tremendous earnings and profits, but that the personal income tax structure should be revised to provide a graduated, increasing tax upon those with the higher income, with a basic exemption as to individuals earning less than \$5,000 annually.

"The policy is further reaffirmed that sales and excise taxes of all kinds are contrary to the fundamental policy of taxing on the ability to pay, and it is accordingly recommended that all sales and excise taxes, including the so-called federal luxury taxes, be repealed. Any loss of income that may result from such repeal can be compensated for through the revision of the income tax structure by graduated increases in the high brackets."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in Subsection 4."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 14—"Reduction of Federal Excise Taxes to Prewar Level."

The committee report:

"The policy statement, Subsection 4, as amended in accordance with the recommendation of your committee, adequately covers the subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with the question of excise taxes, and accordingly your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 172—"Repeal 20% Cabaret Tax."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, namely, the repeal of the so-called cabaret tax, is covered in the Policy Statement on Unemployment and Fiscal Policy, as amended at the recommendation of your committee.

"Accordingly, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 45—"Immediate Formation of Public Works Program;" Resolution No. 109—"Immediate Start of Public Works Program."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are similar in that they are concerned with the formulation of a public works program, which is covered in Subsection 2 of the Policy Statement on Unemployment and Fiscal Policy, and accordingly it is recommended that these resolutions be filed."

An amendment by Delegate Huhn, Hollywood Painters No. 5, to instruct the Executive Council to strive for a state public works program in addition to a federal public works program, was defeated.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 8—"Shorter Work Day With No Reduction in Pay"; Resolution No. 35—"Thirty-Hour Work Week"; Resolution No. 77—"Thirty-Hour Week"; Resolution No. 110—"Thirty-Hour Week"; Resolution No. 116—"Thirty-Hour Work Week."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are concerned with a similar subject matter, namely a shorter work week.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 8**, and recommends that the remaining **Resolutions No. 35, No. 77, No. 110 and No. 116** be filed, since they involve the same subject matter."

After brief discussion the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 69—"Condemn Speedup System"; Resolution No. 147—"Condemn and Combat Speedup."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the condemnation of the speedup system.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 69** and recommends that **Resolution No. 147** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 168—"Solution to Speedup System."

The committee report:

"This resolution is concerned with the speedup, which has already been concurred in by this convention. Accordingly, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 97—"Program to Fight Unemployment"; Resolution No. 99—"Program to Meet Growing Unemployment."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely the establishment of a program to fight unemployment, together with a request for the establishment of a shorter work week and the condemnation of speedup.

"With respect to the unemployment question, this subject matter is adequately covered in the Statement of Policy.

"With respect to the question of a shorter work week, this question is contained in **Resolution No. 8**, which has been concurred in by this convention.

"Accordingly, it is recommended that **Resolution No. 97 and Resolution No. 99** be filed on the ground that they are cared for by the

Statement of Policy or other resolutions already concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 177—"Support Secretary of Agriculture's Program."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is covered in the Policy Statement on Unemployment and Fiscal Policy, Subsection 3. Therefore, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed."

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 178—"Endorse Senate Bill 104, National Food Allotment Plan."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the question of food allotment.

"Since the subject matter of this resolution in part is covered in the Policy Statement on Unemployment and Fiscal Policy, in discussion of the Brannan Plan, and since the question of good allotment would require the collection of extensive data to determine the soundness of this particular resolution, your committee believes that the subject matter should be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study and recommendation, and that this resolution should be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 158—"Unity of Purpose and Action by Labor."

The committee report:

"Your committee has studiously considered the language of this resolution and is unable to decipher its intent or purpose, because of the manner of its preparation and the inconsistency, ambiguity and uncertainty of its terms.

"Your committee further believes that if the intent of the resolution is to the effect of establishing a program of political action, that this subject matter is adequately covered in the Statement of Policy on Political Action; that if the intent of the resolution may be to discuss the question of the Taft-Hartley Act and labor relations, this is adequately covered in the Statement of Policy on the Taft-Hartley Act and labor relations; that if the intent of the resolution is to discuss the question of unemployment and the adoption of a fiscal policy in relation thereto, this subject matter is fully covered in the Statement of Policy on Unemployment and Fiscal Policy.

"Your committee therefore recommends this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

V. Rent Control

Policy Statement.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 156—"Preserve Rent Control."

The committee recommends concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 98—"Reestablish Adequate Rent Control."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with the re-establishment of adequate rent control is adequately covered in the Statement of Policy on Rent Control and in **Resolution No. 156**, and accordingly it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

After brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

VI. Housing

Policy Statement.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 112—"Enact Sparkman-Spence Housing Bill."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 141—"Urge Immediate Action by California Housing Authorities."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution, with an amendment as to the election of delegates to the convention. Our delegate to the convention has already been elected.

"With that amendment your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

VII. Water and Power

Policy Statement.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

VIII. Education

Policy Statement.

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 16—"Establish Scholarships on American Labor Movement."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the resolution be amended by striking the last Resolve and amending the first Resolve to read as follows:

'Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct the Executive Council to establish 3 or more college scholarships on the American labor movement, of \$500 each, to be awarded to California high school seniors graduating in the spring semester of 1950, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Executive Council in consultation with whatever individuals or bodies it deems necessary or desirable.'

"And as so amended, we recommend that the resolution be concurred in and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor in order that it may be implemented in time to award the scholarships during the course of next year.

"With respect to this resolution, your committee is of the opinion that the intent of the resolution is to require that reasonable standards be applicable to the recipients of the scholarships over and above the question of scholastic education, and include the factors of need, et cetera. And your committee is further of the opinion that the intent of the resolution is not necessarily that the selection be done through the offices of the Federation, but may be through examinations conducted by other individuals or state bodies responsible for education, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Executive Council and in cooperation with the representatives of the Federation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 18—"Labor Representatives on Local School Boards."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 19—"Members to Join P.T.A. and Dads' Clubs."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 20—"Require Union Members Teaching Crafts to Join Teachers' Union."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended by striking, in the last line of the Resolve, the words 'be required' and inserting 'be urged,' and as so amended your committee recommends concurrence."

An amendment by Delegate Kay Bell, Teachers No. 1021, Los Angeles, to add in the two places in the resolution where the word "men" is used, the words "and women" was accepted by Chairman Phillips.

A motion by Delegate Garvin, Painters No. 116, Los Angeles, to refer the resolution to the Executive Council for further study was defeated.

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 92—"Support Labor Education Program"; Resolution No. 118—"Support of Federation Educational Program."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is concerned with the question of labor education, which is covered in Subsection 4 of the Policy Statement on Education, and accordingly it is recommended that these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 161—"Federal Aid to Education."

The committee report:

"This resolution is concerned with the question of federal aid to education, and since your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution is fully covered in the Statement of Policy on Education, Subsection 1, it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

A suggestion by Delegate Ed Ross, Teachers No. 771, Oakland, to increase the amount for

federal aid, as stated in the Policy Statement, from \$300 million to \$1 billion, was accepted by Chairman Phillips.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 117—"Scholarships for Medical Students."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes the intent of this resolution is to provide that with respect to the children of working people of this state means be devised to provide adequate scholarships, so that they may be able to undertake the extensive and costly education necessary to acquire admission to the medical profession."

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution and believes that there is an existing need for a consideration of ways and means to accomplish its objective. However, since this would require not only extensive studies to determine the amount of funds required and the procedures to be followed with respect to the setting up of these scholarships and grants-in-aid, your committee recommends that the convention concur in the intent of the resolution, that the resolution be filed, and that the subject matter thereof be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation for its further study."

After some discussion the committee's recommendation was adopted.

WILLIAM H. ROSENTHAL

President Shelley presented, to take a bow, Assemblyman William H. Rosenthal of Los Angeles, who acknowledged the introduction amidst loud applause.

MISS HELGA JOHANSSON

President Shelley then introduced Miss Helga Johansson, Treasurer of the Union of Civilian Employees of the State Defense Industries in Sweden, as well as Vice Chairman of the Women's Advisory Council of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions. Miss Johansson spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, convention delegates: President Shelley has asked me to make a little talk at this convention, and I am so glad to do that."

"The Swedes are a traveling people. We want very much to go to foreign countries, learning of what other people have done better than we, but even learning of their mistakes."

"I am one of the few trade union members who have had the opportunity to come to your country to study. As I am a national officer in the trade union movement in Sweden, I am interested to learn how you are organized here in the United States. As I am director for an unemployment insurance fund, I am interested to learn how your unemployment insurance is organized; and, as Mr. Chairman said, I am Vice Chairman for the Women's Advisory Council, Confederation of Trade Unions in Sweden, so I am interested in the conditions of the trade union women here, and also in your livelihood and day-to-day life."

"During my traveling in the United States, I have visited many labor organizations, government and state departments, many plants and so

on, and all the persons have been so kind and helped me, so my studies should give the best results.

"What I am especially happy about is that I have been invited to this convention, where so many of California's most responsible and leading trade union men and women are settled. Please accept our sincere and fraternal greetings.

"Perhaps you will like to hear a little about the conditions in Sweden. Sweden is a big country but a little nation. We have only seven million citizens, but it is, it seems to me, comparable in many respects with the State of California. In Sweden the labor movement is very strong, and it has some branches. Of course, the trade union movement is the strongest in the world; we are organized to nearly 100 per cent. One fifth of the population are members of the unions. Even the employers are very strongly organized and organized on a national scale as the Federation of Labor. All wage rates, hours of work and other labor conditions are determined by collective bargaining for each industry as a whole. In those negotiations the government is not represented, but if labor conflicts threaten to become serious, public conciliators do their best to bring about peaceful settlements, and strikes are, as you perhaps know, very infrequent in Sweden.

"Since 1928 we have had the special labor court to adjudicate disputes concerning the meaning of labor contracts, and while a contract is in force strikes are forbidden by law. For violations of an agreement, either side may be compelled to pay damages. In most cases decisions are practically immediate and always without appeal. The judges have to be specialists in labor relations, and two of them are appointed or nominated by the workers, two by the employers, and three by the government.

"We also have contracts or agreements between the parties on the labor market about time and motion studies, apprentice training, and about enterprise councils—and enterprise councils, I suppose, is something about the same as you call labor-management. We now have several thousands of such enterprise councils. As a representative for workers employed by the government, I will tell you that these workers negotiate in the same way as other workers, and they have also the right to strike.

"The real wages are now higher than before the war, but we have had since the beginning of the war, and have it still, price control and rent ceilings. After negotiations with representatives for trade unions, civil servants, industry and agriculture, we have a minimum wage this year. I also will say that the standard of living is among the highest in the world.

"The trade union movement has gone hand in hand with the Social Democratic Party since they both organized. We, as you, have two chambers in our parliament. In the second chamber, which is the same as your House, the Social Democrats have 112 of 236; and in the first chamber, which is your Senate, the Social Democrats have about 80 of 150.

"During the last decades, many important laws especially for the working class have

been passed. I will only give you a few examples.

"We have now for all wage earners, two weeks vacation by law. We have three weeks for our people in the mines and three weeks for our juveniles under 18 years.

"Our unemployment insurance is voluntary by law, but the trade union makes it compulsory; the trade unions, right in their constitutions, say that members of the union must also be members of the insurance.

"The trade unions themselves administer the funds. Both the government and the workers contribute to the fund; and may I perhaps make it clear that the employers don't contribute and have no voice in the payment of benefits, and so on. We have a very good old-age pension, health and sickness and accident insurance, only to take some examples.

"Along with welfare programs covering the families, I may tell you that the government gives grants for all children under 16 years and free school lunches to all children in public schools.

"We have done it because we will equalize between families with children and without children.

"I can say, I suppose, that we are in the forefront in the work in that field of social welfare. Some people say that we have high taxes. But it is not how high the taxes are which is the most important. The most important is what you receive for your taxes. And I might say that the Swedish people receive very much for their taxes.

"The third branch is our cooperative movement, which has reached such a strength that more than one-third of the people belong to it. Cooperative as well as privately-owned stores are to be found in almost all communities.

"The labor movement and the cooperative movement spend very much money on education. The trade unions have courses all the year 'round: weekend courses, week courses, and two-week courses. We find every year that we cannot use our money better than to educate our members.

"I am going to end this little talk. I have been asked about my impressions of the United States. I must say that I have so many new experiences here and have learned so much to take home with me. I have found that many of your problems are also our problems. But I have only been here ten weeks, and nearly all the time in your biggest cities, so therefore it is not fair for me to pass judgment here. I must have a little time to digest.

"Once again I appreciate the honor and hospitality you have shown me, and I hope your decisions at this convention may be beneficial to all the workers in the State of California."

(Loud and sustained standing applause).

JAMES G. BRYANT

The President next presented James G. Bryant, Chairman of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"President Shelley, officers and delegates of the California State Federation of Labor. It is indeed a pleasure and an honor to be invited to participate in this fine conference. I have prepared a talk, but due to the lateness of the

hour I am going to give it to your Secretary for the record. However, I should like to say that we would like to join the many others who have heaped compliments upon your officers, President Shelley, Neil Haggerty, Charlie Scully, for the excellent work that they have accomplished in the legislature of the State of California.

