REPORT OF LABOR LEGISLATION

and

Labor Records of Senators and Members of the Assembly

Fifty-Fourth Session of the
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

January 6 to 25 and March 3 to June 14

1941

Issued by

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR
Secretary and Legislative Representative

Flood Building • 870 Market Street • San Francisco

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* Deceased.

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State Capitol, Sacramento
Scene of Fifty-fourth Session of State Legislature

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEX TO BILLS

REPORT ON LABOR LEGISLATION

Fifty-Fourth Session, California Legislature,
January 6–25 and March 3–June 14, 1941

INTRODUCTORY

UNDER the sanctimonious cloak of safeguarding national defense, open-shoppers, sweatshop employers and all other enemies of Organized Labor have sought and are still seeking to deprive Labor of its constitutional rights. Professing the loftiest and most patriotic motives, the powerful opponents of free labor have brazenly endeavored to identify their campaign with our national effort to prepare against the danger of totalitarianism.

That Labor's rights and national defense are linked together inseparably and are mutually supporting is nearly too obvious to require much discussion. Damage to either can be fatal to the democracy in which they exist. Democracy cannot be preserved by putting it on ice. It is just as essential for national defense that the workers of this country be well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed and in good moral and physical health as it is for our military forces. This the American people know.

Dangerous to Weaken Labor Safeguards

The program of the American Federation of Labor presented to Congress and President Roosevelt stated that, "Attempts to impose a war-time economy upon our people in time of peace would be a grave mistake. In the interests of the nation's economic welfare, we hold that it would be extremely dangerous for Congress to weaken or abridge labor safeguards now written into the law of the land. The American Federation of Labor will resist any attempt to scuttle the right of collective bargaining guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act. It will oppose any move to impair or repeal the Fair-Labor Standards Act or the Walsh-Healey Act."

Those who believe honestly and sincerely with Organized Labor that the true purpose of national defense is the preservation of democracy in our country have unhesitatingly condemned the efforts of those who would tear down the civil rights of Labor and thereby undermine the very foundation of our industrial democracy.

The greatest menace to all-out production in our national emergency has come from those who would abolish these rights by legislative enactment. In this category the most powerful element are the organized employer groups who, operating behind the scenes, have never ceased to conspire against the rights of Labor in their respective trades and regions. These violent anti-unionists saw their greatest opportunity to exploit the present national hysteria for their own aims of maintaining cheap labor and so perpetuate their antiquated concepts of industrial absolutism.

Unfair Practices Used by Employers

A comprehensive study of these aggressive and militant employer associations made by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor revealed that they engaged in every possible activity to pave the way for restricting Labor's rights through legislation. Maintenance of company unions, labor espionage, black lists, strike-breaking systems were only a few of the methods used. These organizations functioned even before the last World War and were extensively commented upon in the Industrial Relations Commission Report published in 1915.

In this Congress these union-hating organizations concentrated their full efforts to pass legislation that would not only wipe away all of Labor's social gains but would hog-tie it for keeps. Only through the alertness of the American Federation of Labor and the mobilized strength of its opposition was it possible to defeat every serious legislative attack upon Labor.

But if the American Federation of Labor was successful in avoiding a national major defeat, the results in the various states were not so cheerful. There the powerful anti-Labor groups were able to railroad through a number of bills, all aimed to render trade unions illegal, if possible, or at least to obstruct their normal activities and heavily circumscribe their right to strike.

Some Bills Passed in Other States

Connecticut passed a combination sabotage prevention and criminal syndicalism law which fails to

make clear that it is not intended for use against Organized Labor. Sit-down strikes have been outlawed in Maryland, strikes in the transit industry in New York. Georgia has given employers ample time to import scabs and set up the whole machinery of strike-breaking by demanding the unions to give employers a thirty days' written notice before the start of any strike, slow-down or stoppage. Oklahoma repealed all provisions for male workers in its minimum wage and maximum hour law.

And Texas passed one law which actually deprives workers of the right to strike, another which can send pickets to jail on felony charges, a third that requires the favorable recommendation of the state's Commissioner of Labor Statistics before the Secretary of State will grant a charter to any group of organized workers or permit them to amend a charter already granted, and nearly succeeded in passing a law providing compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes.

Other equally vicious bills are still pending in various states. Further indicating the anti-Labor temper of the state legislatures has been the widespread passage of sabotage prevention acts, in which weapons for use against Organized Labor are concealed within measures to meet the national emergency, and the emphatic rejection of anti-injunction bills and proposals to create state Labor Relations Boards.

Legislative Anti-Labor Campaign Ruthless

But in the number and character of obnoxious anti-Labor bills proposed, the legislative campaign against Labor in the 54th Session of the California Legislature that just ended was even more ruthless. It has long been an established fact that the employers' organizations in our state, as typified by the Associated Farmers and as exposed by the LaFollette Committee, are about the most virulent in the country. They have openly admitted planning their legislative attack on Labor for this last session of the Legislature. Indicative of the strength massed against Labor is the fact that of the approximately 280 registered lobbyists in the capital during the session, 95 per cent represented corporations. And favoring the sinister schemes of the employers was the general anti-Labor atmosphere created throughout the state by the open-shop propagandists and the anti-Labor press.

From the very start your Legislative Committee maintained the closest vigilance against these preparations to dog-collar Labor. We were faced with two vital functions in Sacramento. One was to forestall the enactment of injurious legislation, and the other was to prevail upon those members of the Assembly and Senate who were not hopelessly controlled by the enemies of Organized Labor to act favorably upon the bills sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor to promote the welfare of the working men and women of our state.

Continue A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Policy

Continuing the traditional non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor, your Committee operated with the knowledge it had of the records of the state legislators, regardless of their political affiliation. As a result of how they voted on twenty of the most important bills affecting Labor, we have compiled a chart which you will find in this report to guide the members of our affiliated organizations in the coming elections.

Needless to say, your Committee was immediately aware of how matters stood in Sacramento after their first surveys. We knew that we were facing one of our most bitter fights. Not only were we concerned with getting proper support for the numerous bills we were sponsoring, but also with fighting the many reprehensible anti-Labor bills in the various committees. As a whole, and considering all the factors that were involved both nationally and locally as already outlined, we believe that we did a better job than we had any reason to expect. As the remainder of this report will show, although we were unable to have any of our principal bills enacted, we did succeed in killing or having killed all the most damaging bills against Labor, with the exception of Slave Bill 877.

The most terrific pressure was brought to bear upon the legislators from the open-shop interests, who worked up a real labor scare in Sacramento. Never in the history of previous legislatures was such a shameful and shameless anti-Labor campaign carried on.

How the Legislature Worked Cited

An example of how the Legislature worked can be cited in the way the bills were referred to the committees. Every one of our principal bills were sent to those in which they plainly had not the remotest chance of passage. Whether they had jurisdiction over such bills or not did not matter. Only the anti-Labor composition of the committees counted. Sabotage by killing in committee was the rule. One of our principal measures, **A. B. 1104,** the Labor Relations bill, was sent to the openly hostile Committee on Judicial Codes, and we had to stage

the most relentless fight to get the bill re-referred to the Committee on Labor where it properly belonged.

This was only one of many abominable practices followed. The report will show up others. To counteract the employers' pressure, your committee called upon the various Central Labor Councils and unions to send representatives to Sacramento. Too much praise cannot be given to these organizations for their response and admirable coöperation. They obtained thousands of signatures petitioning the legislators to defeat Slave Bill 877. And they were good signatures, which stood up against all attempts to question their validity by those who sought to smear Labor's campaign against this measure. They saw to it that the legislators were snowed under by telegrams urging them to sustain the Governor's veto of that same bill. This splendid support cannot be overestimated.

An Outstanding Issue to Labor Raised

One of the most outstanding issues raised by this last session of the Legislature is the fight to reapportion the representation to the State Senate. As it is now, the big industrial communities in the state, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland and the like, are disgracefully discriminated against in that they do not have greater representation than communities with one-fiftieth of their population. As long as this condition exists, Organized Labor will be faced with a nearly insurmountable obstacle in preventing a duplication of the experience we have just had with this Legislature. The Associated Farmers', Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and other organizations representing the "sixty families" are able to control the Senate because of the predominance of their power in the state's thinly populated agricultural valleys and the virtual disfranchisement of the bulk of the state's population by denying them representation. We strongly urge that this pressing problem be given your most serious and immediate consideration.

Council Mapped Out Fight on S. B. 877

As you know, the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor mapped out the fight against Slave Bill 877 by instituting referendum petitions to place the bill before the voters of the state in the 1942 election. The significance of this fight for Labor cannot be stressed too much. So far there has been an alarming amount of apathy in Labor's ranks and an equal amount of alacrity on the part of our enemies. Your committee urges and appeals to the delegates of this convention to take steps to rectify this insufferable condition immediately. Already the State Chamber of Commerce and the many other employer organizations have taken elaborate steps to fight this referendum in the coming election even more bitterly than they fought our getting signatures to the petitions. We must vitalize our membership at once and impress upon them the extreme urgency of this issue.

Another deplorable condition uncovered in the course of our petition campaign was the large number of non-registered voters in labor's ranks. This cannot be tolerated. It is impermissible and completely inexcusable. Your committee does not feel it necessary to agitate you on this point at this late date, but believes that this convention should take steps to enforce the registration of all union members.

In discharging the work entrusted to us, we are consoled by our conviction that we did exceptionally well under the circumstances, and we wish again to express our sincere thanks to the members of the various unions and Central Labor Councils and our few friends in Sacramento for their splendid cooperation.

Fraternally,

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR,
Secretary, and Legislative Representative,
California State Federation of Labor.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE LABOR CODE

Senate Bill 877

S. B. 877 (by Gordon, Rich and Hays), the "hot cargo" and "secondary boycott" measure which has become widely known to members of Organized Labor as "Slave Bill 877," introduced the most fundamental change into the Labor Code.

This was the most bitterly contested proposal before the Legislature. Finally passing both houses, it was vetoed by the Governor, but its proponents frenziedly whipped up their forces and managed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority in both houses to override that veto.

In language incapable of being misinterpreted, it declares "hot cargo" and "secondary boycott" unlawful, as well as any act or agreement which either directly or indirectly violates these prohibitions or causes loss or injury to anyone who refuses to violate them. In addition, anyone who is injured, or threatened with injury as a result of such a violation, is entitled to injunctive relief and damages.

Labor Deprived of Three Basic Rights

Workers who refuse to handle goods or perform services for their employer because of a dispute between another employer and his workers or a union, are guilty of breaking this law. Workers who refuse or are responsible for others refusing to perform services for their employer, or who cause him any loss or injury in order to induce or compel him to refrain from doing business with or handling the products of another employer because of a similar dispute, are likewise guilty of breaking this law. Even, as stated by the Legislative Counsel in his report on this bill, workers who peacefully picket are guilty of breaking this law. Finally, workers who go on strike because of objectionable conditions arising out of their own employment—the dangerousness of their work or any other legitimate grievance—are guilty of breaking this law if any of the materials they are working on happen to originate from a source where there is a labor dispute.

In plain language, Labor is deprived of the three fundamental and inalienable rights granted it by the Constitutions of their nation and their state, and by the laws of the land: the right to picket, the right to strike, and the right to boycott. No bolder attempt has ever been made to set aside the basic liberties guaranteed to the people of the United States by their government: freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage.