"The reason we have the most liberal unemployment insurance law in the country today is the measure of their work during the past few years in the legislature. And I hope that you will always support strong leadership, because we must improve the Unemployment Insurance Act as we progress in this whole program of social security.

"There is one matter that I should like to bring to your attention. I have directed a letter to your officers relative to the situation we have at the present time in our administration of disability insurance.

"When we established the program we agreed with the federal government that the charges for administration which we would pay would be only the costs added by the disability insurance system and would be appropriated from the State Disability Insurance Fund. That is the fund that is made up of the 1 per cent employee contribution.

"A few weeks ago, about the time our legislature was closing, the federal government changed the policy and now wants to pro-rate the cost—which will mean that there will be taken from our Disability Insurance Fund \$600,000 this year, and that will be taken out of the grants for unemployment insurance. And we have more money, not less money, to administer unemployment insurance and employment service of this state.

"Your Secretary, Mr. Haggerty, has a copy of the letter; and I hope that you will give us favorable action so that we can get this policy rescinded.

"I thank you very much for inviting me to participate in this convention." (Loud applause).

The prepared address of Mr. Bryant appears below:

California's Employment Security system, which includes the job placement service, unemployment insurance, and disability insurance, has become a recognized national leader during the six-year history of the present state and Department of Employment administration. This recognition is due to advances in the benefit payment structure, addition of the program for compensation for the loss of wages resulting from unemployment caused by illness or injury, enlargement of the covered labor force, and general improvements in operations. Some of these advances were the result of legislation and others came as the result of administrative action.

Let's look first at the legislative side of the picture, as it pertains to the benefit structure.

As we started the year 1943, the maximum weekly benefit amount for unemployment insurance was \$18, and the maximum duration of benefit payments was 26 weeks. The legislature that spring amended the law to provide for a maximum weekly benefit amount of \$20, but reduced the duration from 26 to 23.4 weeks.

The next major change came in 1945 when the legislature shortened the waiting period during which benefits could not be paid from two weeks to one week.

Several important amendments were adopted by the legislature in 1947. These included raising the maximum weekly benefit amount again, this time from \$20 to \$25. The maximum duration for paying benefits was increased to 26 times the weekly benefit amount, or one-half the total base period earnings, whichever was the smaller amount. Thus the maximum potential benefits payable were increased from \$468 a year to \$650.

At the same time the legislature introduced a new measure of permanent attachment to the labor force as a requirement for eligibility for benefits. This provision states that a claim is not valid if more than 75 per cent of the base period earnings were earned in a single quarter, unless the total base period earnings are equal to, or greater than 30 times the weekly benefit amount.

As these changes were being made in the benefit structure, other very important actions were being taken to assure a greater amount of protection to a larger group of workers.

The first of these came on January 1, 1946, when all employers became subject to the California Unemployment Insurance Act, except those engaged in the specifically exempt activities. This brought insurance protection to employees of small employers—employers who employed from one to three workers.

That increased coverage of workers was followed during the spring of 1946 by the adoption of the disability insurance system. The disability insurance system provides compensation for the loss of wages resulting from unemployment caused by illness or injury. California was the second state, and the first large state, to add this very vital protection, and thus fill a glaring gap in our employment security system.

Organized labor still thinks of the law that created the disability insurance system as the "Shelley Bill", and well it might. Jack Shelley, then State Senator and now your own State President, laid a great deal of the groundwork as chairman of a special Senate Committee which studied the problem. When Governor Warren called the special session of the legislature in 1946 one of his recommendations was the establishment of the disability insurance system. The "Shelley Bill" accomplished that objective.

Our disability insurance system has not been static during the three years since its adoption. As you know, the benefit structure for disability insurance is the same as that for unemployment insurance. In other words, the maximum weekly benefit amount is \$25 and the maximum duration of benefits is 26 times the weekly benefit amount. When disability insurance was established, benefits were payable for only full weeks of unemployment and disability. But now benefits are paid on a daily basis, after the claimant has completed the required waiting period of one week.

Governor Warren has already told you of the most important addition to the disability insurance system, which was adopted this year—the establishment of additional benefits during hos-

pital confinement. There is no need to enlarge upon his remarks on that subject.

One other point should be made in connection with disability insurance. Both of the benefits provided by this system—compensation for wage loss, and additional benefits during hospitalization—were made available to workers without adding one cent of cost to the employee. Workers have always contributed 1 per cent of their wages under the California law. Prior to the adoption of the disability insurance system, these worker contributions went into the Unemployment Fund. But since May 21, 1946, all of the money that workers have paid in has been deposited in the State Disability Fund, for the sole purpose of administering disability insurance and paying the benefits it provides.

On the administrative side, progress has been achieved in several ways. Part of the administrative improvements resulted from legislative action, such as the placing of administrative authority in the Director of Employment rather than the California Employment Stabilization Commission. This centralization of administrative authority has secured better coordination of activities. Although top administrative authority has been centralized, actual administrative operations in the field has been localized through the establishment of administrative areas.

During the last six years the Department has made a series of changes in the methods of paying unemployment insurance claimants, designed to make payments more promptly and also to reduce the costs of administration. The first step was to have local offices issue unemployment insurance checks directly to the claimants. Later this method was replaced by a system of issuing cash to claimants. The advantage of the cash system is prompt payment of insurance when due and needed. Furthermore, the claimant is not forced to pay a fee for cashing his unemployment insurance check.

Administration of the disability insurance system is also handled through field offices. Because persons who are sick or disabled could not be expected to file a claim for disability insurance in person at a Department office, procedures were instituted for the submission of claims by mail. Benefit checks are also mailed to the claimants.

One of the major occurrences of the past six years was the return of the employment service activities to the state, after having been operated during the war years by the federal government. All job placement activities except farm placement came back to state management in 1946, and farm placement followed in 1948.

Due to difficult and complex personnel and organizational problems, the employment service and unemployment insurance activities were at first separately administered in each local office by a separate manager. The Department succeeded in arranging a consolidation of activities and a single manager was appointed to direct all the work of each local office. This has brought about more effective management and improved service to and relations with the public.

In so far as practicable, offices in the metropolitan areas of San Francisco and Los Angeles have been organized by occupation. For ex-

ample, all applicants or claimants whose occupations are normally in the clothing industries are served by the Garment Office.

Among its other activities, the Department has served as agent of the federal government in the paying of servicemen's readjustment allowances and seamen's reconversion benefits to persons eligible under those two federal programs.

Much of the progress realized by the Department of Employment during the past six years was made possible through the cooperation of organized labor. I am confident that labor will continue to work with the Department for the improvement of the system. One very important aspect of the administration of unemployment insurance in which labor has been most helpful, and I believe will continue to be, is in our efforts to prevent the payment of benefits to persons who are not entitled to them.

Efforts have frequently been made to tighten up the procedure for paying benefits to the point where it would become difficult for those who are legally entitled to benefits to receive them. The Department has consistently opposed efforts because it believes there is no justification to creating undue hardships for the 95 per cent of the claimants who are honest in order to catch the 5 per cent who would "cheat" on their fellow workers.

California's Employment Security system is a national leader. It became so through the combined efforts and cooperation of labor, management, and government. That team, I am confident, will maintain California's leadership.

Letter from Employment Stabilization Commission

Secretary Haggerty then read to the delegates the letter referred to by Mr. Bryant, as follows:

"August 31, 1949.

"Dear Mr. Haggerty:

"A serious problem has arisen in connection with the administration of our California disability insurance law, which we believe should receive the serious consideration of the California Federation Labor, and which we further believe the Federation may wish to take action upon by resolution or by other appropriate process.

"As you are aware, the statute provides that an amount not greater than 5 per cent of the revenues from the 1 per cent wage earner contribution is appropriated for the administrative expenses necessary for the operation of the State Disability Insurance Fund. Since the Department of Employment also administers other important functions, the employment service and unemployment insurance being the most important of these, it was, of course, necessary to develop some basis for dividing the costs of department overhead items between the disability insurance administrative account and the unemployment insurance administrative account. As you are further aware, all funds for both employment service and unemployment insurance administrative purposes are granted by federal authorities and are, of course, subject to their control and supervision.

"A specific plan for allocating these joint expenses between the unemployment insurance system and the disability insurance system was developed shortly after the enactment of the disability insurance law, was approved by the fiscal officers both of this state and of the Social Security Administration, and no problem in connection with it arose until the beginning of the current fiscal year. However, on June 20, 1949, the Department was informed that the Bureau of Employment Security (now in the U. S. Department of Labor) no longer found acceptable the plan for allocating costs which had its approval during the past three fiscal years. We were informed that the Bureau of Employment Security would now require that the state's share of the joint costs be, not the costs added by the disability insurance system, but a sharing of costs in such a manner that the disability insurance administration account would be required to bear an increased annual expense of approximately \$600,000, that grants to California for unemployment insurance administrative costs would be reduced accordingly, and that California would accordingly be allotted less for such operations as collection of contributions and maintenance of wage records which are standard operations common to practically all states, even those without disability insurance programs.

"We are firmly of the opinion that this change in interpretation on the part of the Bureau is unjust and beyond the intent of the Social Security Act. We submit that the 'abruptness' with which the change in interpretation was made has jeopardized the continued adequate administration of the California disability insurance system. The budget and state appropriation for state disability insurance administration for the present fiscal year had already been computed and had been approved by the Legislature on the basis of the previously approved agreement. The announcement of the change was made too late in the 1949 legislative session to permit augmentation of the appropriation or opportunity to point out the serious effect of the change.

"Our California disability insurance system is entirely financed by wage earner contributions. Therefore, we think it entirely unfair and unsound to assess against the state a portion of a cost which is clearly demonstrated to be necessary to the operation of the unemployment insurance system which is financed from federal grants which, to be realistic, are derived from a tax on employers. The position of the Bureau of Employment Security would have the effect of placing a \$600,000 annual penalty on California and on the wage earners covered by the disability insurance law for having adopted disability insurance. As you can see from what is set forth herein, this penalty would in reality adversely affect to a serious degree not only the disability insurance system but also the employment service and unemployment insurance functions of the Department as well.

"Because we are certain that the California Federation of Labor has a deep-seated interest in the continued efficient administration of our disability insurance system, we are calling this serious problem to your attention at this time in the hope that it will be possible for the Federation to assist the Governor and the Department of Employment in securing immediate reconsideration of this important matter by the federal officials involved.

"Sincerely yours,

/s/ James G. Bryant,
James G. Bryant, Director."

Secretary Haggerty then made the following motion: That the Federation go on record to protest this new ruling of the federal department, and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Department of Labor, Senators and others who may be of assistance, urging return to the old system and not the use of the workers' money when it is not required.

The motion was duly seconded and adopted.

Statement re "People's World" Incident

President Shelley clarified the matter of the barring of the "People's World" reporter from the convention, as follows:

"I have received and the Secretary has received today a number of telegrams and letters from people who may have been instructed to send them. They start out all on a wrong vein, saying that they protest the barring of the reporter from the 'People's World' from the convention hall.

"For 12 years the State Federation of Labor has had as part of its Rules of Order that a reporter for the 'People's World,' the 'Daily Worker,' or other communist publication, shall not be accorded a seat at the press table supplied by the Federation.

"That is the rule that was again adopted in your Rules of Order. That is the provision that was complied with.

"We have never barred anyone from attending our convention halls and sitting and watching the proceedings. And even at this moment the reporter who was denied a seat at the press table, which we supply and which by your action you have denied him, is sitting in this hall, as their reporter has been at every other convention.

"And I want to say that to clear the record, and I sincerely hope that the young man who was involved in this will be fair enough to clear his story." (Applause).

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram:

"I extend to convention and delegates vigorous best wishes for utmost successful convention as I recognize it is one of great importance not only to state but to nation. I appreciate your continued understanding good will to me as representative in Congress from Eighteenth District, California. I am Democrat and proud of it.

"Clyde Doyle, Member of Congress."

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention adjourned at 5:50 p.m. until Friday, September 2, at 9:30 a.m.

FIFTH DAY**MORNING SESSION****Friday, September 2, 1949**

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 9:55 a.m.

Invocation

President Shelley introduced the Reverend J. Ogden Hoffman, Jr., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Monrovia, who delivered the following invocation:

"O God, Thou mightiest worker of the Universe, source of all strength and author of all unity. We pray Thee for our brethren, the industrial workers of this nation, and especially for the members of this convention here assembled. As their daily work binds them together in toil and danger, may their hearts be truly knit together in a strong sense of their common interests and so fulfill the law of Christ by bearing the common burdens.

"Grant the organizations of labor quiet patience, courage and prudence in all disputes. Raise up leaders of able mind and largeness of heart, and give them grace to follow wise counsel.

"Bless all classes and races of our nation and build up a great body of workers, strong of limb, clear of mind, glad to labor, striving together for the final brotherhood of all mankind. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord, the Carpenter of Nazareth and Savior of the world. Amen."

Report of Committee on Label Investigation

The report of the Committee on Label Investigation was read by Secretary Haggerty, at the request of Chairman James Symes, as follows:

"In conformance with Section 6 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 (5) Union Labels on their wearing apparel or person.

"After a thorough investigation and examination of the delegates' credentials, we find that the majority of the delegates conformed with the regulation. We want to thank the delegates for their cooperation.