In his message accompanying his veto of the bill the Governor made its unconstitutionality abundantly clear. In rearing this legal wall, bristling with weapons aimed at organized labor, to protect the narrow interests of the employers, the workers' interests have been entirely ignored. But their concern in whatever dispute may be involved, and the effects of its outcome upon their rights and the rights of other workers to accomplish effective collective bargaining cannot under any circumstances be ignored.

U. S. Supreme Court Decisions

The following brief excerpts from decisions of the United States Supreme Court and others testify to the incontrovertible truth of the above statement:

Justice Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court said, "A State cannot exclude workingmen from peacefully exercising the right of free communication by drawing the circle of economic competition between employers and workers so small as to contain only an employer and those directly employed by him."

Justice Taft of the same court said years ago, "To render this combination (a labor union) at all effective, employees must make their combination extend beyond one shop."

A recent opinion of the Kentucky Court of Appeals upheld the right of members of a union to picket an employer's premises and to conduct a boycott against his business, "notwithstanding the consequences to him, his accord with his own employees, or his inability to grant the demands made upon him by the union."

Finally, the Supreme Court of our own state has held as lawful the right to strike, to boycott, *primarily* and *secondarily,* and to picket.

That the sponsors of the bill finally became aware of the force of these objections is indicated by the amendment they tacked on to it, limiting the period of its effectiveness to the defense emergency. With this maneuver they sought to conceal the true, union-smashing intention of the bill, but it merely multiplied the reasons for its unconstitutionality. As the Governor pointed out, "If constitutional guarantees are to be set aside for the safety of the Nation in war or in any of the conditions of National emergency, it is not for the Legislature of any one State to do so. That is the function of the Congress of the United States, in the exercise of its power to provide for the common defense, or of the President under powers delegated to him by Congress."

Bill to Occupy Spotlight

In view of the fact that this bill is going to occupy the spotlight in California throughout the coming

year until it is prevented by referendum from entering our statute books, its history up to the present deserves mention.

By the employers' own admissions, they shrewdly prepared this measure and utilized their maximum strength to put it through the Legislature. The whole procedure of overriding the Governor's veto was the most disgraceful ever encountered in any previous legislative session.

The employers' viciousness and shameless determination to push this bill through may be appreciated by citing a single example of their methods. Speaker Garland, allegedly too ill to preside, lobbied openly in the Chamber. This incident was typical of the ruthlessness that characterized the proceedings, but was not reflected in the minutes. The break against labor came when Assemblyman Sheridan switched on the final roll call vote against the Governor's veto, thus giving the proponents a bare two-thirds majority.

Executive Council Reached Decision

Faced with this fatal threat to the rights of Labor, the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor studied the problem during three sessions to devise the best means of overcoming it, and reached a decision to institute a referendum to keep this obnoxious bill from becoming a law of the state. A campaign immediately got under way to obtain the required number of signatures to petitions to place the issue on the 1942 ballot. Our success in accomplishing this in the short time available, and in spite of bitter opposition from the employers, not only has prevented the law from going into effect, but has discouraged its application by those judges who, anticipating its enforcement, had begun to grant injunctions with uncomfortable eagerness.

The issue will be unscrupulously but most effectively contested by the employers in the 1942 election. Already they are mobilizing the vast array of their forces. Organized Labor can win hands down if it does the same thing. Considering the fact that the general atmosphere resulting from the war and defense preparations is not the most conducive one to our success, we strongly urge the delegates to this convention and all members of our organization to execute our program energetically and rouse the interest of the entire membership to its vital importance.

A. B. 1666 (by Millington and Phillips). This "hot cargo" and "secondary boycott" bill was the Assembly companion to **S. B. 877.** It was permitted to die in committee without any action after a first reading, as its proponents concentrated all their efforts on the passage of its twin in the Senate.

Compensation and Insurance

Only five of the numerous bills proposing to amend the Labor Code's provisions for workmen's compensation and insurance were passed, and these made only minor changes.

S. B. 1033 (by Foley) increased the maximum death benefits for volunteer firemen from $5,000 to $6,000.

A. B. 640 (by Maloney) makes it a disdemeanor for an employer to discriminate against an employee because he has filed an application or a complaint with a member of the Industrial Accident Commission.

A. B. 1920 (by Gaffney and George D. Collins) requires an annual audit of the State Compensation Fund by the Department of Finance.

A. B. 692 (by Cronin and Gallagher) made grammatical changes in the section on medical care without affecting its provisions.

A. B. 639 (by Lowrey) corrected a typographical error.

Nine other bills backed by the State Federation of Labor met the common fate of being killed in committee:

S. B. 1258 (by Foley) and its companion, A. B. 519 (by Tenney), were the most important of these, and both were prepared in the Federation's offices. They proposed nineteen different changes, increasing workers' benefits, avoiding delays, simplifying procedure and the like.

Hearings before the Senate Committee on Labor and the Assembly Committee on Insurance were essentially the same in that the opposition of the insurance lobby and the employer groups was well organized, and the strategy to kill the bills was carried out without a hitch by both committees. Farmers' groups were also on hand, stooging for the employers and repeating their objections to each point like well-trained parrots, although the bills could in no way affect them, as farmers were exempt from their provisions.

Representatives of the Federation made a strong fight for these bills. A number of its provisions apparently met with the approval of the Senate committee; several members of the Assembly made a fine pretense of favoring the entire bill; but the results were the same in each case. The Senate committee refused to pass on the bill except at an executive meeting, contrary to a widely used practice at this session of the Legislature. The Federation's representatives vigorously protested against this undemocratic procedure but to no avail, and no further action was ever taken on the bill. The Assembly committee referred the matter to a sub-committee, which heard both sides, and did nothing more about it.

A. B. 864 (by Kilpatrick). This bill contained one of the principal points of the above bills. It would have increased the average weekly earnings from the present $10 to $15, and clarified the section in the Labor Code referring to average weekly earnings so that compensation would be paid upon a person's rate of pay instead of on an average of his earnings over a period of months. This bill passed the Assembly, but died in the Senate Committee on Labor.

S. B. 644 (by Powers) and its companion, A. B. 1760 (by Sawallisch), both prepared by the Federation, would have forbidden insurance companies to contract for medical service in compensation cases. As practiced by certain insurance companies, this has greatly reduced the quality of medical care obtained by injured employees.

A committee representing the California Medical Association had assured the Federation the full support of that Association. This committee had not only expressed its complete approval of the bills, but stressed the desperate need of their passage. Nevertheless, at the hearing before the Senate Committee on Labor the Medical Association strongly opposed **S. B. 644,** which brought about its defeat, and **A. B. 1760** fared no better in the Assembly Committee on Insurance. Both died in committee.

A. B. 2017 (by Gaffney and George D. Collins) would have solved the problem of an insufficient number of safety inspectors by levying a tax on employers on the basis of a percentage of the workmen's compensation insurance premiums to provide a fund for that purpose. This bill died in committee.

A. B. 971 (by Maloney) would have increased funeral and death benefits, and eliminated all deductions from the latter for compensation payments made to the deceased employee during his lifetime. This bill died in committee.

A. B. 1172 (by Andreas) would have given an injured worker the right to select his own physician. This died in committee.

A. B. 1107 (by Hawkins) would have eliminated the present practice of blacklisting employees who have previously sustained injuries during employment, or who suffer from some physical infirmity which does not, however, prevent them from performing all the duties in connection with their jobs. This bill died in committee.

Working Hours

Far-reaching changes were made in regard to exceptions from the general provisions concerning working hours. Formerly, only an emergency could set aside those sections of the Labor Code which guaranteed all workers, with exceptions only in certain industries, a working day of not more than eight hours, unless expressly stipulated otherwise by contract between workers and employers, a maximum work week of six days in seven, and one day's rest in seven.

A. B. 1135 (by Lowrey, T. Fenton Knight, Clarke, Thorp and Thurman) has added the following exceptions to these provisions: work in the necessary care of animals, crops, or agricultural lands; work in the protection of life or property from loss or destruction; any common carrier engaged in or connected with the movement of any train; or when there is a valid collective bargaining agreement respecting hours of work between an employer and a labor organization representing his employees. Furthermore, the Chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement is now empowered to exempt any employer or employee from these provisions when, in his judgment, hardship will otherwise result.

The bill authorizes the accumulation of days of rest whenever the nature of the work requires an employee to work seven or more consecutive days. All such employees, however, must receive days of rest in each calendar month equivalent to one day's rest in seven.

A. B. 1396 (by Sam L. Collins) has made an additional exception to the Code's working hour provisions in those cases when the total hours of employment do not exceed thirty in any week, or six hours in any one day of that week.

A. B. 375 (by fifty-one members of the Assembly) was another proposed change in the Labor Code which was opposed by Organized Labor. It passed both houses, but was vetoed by the Governor. It purported to protect children who sell or distribute newspapers and other publications. In his message accompanying his veto, the Governor pointed out that the effects of such a change in the law would be contrary to its alleged intention. It would have set aside existing laws to protect minor workers, and established a policy that all children over the age of ten should work, while providing no effective means for their protection. Its proponents made no attempt to override the veto.

A. B. 2577 (by Cronin) would have reduced the maximum hours in the work-day from nine to eight, and the maximum work-week from ten hours in two consecutive weeks to forty-eight hours in six consecutive days, for salesmen of retail drugs and medicines and pharmacists employed by drugstores, laboratories, and the like. It would likewise have established a full one-hour lunch period for these workers. This bill died in committee without any action after a first reading.

S. B. 1141 (by Fletcher), an important bill for Labor, sought to safeguard the rights of workers in

defense industries by forbidding them to work more than six days a week unless a majority of them voted in favor of doing so, and requiring double-time to be paid for all work done on the day of rest. This bill died in committee.

Collective Bargaining

This hard-won right of Organized Labor was attacked in several employer-sponsored bills, only one of which was passed after some of its most vicious provisions had been removed.

S. B. 975 (by Hays, Brown, Rich and Gordon). The use of injunctions in labor disputes has been encouraged with the passage of this bill. It provides that collective bargaining contracts are enforceable at law or in equity by giving them the same legal status as other contracts. Of the various remedies available to either party for breach of contract, only injunctive relief is stressed.

This bill, introduced as an employers' measure to hamstring labor organizations, had a legislative history of some significance. It passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 12 after only one minor and purely technical amendment had been made. The fight against it thereupon developed in the Assembly. A first amendment, which changed the definition of a "labor organization" so as to strictly exclude any form of a company union, but left the rest of the bill's provisions intact, was later omitted when the entire bill was re-amended to nearly its present form. The Senate refused then to concur in the Assembly amendments, and a compromise was finally worked out in conference when the legal status of collective bargaining contracts was made the same as that of all others. At all times, of course, Organized Labor was unalterably opposed to this bill. Its companion in the Assembly, **A. B. 1557 (by Lyon),** died in committee after a first reading.

S. B. 974 (by Hays, Brown, Rich and Gordon) was an attempt to justify and ensure the open shop. This bill and its companion in the Assembly, **A. B. 1560 (by Kellems),** were, fortunately, killed in committee.

S. B. 976 (by Hays, Brown, Rich and Gordon) would have omitted from the declaration of the state's public policy in regard to labor organizations, as set forth in the Labor Code, the all-important statement upholding the right of individual workers to organize for the purpose of negotiating terms and conditions of labor with their employers. This, and its companion in the Assembly, **A. B. 1559 (by Kellems),** were also killed in committee. These last four bills, by a deliberately loose definition of "labor organization," would have placed company unions on a par with genuine trade unions.