"Recent checks show that the Merchants and Manufacturers are deliberately leaving the Union Label off of their merchandise, more so on the ladies' wearing apparel, and many who have American Federation of Labor contracts, entitling them to use the AFofL Union Label, avoid doing this.

"We recommend to the delegates to make the demand of the AFofL Union Label on merchandise so heavy that these merchants and manufacturers will be compelled to put the Union Label on their products in order to get the patronage from the American Federation of Labor unionists and their families.

"The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union Executive Board meeting in June, 1949, launched an extensive Union Label drive. It has issued directives to every local joint board and joint council that as new contracts are written or existing agreements renewed, provisions calling for the use of the Union Label are to be made part of the agreement and enforced with the same vigilance as every other portion of the contract, so that American women, who purchase millions of individual pieces of ladies' wearing apparel each year, can know that they are wearing garments fashioned by skilled union labor under the most advanced conditions and sanitary surroundings; and garments that are made in America, as all Union Label garments are made in America.

"We also recommend that the Union Label exhibits at the California State Federation of Labor conventions be confined to Union Label products, with the exception of scientific and educational products, which are beneficial to the labor movement.

"James Symes, Chairman,

"Thomas Rotell,

"John Brown,

"Henry Clemens,

"Alfred Schneider,

"Frank E. Dix,

"Committee on Label Investigation."

The report of the Committee on Label Investigation was adopted by the convention, and the President discharged the committee with thanks.

DR. FRANK FAGERBURG

President Shelley then presented to the convention Dr. Frank Fagerburg, President of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Friends, I have many, many reasons for being interested in your assembly and your work here. First of all, because I grew up as a boy in a railroad man's home, where we faced daily the problems which are your daily problems and the concerns of this convention.

"In the second place, I have always had convictions about the dignity of labor, and I should not want to be classed with any group except the workers of the world. I have a deep and abiding faith in my own heart that every individual ought to be doing, no matter what his regular employment is, some of the difficult work of the world and some of the drudgery of the world, every day. We would have a different kind of world, a different kind of sympathy, if that were true.

"And in the third place, of course, I have religious convictions. I am a follower of the One who in his active life as a young man was a carpenter; and I represent a religion which is a religion interested in human problems.

"You would not respect the Church of Christ

if it were interested in any group simply because it bore a certain label. You respect the Church only as it is interested in problems that are human problems, no matter what the label may be; and you happen to represent a group, of course, that is concerned with deep-lying problems, that go very, very deep into the life of home and childhood and the future of civilization, America and the world.

"I should like to say this, which I am trying these days to keep in mind as I think of this problem that I have suggested—your problem and my problem: we are going to solve these problems as we face them in the faith, the confidence, the deep-lying convictions that are at the heart of religion.

"What I mean is this: Anything important in this world happens because of an idea, because of a conviction, because of a deep-lying faith. Once let that idea be weakened, once let that faith be removed, and you soon see a difference in the results.

"The faith behind the principles about which you and I are concerned is a faith which is rooted in the sovereignty of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

"Not very long ago, one of our great thinkers printed a book in which he said, 'We are living in a cut-flower civilization.' What he meant was this: that we are enjoying certain great privileges which have become because of roots that have been laid deep in the ground of men's thinking and living. But unless we keep those roots alive we may see the day when we shall stop plucking the flowers and enjoying the fruits. And I think that anybody who tries to be intelligent about it understands that we are interested in good homes and we are interested in decent working conditions; we are interested in these problems, which are your problems and mine, first of all, because we believe in the dignity of man, because we believe in the worth of human personality.

"Take away your belief in the dignity of man, remove your belief in the worth of personality, and I am not sure how long you can go on plucking the beautiful blooms and the flowers of liberty and the freedoms that we talk so much about and which in such large measure we enjoy in our democracy.

"I had a very good illustration of this when I was in Germany in 1937. It was at the time when Hitler was rising to the very height of his power. I was determined to hear a man named Martin Niemöller, about whom we were hearing a great deal in those days—a minister in one of the churches in the suburbs of Berlin. I went out there and found this church crowded, because this man was defying Hitler and his government in certain principles.

"I did not know until a month later, in Russia, in reading a newspaper account, that it was the last day that Martin Niemöller preached.

"What do you suppose his text was that day? His text was that word from the great sermon of Peter:

'We should obey God rather than man.'

It was the last sermon that he preached.

"Some months later, when we began to hear about the horror camps in Germany, some of us said, 'It can't be true. We won't believe, we

can't believe it. People wouldn't do that to each other.'

"Then we began to have to believe it. The reports were true.

"How could those things happen? Those things happened, and they will happen again in a situation where we have removed man's belief in the sovereignty of God and therefore in the Brotherhood of Man and the preciousness of human personality. Because when you take God out of the center of the picture, there is no absolute good, and that thing is good which happens to suit the convenience or the desires of the particular group that happens to be in power.

"I think it is significant that the first thing that the Nazi government did in attempting to put across what they wanted to do in Germany was to get rid of the church and to silence such men as Martin Niemöller. You cannot continue to pick the blooms and the flowers and the fruits that we enjoy after you have cut the roots of faith in the sovereign God and in the dignity and worth of human personality.

"Therefore I believe that we have a common problem; that as we in any measure drift apart, we are destroying the roots which are so very important and go deep for the plucking of those flowers that all of us want in the years to come.

"And so I give you the greetings of the Los Angeles Church Federation this morning and speak the hope that in the coming days we shall work together more effectively than we have ever worked in the past.

"Thank you." (Loud applause)

Report of Committee on Elections

President Shelley called upon Chairman Aubrey Blair of the Committee on Elections, who delivered the following report:

"To the Forty-seventh 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 927 ballots were issued to the regularly elected delegates of the convention, by roll call. Three persons failed to turn in their ballots; 100 ballots were voided at the ballot box and the delegates concerned were reissued new ballots. A net total of 824 ballots were counted.

"(c) The ballots were tabulated, and we submit herewith the following results:

"Elected without opposition:

President John F. Shelley

Vice-President, District No. 1, Max J. Osslo

Vice-President, District No. 2, Jack Arnold

Vice-President, District No. 4, O. T. Satre

Vice-President, District No. 5, Wm. A. Dean

Vice-President, District No. 6, Paul Reeves

Vice-President, District No. 7, C. A. Green

Vice-Presidents, District No. 9:

Arthur F. Dougherty

George Kelly

Harry Lundeborg

Victor S. Swanson
 Vice-Presidents, District No. 10:
 Robert S. Ash
 Harry C. Grady
 Vice-President, District No. 11, Howard Reed
 Vice-President, District No. 12, Lowell Nelson
 Vice-President, District No. 13, Harry Finks
 Vice-President, District No. 14, Albin J. Gruhn
 Vice-President, District No. 15, Roy Walker
 "For Vice-Presidents, District No. 3:
 Elmer J. Doran, 388,748
 Maurice Skates, 377,872
 Reuben H. Coffey, 23,095
 Pat Somerset, 378,504
 C. T. Lehmann, 380,744
 Thomas L. Pitts, 374,522
 Harvey Lundschen, 383,523
 "For Vice-President, District No. 8:
 Anthony Agrillo, 153,400
 Thomas A. Small, 242,657
 "For Convention City:
 Santa Barbara

"Respectfully submitted,
 "Aubrey Blair, Chairman.
 "Lee Johnson,
 "Evelyn Murphy,
 "Claude H. Jinkerson,
 "John J. Lyons,
 "R. C. Conzelman,
 "Wayne J. Hull,
 "Frank Fitzgerald,
 "Nick G. Cordil, Jr.,
 "John T. Gardner,
 "Joseph Smith,
 "Cliff Mayer,
 "Committee on Elections."

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Pursuant to the direction of the convention, Secretary Haggerty cast a white ballot for the candidates who were unopposed for office and declared them duly elected.

Report of Committee on Resolutions (resumed)

President Shelley called upon Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions to report further for the committee.

IX. Civil Rights

Policy Statement.

The committee report:

"With respect to subsections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, your committee recommends concurrence in the Policy Statement. With respect to subsection 6, your committee recommends that in line 2 of the heading of the subsection, prior to the words 'armed services,' the words 'labor unions,' be inserted. As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in subsection 6 of the Policy Statement.

"With respect to this subject matter, it is the firm conviction of your committee that it is one of the most difficult problems which faces not only the labor movement, but all citizens of this country. Your committee further believes that an admirable program has been formulated in the past as a result of action of this convention. It is the belief of your committee, how-

ever, that the implementation and carrying out of the formulated program has not, however, been accelerated at a pace consistent with the needs to be met. Your committee further feels that although the policy enunciated is desirable and should be reaffirmed, that the carrying out of the program should more speedily and effectively be sought.

"With respect to the amendment to subsection 6, it was your committee's opinion that in keeping with the previously established policy, labor unions should be at all times in the forefront in the elimination of discrimination, and accordingly should be specifically included in the enumeration specified in the heading of such subsection.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends concurrence in the Policy Statement on Civil Rights as above amended."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 38—"Include Non-Racial Discrimination Clause in Contracts"; **Resolution No. 43**—"Strengthen Labor Committees to Combat Intolerance."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of **Resolution No. 38** is concerned with the formulation of a model non-discrimination clause in all future collective bargaining agreements.

"The subject matter of subsection 3 of the Resolved of **Resolution No. 43** is concerned with the same subject matter.

"With respect to the remaining portion of **Resolution No. 43**, the subject matter is contained in the Policy Statement on Civil Rights.

"With respect to the portion of the resolutions concerned with the question of a model non-discrimination clause, your committee believes that the suggestion is impractical because the circumstances and conditions of necessity must vary from local union to local union and from industry to industry so as to preclude the application universally of identical language. In this respect many local unions in which large numbers of minority groups are not only members but officials, would neither need nor desire the including of any such provision. Accordingly, it is the opinion of your committee that this is a subject matter which should be left in the hands of the local unions which are negotiating these agreements and which best know the needs of their organization with respect to this subject matter.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that **Resolution No. 38** be filed because of the impossibility of practical application, and your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 43** be filed, since subsections 1 and 2 of the Resolved are covered in the Policy Statement and subsection 3 is covered in the recommendations of the Committee with respect to **Resolution No. 38**."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 41—"Federation Health, Welfare and Human Relations Program."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution in the opinion of your committee is covered in the Policy Statement on Social Welfare and on

Civil Rights, and accordingly it is recommended that this resolution be filed.

After brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 42—"Establish Permanent State AFL Committee to Combat Intolerance."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with the question of racial intolerance, is covered in the Policy Statements on Civil Rights, subsection 1, and accordingly it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 56—"Abolish Poll Tax and Punish Lynchings"; **Resolution No. 120**—"Support Poll Tax Repeal"; **Resolution No. 37**—"Reaffirm Support of Anti-Poll Tax Legislation."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the abolition of poll taxes and creation of anti-lynch laws."

"Since the subject matter of these resolutions is covered in the Policy Statement on Civil Rights, sub-section 4, your committee recommends that the resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 40—"Abolish Jim Crow and Other Discriminatory Practices in Unions"; **Resolution No. 96**—"Labor Unity to Halt Racial Discrimination."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely the abolition of intolerance in labor unions."

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 40**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 96** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 119—"Oppose Mundt-Ferguson Bill"; **Resolution No. 139**—"Oppose Mundt-Ferguson Bill"; **Resolution No. 146**—"Oppose Mundt-Ferguson Bill."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, opposition to the Mundt-Ferguson bill."

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 139**, and recommends that **Resolutions No. 119 and 146** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 39—"Urge Passage of Anti-Lynching Law."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, which is concerned with the passage of anti-lynching laws, is adequately covered in subsection 5 of the Policy Statement on Civil Rights, and accordingly your committee recommends this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 58—"Support James Kutcher Case."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is the

outright support of a certain James Kutcher in his efforts to be restored to employment on the alleged basis that he was removed from employment without a full presentation of the facts."

"Your committee is of the opinion that the alleged basis of the resolution, namely, the action with respect to this individual without a full consideration and determination of the facts, is a vice which runs throughout this resolution itself, since it requires the support of this individual by this Federation without any means available to determine the truth or falsity of the basic facts: namely, whether the individual was subversive."

"Your committee, of course, reaffirms the long-standing position of this convention and of the AFL that full and complete hearings should be at all times afforded charged individuals, but we believe that requesting the support of the position of this individual without knowledge of all the pertinent facts is unwise, and unsound, and accordingly we recommend that the resolution be filed."

After some discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 103—"Assist the Trenton Defendants."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the support of certain defendants in Trenton, New Jersey."

"Your committee is of the opinion that the alleged basis of the resolution, namely, the action with respect to the six Negro citizens of Trenton, New Jersey, without full consideration and determination of the facts, is a vice which runs throughout this resolution itself, since it requires the support of these individuals by this Federation without any means available to determine the truth or falsity of the basic facts, namely, whether the individuals were guilty."

"Your committee, of course, reaffirms the long-standing position of this convention and of the AFL that full and complete hearings should be at all times afforded charged individuals, but we believe that requesting the support of the position of these individuals without knowledge of all the pertinent facts is unwise and unsound, and accordingly we recommend that the resolution be filed."

After brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 15—"Work for Release of Imprisoned Sawmill Workers."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended by striking in the Resolved, in line 4, the words 'to use' and by inserting the words 'to continue to use.'"

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

"With respect to this subject matter, the activities of the Federation have been diligent and constant in aiding and assisting the men in question. That these efforts have not gone without appreciation from the men who are thoroughly satisfied with what has been done for them to date and who do not desire that undesirable elements attempt to convert their case into a medium for communist front activities, is evi-

denced by the following notarized statement submitted by them:

'Santa Rosa, California
August 26, 1949
Redwood District Council
of Lumber and Sawmill Workers
P. O. Box 600
Eureka, California

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

'We, the undersigned members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local Union No. 2610 of Fort Bragg, California are taking this means of notifying the Redwood District Council, the California State Federation of Labor, and the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that we are aware of, and are completely satisfied with all that has been done for us, such as legal services, providing for our families, assisting us in our petition for executive clemency, etc.

'We want it further understood that we are fully aware of, and completely satisfied with the efforts now being made and which are continuing in our behalf by the above mentioned organizations and their representatives. It is also understood that these organizations and their accredited representatives and these only are representing us in all matters connected with our cases.

'Very truly yours,

/s/ John Bundte
Robert Moore
George Sherrard
William Phillips, Jr.

'cc: Governor Earl Warren

California State Federation of Labor,
General Office of the United Brotherhood
of Carpenters & Joiners of America.'

"Accordingly, your committee commends the State Federation and other organizations mentioned for the support and assistance rendered in this case to date; commends the men for their loyal position with respect to the rejection of undesirable outside aid and assistance, and recommends that the resolution, as amended, be adopted."

An amendment by Delegate Ainsworth, Pile Drivers No. 34, San Francisco, that the State Federation of Labor send a communication to all affiliated unions, advising them of the current status of the case and requesting that each union petition Governor Warren for a pardon as soon as that pardon was legally possible, was accepted by the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Gruhn, Central Labor Council, Eureka, spoke at some length on the case, followed by Delegate Hill, President of the Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 142—"Condemnation of Senator Tenney."

The committee report:

"Your committee reaffirms the position taken by the American Federation of Labor and this convention in the past against the smearing tactics engaged in by committees of either the state or federal legislatures.

"Your committee, however, believes that with respect to the tactics of the so-called Tenney Committee, the subject matter has been adequately covered in the Statement of Policy on Civil Rights, subsection 7, and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 143—"Enact State and Local FEPC."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the enactment of state and local FEPC laws. Since the subject matter of the resolution is covered in subsection 3 of the Policy Statement of Civil Rights, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

Lengthy debate ensued, at the conclusion of which, Chairman Phillips summed up for the committee, as follows:

"I believe there is a misunderstanding on someone's part, and I don't think it is on the part of the committee.

"The Policy Statement states in clear language that we are primarily for the enactment of a federal act on fair employment; failing that enactment, we are for a state act on fair employment practices.

"We go on to state that serious consideration should also be given to the enactment of municipal ordinances in case the other two fail.

"We certainly had no intention, and we wish to make it perfectly clear that the filing of this resolution would not indicate or imply in any way that we were opposed to the enactment of such a local ordinance. To the contrary, we are completely, wholeheartedly in favor of the enactment of such local ordinances. But we felt that to specifically approve a particular ordinance in one city of the state was not the best way to handle this particular subject. We felt that to keep our recommendation general, so that it would apply to all communities in the state rather than to a particular one, would solve the question of local FEPC ordinances. And we wish to make it crystal-clear that the committee, and we believe this Federation, is wholeheartedly and completely in support of the enactment of such ordinances, and that the filing of this particular resolution should not indicate that there is any dissension or disagreement on that point."

After President Shelley had called for a division, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 144—"Protest Police Brutality."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the alleged brutality of the police with respect to named individuals in the City of Los Angeles and in other parts of the country.

"Since no facts of any kind have been presented with respect to such alleged incidents, and in keeping with the existing policy, your committee does not see how this resolution can be concurred in.

"Your committee reiterates the traditional position of this convention and the AFL against police brutality, but since absence of the facts on this subject matter prevail with respect to

this resolution, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

JOSEPH D. KEENAN

President Shelley introduced Brother Joseph Keenan, Director of Labor's League for Political Education, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Shelley, Secretary Haggerty, delegates and friends to this 47th convention of the California Federation of Labor. First of all, I want to bring you the greetings of George Meany and the executive group making up the Board of Labor's League for Political Education. And on my own behalf I want to thank you for the magnificent job you did here in California last year.

"I told you a year ago that I came before your convention at probably the most important and critical period since the founding of the American Federation of Labor. After the results of the election last November, I thought that I could come to you this year and say that the job was done. But very shortly the Congress of the United States will adjourn, they will go back home, and we will be in no better position than we were a year ago prior to the election.

"We did a wonderful job last year. We were able to elect one hundred and twenty-seven friends in the House and sixteen in the Senate. We knew in Washington on November 3 that we had not a complete victory. We knew that in the 81st Congress there would be two hundred and twenty-five members in the House who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in the 80th Congress, and that was eleven more than a majority. We also knew that there would still be fifty-six members in the Senate who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in the 80th Congress, and that was a majority of eight. We had hoped, due to the campaign issues, due to the way they were presented to the people, that there would be a change of heart, and that many of these men who had voted for the Taft-Hartley Act in the 80th Congress would take the direction of the people and support our efforts in its repeal.

"The President of the United States traveled throughout this country, and his main issue was the Taft-Hartley Act. The other issues were housing, social security, minimum wage, and all of the other progressive laws that American labor has supported down through the years.

"But it seems that those men who voted against us are pretty well controlled. They certainly must have the hook in their noses, because I do not believe we were able to turn more than one or two. Consequently, this year and next year we have to continue the job we started in 1948.

"As I told you last year, shortly after the action of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco in 1947, there was unanimous support for Labor's League for Political Education. On leaving that convention, everyone was inspired to go back home and do a thorough job of retiring those men who were responsible for the Taft-Hartley Act. That was in October.

"By March, when Labor's League was actually formed, there were many of our people

who had begun to feel that, after all, the Taft-Hartley Act had been in force for eight or nine months and nothing had happened, so maybe the law was not too bad; maybe with a few amendments we could live with it; probably all this talk about the law and its effect on the labor union movement of this country was just a lot of propaganda.

"Well, ladies and gentlemen, I want to warn you here today that the Taft-Hartley Act in its present form is a time bomb. This law was one of the most carefully drawn in the history of our country. Every great corporation lawyer had his finger in its forming. Consequently, it is not the written word that is so important; it is the unwritten word.

"As I said before, it is a time bomb. And when the employers and the people of this country want to put it in force, it will destroy this American labor movement as we know it.

"There is no one who is exempt from it. I want to warn the building trades and the service trades that this law is 75 per cent directed at them. Throughout the country they are now beginning to enforce it on the building trades.

"I repeat: there is no one who is exempt from its coverage. That is the reason I am here today to warn you that the only way that this law can be repealed is by a vote in Congress. And that is the job that is before us.

"Here in America many of us feel that we are so powerful that we can handle any emergency. But I hope we never get so complacent as to allow that to happen.

"In all the countries of the world that have been overrun by totalitarian governments, the first act was the destruction of the trade unions. In Germany, the first official act of the Nazi Party was to destroy the trade unions in order that it could carry on its program. And it was the same in the countries that were overrun by the Soviets. They used the trade unions to get the power, and then after they got the power they declared them inactive and took over.

"Here in America, it can happen. There are a great number of people in this country who would fool with fascism in order to get over their point of view. They are just as blind as the industrialists of Germany. And I want to say this to you: there is a movement underway today to try to go back twenty-five or thirty years. In every newspaper in the country our program is being attacked as a 'socialist' program. They charge that we are going to send this country to hell in a hat, that we are going to destroy our way of life.

"I want it to be known here today that American labor believes in the free enterprise system and that we are going to fight for its maintenance. But we want a free enterprise system that is free to all the people. Those others would like to go back to the kind of free enterprise system we had when the Rockefellers, and the Schwabs, and the Fords, and the Firestones and others used the police, used the courts, used the vigilante committees to destroy our organization. Here in California you also have a great organization, the Merchants and Manufacturers. I know that you all remember what you had to go through here in order to develop your organizations to their present strength.

"We are not going to go back to 1920, 1910

or 1900. We are an American organization and we are fighting for American principles. We have Labor's League for Political Education. It is an American organization, set up to do and carry out politics in an American way. We do not care to run either party. We are satisfied to work inside of the two-party system. But we have a right to some consideration when candidates are selected for the offices of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Those men enact the laws that affect all of the people of the United States. Today in America we have a trade union movement of fifteen million people, and we certainly should have a voice in the enactment of these laws.

"For the last fifty years we have been guided by the policy of Samuel Gompers, of 'helping our friends and defeating our enemies'. But down through the years we never did very much for our friends. And it was not until the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act that we took an inventory and found out that we had to do more if we were to be effective in the field of politics. Consequently, Labor's League for Political Education was set up to do the very thing that Gompers' policy called for, and that is to really help our friends by going to the ballot box and educating our members on the issues of the day.

"Just recently, in Toronto, after a meeting of officers of state federations of labor and city central labor bodies in Washington, a resolution was adopted calling upon the international unions to go to their membership to solicit a voluntary contribution of \$2.00 from each member. Shortly after you leave here we will have the books in the mail, and I call upon the financial secretaries of every local to see that those books are distributed in order that we can collect the money and send it back to your state Federation of Labor.

"There is one more job I would like to place on the financial secretaries of every local union. I wish that when you go back home, you will take your membership list to the election commissioners and see if your members are registered. It is all-important that we have a full registration in 1950.

"Down through the years the average politician cared very little about the officers of local unions, because in the back of his head he knew one thing. He knew that you did not control the vote of your membership. And why did you not control it? Because your members were not registered, and as long as they were not registered they could not be effective.

"Last year we made a spot check around the United States, in twelve cities. We made a careful check. We found that throughout the country the average of registered members was about 30 per cent, with only about 50 per cent voting. So you can see why the politicians were satisfied, because whether we like it or not, by our own inactivity we were carrying on under about the same conditions as the people in the south. The way the people there keep control is by disfranchising the voters. They do it by force down south. But in the north, we did it by inactivity and not caring very much. We hope to correct that, and we can do it if our people will get out and register and be in a position to vote in 1950.

"Further, I hope that this State Federation of

Labor will set up branches in every city central body, and then organize the officers in each central body. To make Labor's League effective, we must have the support of the officers. The officers, by virtue of their office, are the most important people. Your membership follows you. And if you pass the job on to somebody else, they will feel that you do not care and they will not take any interest.

"Finally, we hope to set up block organizations and go right through the precincts.

"I call upon the ladies to go back home and help us get the women interested. In the next six or eight months we hope to set up an organization that will send you information on all of the important laws, and also keep you posted on how your Senators and your Representatives voted in this last session and in the 80th Congress. By that method we can really do a job, can really carry out the program and the policy of Samuel Gompers.

"Down through the years American labor has taken the responsibility of working for the passage of laws in the state legislatures and in the Congress that affect all the people.

"Workmen's compensation, for instance. None of us want to go back to the old system! We couldn't get along without workmen's compensation. And then there are child labor and women's laws, health laws, and finally social security and minimum wage—all of them laws sponsored by American labor, and they affect millions of people who don't belong to labor organizations.

"That has been our responsibility. We, as Americans, and we, as an American organization, have taken on that responsibility, and we are going to continue it.

"I am also going to call on the teachers. Throughout this country next year, our opposition will have all kinds of money. Already they are beginning to attack us, and we can expect that for the next thirteen or fourteen months. But most of all, they are burrowing into the schoolrooms, trying to create a thinking in the pupils that will come home and change the thinking of the parents! Now, the teachers can be very helpful in seeing to it that whatever the textbook calls for is passed on to the children in a fair and unbiased way. In that way we can correct this propaganda that will be against us all this year.

"We are Americans! We are going to continue to be Americans! We are for the free enterprise system, and we are going to fight for it and see to it that every American gets the benefits of the free enterprise system! We are going to defeat this group of people, the small group that seeks to control the destinies and the laws of the state and the Congress. We are going to see to it that those selected to run for the United States Senate and House of Representatives are Americans who believe in the American way of life and who will vote fairly after they know the facts!

"We have got this job to do! We have always been the strongest when we were attacked. In 1947, we were hit below the belt, and I remember how we came through when the chips were down. We always have. If we had quit when the going was tough, we would never have

this convention today. We would probably have to hold this convention in a back room!

"We want to get some of that spirit back. We want to regiment it and win it! We can go out in 1950, defeat those men who voted against us in the 80th and 81st Congresses, put in their place Americans who will vote for progressive legislation, and keep America free and make it the great nation we want it to be for future peace throughout the world!" (Prolonged applause).

Report of Committee on Resolutions (resumed)

President Shelley called upon Chairman Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions to resume the committee's report.

X. Foreign Affairs

Policy Statement.

The committee report:

"With respect to subsections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this policy statement, your committee recommends concurrence, but with respect to Section 2, your committee believes that this is a subject matter which is international in scope and with respect to which the foreign specialists of the American Federation of Labor are only now formulating a policy. Your committee believes that in view of these circumstances it is preferable that this policy formulation, in the first instance, come from the national rather than the state body.