A. B. 304 (by Cronin), the so-called Anti-Injunction Bill, was patterned exactly after the Norris-LaGuardia Act which limits the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. The State Federation of Labor worked very hard for the passage of this bill. Naturally, it met with strenuous opposition from the employers, and was victimized by the usual technique of referring it first to a committee, in this case the Judiciary, which obviously had no jurisdiction over it. Persistent efforts by the Federation's Legislative Representative were finally successful in having it referred to the Committee on Labor. It finally passed the Assembly late in May, but its opponents were able to delay its first reading in the Senate until the day of adjournment.

S. B. 432 (by Shelley). Although the provisions of this bill were not intended to be added to the Labor Code, it should be mentioned here as it also was an anti-injunction bill of the Norris-LaGuardia type. It died in the Senate Committee on Labor without any action being taken upon it.

Working Conditions

A. B. 1754 (by Gaffney and George D. Collins), the Window Cleaners Safety Bill, was approved by the Governor and is now a law. With its passage, a defeat at the 1939 session of the Legislature became a victory. This bill, requiring safety hooks or other safety devices approved by the Industrial Accident Commission on all windows of buildings that are two or more stories in height, was drafted by the Federation's Legal Department. In 1939 it met such a strongly organized opposition on the part of the Apartment House Owners' Association and other groups that it failed to pass even in the Assembly. Reintroduced at this session upon the request of the Federation, it passed both houses without any opposition.

A. B. 237 (by Gaffney), ensuring improvement in sanitary conditions in small factories and workshops, was approved by the Governor. This bill extends certain Labor Code provisions formerly applicable only to establishments employing five or more workers to those employing one or more. Such places must be properly ventilated and kept clean and free from effluvia arising from drains, privies and other nuisances. Metal working plants must have wash bowls, sinks and a water closet with running water.

A. B. 1804 (by Bashore). Signed by the Governor and effective on and after September 1, 1946, this bill requires interurban electric cars and electric locomotives to be equipped with laminated safety glass in the motormen's and engineers' compartments, or if there is none, the window in front of the motorman is to be made of this glass. These pro-

visions will apply to all cars or locomotives built after September 1, 1946, those operated by an overhead wire, and those which can exceed a speed of 45 miles per hour.

A. B. 707 (by O'Day). This bill, signed by the Governor, has changed the Labor Code specifications for safety nets for workers on buildings, reducing the thickness of the manila rope of which they are made from one and a half inches to one-half inch, and increasing the size of the mesh from four to six inches. It passed both houses unanimously.

S. B. 829 (by Kenny) would have required employers to furnish, free of charge, pure drinking water and individual drinking cups to their employees during working hours. This bill passed the Senate, but died in Assembly committee.

Payment of Wages

A. B. 1479 (by Potter). This bill, approved by the Governor, has corrected a long-standing evil by guaranteeing the payment of wages to every person employed in connection with road shows, circuses, and other types of entertainments, exhibitions and performances. Unless the promoter owns the property used for the presentation, he must have on hand or on deposit in a bank or trust company in the county where the performance takes place, or if there is none, in the nearest bank or trust company, cash or readily saleable securities to pay the wages of every person employed in connection with his production.

A. B. 2193 (by Hawkins) would have abolished the present system of monthly payment of wages to agricultural and domestic workers, and provided for regular pay days twice a month. This was sidetracked in the Committee on Judicial Codes and died there after a first reading.

Women and Minors

A. B. 2571 (by Gallagher) would have set the minimum wage for all women workers at $20 a week. It passed the Assembly after being amended so as to exclude domestic servants from this minimum, and to provide that necessary supplies and commodities furnished women and minor workers should be deducted from their wages, but died in the Senate Committee on Labor.

A. B. 3 (by Bashore) would have extended certain wage provisions at present in force only for women workers to all male workers over the age of eighteen, and provided the same penalties for their violation. No employer could pay such workers a wage less than the minimum established for women in any occupation, trade or industry. Workers who are physically defective because of age or otherwise, or are apprentices or learners, could, however, receive a special license from the Industrial Welfare Commission to work for a length of time fixed by the Commissioner at a wage less than the legal minimum.

This bill passed the Assembly, after being amended so as to exclude from its requirements all employers subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of Congress. In the Senate it was amended so as to apply to all male workers over eighteen and under fifty-five, then died in the Senate Committee on Labor.

Employment Agencies

A. B. 508 (by Cronin). This bill, approved by the Governor, requires all employment agencies, regardless of the size of the city in which they do business, to deposit a surety bond of $1,000 with the Labor Commissioner before their licenses may be issued or renewed. Formerly, the amount of this bond varied between $2,000 in large cities to $500 in small ones. As originally framed, this bill would have set the bond at $2,000 for all employment agencies, but it was reduced to the lower figure by Assembly amendment.

A. B. 475 (by Salsman) would have required by law every owner of an employment agency, or his representative or agent, to pay all sums of money due individuals or groups of individuals when such sums have been received by the agency. This bill died in committee without any action after a first reading.

A. B. 438 (by Maloney). The Labor Code provisions for fees formerly required of labor contractors for the first licenses they secure have been eliminated by this bill, which was approved by the Governor.

A. B. 1331 (by Tenney and Lyon). This bill, approved by the Governor, provides that a valid contract, the blank form of which has been approved by the Labor Commissioner, between a minor and a licensed theatrical or motion picture employment agency, is binding upon the minor if it has been approved by the superior court of the county in which he resides.

Miscellaneous

A. B. 155 (by Tenney). This bill, approved by the Governor, bars from employment by State agencies anyone who is known to advocate, directly or indirectly, a program of sabotage, force and violence, sedition or treason against the Federal or State government.

A. B. 1332 (by Hawkins) would have prohibited interstate and intrastate transportation of strikebreakers. This bill died in committee without any action after a first reading.

A. B. 307 (by Bashore) would have forbidden an employer either to consider the tips or gratuities received by his employees as wages, or to share in them, as is now permitted by law. It would also have required him to pay women and minors the minimum wage established by law in addition to whatever tips and gratuities they might receive. This bill passed the Assembly, but died in Senate committee.

A. B. 1880 (by Hawkins and Cain) would have placed in the Labor Code the provisions of an act passed in 1915 relating to the discipline or discharge of employees on the reports of spotters. Such an employee is guaranteed a hearing under the present law, if he desires one. But if this bill had passed, he could also demand the presence of the spotter at that hearing. It died in committee without any action after a first reading.

A. B. 152 (by Lyon and Pfaff) would have permitted the manufacture of children's wearing apparel at home. It was passed by the Assembly, reconsidered, then refused passage.

A. B. 2202 (by Kilpatrick), identical to the above bill, died in committee without any action after a first reading.

A. B. 1665 (by Maloney) sought to correct a long-standing grievance of workers by requiring employers to pay their employees on the day before the regular semi-monthly payday whenever the latter fell on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. This died in committee.

A. B. 1732 (by Cain) would have entitled every worker who pays charges to an employer for hospital service to receive that service during the entire period for which he paid, regardless of whether he continued to work for that employer or not. This died in committee without any action after a first reading.

A. B. 1228 (by Call) would have added every phase of printing to work classified by the Labor Code as "public works," if it were done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds, or under the direction, supervision or authority of any public officer of the state or of any of its political subdivisions. Included under printing were: photoengraving or reproduction on metal plates by any other process; typesetting, whether by hand or machine; composition; preparation and operation of presses for printing; every step in every type of binding; book repair and rebinding; mailing of election literature and ballots; and all public printing for general distribution. This bill died in committee without any action after a first reading.

LABOR RELATIONS

A. B. 1104 (by Bashore). The Federation put up a hard fight for the passage of this bill, but was successful only in preventing its passage after it had been so amended in the Senate as to become an out-and-out anti-Labor bill.

Originally, it was patterned after the New York Labor Relations Act, and was considered an improvement over the National Labor Relations Act in that unfair labor practices covered a wider field. It would have established a California State Labor Relations Board, empowered to prevent unfair labor practices by employers, and a California State Board of Mediation, in the Department of Industrial Relations, empowered to effect purely voluntary mediation of labor disputes. Provision for the latter board was added after the bill was introduced, as it was felt that by embodying these provisions of the New York Mediation Act the bill would be more acceptable to some of the legislators.

At the very beginning the usual attempt to sidetrack it was made when it was referred to the Committee on Judicial Codes, where it obviously did not belong. A little later, however, it was re-referred to the Committee on Labor, and it managed to pass the Assembly without difficulty by a vote of 63 Ayes to 10 Noes.

It then came before the Senate Committee on Labor. There it met not only with the determined opposition of the employers but the reactionary Senators as well.

Labor Made Impressive Stand

Representatives of the Federation made such an impressive stand for the bill, however, that the Senators decided to refer it to a sub-committee to meet with representatives of employers and of organized labor. In the light of what subsequently happened to this bill, it is worth mentioning that the sub-committee's chairman was Senator Biggar, also chairman of the Committee on Labor and author of **S. B. 1,** which proposed to create a Labor Relations Commission, provide for compulsory arbitration and prohibit strikes and boycotts. This bill fortunately died in committee.

In the conferences conducted by the sub-committee, Organized Labor was represented by President Haggerty and C. J. Janigian, while representatives of the Employers' Council of San Francisco and of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of

Los Angeles and Gilbert Roland sat in for the employers.

The latter and the members of the sub-committee immediately announced that **A. B. 1104** was so completely unsatisfactory that it could not form the basis of any discussion whatsoever, and favored amending it so as to conform with **S. B. 1.** Labor representatives, faced with total defeat of the measure, finally agreed to work out a mediation bill on the basis of a New York law.

Employers' Representatives Shift Position

After numerous meetings such a bill was produced to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned, and the representatives of both sides agreed to submit it to their respective principals. At the following meeting, Organized Labor announced its willingness to accept the bill as amended, but the employers' representatives were now vehemently opposed. They had brought with them Mr. George Bahrs, chief counsel for the Employers' Council, who voiced the objections inevitably raised by the employers to every Labor bill. They wanted to deprive Labor of the right to strike, to protect workers from "coercion" by labor organizations, and so forth and so on.

The committee, which had previously stated that it was satisfied with the bill, obediently reversed itself and brought out a bill which would have made strikes, picketing and boycotts practically impossible and was even more objectionable than **S. B. 1.** The Federation's fight then became one to prevent the passage of this extremely dangerous bill, and in this it was successful, for it died in committee.

S. B. 1 (by Biggar and Fletcher). So deliberate was the intention of this bill to put Organized Labor in a straitjacket that even the industrial employers and the Associated Farmers, nearly, but not quite as blind to realities as the bill's labor-hating backers, failed to support it in any way. It died in the Senate Committee on Labor after one reading in the Senate.

Outstanding among its many pernicious features were provisions for compulsory hearings of disputes before a Labor Relations Commission, an unlimited hearing period, and the prohibition of any picketing or striking prior to a hearing, during a hearing, or during arbitration.