"Your committee accordingly believes that, assuming the national AFL adopts the statement of policy submitted to it by Matthew Woll as enunciated in the Statement of Policy, we indicate we likewise would be in support of such position, but that pending such favorable action by the American Federation of Labor, current endorsement of this position be deferred."

A motion by Delegate Richardson, Painters No. 5, Hollywood, that the convention go on record as favoring a full trade and commerce relation with China was defeated.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 30—"Increase Foreign Trade."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends non-concurrence. It is evident to those observing the situation that the attitude existing behind the Iron Curtain at the present time prevents the stimulation of peaceful international relations with Russia. The intent of this resolution, however, is that the objectives of peaceful international relations can be obtained by the United States initiating foreign trade with all of Eastern Europe.

"Your committee believes that there is no basis in fact, under existing conditions, for the implementation of such a program, in view of the attitude adopted by those nations behind the Iron Curtain, and accordingly recommends non-concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 95—"Oppose Shipment of Arms to Europe."

The committee report:

"This resolution, which is opposed to the shipment of arms to Europe, is directly opposed to

the Policy Statement on Foreign Affairs, and accordingly, your committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 152—"World Federal Government."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the amendment of the existing structure of the United Nations, and in some detail spells out the scope and nature of the amendments, including among other things, the ceding of sovereignty, at least in part, to a world state.

"While the ideal objectives of the resolution may be desirable, it is the opinion of your committee that existing world conditions obviously indicates that such a program is premature.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Noon Recess Suspended

A suggestion by President Shelley to suspend the rule on recessing at 12:00 noon and to proceed with the business of the convention until completed was put into a motion by Delegate Arnold, Culinary and Hotel Workers No. 681, Long Beach, and adopted by the convention.

Report of Committee on Resolutions (resumed)

Chairman Phillips resumed the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 186—"World Federal Government."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is similar to Resolution No. 152, previously acted upon by this convention, and accordingly it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

XI. Ballot Recommendations for the November 8, 1949, Special Election

Policy Statement.

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in subsections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Policy Statement, and with respect to subsection 5, namely Proposition 12, Daylight Saving Time, your committee recommends that no position be taken either in favor of or against such proposition."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 17—"Endorse Proposition No. 1."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed because it is covered by the Policy Statement."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 133—"Defeat Repeal of Article XXV of California Constitution."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed because it is covered by the Policy Statement."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 174—"Oppose Repeal of Proposition No. 4."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is covered in the Policy Statement on ballot recommendations for the November 8, 1949 Special Election, and accordingly it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 173—"California Labor League for Political Education."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is covered in **Resolution No. 115**, referred to the Executive Council by action of this convention.

"Accordingly, your committee recommends that this resolution also be so referred."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 179—"Condemn So-Called AFL Buyers' League."

The committee report:

"Your committee publicly announced in the convention regularly assembled that a hearing on this resolution would be held on Tuesday, August 30, in Parlor B, mezzanine floor, Alexandria Hotel, at 5:30 p.m., and that both the proponents and opponents should be present at such time to present their arguments.

"Your chairman also personally advised representatives of the proponents of such hearing.

"At the time and place of hearing, however, no appearance was made by the proponents or their representative, but the opponents appeared and presented evidence which tended to establish that the allegation of the resolution that the Buyers' League in question was adversely affecting union wages and union conditions was untrue.

"Since, therefore, the committee had no evidence before it to sustain the allegations of the resolution, the committee recommends non-concurrence."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 188—"Achieve Full Employment and Production Goals."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is covered in the Policy Statement on Unemployment and Fiscal Policy; accordingly, it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 33—"Fight Open Shop Drive."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is covered in the Statement of Policy on Political Action, on the Taft-Hartley Act and Labor Relations, and in the Statement of Policy on Education.

"Your committee, accordingly, recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 190—"Plug Loophole in Clayton Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but since specific statements of alleged facts are made therein, and since it involves a technical subject matter, including questions of law, your committee recommends that the convention concur in the intent of this resolution, and that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and study and any necessary action resulting from such investigation and study.

"Your committee therefore recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 196—"Support Metal Trades' Strike vs. Waterman Industries, Inc."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is concerned with the dispute existing between the metal trades unions and Waterman's Industries, Inc., of Exeter, California.

"Your committee, of course, reaffirms the position of this convention and of all AFL unions in opposition to oppressive tactics of employers, not only with respect to the wages, hours and working conditions of their employees, but with respect to the employers' adamant refusal to engage in honest collective bargaining.

"However, since the subject matter of this resolution is directed to a specific dispute, and the resolution itself contains many specific statements of fact which your committee is unable to investigate because of the shortness of time, your committee recommends that the convention concur in the intent of the resolution, condemning oppressive tactics of employers, and that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for investigation and consideration, and all necessary action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 122—"Condemn Management of Los Angeles and Hollywood Turf Clubs."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution is basically a local one which should receive consideration from the central body in the community where it is in existence. This is particularly true in this instance, since your committee has been advised that the local bodies are still considering the merits of the disputes and have as yet made no final determination.

"Accordingly, although your committee reiterates its position against the use of oppressive tactics by employers for the purpose of preventing or disrupting sound collective bargaining, we believe this resolution should be filed for the reasons stated."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 60—"Request Investigation of Abuses in L. A. Sheriff's Department."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the subject matter embraced within this resolution is strictly a local problem, which more properly should be considered by the local council in the area involved, so that it may not only use its good

offices to remove any undesirable conditions if found to exist, but may fully investigate and determine the accuracy of the alleged charges.

"For these reasons, therefore, your committee recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 57—"Prohibit Non-Affiliates from Participation in AFGE Lodge Activity."

The committee report:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the subject matter of this resolution is one which must be determined by the parent body of the organization in question and not by this convention.

"Accordingly, your committee recommends to the sponsors of the resolution that they consult with their parent body with respect to this matter, and that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 66—"Protect Career Rights of Federal Employees."

The committee report:

"The committee has been advised that with respect to the subject matter of this resolution there is a difference of opinion regarding its soundness by the various unions affiliated with the AFL who would be affected by it. Your committee further has been advised that this subject matter has not been taken up by the national convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"Your committee believes that in view of the difference of opinion between the parties involved, that this resolution should be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 25—"Ordinances to Regulate Heating and Refrigeration Installation."

The committee report:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the subject matter of this resolution is basically local in character, and accordingly, may well vary from area to area, depending upon the circumstances existing in that particular locality.

"Accordingly, your committee believes that this is a local matter which should be determined at the local level and not by this convention on a statewide basis, and accordingly recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 49—"Repeal Hatch Act."

The committee report:

"In view of the fact that the policy of the national AFL is to the effect that the Hatch Act should not be repealed but simply be amended so as to protect the political rights of the workers, your committee believes that this resolution, therefore, to some extent, is inconsistent with the national policy.

"Your committee therefore reaffirms its support of the position adopted by the national AFL, recommends concurrence in that position by this convention, and recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 74—"Establish Citations for Outstanding Achievements."

The committee report:

"Your committee believes that the subject of awarding the certificates of merit discussed in this resolution is one which would require extensive study and consideration. Your committee accordingly believes that it is a subject matter which should be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation and that the sponsors submit to the Executive Council for its consideration a detailed program to be applied on a statewide basis. Your committee believes that such submission should contain the full, proposed machinery for the determination of the individual who is to receive the citation and the basis upon which such determination is to be made.

"Since your committee believes that such procedure is the only practical one in order that the feasibility of the proposal can be exhaustively examined, it is therefore recommended that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 75—"Citation for Postmaster Michael D. Fanning."

The committee report:

"With respect to the subject matter of this resolution, your committee is of the opinion that there is no specific policy endorsing labor-management committees in all industries, and is of the further opinion that the question of labor-management committees in the postal services, from the Federation standpoint, is something which must be determined at the local level by the postal organizations.

"Accordingly, since this resolution is presented only by one local from one locality in this state, your committee believes that action on such a policy should be deferred until presented to and approved by all of the existing locals in this state, as well as any affiliated parent organization.

"Assuming, however, that it is found that the activities in question are desirable, after determination by the appropriate units above mentioned, then your committee is of the opinion that their accomplishment is to be commended.

"For these reasons, your committee therefore recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 6—"State Bonus for Veterans"; Resolution No. 100—"State Bonus for Veterans."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar; namely, the providing of a state bonus for veterans.

"It is the opinion of your committee, as is apparent from the very resolutions presented and in part from the last Whereas in **Resolution No. 6**, which provides as follows:

"Whereas, No active campaign is in force by the existing veterans' organizations for a state veterans' bonus bill . . .

that no uniform position has been taken by the veteran organizations directly concerned, and in the absence of the adoption of a policy by them, your committee believes it would be presumptuous for this organization to predetermine the question.

"Your committee accordingly believes that the subject matter of this resolution is something which should first be determined by the veterans' organizations themselves before action by this committee or convention, and accordingly it is recommended the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 61—"Prohibit Husband and Wife from Working for Government at Same Time."

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 126—"Construction, Maintenance, etc., of Prisons by Union Labor"; **Resolution No. 136**—"Protest and Condemn Use of Convict Labor."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the continuation of the use of convict labor on public works projects.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 136**, and recommends that **Resolution No. 126** be filed."

After a brief discussion, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 164—"Protest Employment of Non-Union Mechanics by State Departments."

The committee report:

"Your committee has been advised that a committee composed of representatives from the State Building Trades Council, the California State Federation of Labor and other organizations has arranged a meeting with the Governor of the State to discuss the subject matter of this resolution.

"Your committee accordingly believes that the best avenue of approach is to attempt to resolve this question in conference with the Governor, and accordingly recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 128—"Full Subsistence for Veterans in On-The-Job Training."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended by striking the second, third, fifth and sixth Resolves, and as so amended be concurred in.

"Your committee believes that full implementation can be obtained through the first and fourth Resolves without the extreme burden required under Resolves 2, 3, 5 and 6 being imposed upon the staff of the Federation."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 181—"Endorse Vetville, Inc."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, which the committee believes is the commendation of projects which provide facilities for disabled veterans.

"However, since your committee believes that a full investigation of the facts applicable to this particular institution should be made before a specific endorsement is granted, your committee recommends that the convention concur in the intent of the resolution, but that the

subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council of the Federation to investigate as to the facts applicable to this particular institution, and that if they are found to be satisfactory, that the Executive Council endorse such institution.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 162—"Endorse Blood Bank Program and March of Dimes."

The committee report:

"**Resolution No. 162** is concerned with the endorsement of certain specified non-profit organizations such as the American Red Cross.

"Your committee suggests, however, that the resolution be rewritten in part as follows:

"Whereas, The members of organized labor and their families are beneficiaries of the care extended by organizations such as the American Red Cross and the March of Dimes; and

"Whereas, the Community Chest has likewise been of substantial benefit to the members and their families; and

"Whereas, These organizations are dependent basically upon voluntary donations; and

"Whereas, Although the merit of these programs has been continually sustained by the California State Federation of Labor in the past, in recent years, and in particular during the past session of the California state legislature, the American Red Cross and certain local agencies of the Community Chest have opposed legislation which would protect the employees of such agencies when unemployed through coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Act; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record endorsing and favoring the campaigns of the American Red Cross, March of Dimes and Community Chest, but that such agencies be advised that if in the future any of such agencies which adopt the policy enunciated by certain of them during the legislative session in Sacramento of opposing coverage of their employees under the Unemployment Insurance Act, shall be denied support in the future."

"Your committee recommends, therefore, concurrence in **Resolution No. 162** as amended."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 125—"Social Security and Unemployment Insurance for Employees of Non-Profit Organizations"; **Resolution No. 28**—"Unemployment Insurance to Cover All Working People."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are concerned with similar subject matter, namely, the extension of coverage under the Unemployment and Social Security Acts.

"The sponsors of the resolutions have agreed to an amendment to the Resolve to provide as follows:

Resolved, That the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring amendments to both

the Social Security and State Unemployment Insurance Acts to include all employees of non-profit organizations, operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, including hospitals, cemeteries, memorial properties and Community Chest agencies; EXCEPTING THEREFROM PUBLIC EMPLOYEES NOW RECEIVING THE EQUIVALENT OR BETTER BENEFITS . . .

"Your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 125** accordingly be amended by striking both of the Resolves and by inserting the above Resolve in lieu thereof, and as so amended, your Committee recommends that **Resolution No. 125** be concurred in, and that **Resolution No. 28** be filed, since it involves the same subject matter.

"With respect to the portion of **Resolution No. 125** concerned with the condemnation of charitable organizations, this subject matter is covered in **Resolution No. 162.**"

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 113—"Support 1950 March of Dimes."

The committee report:

"Since the subject matter of this resolution is contained in **Resolution No. 162**, your committee recommends that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 46—"Statewide AFL Agreements."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 93—"Assist in Organization of Office Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of aiding and assisting the organization of the unorganized office workers, but since the resolution will require the formulation of plans and expenditures of sums which can be done only after consultation with the officials of the Federation, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council of the Federation with the sponsors of the resolution conferring with the executive officer in regard to their program."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 137—"Assist Organization of Mental Hygiene Department Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but since this will require the formulation of plans and the expenditures of funds, your committee recommends that the resolution be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for its consideration."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 59—"Provide Adequate Maximum Expenditures for Liquor Store Displays."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 82—"Labor - Management Committees in Post Offices."