SABOTAGE PREVENTION

S. B. 180 (by Slater, Quinn, Breed, Brown and McCormack). This measure was passed for the avowed purpose of protecting from sabotage preparations being made by the United States and the State of California for defense or war. To this end, certain unlawful entries on, injuries to and interferences with property engaged in this work have been made criminal, if they are done with "malicious intent"; and power to close or restrict the use of streets and highways in the vicinity of such property has been vested in the State Highway Commissioners, upon petition of the owners, if the Commissioners decide after a hearing that the public safety of the property requires this closing or restriction. Severe penalties are provided for the violation of any of the provisions of this act. The rights of Labor to organize, bargain collectively, and to strike, however, have been safeguarded.

As originally introduced in the Senate, this measure was viewed with considerable alarm by Organized Labor. Despite assurances that Labor's rights would not be violated, it contained no provision which specifically stated this. Senator Shelley's proposed amendment, which would have protected Labor's rights to strike, assemble, distribute leaflets and picket on streets and highways which had been closed, as provided, by the Highway Commissioners, was voted down just before the bill passed the Senate by 34 Ayes to 5 Noes, the latter being Senators Carter, Foley, Kenny, Shelley and Swan.

Federation's Opposition Is Felt

The Federation's strong opposition to the bill in this form began to take effect when it reached the Assembly. During committee debates Attorney General Warren appeared several times to assure those expressing concern that the bill might be used for the purpose of injuring Labor in its collective bargaining activities that "there was no purpose of that kind behind the measure, and that, in his opinion, it would not be so administered."

These assurances were of such a nature that when Labor's rights to organize, bargain collectively and strike were guaranteed and written into the bill, the concern of the Federation's representatives that the bill would be used against Labor was allayed, and the Federation's objections were withdrawn.

In a very short time these assurances were put to the test. Since the bill carried an urgency clause, it went into effect immediately. Two days later, on April 30, in making certain recommendations for its administering to all the district attorneys, sheriffs and chiefs of police in the state, the Attorney General flatly declared that this act would "not be used for determining labor disputes or other purposes not positively stated therein."

Injunction Issued in Spite of Warning

Notwithstanding this warning, July 10 saw a preliminary injunction issued under the provisions of this very act against peaceful picketing on an open-shop construction job in Southern California. In a statement presented in the Los Angeles Superior Court, the Attorney General promptly reiterated his position in regard to the error of invoking this Sabotage Prevention Act in a labor dispute. A little later the injunction was denied.

It is to be hoped that this evidence of good faith will have a deterring effect henceforth upon others who may likewise seek to use this act for purposes other than those for which it was designed.

S. B. 324 (by Biggar). This bill was put forth as a defense measure. It contained a sweeping, all-inclusive definition of sabotage, would have made anyone guilty of sabotage who committed any of the long list of unlawful acts with the intention of interfering with or obstructing preparations for national defense or carrying on a war, and provided extremely severe penalties: first degree sabotage would have been punishable by death; second degree by imprisonment of five years to life. Considering its backers, and the many similar bills that sought to injure labor in the name of national defense, it represented a potential danger to workers. The Federation's representative watched it closely, but both it and its companion in the Assembly, **A. B. 273 (by Wollenberg, Kepple, Doyle, Houser, Robertson, Thurman and Carlson)** died in committee.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

A. B. 271 (by Tenney, Bashore and Phillips), approved by the Governor, provides for the registration of a wide variety of large and small organizations which directly or indirectly advocate the overthrow of government by force and violence, or are subject to foreign control. One clause specifically exempts from its provisions labor unions and other organizations which do not contemplate the overthrow of government.

Organized Labor was concerned about this bill for some time, as the clause exempting labor unions was not added until after it had passed the Assembly and gone to the Senate.

A. B. 2349 (by Tenney, Field, Potter, Call, Allen, Cooke, Millington, Wollenberg and Poole). This proposed addition to the School Code related to the use of school buildings by members of the Communist Party and similar organizations. Any organization using the word "Communist" or any word derived from it as part of its name, or any member of such an organization would have been presumed to have as one of its or his objects the overthrow of the government of the United States or of the State of California by force or violence or other unlawful means. This bill passed the Assembly unanimously, but died in Senate committee.

S. B. 132 (by Biggar). This bill, which died in committee, was also a potential danger to Organized Labor. While its intention was to prevent persons engaged in subversive activities from holding public office, its provisions were so broadly stated that only a specific exemption would have protected labor unions from the danger of its use against them by their enemies.

TRAIN-WRECKING

S. B. 1312 (by Seawell), approved by the Governor, has increased the severity of the penalties formerly provided by the Penal Code for train-wrecking. Anyone found guilty of wilfully doing anything which, if not discovered in time, would wreck a train, is to receive life imprisonment without possibility of parole. If the train is wrecked but no one has been injured, such a person is punished, at the option of the jury, by death or by life imprisonment without possibility of parole. When injuries result, death is the only penalty.

FIREFIGHTER BILLS

It is not surprising that all attempts to improve conditions for firemen, for whom less has always been done than for members of any other branch of public service, should have come to nothing in the last session of the Legislature when the rights of everyone who works for a living were in jeopardy.

The three following bills, backed by the Federation, were promptly smothered to death in committee:

A. B. 814 (by Welch) would have limited fire-

men's working hours to 72 per week, except in cases of emergency, and provided an annual leave of absence of at least two full weeks and a monthly leave of not less than four days. This passed the Assembly, but died in Senate Committee on Local Government.

S. B. 643 (by Seawell) would have eliminated oral civil service examinations.

A. B. 2303 (by O'Day) would have given any fireman disabled in the performance of his duty a pension amounting to one-half of his salary. If he were killed while on duty, this same pension would be paid to his widow, children and other dependents. This bill also provided a similar pension for firemen who, after twenty-five or more years of service, were incapacitated because of age.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Federation's record in regard to unemployment insurance is one in which it can justifiably take pride, despite the fact that the bills it caused to be introduced failed of passage. To liberalize the Unemployment Insurance Act, to extend benefits to thousands of workers unjustly denied them—this was the purpose behind the bills sponsored by the State Federation of Labor. On the other hand, to restrict the act, to exclude many workers now eligible to benefits, to make it as difficult as possible to establish benefit claims, to, in fact, render the Unemployment Insurance Act completely impotent—these were the motives that inspired the bills backed by powerful employer groups, determined upon their passage and glad to stoop to any means to accomplish their end.

Nearly one hundred amendments were proposed to the act, many of them sponsored by the Federation, many by the State Department of Employment. The employers' bills were comparatively few in number, but these groups were dealing with a Legislature willing to obey orders. The success of the Federation in this matter lay, therefore, in the fact that it was able to bring about the defeat of the employer-backed bills. Space permits the discussion of only a few of the latter, but they will be sufficient to indicate the magnitude of that struggle.

A. B. 560 (by Desmond), known as the "Omnibus Bill," was the most outstanding of the employer bills; in fact, in the viciousness of both the bill itself and the fight that developed around it, it can be compared only with the "hot cargo" and "secondary boycott" bill, **S. B. 877.** With the assistance of many speakers and supported by the presence of large delegations from Central Labor Councils and numerous unions, the Federation's representatives fought it tooth and nail in both houses, and then, failing to keep it from passing, threw its entire weight and influence behind a plea to the Governor to veto it. This the Governor did, and no attempt was made by its backers to override that veto.

This bill proposed a wholesale revision of the Unemployment Insurance Act. So harsh was the measure that the Federal Social Security Board not only felt called upon to state officially that if the bill were enacted it would in all probability wreck the entire system of unemployment insurance in the state, but it took the unprecedented step of instructing its regional attorney, Mr. Clarence Linn, to register the Board's vigorous opposition to the entire bill before the Senate and Assembly committees considering it.

Provisions Declared Most Severe

Oscar M. Powell, executive director of the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., said that its provisions were the most severe ever brought to the attention of the Bureau of Employment Security, and that it seemed absolutely incompatible with the principles of unemployment compensation. The California Employment Commission recommended the Governor's veto in order "to protect the interests of employees, employers and the State."

Instead of improving the present law, this bill would have wiped out everything that has so far been accomplished, and rendered impossible any further progress in carrying out the general social policy of the California law and the Federal Social Security Act. It would have jeopardized or interrupted administrative grants from the Federal Government, and worked injury to both employers and employees.

The benefit rights of workers would have been so drastically and unjustly modified as to defeat the primary purpose of the act. Its provisions for the benefit rights of draftees were wholly inadequate. It sought to cripple the administration of the act by introducing needless, rigid, detailed provisions that would have been burdensome and costly to all concerned. And finally, it failed to conform to the mandatory requirements of the reciprocal Federal legislation administered by the Social Security Board.

Anti-Labor Motives Not Concealed

No attempt was made to conceal the anti-Labor motives behind the framing of this bill. Far from extending the scope of the act to include thousands

of deserving workers now excluded, it provided new exclusions, reduced benefits to those partially employed and imposed severe and unjust penalties and disqualifications. In its original form, it would have deprived over two hundred thousand packing house, shed and cannery workers of the benefits of the act. Insurance commission salesmen, newsboys and students were among those excluded from coverage. Thousands of other workers would have been disqualified if their unemployment was caused by a trade dispute with which they were in no way connected.

Trickery and outright misrepresentation characized not only the drawing up of the bill, in which many of its worst provisions masqueraded as "reforms of abuses," but the conduct of its proponents before the Senate and Assembly committees. It received the longest public hearings ever held in the history of the state except on a budget bill, and the sponsors of the bill tried to hog nearly every one of them.

Their principal speaker was one Leon Levy, so-called "super-expert" on unemployment insurance laws, who openly admitted that he represented every major employer group in the state, including such public utility corporations as the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. His presentation of the arguments for this bill consumed three long evenings, and the Federation's representatives were assured an equal length of time in which to present their side. Not only did they receive but two evenings, but, led by Chairman Desmond, author of the bill, who conducted the hearings with shameless partiality, the committee took it upon itself to cross-examine C. J. Janigian, who was attempting to present Organized Labor's objections, during the whole of one of these evenings.

Bill May Appear in Same Form

It is quite probable that this bill will reappear in much the same form at the next session of the Legislature. The employers, explaining their failure to try to override the veto because it came so near the end of the session, have stated in print their belief that the members of the Legislature and the public at large have been "educated" as a result of the attempt to pass this "ideal" bill, and that they now realize that further efforts to liberalize the Unemployment Insurance Act must be stopped. To this end, the Senate appointed on the last day of the session an Interim Committee on Unemployment Insurance to make an intensive investigation and study of the matter during the period leading up to the 1943 session of the Legislature. Members of this committee are: Senators Ward (chairman), Kuchel, Dillinger, Powers and Foley.

S. B. 876 (by Gordon, Rich and Hays). This bill, which contained some of the provisions of the Omnibus Bill that were especially desired by the Associated Farmers and other employers, would, by incorporating into the California Unemployment Insurance Act the Federal definitions of "agricultural labor" and "farms," have deprived many thousands of workers of benefit rights to which they are now entitled under the state act.

By defining "farm" so as to include not only plantations, ranches and ranges; stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animal and truck farms; but all types of nurseries and greenhouses as well, employers saw their chance to drive an effective opening wedge in their determined campaign to reduce the application of the act to fewer and fewer workers until unemployment insurance finally became a thing of the past. To accomplish the same purpose, the definition of "agricultural labor" was similarly widened so as to include every type of work that by any stretch of the imagination could be designated "agricultural," stopping short only at commercial canning and freezing, and work performed after delivery to a terminal market to be distributed for consumption.

Organized Labor fought this bill in the Senate to no avail. The machinery for its passage was so well-oiled that even a reconsideration of the vote which passed it made no material difference in the line-up of forces. The fight was successful, however, in the Assembly. There, the Committee on Unemployment refused to recommend it, and when it came up for a vote it was emphatically refused passage by 36 Noes to 24 Ayes.

Three other employer bills may be cited as typical of the savage attacks on the workers which the Federation had to overcome:

A. B. 1216 (by Green) would have raised the presumption that a person receiving Workmen's Compensation benefits was not eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance benefits. Despite the Federation's fight against it, this passed both houses. Labor's objections were then presented to the Governor, and the bill was vetoed.

A. B. 1217 (by Green) was admittedly introduced at the instigation of the Waterfront Employer groups. Deliberately written in language difficult to understand, its effect would have been to prevent the payment of unemployment benefits to an employee who was a member of a union which had a collective bargaining agreement with an employer or a group of employers, as long as any work was

available to any of the members of that union. This bill was killed in committee.

A. B. 1317 (by Desmond). Under the provisions of this bill, which set weekly wages at one-fourth of four weeks' wages, an unemployed worker could receive no benefits unless he was unemployed for at least four successive weeks. At best, this would have set a very dangerous precedent, and a large number of workers, especially those in the building trades, would have been disqualified from receiving any benefits except for prolonged unemployment. This bill was also killed in committee.

CONTRACTORS

A. B. 1731 (by Cain). This bill, now a law, requires every contractor bidding for the construction of public works or improvements to state in his bid the name and location of each sub-contractor and what portion of the work each will do. Once the bid has been accepted, no substitutions or additions can be made to the sub-contractors who have been named.

Employees on such jobs as well as sub-contractors will be protected by this bill. It was naturally opposed by many general contractors. The State Federation of Labor backed it and urged the Governor to sign it.

A. B. 278 (by Desmond). Under the provisions of this bill, which was approved by the Governor, a contractor or a contracting company whose license has been suspended or revoked may be required by the Contractors' State License Board, as one of the conditions of receiving a license or removing the suspension, to file with the Registrar of the board a surety bond or cash sum, the amount of which is based upon the magnitude of his operations but cannot in any case be less than $250 or more than $1,000.

The claims of workers for wages are a preferred claim against this bond or cash deposit, their validity and priority being determined by the Registrar. Partial payment of these claims will not be considered full payment, and the workers may file for the completion of the unpaid balance. The Registrar may also continue the revocation or suspension of the contractor's license until the claims have been satisfied.

The bond or cash deposit is to remain in force during the entire period for which the year's license is issued, and as long thereafter as any unsatisfied claims are outstanding. Failure of the contractor to comply with the board's ruling to file the bond or post the cash deposit results in the denial of his license or its renewal, or in its revocation.

WAGES

A. B. 2351 (by Tenney) would have ensured the payment of union wages to musicians employed by the state or any of its departments or political subdivisions, such as counties and cities. These wages were to be set at the prevailing rate paid for such work in the locality, but the standard rate established by the Musician's Union was to be considered when that prevailing rate was determined. This bill died in committee without any further action after a first reading.

A. B. 1735 (by O'Day) would have provided that cooks employed by the state or any of its political subdivisions should be paid the prevailing wage established by the union in each locality. This died in committee without any action after a first reading.

TOOLS OF TRADE

A. B. 455 (by Meehan) and **A. B. 934 (by O'Day).** These Federation-sponsored bills, both of which were passed without amendment and approved by the Governor, have extended the exemption of tools of trade from execution or attachment to several important trades.

A. B. 455 has added to the list of tools, instruments and implements formerly exempted, those of chiropodists and cooks, as well as the wardrobes of entertainers, the uniforms of waitresses and waiters, and the typewriters of newspaper reporters.

A. B. 934 has included vehicles for hire, such as taxicabs and limousines by which chauffeurs earn their living, among the various types of vehicles exempted from execution and attachment.

BARBERS

A. B. 141 (by Michael J. Burns). This bill, approved by the Governor, makes it unlawful for anyone to aid or abet a person to work as a barber who is not a registered barber or apprentice. It empowers the Board of Barber Examiners to fix in each case the height of the partition required by law to be erected between a barber's business or residential quarters and that part of his establishment used for barbering, when they occupy the same portion of a building. Formerly all such partitions had to be ceiling-high. It also requires barbering implements to be sterilized immediately before each use.

CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS

A. B. 404 (by King). Several changes have been made by this bill, which was approved by the Governor, in the provisions of the Health and Safety Code relating to boilers and boiler room construction in cleaning establishments.

A boiler room is now defined as any building or room housing machinery or apparatus for generating steam or heating water that has a capacity of eight or more horse-power in any one unit. Code provisions formerly applied to all machinery having three or more horse-power capacity.

Requirements for the construction and location of boiler rooms have been made more stringent. Boilers and steam generators cannot be placed within twelve feet of any hazardous building, and if located within thirty feet of such a building must be housed in a room constructed of specified fireproof materials, including a reinforced concrete roof. Those located more than thirty feet from a hazardous building must be mounted on a masonry base and housed in a room of fire-resistive construction.

STATE OFFICES

A. B. 1392 (by Desmond and Cain). This bill, approved by the Governor, requires all state offices, except that of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, to be open for the transaction of business, unless otherwise provided by law, between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. on every day except legal holidays. The State Treasurer's office, however, is to close at 4 p. m. Office heads may employ a skeleton crew of workers from 9 a. m. until noon on Saturdays, as long as the total weekly working hours of the employees of such offices are not less than the total weekly office hours now required. Formerly, state office hours were from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. during July and August of each year.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

S. B. 831 (by Powers). Under the provisions of this bill, which was approved by the Governor, advertising displays may now be placed on buildings or other structures located near a highway or the intersection of a highway and a railroad right of way, as long as these displays do not further obstruct the vision of the intersection.

RETAIL SALES TAX

A. B. 1876 (by Daley and Stream). This bill, originally designed to change the state sales tax from one on retailers for the privilege of selling at retail to one on retail sales, and to issue tokens as small as fifteen-one-hundredths of a cent to facilitate the payment of this tax, was amended twice in the Assembly and twice in the Senate before it died in Senate committee. The various amendments, as a result of which the bill was entirely rewritten more than once, represented several schemes to satisfy everybody on the subject of the retail sales tax. One clear purpose which soon emerged, however, was to prevent retailers from absorbing the tax directly or indirectly. The token idea, which at best would have been a very slight improvement over the present payment of an exorbitant tax on small purchases due to the fact that we have no means of exchange smaller than one cent, was soon dropped.

INSURANCE

Group Insurance

A. B. 657 (by Phillips). With the approval of this bill by the Governor, the officers, managers and employees of subsidiary or affiliated corporations, as well as the individual proprietors, partners and employees of affiliated individuals and firms may now be included within a group life insurance policy or a group disability insurance policy, whenever the business of these subsidiary or affiliated corporations, firms or individuals is controlled by the policyholder through stock ownership, contract or otherwise, or whenever the policyholder himself is controlled in the same way by the affiliated corporations, firms and individuals.

A. B. 282 (by Desmond) was passed as an urgency measure and went into effect as soon as the Governor signed it on February 3, 1941. This important law makes it possible to write life insurance on a class or a unit of a labor union, of the National Guard, or of an association of governmental employees, covering a minimum of fifty members, whenever seventy-five per cent of the members of this class or unit expresses a desire to be covered. The former requirement that all premiums on such insurance had to be paid jointly by the union or association and the members has been dropped. Premiums may now be paid entirely by the union or association, or by the insured members alone, or jointly as before.

A. B. 1399 (by Maloney). This bill, approved by the Governor, relates solely to the group insurance of public officers and employees. The governing bodies of all the public agencies in the state—counties, school districts, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, public corporations and the like—are now empowered to authorize the payment, from funds under their jurisdiction, of up to one-third of the premiums on group life, health and accident insurance and health services for the benefit of officers and employees subject to their jurisdiction.

Unions Paying Benefits

A. B. 1400 (by Maloney). This bill, passed by both houses and approved by the Governor, has been the source of some concern to the organized labor movement, because it is as yet impossible to determine whether or not its provisions will affect labor unions which pay benefits to their members. In passing, it is worth mentioning that this bill as enacted is totally different from the one originally introduced under this number.

Some forty-odd amendments to the Insurance Code were enacted by the State Legislature during this last session, and with the passage of each one, confusion was added to confusion. Thus, some hold that **A. B. 1400** requires all labor unions paying benefits to be incorporated, while others assert just as firmly that such unions are exempted from its provisions.

Briefly, these are the points involved:

The bill states that "except as otherwise expressly permitted by this Code, life or disability insurance shall not be transacted in this State by any person other than a corporation." But does the paying of benefits by a labor union mean that it is "transacting life or disability insurance?"

Elsewhere in the Code, fraternal benefit societies are defined as "charitable and benevolent institutions," which raises a grave question as to whether the paying of benefits as carried on by a majority of the labor unions in California constitutes the conducting of "life or disability insurance." If it does not, and the laws seem to so hold, then it appears that such unions are not required to incorporate. But it is precisely on this point that opinions differ so sharply as a result of the passage of **A. B. 1400,** and until an authoritative interpretation or ruling has been given, the status of unions which pay benefits will be uncertain in this respect.

On the assumption that the intention of **A. B. 1400** was to place the burden and expense of incorporating upon labor unions, further examination of this bill in relation to other provisions of the Insurance Code and to constitutional provisions, enacted for the protection of labor unions as well as everybody else, leads to the inescapable conclusion that certain provisions of this bill are discriminatory and unconstitutional.

In the first place, "foreign" fraternal societies, that is, those whose headquarters are outside of California, are exempted from laws which are binding on "domestic" fraternal societies. And in the second place, certain fraternal societies are required to incorporate, while other, precisely similar, organizations are permitted to remain unincorporated.

In order to protect the rights and interests of its affiliates, the California State Federation of Labor will take immediate steps to have this situation clarified. A ruling by the Attorney-General on the applicability of the bill's provisions to labor unions may be sufficient. If this is not forthcoming, or if it fails to ensure the exemption of labor unions paying benefits from the necessity of incorporating, a test case will be instituted at once.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

S. C. R. 25 (by Shelley). This resolution, which passed both houses by unanimous consent without reference to committee, file or printer, and has been filed with the Secretary of State, has realized the long-cherished ambition of countless workers to perpetuate in tangible form the memory of Andrew Furuseth, leader of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and uncompromising champion of trade unionism, improved conditions and better wages for seamen and all other workers during a period which embraced some of the blackest years for Organized Labor as well as some of the brightest.

Labor Day, 1941, saw the intention of this resolution carried out with the dedication of a bust of this great fighter for the rights of Labor on the Embarcadero at the foot of Market Street, in the little park in front of the Ferry Building.

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

A. C. R. 21 (by Evans). In the name of national defense, and reminding workers that they have an overwhelming stake in the continuance of free institutions and in stopping the menace of dictatorship, this resolution recommends that labor disputes, especially in defense industries, should be settled by the mutual good will of the parties involved, and if that fails, that they should be submitted to arbitration. This resolution was passed by both houses and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. Copies were forwarded, as directed by the resolution, to Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to Mr. Phillip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and to the respective heads of both these organizations in California.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

A. C. A. 13 (by Houser). This extremely objectional proposal to amend the State Constitution ostensibly to establish the equal rights of men and women, died in committee.