The committee report:

"With respect to the subject matter of this resolution, your committee is of the opinion that there is no specific policy endorsing labor-management committees in all industries, and is of the further opinion that the question of labor-management committees in the postal services, from the Federation standpoint, is something which must be determined at the local level by the postal organizations.

"Accordingly, since this resolution is presented only by one local from one locality in this state, your committee believes that action on such a policy should be deferred until presented to and approved by all of the existing locals in this state, as well as any affiliated parent organization.

"For this reason, your committee recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 26—"Establish Committees on Conservation"; **Resolution No. 27**—"Support National Park Service"; **Resolution No. 149**—"Increase Recreational Opportunities."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these three resolutions is similar namely, the expansion of a program of conservation, embracing within it an expansion of recreational facilities and utilization of existing facilities by the members of the labor movement.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 27** and **Resolution No. 149**, and because the subject matter contained in **Resolution No. 26** is contained in each of these two resolutions, recommends that **Resolution No. 26** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 185—"Enactment of President Truman's Health Plan."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, namely, a national prepaid medical plan, is covered in the Statement of Policy on Social Security, subsection 3. It is therefore recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 193—"Oppose Poll Tax."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is identical to that contained in the Statement of Policy on Civil Rights, subsection 4, already acted upon by this convention, and accordingly it is recommended this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 180—"Support Basinwide, Integrated Central Valley Project."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is covered in the Statement of Policy on Water and Power, and accordingly it is recommended that it be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 135—"Restore Funds for West Coast Shipyards."

The committee report:

"Your committee has been advised that a printing error has occurred with respect to this

resolution, so that a second Resolve, to read as follows, has been omitted:

Resolved, That the \$25,000,000 be restored to the budget of either the Maritime Commission or the Navy Budget be increased accordingly, and that these funds be earmarked for this work.

"Your committee accordingly recommends that the resolution be corrected and as so corrected, recommends it be concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 194—"Restore Funds for West Coast Shipyards."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is identical to that contained in **Resolution No. 135** and already acted upon by this convention, and accordingly it is recommended this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 24—"Oppose Requiring U.S. Civil Service Commission to Discipline Career Employees."

The committee report:

"The sponsors of this resolution requested your committee to amend the resolution by deleting all of the Whereases and to concur in the resolution as so amended."

"Your committee recommends, therefore, that the resolution be amended to delete all of the Whereases and that the resolution as so amended be concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 29—"Statewide Observance of Labor Day."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed since your committee is advised that after the submission of this resolution to the convention, conditions prevailing in Sacramento prevent the program suggested being effectively carried out at this time."

"Your committee, however, believes that it is desirable that the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor consider effective participation in the State Fair as a state organization, and accordingly refers this subject matter to the incoming Executive Council for its consideration."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 62—"In Memoriam—John C. Lyons."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 88—"Special Stamp for Centennial of Los Angeles Post Office."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 90—"Probation and Crime Control."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 73—"Request National Military Establishment to Declare Policy re Military and Civilian Personnel."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 192—"Enact Minimum Wage of \$1.00 Per Hour."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution, namely, the question of one dollar minimum wage, is covered in the Statement of Policy on the Taft-Hartley Act, subsection 2, and accordingly, it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 78—"Credit Postal Employees With Accumulated Sick Leave."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution, but desires to point out that the resolution is confined specifically to postal employees."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 79—"Optional Retirement for Civil Service Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 81—"End Discrimination Against Female Postal Employees."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends the resolution be amended by inserting in line 5 of the Resolve the word 'Such' prior to the word 'benefit'."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 107—"Enforce State Safety Laws."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended to strike, in the Whereas and in the Resolve, the term 'State Industrial Accident Commission', and insert instead 'Division of Industrial Safety of the Department of Industrial Relations', because this is the appropriate agency involved."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 165—"Reaffirm Vital Concern With Apprentice Training."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended by striking the last Resolve in order to remove the exhaustive burden on the staff of the Federation, and that, as amended, the resolution be concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 134—"Allocate Work to West Coast Shipyards."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 195—"Allocate Work to West Coast Shipyards."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution is identical to that contained in **Resolution No. 134** and has already been acted upon by this convention."

"Accordingly, it is recommended that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 76—"Endorse 'The City of Hope';" **Resolution No. 157**—"Endorse 'The City of Hope'."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is similar, namely, the endorsement of 'The City of Hope'.

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 157** and recommends that **Resolution No. 76** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 83—"Abolishment of Postal Service Rating System."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 84—"Insurance for Postal Employees Certifying Bonds."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 85—"Bonding Facilities for Postal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 86—"Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 87—"Adequate Lighting, etc., for Post Office Work Rooms."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 154—"U.S. to Pay Premium When Bond is Required of Government Employee."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 10—"Regulate Use of Cart-ridge Fired Guns in Industry."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 108—"Regulate Use of Diesel and Similar Engines."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 159—"Oppose Exemption of Transit Industry Employees from Wage-Hour Law."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 148—"Enact Conservation Laws."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 163—"Financial Support for Labor Films."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 166—"Urging Purchase of California-Made Products by State Government."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 167—"Requirements for Class D Certificate."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 169—"Protest Holding of Examinations for Institution Engineers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 170—"Full Appropriation for Alaska in Armed Services Public Works Bill."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 175—"Oppose Change in Schedule of 'Noon Daylight'."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Delegate Pollard, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles, requested that the Secretary act immediately on this matter, and was given this assurance.

Resolution No. 176—"Oppose Closing of Naval Activities in Long Beach-Los Angeles Area."

The committee recommended concurrence.

Two amendments by Delegate Bush, Government Employees No. 1085, San Diego: to change the title of the resolution to read "Oppose Closing of Naval Activities Throughout the State of California," and to add in the second Whereas the words "an additional thousand at all other Naval activities throughout the State of California," were accepted by the Committee on Resolutions.

Secretary Haggerty described action already taken on this matter.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 182—"Extend Rights and Privileges of World War II Veterans."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 183—"Support Creation of Federal Department of Welfare."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 187—"Create National Foundation to Study Multiple Sclerosis."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 189—"Oppose Artificial Age Standard for Employment."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 191—"Expansion of Hydro-Electric Power by Public Agencies."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted. Chairman Phillips then stated: "This completes the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

"Wendell J. Phillips, Chairman,

"Roy Brewer,

"Walter Cowan,

"Lloyd Mashburn,

"Jack Kopke,

"Paul Reeves,

"Margaret Werth,

"J. Earl Cook,

"Albin Gruhn,

"Albert Marty,

"Max Krug,

"Daniel E. Conway,

"Committee on Resolutions."

The convention adopted the committee's report as a whole, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Report of Committee on Labels and Boycotts

President Shelley recognized Vice-Chairman John Kelly of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts to report for the committee.

Resolution No. 12—"Union Label Campaign." The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 13—"Federation to Purchase Only California-Made Convention Badges and Emblems." The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 53—"Use Only Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label." The committee report:

"Your committee moves concurrence with the following amendment:

'Resolved, That the Forty-Seventh Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that in areas where there are Allied Printing Trades Councils, all printing emanating from unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor shall use the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label on all their printed matter; and be it further

'Resolved, That all the products used in conjunction with the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label shall have been produced by union labor; and be it further

Resolved, That all councils and unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor be notified that the Allied Printing Trades Council Union Label is the only label recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and that no other label shall appear on commercial printing.'

"Your committee moves concurrence with the resolution as amended."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 123—"AFL Union Label on Wearing Apparel." The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 124—"Assist Organization of Union Label Leagues." The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Vice-Chairman Kelly then stated: "This completes the report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts."

"C. O. Taylor, Chairman,
"Jack D. Maltester,
"Kathryn Arnold,
"Elmer Doran,
"Stanley Sapp,
"LeRoy Pette,
"J. Kelly,

"Committee on Labels and Boycotts."

The convention adopted the committee's report as a whole, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Announcement re Lennox Furnace Co.

Secretary Haggerty read the following announcement addressed to the delegates:

"On August 26, 1949, the Lennox Furnace Company of Marshalltown, Iowa, also doing business in the Pacific Coast States, instituted action against the Sheet Metal Workers International and Local Union 252, along with various of their officers, complaining for an injunction and asking for damages to the extent of one million, one hundred thousand dollars, alleging a conspiracy and boycott on the part of the local unions and individual involvement against the plaintiff in the action, objecting to the sale of Lennox Furnace because of having no Sheet Metal Workers' labels."

Report of Committee on Grievances

President Shelley called upon Chairman Wilson of the Committee on Grievances, who reported as follows:

"There were no grievances presented to the committee, which signifies the cooperative spirit in which the business of this convention has been held. There were no grievances presented, there were no meetings held; therefore we have no report.

"I would like to thank the members of the committee for standing by in case any grievances were reported.

"Earl Wilson, Chairman,
"Freda Roberts,
"K. A. Swift,
"Bruno Manori,
"Pat Somerset,
"D. D. McClurg,
"Committee on Grievances."

The convention adopted the committee's report, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Installation of Officers

President Shelley turned the Chair over to Past President Anthony Noriega to conduct the installation of officers, and the Installing Officer administered the oath of office to the following newly elected officers of the Federation:

President:

John F. Shelley.

Vice Presidents:

District No. 1:—Max J. Osslo.
District No. 2:—Jack Arnold.
District No. 3:—Pat Somerset, Maurice Skates, Harvey Lundschen, Elmer Doran, C. T. Lehmann.
District No. 4:—O. T. Satre.
District No. 5:—William A. Dean.
District No. 6:—Paul L. Reeves.
District No. 7:—C. A. Green.
District No. 8:—Thomas Small.
District No. 9:—Arthur F. Dougherty, George Kelly, Harry Lundeborg, Victor S. Swanson.
District No. 10:—Robert S. Ash, Harry C. Grady.
District No. 11:—Howard Reed.
District No. 12:—Lowell Nelson.
District No. 13:—Harry Finks.
District No. 14:—Albin K. Gruhn.
District No. 15:—Roy Walker.

Secretary-Treasurer: C. J. Haggerty.

PRESIDENT JOHN F. SHELLEY

Following the installation of officers, President Shelley addressed the convention as follows:

"May I take this opportunity, delegates, of extending to each and every one of you, individually, to all of you collectively, to each organization and all of the organizations affiliated with California State Federation of Labor, my sincere appreciation, my deep, heartfelt thanks for the cooperation you have given me and the vice-presidents who have presided, the Secretary and the staff of the Federation, during this convention.

"There are times when things get a little heated. There was even one occasion when I started to get a little bit hot myself, and said something about being 'damn sick and tired.' I sincerely hope that each of us will overlook any breach upon the part of any other.

"All of you have cooperated in making this an outstanding, successful convention, and I feel sure that each and every one of you can go back to your homes and your organizations and report that you played a part in and cooperated with the other delegates in accomplishing something, in accomplishing a great deal as to general policy on behalf of the American Federation of Labor members in this state—yes, on behalf of all of the people in this state.

"I want to thank you for having re-elected me for another year, and I assure you that I will continue to serve with no variation, no difference in the attitude I have towards all the delegates, requiring fairness in debate, promptness in handling situations with dispatch and disposing of them; and that I will do everything possible to maintain the regard that you have shown for me.

"I sincerely hope that next year you will return to the convention with a renewed determination to do better, and that at the next convention we can look at what has been done in between and see a record of accomplishment. But that can only be done if you leave here and go home and instill in your membership the thought as to the need for doing a terrific job. Many of the speakers of the convention pointed out the serious problems with which we are being confronted today, day in and day out, and new problems are coming before us each day. Your officers were a little ahead of some of the speakers, in that we had foreseen these problems and submitted our views to you in the Policy Statements. The adoption of the best record in the world, of this convention, will mean absolutely nothing, however, unless you go home and tell your memberships why they must pull together towards the objectives of the American Federation of Labor.

"With those few words, I again sincerely and with all the feeling possible in a human being, thank you for the cooperation, thank you for the confidence you have shown in me, and pledge you that I will do everything possible to live up to that!

"Thank you!" (Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

SECRETARY C. J. HAGGERTY

President Shelley then introduced Secretary Haggerty, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates, I couldn't let you close this meeting without offering my sincere and deep appreciation for the many courtesies which the delegates have shown me as your Executive Officer.

"As you know, it is my particular job to organize these conventions, have material ready for you, in your hands and the Executive Council, and you have always been very thoughtful and appreciative and very tolerant. This has been a particularly tough convention because of the weather, distance from the hotel, and so forth. We have had very, very few complaints, considering the large number of delegates who have been here.

"Jack has given you the message of your problems and duties. I just want to express my sincere thanks to all of you for the understanding of the problems that confronted your Executive Officer, the problems we have every day to carry out your mandates here and hereafter, and we will keep on doing the best we can with the same old complete cooperation we have had in the past.

"I wish you a very pleasant and safe journey back home.

"Before I close, I do want to express my deep thanks to the hard work of the committees. Our committees were organized and at work at 10:00 o'clock on Saturday morning. Your Committee on Resolutions had the large load, as always; they have worked right on through until midnight on several nights, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, were prepared to report here on Tuesday partially, and completely on Wednesday morning. They did a very fine job and they are deserving of your complete and deep thanks.

"The same is true of the Committees on Constitution and Credentials and Legislation. The Committee on Credentials was a very hard-working committee, and the boys and girls who sat on those committees, who have sat on that particular committee for a long period of time, have always given their best; I have yet to receive the first complaint for that committee. If things are rugged and tough and they said, 'We have got to get this,' I said, 'Go ahead and get it,' and Jim Blackburn says, 'Gone and gotten.' It has been a fine group to work with.

"That is why our convention, the largest State Federation of Labor in the country, with the largest number of resolutions of any federation in the country, with more business being handled year after year by your delegates here—that is why you are able to do that, because your committees do get to work and do function.

"I want to express my thanks, and, I am sure, your thanks, to all those members of those committees who gave us their time, energy and efforts, and also to the Committee on Local Arrangements. This has been difficult for them; everything has been against them. But they have done the best they could, and we appreciate the hard work they put in to furnish us with at least the necessities of a convention, a business hall, and also the fine entertainment they have provided here for the women in the luncheon, bus rides and Grand Ball and show.

"I am sure that I speak for you when I say to that committee that we do understand your problems, we appreciate the fine things you have done for us, and we leave Los Angeles with at least a very kind thought that you did the best you could under very trying circumstances. (Loud applause.)

"I have one announcement to make. The following telegram was received and you should be informed of its contents:

'We four lumber and sawmill workers imprisoned for fighting for our union during the redwood strike send fraternal greetings. Your action in our behalf is in interest of all of labor.

'John Bundte, Robt. E. Moore, Geo. Sherrard, Wm. Phillips, care County Jail, Santa Rosa, Calif.'"

(Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the convention, the 47th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was adjourned sine die at 2:10 p.m., Friday, September 2, 1949.

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	24th—1923, Stockton
2nd—1902, Vallejo	25th—1924, Santa Barbara
3rd—1903, Los Angeles	26th—1925, San Diego
4th—1904, Fresno	27th—1926, Oakland
5th—1905, Sacramento	28th—1927, San Bernardino
6th—1906, Oakland	29th—1928, Sacramento
7th—1907, Stockton	30th—1929, Long Beach
8th—1908, Vallejo	31st—1930, Marysville
9th—1908, San Jose	32nd—1931, Santa Barbara
10th—1909, San Rafael	33rd—1932, Modesto
11th—1910, Los Angeles	34th—1933, Monterey
12th—1911, Bakersfield	35th—1934, Pasadena
13th—1912, San Diego	36th—1935, San Diego
14th—1913, Fresno	37th—1936, Sacramento
15th—1914, Stockton	38th—1937, Long Beach
16th—1915, Santa Rosa	39th—1938, Santa Barbara
17th—1916, Eureka	40th—1939, Oakland
18th—1917, Sacramento	41st—1940, Santa Monica
19th—1918, San Diego	42nd—1941, San Francisco
20th—1919, Bakersfield	43rd—1942, Long Beach
21st—1920, Fresno	44th—1946, San Francisco
22nd—1921, San Jose	45th—1947, Sacramento
23rd—1922, Long Beach	46th—1948, Long Beach
47th—1949, Los Angeles	

[illegible]

[illegible]

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Vice-President for District No. 8	
	Reubin H. Coffey	Elmer J. Doran	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Thomas L. Pitts	Maurice A. Skates	Pat Somerset	Anthony Agrillo	Thomas A. Small
LOS ANGELES (continued)									
Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42									
C. W. Chapman.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 84									
Sam Cole.....	250	250	250	250	.....	250	250	250	.....
Philip Merlino.....	250	250	250	250	.....	250	250	250	.....
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 96									
Volonta Patronas.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	.....
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 97									
Henry Rubenstein.....	.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	.....
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 451									
John Ulene.....	.....	43	43	43	43	43	.....	43	.....
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 497									
A. Schneider.....	.....	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	.....
Ladies' Garment Workers (Accessories Workers) No. 482									
J. J. Spindler.....	.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	.....
Ladies' Garment Workers (Ladies' Tailors) No. 445									
Max B. Wolf.....	.....	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	.....
Ladies' Garment Workers (Undergarment Workers) No. 496									
Abe F. Levy.....	.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....
Lucila E. Palider.....	.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....
Lathers No. 42									
George M. Donnelly.....	.....	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	.....
Lathers No. 42A									
Harold A. Lennox.....	.....	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064	.....	1064
Laundry and Dry Cleaners No. 52									
Floyd M. Buckalew.....	150	150	.....	150	150	150	150	.....	150
C. R. Goldstein.....	150	150	150	150	150	.....	150	.....	150
L. A. Allied Printing Trades Council									
Walter R. Stansberry.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
L. A. Building and Constr. Trades Council									
Ralph A. McMullen.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
L. A. City, Water and Power Employees No. 233									
Larry Meyers.....	168	168	168	168	168	168	.....	.....	168
L. A. City Watchmen and Guards No. 790									
Joseph Watson.....	.....	58	58	58	58	58	58	.....	58
L. A. County Deputy Sheriffs No. 536									
H. Arthur Daniels.....	.....	22	22	22	22	22	.....	22	.....
L. A. County Firewardens No. 540									
Ray Buckley.....	.....	236	236	236	236	236	236	.....	236
L. A. County Park and Recreation Dept. Employees No. 517									
Audrey Jones.....	82	82	82	82	82	.....	82	82	.....
L. A. County Probation Officers No. 685									
A. G. Almasy.....	.....	89	89	89	89	89	89	.....	89
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288									
W. H. Knight.....	.....	3518	3518	3518	3518	.....	3518	3518	.....
Mailers No. 9									
Charles B. Hamner.....	.....	262	262	262	262	262	262	262	.....
Meat Cutters No. 421									
Geo. M. Swan.....	.....	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	.....
Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626									
Les Dayton.....	.....	260	260	260	260	260	260	.....	260
A. J. Menard.....	.....	260	260	260	260	260	260	.....	260
Millwrights No. 1607									
Herman Barbaglia.....	.....	435	435	435	435	435	435	435	.....
Miscellaneous Employees No. 440									
Harvey Lundschen.....	.....	2477	2477	2477	2477	2477	2477	.....	2477
Misc. Foremen and Superintendents of Public Works No. 413									
Edward O'Toole.....	.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	.....	25
Molders No. 374									
Reginald Prime.....	.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	.....
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150									
M. J. Sands.....	.....	642	642	642	642	642	642	.....	642
Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403									
Wm. B. Jewett.....	.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....	50
Musicians Mutual Protective Assn. No. 47									
J. W. Gillette.....	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000
Musicians No. 767									
W. A. Turner.....	216	216	216

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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	Vice-President for District No. 3						Vice-President for District No. 8		
LOS ANGELES (continued)	Rubin H. Coffey	Elmer J. Doran	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundsten	Thomas L. Pitts	Maurice A. Skates	Pat Somerset	Anthony Agrillo	Thomas A. Small
Newspaper Pressmen No. 18									
Sidney Carle.....	.....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	.....
Hugh Jackson.....	.....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	.....
Charles Maher.....	.....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	.....
T. Q. McCollem.....	.....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Earl Rutland.....	.....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	.....
Office Employees No. 30									
Ella Coradine.....	.....	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	.....
Edna L. Kostow.....	.....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	.....
Sara Parker.....	.....	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	.....
Anne K. Sweet.....	.....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	.....
Thelma Thomas.....	.....	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	.....
Kathryn Tolbert.....	.....	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	.....
Operating Engineers No. 12									
P. A. Judd.....	.....	5058	5058	5058	5058	5058	5058	.....	5058
Painters No. 116									
Fred O. Bates.....	284	284	.....	284	284	284	284	.....	284
Howard Garvin.....	283	283	283	.....	.....	283	.....	283	.....
Fred Hancock.....	283	283	.....	283	.....	283	.....	283	.....
Don F. Richards.....	.....	284	.....	284	.....	284	.....	284	.....
C. E. Ripple.....	.....	283	283	283	283	283	283	.....	283
Allen C. Woolsey.....	.....	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	.....
Painters No. 434									
Joseph Siminoff.....	99	99	.....	99	99	99	.....	99	.....
Painters No. 1348									
Max Cherinsky.....	229	229	.....	229	229	229	.....	229	.....
Photo Engravers No. 32									
Robert N. Harmer.....	350	350	350	.....	350	350	350	.....	350
Plasterers No. 2									
Rubin H. Coffey.....	80	80	.....	80	80	80	80	80	.....
Charles C. McCarty.....	.....	80	80	80	80	80	.....	80	.....
Glen Milliron.....	.....	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	.....
Henry Paine.....	.....	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	.....
G. Wharton.....	.....	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	.....
Plumbers No. 78									
Walter S. Davis.....	.....	2063	2063	2063	2063	2063	2063	2063	.....
Post Office Clerks No. 64									
Albert Aron.....	.....	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	.....
Postal Supervisors No. 39									
Frank Huber.....	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	.....
Printing Pressmen No. 78									
F. Boiteau.....	.....	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	.....
Charles S. Hall.....	.....	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	.....
Ben Pierson.....	91	91	91	91	91	.....	.....	91	.....
Francis Sanders.....	.....	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	.....
Harry C. Stark.....	.....	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	.....
Preston T. Wilson.....	.....	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	.....
Printing Specialties and Paper Converters									
No. 388									
Lloyd Cadell.....	.....	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	.....
Stella Dimitria.....	.....	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	.....
John L. Donovan.....	.....	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	.....
Margaret Morgan.....	.....	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	.....
Patrick Morgan.....	.....	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	.....
Willis Polley.....	.....	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	.....
Provision House Workers No. 274									
Joseph A. Spitzer.....	.....	600	600	600	600	600	600	.....	600
Railway Carmen No. 601									
Charles R. Finney.....	330	330	330	.....	330	330	330	.....	330
Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416									
Frank Vaughn.....	.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	.....	150
Retail Clerks No. 770									
Lee Barbone.....	.....	7688	7688	7688	.....	7688	7688	7688	.....
Retail Hardware Clerks No. 1215									
Charlie Kaser.....	.....	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	.....
Retail Milk Drivers No. 441									
B. W. Luce.....	.....	1861	1861	1861	1861	1861	1861	.....	1861
Roofers No. 36									
William T. Nichols.....	.....	592	592	592	592	592	.....	.....	592
Service and Maintenance Employees No. 399									
Jack DePo.....	.....	625	625	625	625	625	625	.....	625
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108									
Edward J. Gebo.....	.....	2119	2119	2119	2119	2119	2119	.....	2119
Sheet Metal Workers No. 371									
Chas. F. Mail.....	.....	779	779	779	779	779	779	779	.....
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831									
Jack Eichen.....	25	25	25	25	25	25
Robert Hamill.....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

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	Vice-President for District No. 3							Vice-President for District No. 8	
	Reubin H. Coffey	Elmer J. Doran	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundachen	Thomas L. Pitts	Maurice A. Skates	Pat Somerset	Anthony Agrillo	Thomas A. Snell
MODESTO (Continued)									
Plasterers No. 429 C. A. Green.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....
Retail Clerks No. 1273 Howard R. Bramson.....	270	270	270	270	270	270	.....	270
Teamsters No. 386 Wendel J. Kiser.....	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	.....	1902
MONROVIA									
Electrical Workers No. 1008 R. E. Mills.....	155	155	155	.....	155	155	155	.....	155
MONTEREY									
Bartenders No. 483 George L. Rice.....	343	343	343	343	343	343	.....	343
Central Labor Council Joseph Perry.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
George L. Rice.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Fish Cannery Workers Joseph Perry.....	1398	1398	1398	1398	1398	1398	1398	.....
Seine and Line Fisherman Rube Wright.....	458	.....	458	458	458	458	458	.....
MOUNTAIN VIEW									
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1280 C. G. Straaten.....	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	.....
NAPA									
Building and Construction Trades Council George A. Solomon.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Carpenters No. 2114 F. Schoonmaker.....	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	.....
George A. Solomon.....	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	.....
Calif. State Employees No. 174 R. K. Haden.....	60	60	60	60	60	60	.....	60
Central Labor Council Louis A. Buck.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
R. K. Haden.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 371 Louis A. Buck.....	431	431	431	431	431	431	.....	431
United Garment Workers No. 137 Ida M. Ernst.....	87	87	87	87	87	87	.....	87
Martha Stuckam.....	88	88	88	.....	88	88	.....	88
NORWALK									
Calif. State Employees No. 69 Louella Hoover.....	41	41	41	41	41	41	.....	41
John Turk.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	.....	40
OAKLAND									
Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council J. C. Reynolds.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Alameda County School Employees No. 257 Jack Strelow.....	150	150	150	150	150	150	.....	150
Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176 Fred J. Campbell.....	228	228	228	228	.....	228	228	228	.....
Bakers No. 119 William Wagner.....	250	250	250	250	250	.....	250	.....
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432 Peter Kinst.....	530	530	530	530	530	530	.....	530
Barbers and Beauticians No. 134 C. A. Silva.....	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	.....
Bartenders No. 52 John F. Quinn.....	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283	1283	.....	1283
Boilermakers No. 39 Ernest A. Lohr.....	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	.....
Bricklayers No. 8 James H. Purvis.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....	100
Building Service Employees No. 18 Joseph A. Aronson.....	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	.....
W. Douglas Geldert.....	510	510	510	510	510	510	510	.....
Edna E. Lallement.....	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	.....
Calif. Conference of Typographical Unions C. R. Heinrichs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Cannery Workers No. 750 Joe McBride.....	3889
Carpenters No. 36 G. Benonys.....	2848	.....	2848	2848	2848	2848	2848	.....