As originally presented, it would, by the addition of thirty-two words to the Constitution, have wiped from our statute books every law that has ever been passed in this state for the protection of women workers. The tremendous advantages of such "equality" to employers, who would no longer have to observe the minimum wage and hour laws for women employees and other protective measures, seem obvious. Nevertheless, an incredible number of women's groups fought to get this amendment before the people in the 1942 elections.

The State Federation of Labor, fully aware of the vicious intention of this proposal, took immediate steps to render it harmless by an amendment which would have guaranteed women the same rights and privileges under law as men, but at the same time assured them the continued special protection and privileges which they now enjoy in the interests of the general welfare.

It was necessary to put up quite a fight to have this adopted by the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, as well as by the Assembly, but the Federation's representatives were successful. The backers of this scheme to deprive women workers of valuable and hard-won rights promptly lost all interest in it, clearly demonstrating what they had really wanted to accomplish by it in the first place, and let it die in committee.

RAILROAD BILLS

The significant thing about the bills sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods at the last session of the Legislature, and defeated, was that the majority of them were safety measures designed to protect lives and property. It is disheartening, but it should come as no surprise that these purely unselfish and humanitarian efforts were blocked by the Legislature, for the Congress of the United States did the same thing year after year before a roused public opinion, after a series of appalling sea disasters, supported the long fight of the maritime unions to have safety-at-sea measures enacted.

The men who run the trains are in the best position to know when existing safety laws have been

outmoded by new types of transportation such as those introduced by diesel engines and improved locomotives, and the resultant higher speed and the like. The safety of trains and of passengers is their responsibility, and their record in this matter is without blemish.

Like Fight for Safety-at-Sea Laws

Nevertheless, just as the hard-won safety-at-sea laws are being attacked by shipowners attempting to use the national emergency as an excuse to get rid of laws whose requirements cut into their profits, so are the safety-on-trains measures now being menaced. Small wonder that the fight of the Brotherhoods to increase safety with new laws had to become one to preserve those already enacted.

The Assembly trick of killing bills in committee was worked to the limit in the case of those sponsored by the Brotherhoods. Most of them proposed amendments to the Labor Code; they were referred to the Assembly Committee on Public Utilities. In the Senate, they went to the Committee on Labor, although the Senate also has a Committee on Public Utilities. Labor bills were consistently referred to those committees controlled by reactionary Senators and Assemblymen, and a fight for the passage of any one of them had to be preceded by a fight to get it out of committee. The callous indifference to safety measures displayed by the legislators, who rejected such bills regardless of their merits, throws a strong suspicion upon their competency to judge of such matters at all.

Many of the bills which occupied the attention of the Railroad Brotherhoods' Legislative Committee were of general application and have been discussed elsewhere. Of the rest, the following may be noted:

S. B. 310 (by Seawell) was the one safety measure approved by the Brotherhoods which successfully passed both houses and was approved by the Governor. It prohibits the erection and maintenance of any signs or lights which could possibly be mistaken for a fixed railroad signal by engineers or other employees on a railroad train and so endanger the safety of the train, its crew and its passengers.

A. B. 611 (by Gunlock and Doyle), and its companion, **S. B. 234 (by Powers),** represented attempts to make the Full Crew Law of 1911 applicable to all main or branch lines of a rail carrier operating more than four trains each way per day of twenty-four hours. This bill died in committee.

A. B. 612 (by Gunlock and Doyle) would have required the employment of at least one additional man to the engineer or operator on trains of three or more cars propelled by gas, gas-electric, diesel or diesel-electric motor. This died in committee.

The Brotherhoods have not, however, given up their fight to make the Full Crew Law sufficiently up-to-date to meet the increasingly dangerous conditions that have resulted from the installation of these new, high-speed, streamlined trains. They are now taking a strike vote to remedy a condition which now places on one solitary man the entire responsibility for a million dollars worth of engine and cars, not to speak of the hundreds of human beings who entrust their lives to him as well.

S. B. 717 (by Swan) would have required every locomotive and motor car of any type to be equipped with a speedometer whose dial would be so displayed as to be visible to the engineer at all times. This died in committee.

A. B. 1991 (by Doyle). This bill would have done much to ensure the safety of the public as well as of railroad employees by prohibiting the use of defective rolling stock on all common carriers operating within the state. This died in committee.

A. B. 2266 (by Gaffney and George D. Collins) would have required every common carrier in the state to maintain, on every main line switch stand, lights that would be lighted at all hours of the day and night. This bill died in committee.

A. B. 853 (by Meehan). This sought to prohibit more than one locomotive at the head-end of a train, and to limit the number of locomotives on each train to three, which would be separated from each other by at least twenty cars, exclusive of tenders. This died in committee.

A. B. 541 (by Doyle and Gunlock) would have changed the present law, which vests discretionary power in the conductor of a train to place a pusher engine either ahead of or behind the caboose, by making it mandatory to place it ahead of the caboose. This died in committee.

A. B. 2169 (by Cain). This bill would have punished by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than ten years anyone who showed, masked, extinguished, changed or removed any light or signal, or put up a false light or signal, in such a way as to endanger, if not discovered in time, vessels, railway engines, motors, trains or cars. This obviously uncontroversial bill was permitted to die in committee.

A. B. 998 (by Gunlock). This was an attempt to clarify the provisions of the forty-seven-year-old "Day's Rest" law, now in the Labor Code, which guarantees a worker one day's rest in seven, and a maximum work week of six days in seven, so that they might apply to employees of interstate carriers. This died in committee.

A. B. 1712 (by Michael J. Burns) would have required the State Railroad Commission to make an

annual audit of all books, records and accounts relating to hospital service furnished employees of common carriers, and at such other times as it deemed proper. This died in committee.

A. B. 2444, A. B. 2446, and A. B. 2476 (all by O'Day) were three bills introduced at the instigation of the State Bar Association and sought to prohibit all but attorneys from representing another person before the State Personnel Board, the State Railroad Commission and the Industrial Accident Commission. If these bills had passed, it would have meant that elected representatives would have been barred from these three bodies. Efforts made by the representatives of the Brotherhoods were successful in killing these bills in committee.

S. B. 1323 (by Ward). This bill, passed as an emergency measure and going into effect immediately, furnishes an excellent example of how safety laws can be carelessly and unnecessarily set aside in the interests of national defense. Only quick and determined action by the Brotherhoods' committee enabled this bill to accomplish its purpose without constituting a potential danger to safety.

Rushed through the Legislature in just about three weeks from first reading to Governor's signature, it permits railroads carrying exclusively personnel and equipment in connection with military or naval movements to place freight cars in the rear of passenger cars. In all other cases, this is and has been for years a misdemeanor, or if injuries or deaths result, a felony.

When originally introduced, however, this bill was so broad as to permit any number of abuses. The Brotherhoods' representatives pointed out this danger to the Senate committee, which ignored them and gave the bill a "do pass" recommendation. Refusing to be stampeded like the legislature into needlessly throwing aside time-honored safety measures, the representatives thereupon prepared an amendment to the bill restricting its application to trains carrying military and naval personnel and equipment only, and succeeded in having this all-important restriction made a part of the bill.

TABULATED VOTE ON FIFTEEN ASSEMBLY ROLL CALLS

× Indicates a Good Vote. ● Indicates a Bad Vote. .. .. Indicates Absent on Roll Call.

NOTE: Two points are significant in this chart: (1) the relatively small number of roll calls, due to the fact that so many bills died in committee and never came up for a vote, and (2) the fact that such a large number of Aye votes are bad votes, indicating that the majority of the bills voted on were anti-labor bills.

ASSEMBLYMEN	Party	A. B. 560—"Omnibus Bill." Employers' attempt to amend Unemployment Insurance Act. (Vetoed by Governor.)		A. B. 560—Vote to reconsider passage.		A. B. 560—Vote to concur in Senate amendments.		A. B. 1104—To establish California Labor Relations Board. (Killed in Senate committee after Senate amendments had made it an anti-labor bill.)		A. B. 304—Anti-injunction bill to limit issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. (Died in Senate.)		A. B. 307—Tips and gratuities not to be considered as wages, nor shared by employers. (Died in Senate Committee.)		A. B. 375—Proposed to protect certain minor workers; actually would have removed existing protection. (Vetoed by Governor.)		A. B. 375—Vote to concur in Senate amendments.		A. B. 864—To improve provisions for workmen's compensation and insurance. (Died in Senate Committee.)		S. B. 877—"Hot Cargo and Secondary Boycott Bill." (Governor's veto overridden.)		S. B. 877—Vote to override Governor's veto. (54 votes necessary.)		S. B. 877—Vote to reconsider vote to override Governor's veto.		S. B. 877—Reconsideration of vote to override Governor's veto.		S. B. 876—Anti-labor measure re-defining "agricultural labor" in Unemployment Insurance Act. (Assembly refused passage.)		A. B. 612—Employment of at least one additional man to engineer on diesel-propelled trains. (Died in committee.) Vote on motion to withdraw from committee.		GOOD	BAD	ABSENT
		Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No	Aye	No			
Allen, Don A.	D	●			●	●		×		×		×		●		●		..	..	●		●		●		●			×		●	4	10	1
Andreas, Godfrey A.	D		×		●	●		×			●	×		..	..	●		×		●		●		●		●		●			●	4	10	1
Bashore, Lee T.	R		×	×			×	×		..	..	×			×	..	..	×		●		●		●		●		..	..	..	..	7	4	4
Bennett, F. Ray	D		×	..	..		×	×		×		×			×		×	×			×		×		×		×		×		●	13	1	1
Burkhalter, Everett G.	D		×	×			×	×		×		×			×	●		×			×		×	..	..		×		×	×		13	1	1
Burns, Hugh M.	D	..	..	×		●		×		×		×		●		●		×			×	..	..		×	●		..	..	..	..	7	4	4
Burns, Michael J.	R		×	..	..		×	×		×		×			×	●		×		●		●		●		●		..	..	×		8	5	2
Cain, John Edward	D	..	..	×			×	×		×		..	..		×		×	×			×		×		×		×		×	×		13	0	2
Call, Harrison William	R	●			●	●		..	..		●	×		●		●		×		●		●		●		●		●			●	2	12	1
Carlson, Arthur W.	R	●			●	●			●		●		●	●		●		×		●		●		●		●			×		●	2	13	0
Cassidy, James M.	D		×	×			×	×		×		×			×		×	×		..	..		×	..	..		×		×	×		13	0	2
Clarke, George A.	R	●			●	..	..	..	..		●	..	..	●		●		..	..	●		●		●		●		●			●	0	11	4
Collins, George D., Jr.	D		×	..	..		×	×		×		×		..	..		×	×			×		×		×		×		×	×		13	0	2
Collins, Sam L.	R	●		..	..	●			●		●		●	●		●			●	●		●		●		●		●			●	0	14	1
Cooke, John B.	D		×	×			×	×		×		..	..	●			×	×		●		●		●		●			×	×		9	5	1
Cronin, Melvyn I.	R		×	×			×	×		×		..	..		×	..	..	×			×		×		×		×		×		●	12	1	2
Crowley, Ernest C.	D-R	..	..	×			×	×		×		×			×	..	..	×			×		×	..	..		×	●		×		11	1	3
Daley, Jeanette E.	D	●			●	●		..	..		●	×		●		●			●	●		..	..	..	..	●		●		..	..	1	10	4
Del Mutolo, M. G.	D		×	×			×	×		×		×		●		●		×			×		×	..	..		×	..	..	..	..	10	2	3
Desmond, Earl D.	D	●			●	●		×		..	..	×		●		●		×		●		●		●		●			×	..	..	4	9	2
Dickey, Randal F.	R	●			●	●		×		..	..	×		●		●		×		●		..	..	●		●		●			●	3	10	2
Dills, Ralph C.	D		×	×			×	×		×		×			×		×	×		●		●		●		●			×	×		11	4	0
Dilworth, Nelson S.	R	●			●	●			●		●	..	..	●		●		..	..	●		●		●		●		●			●	0	13	2
Donnelly, Hugh P.	D		×	×			×	×		×		×		●		●		×		●		●		●		●		●		×		8	7	0
Doyle, Thomas J.	D		×	×			×	×		×		×			×	●		×			×		×		×		×		×	×		14	1	0
Evans, John W.	D	●		..	..	●		×		×		×		●		..	..	..	..	●		●		..	..	●		..	..		●	3	7	5
Field, C. Don	R	●			●	●			●	..	..	×		●		●		..	..	●		●		●		●		..	..		●	1	11	3
Gaffney, Edward M.	D		×	×			×	×		×		×			×		×	×			×		×		×		×		×	×		15	0	0
Gallagher, Dan	D		×	×			×	×		×		×			×	●		×			×		×		×		×		×	×		14	1	0
Garland, Gordon H. (Mr. Speaker)	D	●			●	●		×		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	●		●		..	..	●			×	..	..	2	6	7

Green, Robert Miller	R	●	●	●	×	×	×	×	●	×	×	×	●	×	×	●	9	6	0
Gunlock, William I.	D	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	.. ..	×	14	0	1
Hastain, Harvey E.	R	●	●	●	●	●	×	●	.. ..	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	13	1
Hawkins, Augustus F.	D	×	×	.. ..	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	.. ..	13	0	2
Heisinger, S. L.	D	●	●	×	×	●	×	●	●	×	●	●	.. ..	●	●	×	5	9	1
Houser, Frederick F.	R	●	●	●	×	×	●	●	.. ..	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	12	1
Howser, Fred N.	R	●	●	●	×	●	×	●	.. ..	●	×	●	●	●	×	●	4	10	1
Johnson, Gardiner	R	●	●	●	×	●	×	×	●	×	●	●	●	●	×	×	6	9	0
Kellems, Jesse Randolph	R	●	●	●	●	●	×	●	●	×	●	●	.. ..	●	.. ..	.. ..	2	10	3
Kepple, Gerald C.	R	●	●	●	×	●	×	●	.. ..	×	●	●	●	●	.. ..	●	3	10	2
Kilpatrick, Vernon	D	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	×	×	×	●	×	×	×	13	2	0
King, Cecil R.	D	×	×	.. ..	×	×	×	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	×	×	×	×	×	.. ..	10	0	5
Knight, John B.	R	●	●	●	×	.. ..	.. ..	×	.. ..	×	●	●	●	●	×	×	5	7	3
Knight, T. Fenton	R	●	●	●	●	●	.. ..	×	.. ..	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	12	2
Leonard, Jacob M.	R	●	●	●	×	●	×	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	13	0
Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	●	.. ..	●	●	×	10	4	1
Lyon, Charles W.	R	●	●	●	●	.. ..	.. ..	●	.. ..	.. ..	●	●	●	●	.. ..	●	0	10	5
Maloney, Thomas A.	R	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	×	×	.. ..	.. ..	×	×	.. ..	11	1	3
Massion, Jack	D	×	.. ..	×	×	×	×	.. ..	.. ..	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	11	1	3
McCollister, Richard H.	R	●	●	●	×	.. ..	×	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	.. ..	×	3	10	2
Meehan, Henry P.	D	×	.. ..	×	×	×	×	×	●	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	13	1	1
Middough, Lorne D.	D	●	●	●	×	●	×	●	.. ..	●	●	●	●	●	×	●	3	11	1
Miller, Eleanor	R	●	●	●	×	●	×	×	●	×	●	●	●	●	×	●	5	10	0
Millington, Seth	D	●	.. ..	●	×	●	×	●	●	×	●	●	.. ..	●	●	●	3	10	2
O'Day, Edward F.	D	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	×	×	×	×	×	×	.. ..	13	1	1
Pelletier, John B.	D	.. ..	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	14	0	1
Pfaff, Roger Alton	R	●	●	●	×	.. ..	×	●	●	.. ..	●	●	●	●	.. ..	●	2	10	3
Phillips, James H.	R	●	●	●	.. ..	●	×	●	●	.. ..	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	12	2
Poole, William H.	D	×	●	●	×	×	×	×	●	×	×	●	●	●	×	.. ..	8	6	1
Potter, Franklin J.	R	●	●	×	●	×	×	●	.. ..	×	●	●	●	●	.. ..	●	4	9	2
Poulson, Norris	R	●	●	.. ..	×	●	.. ..	×	.. ..	×	●	●	●	●	.. ..	●	3	8	4
Richie, Paul A.	D	.. ..	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	.. ..	×	×	×	13	0	2
Robertson, Alfred W.	D	●	.. ..	●	.. ..	×	×	●	.. ..	.. ..	●	●	●	●	●	.. ..	2	8	5
Russell, Frank C.	D	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	×	●	●	.. ..	×	●	×	10	4	1
Salsman, Byrl R.	R	●	.. ..	●	×	×	×	×	●	×	●	●	●	●	×	×	7	7	1
Sawallisch, Harold F.	D	.. ..	×	●	×	×	×	●	●	×	×	.. ..	.. ..	×	.. ..	×	8	3	4
Sheridan, Bernard A.	R	.. ..	×	×	×	×	.. ..	●	.. ..	×	×	.. ..	×	●	×	×	9	2	4
Stream, Charles W.	R	●	●	●	×	●	×	●	●	×	●	●	.. ..	●	●	●	3	11	1
Tenney, Jack B.	D	×	×	×	×	×	×	●	●	.. ..	×	×	×	×	×	.. ..	11	2	2
Thomas, Vincent	D	×	×	.. ..	×	.. ..	×	×	●	.. ..	×	×	×	×	.. ..	×	10	1	4
Thorp, James E.	R	●	●	●	×	●	.. ..	●	●	×	●	●	●	●	●	●	2	12	1
Thurman, Allen G.	R	●	●	●	×	●	×	●	●	×	●	●	●	●	●	×	4	11	0
Turner, Rodney L.	D	●	●	●	×	×	.. ..	●	●	×	●	●	.. ..	●	.. ..	×	4	8	3
Voigt, Ernest O.	D	●	●	.. ..	.. ..	×	.. ..	×	.. ..	×	●	●	.. ..	●	.. ..	.. ..	3	5	7
Waters, Frank J.	R	●	.. ..	.. ..	×	●	×	●	●	.. ..	●	●	●	●	.. ..	●	2	9	4
Watson, Clyde A.	R	●	●	●	●	●	×	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	.. ..	●	1	13	1
Weber, Charles M.	R	.. ..	●	●	.. ..	.. ..	×	●	.. ..	×	●	●	.. ..	●	●	●	2	8	5
Welch, John D.	D	●	●	●	×	×	×	●	●	×	×	×	×	●	×	●	8	7	0
Weybret, Fred	R	●	●	●	×	.. ..	×	●	.. ..	×	●	●	●	●	●	.. ..	3	9	3
Wollenberg, Albert C.	R	●	●	●	×	.. ..	×	×	●	×	●	●	●	●	.. ..	●	4	9	2
Totals		44 28	28 41	43 30	63 10	42 25	63 3	42 33	46 12	56 10	50 29	50 24	42 19	54 26	24 36	29 35			

TABULATED VOTE ON TEN SENATE ROLL CALLS

× Indicates a Good Vote. ● Indicates a Bad Vote. .. .. Indicates Absent on Roll Call.

NOTE: Two points are significant in this chart: (1) the relatively small number of roll calls, due to the fact that so many bills died in committee and never came up for a vote, and (2) the fact that such a large number of Aye votes are bad votes, indicating that the majority of the bills voted on were anti-labor bills.

SENATORS	Party	S. B. 877—"Hot Cargo and Secondary Boycott Bill." (Governor's veto overridden.) Aye	No	S. B. 877—Vote to concur in Assembly amendments. Aye	No	S. B. 877—Vote to override Governor's veto. Aye	No	S. B. 876—Anti-labor measure re-defining "agricultural labor" in Unemployment Insurance Act. (Assembly refused to pass.) Aye	No	S. B. 876—Vote on reconsideration. Aye	No	S. B. 975—Encourages use of injunctions in labor disputes. (Passed by both houses; approved by Governor.) Aye	No	S. B. 975—Vote to concur in Assembly amendments. Aye	No	S. B. 975—Vote to adopt conference report. Aye	No	A. B. 560—"Omnibus Bill." Employers' attempt to amend Unemployment Insurance Act. (Vetoed by Governor.) Aye	No	A. B. 375—Proposed to protect certain minor workers; actually would have removed existing protection. (Vetoed by Governor.) Aye	No	GOOD	BAD	ABSENT
Biggar, George M.	R-D	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	10	0
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R-D	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	10	0
Brown, Charles	D-R	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	10	0
Carter, Oliver J.	D		×	●			×		×		×		×	..	..	..	..	..	..		×	6	1	3
Collier, Randolph	R	●		..	..	●		●			×		×		●	..	..	..	..	●		2	5	3
Crittenden, Bradford S.	R-D	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	10	0
Cunningham, R. R.	D	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●		●		..	..	0	9	1
DeLap, T. H.	R-D	●		●		●			×		×		×		●		×	●		..	..	4	5	1
Deuel, Charles H.	D-R	●		●		●		●		●		●		..	..	..	..	..	..	●		0	7	3
Dillinger, H. E.	D	●		●		●			×		×	●			●	..	..	●			×	3	6	1
Fletcher, Ed.	R-D	●		..	..	●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	9	1
Foley, John D.	D		×	●			×	..	..		×	●		×		●			×	●		5	4	1
Garrison, J. C.	D	●		..	..		×	●		●		●		×		..	..		×	●		3	5	2
Gordon, Frank L.	R-D	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●		..	..	●		0	9	1
Hays, Ray W.	R	●		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	●		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	8
Jespersen, Chris N.	R-D	..	..	●		●		●		●		..	..	..	..	..	..		×	●		1	5	4
Judah, H. R.	R	●		..	..	●		●		●			×	..	..	●		●		●		1	7	2
Keating, Thomas F.	D-R	●		●		●		●		●			×	×		●			×	●		3	7	0
Kenny, Robert W.	D		×		×	..	..		×		×		×	×		..	..		×		×	8	0	2
Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	●		..	..	●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	9	1
Luckey, E. George	D	●		..	..	●		..	..	..	..	●			●	●		..	..	●		0	6	4
Mayo, Jesse M.	R-D	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	..	..	●		●		0	9	1
McBride, James J.	D	●		..	..	●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	9	1
McCormack, Thomas	R-D	●		●		●		●		●		●		..	..	●		●		..	..	0	8	2
Metzger, D. Jack	R-D	●		..	..	●		..	..	..	..	..	..		●	..	..	●		●		0	5	5
Mixter, Frank W.	R-D	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	10	0
Myhand, Peter P.	D	●		..	..	●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	9	1
Parkman, Harry L.	R	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	..	..	●		●		0	9	1
Phillips, John	R	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	10	0
Powers, Harold J.	R-D	●		..	..	●		..	..	..	..		×		●	●		..	..	●		1	5	4
Quinn, Irwin T.	D-R	●		●		●			×		×		×	..	..		×		×	●		5	4	1
Rich, W. P.	R-D	●		●		●		..	..	●		●			●	●		●		●		0	9	1
Seawell, Jerrold L.	R-D	●		●		●		●			×		×	×			×	●		●		4	6	0
Shelley, John F.	D-P		×		×		×	..	..		×		×	..	..		×		×		×	8	0	2
Slater, Herbert W.	D-R	●		●		●		●		●			×	..	..		×		×	●		3	6	1
Swan, John Harold	D		×		×		×		×		×		×	×			×		×		×	10	0	0
Swing, Ralph E.	R-D	●		●		●		..	..	●		●			●	●		●		..	..	0	8	2
Tickle, Edward H.	R-D	●		●		●		..	..	..	..	●		..	..	●		●		..	..	0	6	4
Wagy, J. I.	R-D	●		..	..	●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	9	1
Ward, Clarence C.	R-D	●		●		●		●		●		●			●	●		●		●		0	10	0
Totals		34	5	25	3	33	5	25	6	25	10	26	12	6	24	23	6	24	9	29	5			