PROCEEDINGS OF

[illegible]

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Vice-President for District No. 8	
	Raubin H. Coffey	Elmer J. Doran	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Thomas L. Pitts	Maurice A. Skates	Pat Somerset	Anthony Agrillo	Thomas A. Small
OAKLAND (continued)									
Street Carmen No. 192 E. H. Henson.....	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	.....
Teachers No. 771 Ed. M. Ross.....	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	.....
Teamsters No. 70 Frank DeMartini.....	5318	5318	5318	5318	5318	5318	.....	5318
Theatrical Employees B-82 Joe Connelly.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....	100
Theatrical Janitors No. 121 Frank Figone.....	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	.....
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107 William Daul.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....	50
Typographical Union No. 36 Joe W. Chaudet.....	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	.....
C. Roy Heinrichs.....	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	.....
Welders No. 681 Cleo W. Huddleston.....	516	516	.....	516	516	516	.....	.....	516
ONTARIO									
City Employees No. 472 Yvonne LaFollette.....	68	68	68	68	68	68	.....	68
ORO GRANDE									
Cement Workers No. 192 John S. Cave.....	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	.....
James B. Putman.....	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	.....
OROVILLE									
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 654 Edward A. Doyle.....	182	182	182	182	182	182	.....	182
Bert Mortimer.....	181	181	181	181	181	181	.....	181
Central Labor Council E. A. Doyle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
PASADENA									
Central Labor Council Arthur K. Hutchings.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Harry N. Sweet.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 531 Edith Glenn.....	425	425	425	425	425	425	.....	425
Tex O'Balliet.....	426	426	426	426	426	426	.....	426
Hilton Porter.....	426	426	426	426	426	426	.....	426
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 439 Lewis E. Miller.....	662	662	662	662	662	662	.....	662
Meat Cutters No. 439 Lee Johnson.....	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	.....
Pasadena School District Employees No. 606 Frank Livingstone.....	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	.....
Nettie Richerd.....	70	.....	70	.....
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 914 Edward J. Edwards.....	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	.....
Hugh L. Sosbee.....	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	.....
Plumbers No. 280 Edwin A. Taylor.....	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	.....
PETALUMA									
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 271 Earl P. Byars.....	133	133	133	133	133	133	.....	133
James Lawton.....	133	133	133	133	133	133	.....	133
Beauticians No. 419 A Lily Bone.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....	50	.....
Central Labor Council Lily Bone.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
L. A. Goodyear.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
PITTSBURG									
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific Lillian Taffel.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	.....
POMONA									
Central Labor Council Ira Malton.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Chemical Workers No. 58 R. W. Moore.....	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	.....
Hod Carriers No. 806 R. T. Berlin.....	73	73	73	73	73	73	.....	73
H. C. Satterlee.....	73	73	73	73	73	73	.....	73
S. Steinberg.....	73	73	73	73	73	73	.....	73
C. W. Svendsen.....	74	74	74	74	74	74	.....	74

	Vice-President for District No. 3					Vice-President for District No. 8			
	Reubin H. Coffey	Elmer J. Doran	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundschen	Thomas L. Pitts	Maurice A. Skates	Pat Somerset	Anthony Agrillo	Thomas A. Small
POMONA (Continued)									
Painters No. 979 H. C. Evetts.....	191	191	191	191	191	191	.....	191
Retail Clerks No. 1428 Edwin M. Greenwald.....	444	444	444	444	444	444	444	.....
REDDING									
Building and Construction Trades Council Frank Heath.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1599 Frank Heath.....	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	.....
Central Labor Council L. A. Sizemore, Jr.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Chas. R. McDermott.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Culinary Workers No. 470 Mary Hungate.....	236	236	236	236	236	236	.....	236
Chas. R. McDermott.....	236	236	236	236	236	236	.....	236
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2608 Luther A. Sizemore, Jr.....	225	225	225	225	.....	225	225	.....
REDONDO BEACH									
Carpenters No. 1478 John Condon.....	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	.....
Dale H. Keys.....	429	429	429	429	429	429	429	.....
RICHMOND									
Barbers No. 508 Hugh Caudel.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	.....
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595 B. E. Lindgren.....	1291	1291	1291	1291	1291	.....	1291	.....	1291
Boilermakers No. 513 John Gauny.....	441	441	441	441	441	441	441	.....
Electrical Workers No. 302 C. L. Brady.....	678	678	678	678	678	678	.....	678
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific Jack Caspers.....	242	242	242	242	242	242	242	.....
Office Workers No. 243 Norma Lee.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	.....
RIVERSIDE									
Barbers No. 171 Chas. O. Myers.....	76	76	76	.....	76	76	76	76	.....
Building and Construction Trades Council Sam L. Hefley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
G. A. McCoy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Carpenters No. 235 William C. Bonngard.....	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	.....
Carlos W. Mitchell.....	296	296	296	296	296	296	296	.....
Central Labor Council Sam L. Hefley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
C. W. Mitchell.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
District Council Cement Workers No. 3 Ralph H. Elliott.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
District Council of Painters R. C. Evitts.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 1184 Robert Borders.....	274	274	274	274	274	274	.....	274
R. C. Bridges.....	274	274	274	274	274	274	.....	274
Holmes R. Cotner.....	274	274	274	274	274	274	.....	274
Retail Clerks No. 1167 Herschel Womack.....	800	800	800	800	.....	800	800	800	.....
SACRAMENTO									
Bakers No. 85 Henry Bartosh.....	555	.....
Bartenders No. 600 Bob Hudson Chaffee.....	600	600	600	600	600	600	.....	600
Bay District Council of Iron Workers C. M. Woods.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Bookbinders No. 35 R. L. Ennis.....	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	.....
Box Makers and Lumber Handlers No. 3170 Rose Newman.....	300	300	300	300	300	300	.....	300
Building and Construction Trades Council James T. Harvey.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Building Service Employees No. 22 John Hughes.....	300	300	300	300	300	300	.....	.....	300

	Vice-President for District No. 3							Vice-President for District No. 8	
	Raabin H. Coffey	Elmer J. Doran	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundshan	Thomas L. Pitts	Maurice A. Skates	Pat Somerset	Anthony Agrillo	Thomas A. Snail
SAN FRANCISCO									
Asbestos Workers No. 16									
H. F. Armbrust.....	----	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	----
L. M. Russell.....	----	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	----
Apartment and Hotel Workers No. 14									
Russell R. Dreyer.....	----	500	500	500	500	500	500	----	500
Auto and Car Painters No. 1073									
Bernard Lenhart.....	----	269	269	269	269	269	269	----	269
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484									
David J. Walker.....	----	817	817	817	817	817	817	----	817
Barbers No. 148									
Jos. H. Honey.....	----	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	----
Bartenders No. 41									
Bruno J. Mannori.....	----	2894	2894	2894	2894	2894	2894	----	2894
Bay Area Council of Government Employees									
Norman Bott.....	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	1
Bay Cities Metal Trades Council									
Thomas A. Rotell.....	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----
Bay Counties Dist. Council of Carpenters									
C. A. Clancy.....	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----
Frank Lindahl.....	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44									
Loyal H. Gilmour.....	----	50	50	50	50	50	50	----	50
Boilermakers No. 6									
O. J. Becker.....	----	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	----
Bookbinders No. 31-125									
F. Dettmering.....	----	450	450	450	450	450	450	----	450
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 320									
Ivan R. Bresee.....	----	10	10	10	10	10	----	----	10
Bottlers No. 896									
Fred Long.....	----	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	----	1500
Brewery Drivers No. 888									
Anthony Schurba.....	----	500	500	500	500	500	500	----	500
Building Material Drivers No. 216									
Henry P. Schwab.....	----	400	400	400	400	400	400	----	400
Building Trades Council									
Daniel F. Del Carlo.....	1	1	1	1	----	1	1	----	1
A. F. Maillaux.....	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	1
Calif. Allied Printing Trades Council									
John F. Kelly.....	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	1
Calif. Pipe Trades Council									
Dan MacDonald.....	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----
Calif. State Council of Cleaners									
Henry Romiguere.....	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----
Calif. State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers									
Wm. H. Knight.....	----	1	1	1	1	----	1	1	----
Joseph L. Hazard.....	----	1	1	1	1	----	1	1	----
Calif. State Council of Retail Clerks									
Larry Vail.....	----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----
Carpenters No. 22									
Robert J. Cairns.....	----	1420	1420	1420	1420	1420	1420	1420	----
John J. Welsh.....	----	1420	1420	1420	1420	1420	1420	1420	----
Carpenters No. 483									
Lewis F. Stone.....	----	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	----
Carpenters No. 2164									
Wm. W. Benn.....	----	609	609	609	609	609	609	----	609
Chauffeurs Union No. 265									
A. Costa.....	----	2221	2221	2221	2221	2221	2221	----	2221
City and County Employees No. 747									
Molly H. Minudri.....	----	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	----
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7									
Albina Baker.....	166	166	166	----	166	166	166	166	----
Kathleen Novak.....	----	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	----
Henry M. Romiguere.....	----	167	167	167	167	167	167	----	167
Cloakmakers No. 8									
Maurice Yaffe.....	----	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	----
Construction and General Laborers No. 261									
Jerry O'Malley.....	----	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	----	1000
Cooks No. 44									
Wm. Kilpatrick.....	----	3624	3624	3624	3624	3624	3624	----	3624
David Scannel Club, Inc. (Firefighters)									
No. 798									
A. Kilikery.....	----	1516	1516	1516	1516	1516	1516	1516	----

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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	Vice-President for District No. 3							Vice-President for District No. 8	
	Reubin H. Coffey	Elmer J. Doran	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Landshen	Thomas L. Pitts	Maurice A. Skates	Pat Somerset	Anthony Agrillo	Thomas A. Small
SAN FRANCISCO (continued)									
Typographical Union No. 21									
H. C. Drescher.....	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Union Label Section									
James C. Symes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
United Garment Workers No. 131									
Nellie Casey.....	125	125	125	125	125	125	125		125
Margaret Epp.....	125	125	125	125	125	125	125		125
Kathryn V. Granville.....	125	125	125	125	125	125	125		125
Lillie Rogers.....	125	125	125	125	125	125	125		125
Vending Machine Operators No. 1301									
George E. Jenkins.....	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	
Walters No. 30									
Jacob Holzer.....	3747	3747	3747	3747	3747	3747	3747		3747
Waitresses No. 48									
Hazel M. O'Brien.....	5137	5137	5137	5137	5137	5137	5137		5137
Watchmakers No. 101									
George F. Allen.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Web Pressmen No. 4									
Clyde E. Bowen.....	216	216	216	216	216	216	216		216
Western Conference of Specialty Unions									
Herbert Hewitt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jack D. Maltester.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Window Cleaners No. 44									
A. R. Schenk.....	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
SAN JOSE									
Barbers No. 252									
Anthony Agrillo.....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	
Frank Petralia.....	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	
Butchers No. 506									
Walter R. Howes.....	982	982	982	982	982	982	982	982	
Cannery Workers No. 679									
LeRoy Pette.....	6243	6243	6243	6243	6243	6243	6243	6243	
Carpenters No. 316									
Floyd Day.....	1588	1588	1588	1588	1588	1588	1588	1588	
Cement Laborers No. 270									
G. B. Miller.....	1359	1359	1359	1359	1359	1359	1359	1359	
Central Labor Council									
Anthony Agrillo.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
LeRoy Pette.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cooks and Waiters No. 180									
Al Cutler.....	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434	1434		1434
Electrical Workers No. 332									
Mike Radisich.....	87	87		87	87	87			87
Freight Construction and General Drivers									
No. 287									
Albert Larin.....	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200		1200
Lathers No. 144									
George W. May.....	76	76	76	76	76	76		76	
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431									
E. J. Amarantes.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50		50
Office Employees No. 94									
J. Zoccoli.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
Plumbers No. 393									
E. R. Arbuckle.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
Dan MacDonald.....	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
Retail Clerks No. 428									
Margaret Cobb.....	233								233
W. C. Kruger.....	233	233	233		233	233	233	233	
William H. Tupper.....	233							233	
Sales Delivery Drivers and Warehousemen									
No. 296									
Geo. W. Jenott.....	837	837	837	837	837	837	837		837
SAN MATEO									
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340									
Otto E. Fackrell.....	500	500	500	500	500	500	500		500
Building and Construction Trades Council									
G. E. Hopper.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Building Service Employees No. 81									
Edward J. Carrigan.....	111	111	111	111	111	111	111		111
Carpenters No. 162									
Earl W. Honerlah.....	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	
Central Labor Council									
Ruth M. Bradley.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Edward J. Carrigan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1

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	Vice-President for District No. 3							Vice-President for District No. 8	
	Reubin H. Coffey	Elmer J. Doran	C. T. Lehmann	Harvey Lundchen	Thomas L. Pitts	Maurice A. Skates	Pat Somerset	Anthony Agrillo	Thomas A. Small
SAN MATEO (continued)									
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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 Card, 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.