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF ASSEMBLYMEN

Based Upon Fifteen Important Roll Calls

(See Pages 24 and 25)

	Good	Bad	Absent	Rating
1. Gaffney, Edward M.	15	0	0	1
2. Gunlock, William I.	14	0	1	2
3. Pelletier, John B.	14	0	1	2
4. Doyle, Thomas J.	14	1	0	3
5. Gallagher, Dan	14	1	0	3
6. Cain, John Edward	13	0	2	4
7. Cassidy, James M.	13	0	2	4
8. Collins, George D., Jr.	13	0	2	4
9. Hawkins, Augustus F.	13	0	2	4
10. Richie, Paul A.	13	0	2	4
11. Bennett, F. Ray	13	1	1	5
12. Burkhalter, Everett G.	13	1	1	5
13. Meehan, Henry P.	13	1	1	5
14. O'Day, Edward F.	13	1	1	5
15. Kilpatrick, Vernon	13	2	0	6
16. Cronin, Melvyn I.	12	1	2	7
17. Crowley, Ernest C.	11	1	3	8
18. Maloney, Thomas A.	11	1	3	8
19. Massion, Jack	11	1	3	8
20. Tenney, Jack B.	11	2	2	9
21. Dills, Ralph C.	11	4	0	10
22. King, Cecil R.	10	0	5	11
23. Thomas, Vincent	10	1	4	12
24. Del Mutolo, M. G.	10	2	3	13
25. Lowrey, Lloyd W.	10	4	1	14
26. Russell, Frank C.	10	4	1	14
27. Sheridan, Bernard A.	9	2	4	15
28. Cooke, John B.	9	5	1	16
29. Green, Robert Miller	9	6	0	17
30. Sawallisch, Harold F.	8	3	4	18
31. Burns, Michael J.	8	5	2	19
32. Poole, William H.	8	6	1	20
33. Donnelly, Hugh P.	8	7	0	21
34. Welch, John D.	8	7	0	21
35. Bashore, Lee T.	7	4	4	22
36. Burns, Hugh M.	7	4	4	22
37. Salsman, Byrl R.	7	7	1	23
38. Johnson, Gardiner	6	9	0	24
39. Knight, John B.	5	7	3	25
40. Heisinger, S. L.	5	9	1	26
41. Miller, Eleanor	5	10	0	27
42. Turner, Rodney L.	4	8	3	28
43. Desmond, Earl D.	4	9	2	29
44. Potter, Franklin J.	4	9	2	29
45. Wollenberg, Albert C.	4	9	2	29
46. Allen, Don A.	4	10	1	30
47. Andreas, Godfrey A.	4	10	1	30
48. Howser, Fred N.	4	10	1	30
49. Thurman, Allen G.	4	11	0	31
50. Voigt, Ernest O.	3	5	7	32
51. Evans, John W.	3	7	5	33
52. Poulson, Norris	3	8	4	34
53. Weybret, Fred	3	9	3	35
54. Dickey, Randal F.	3	10	2	36
55. Kepple, Gerald C.	3	10	2	36
56. McCollister, Richard H.	3	10	2	36
57. Millington, Seth	3	10	2	36
58. Middough, Lorne D.	3	11	1	37
59. Stream, Charles W.	3	11	1	37
60. Garland, Gordon H. (Mr. Speaker)	2	6	7	38
61. Robertson, Alfred W.	2	8	5	39
62. Weber, Charles M.	2	8	5	39
63. Waters, Frank J.	2	9	4	40
64. Kellems, Jesse Randolph	2	10	3	41
65. Pfaff, Roger Alton	2	10	3	41
66. Call, Harrison William	2	12	1	42
67. Thorp, James E.	2	12	1	42
68. Houser, Frederick F.	2	12	1	42
69. Carlson, Arthur W.	2	13	0	43
70. Leonard, Jacob M.	2	13	0	43
71. Daley, Jeanette E.	1	10	4	44
72. Field, C. Don	1	11	3	45
73. Knight, T. Fenton	1	12	2	46
74. Phillips, James H.	1	12	2	46
75. Hastain, Harvey E.	1	13	1	47
76. Watson, Clyde A.	1	13	1	47
77. Lyon, Charles W.	0	10	5	48
78. Clarke, George A.	0	11	4	49
79. Dillworth, Nelson S.	0	13	2	50
80. Collins, Sam L.	0	14	1	51

COMPARATIVE RECORDS OF SENATORS

Based Upon Ten Important Roll Calls

(See Page 26)

	Good	Bad	Absent	Rating
1. Swan, John Harold	10	0	0	1
2. Kenny, Robert W.	8	0	2	2
3. Shelley, John F.	8	0	2	2
4. Carter, Oliver J.	6	1	3	3
5. Foley, John D.	5	4	1	4
6. Quinn, Irwin T.	5	4	1	4
7. DeLap, T. H.	4	5	1	5
8. Seawell, Jerrold L.	4	6	0	6
9. Garrison, J. C.	3	5	2	7
10. Dillinger, H. E.	3	6	1	8
11. Slater, Herbert W.	3	6	1	8
12. Keating, Thomas F.	3	7	0	9
13. Collier, Randolph	2	5	3	10
14. Jespersen, Chris N.	1	5	4	11
15. Powers, Harold J.	1	5	4	11
16. Judah, H. R.	1	7	2	12
17. Hays, Ray W.	0	2	8	13
18. Metzger, D. Jack	0	5	5	14
19. Luckey, E. George	0	6	4	15
20. Tickle, Edward H.	0	6	4	15
21. Deuel, Charles H.	0	7	3	16
22. McCormack, Thomas	0	8	2	17
23. Swing, Ralph E.	0	8	2	17
24. Cunningham, R. R.	0	9	1	18
25. Fletcher, Ed.	0	9	1	18
26. Gordon, Frank L.	0	9	1	18
27. Kuchel, Thomas H.	0	9	1	18
28. Mayo, Jesse M.	0	9	1	18
29. McBride, James J.	0	9	1	18
30. Myhand, Peter P.	0	9	1	18
31. Parkman, Harry L.	0	9	1	18
32. Rich, W. P.	0	9	1	18
33. Wagy, J. I.	0	9	1	18
34. Biggar, George M.	0	10	0	19
35. Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	0	10	0	19
36. Brown, Charles	0	10	0	19
37. Crittenden, Bradford S.	0	10	0	19
38. Mixter, Frank W.	0	10	0	19
39. Phillips, John	0	10	0	19
40. Ward, Clarence	0	10	0	19

STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE 1941 LEGISLATURE

Governor—Culbert L. Olson, State Capitol, Sacramento.
Lieutenant-Governor—Ellis E. Patterson, State Building, Los Angeles.
Speaker of the House—Gordon H. Garland, Woodlake.
President Pro Tempore of the Senate—William P. Rich, Marysville.

SENATORS

Name	Party	District	City
Biggar, George M.	R-D	4	Covelo
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	R-D	16	Oakland
Brown, Charles	D-R	28	Shoshone
Carter, Oliver J.	D	5	Redding
Collier, Randolph	R	2	Yreka
Crittenden, Bradford S.	R-D	20	Stockton
Cunningham, R. R.	D	27	Hanford
DeLap, T. H.	R-D	17	Richmond
Deuel, Charles H.	D-R	6	Chico
Dillinger, H. E.	D	9	Placerville
Fletcher, Ed.	R-D	40	San Diego
Foley, John D.	D	18	San Jose
Garrison, J. C.	D	22	Modesto
Gordon, Frank L.	R-D	11	Suisun
Hays, Ray W.	R	30	Fresno
Jespersen, Chris N.	R-D	29	Atascadero
Judah, H. R.	R	23	Santa Cruz
Keating, Thomas F.	D-R	13	San Rafael
Kenny, Robert W.	D	38	Los Angeles
Kuchel, Thomas H.	R	35	Anaheim
Luckey, E. George	D	39	Brawley
Mayo, Jesse M.	R-D	26	Angels Camp
McBride, James J.	D	33	Ventura
McCormack, Thomas	R-D	15	Rio Vista
Metzger, D. Jack	R-D	8	Red Bluff
Mixter, Frank W.	R-D	32	Exeter
Myhand, Peter P.	D	24	Merced
Parkman, Harry L.	R	21	San Mateo
Phillips, John	R	37	Banning
Powers, Harold J.	R-D	1	Eagleville
Quinn, Irwin T.	D-R	3	Eureka
Rich, W. P.	R-D	10	Marysville
Seawell, Jerrold L.	R-D	7	Roseville
Shelley, John F.	D-P	14	San Francisco
Slater, Herbert W.	D-R	12	Santa Rosa
Swan, John Harold	D	19	Sacramento
Swing, Ralph E.	R-D	36	San Bernardino
Tickle, Edward H.	R-D	25	Carmel
Wagy, J. I.	R-D	34	Maricopa
Ward, Clarence C.	R-D	31	Santa Barbara

ASSEMBLYMEN

Name	Party	District	City
Allen, Don A.	D	63	Los Angeles
Andreas, Godfrey A.	D	72	Upland
Bashore, Lee T.	R	49	Glendora
Bennett, F. Ray	D	51	Los Angeles
Burkhalter, Everett G.	D	42	North Hollywood
Burns, Hugh M.	D	36	Fresno
Burns, Michael J.	R	1	Eureka
Cain, John Edward	D	8	Sacramento
Call, Harrison William	R	29	Redwood City
Carlson, Arthur W.	R	16	Piedmont
Cassidy, James M.	D	13	Oakland
Clarke, George A.	R	33	Le Grand
Collins, George D., Jr.	D	22	San Francisco
Collins, Sam L.	R	75	Fullerton
Cooke, John B.	D	40	Ventura
Cronin, Melvyn I.	R	25	San Francisco
Crowley, Ernest C.	D-R	5	Fairfield
Daley, Jeanette E.	D	78	San Diego
Del Mutolo, M. G.	D	31	San Jose
Desmond, Earl D.	D	9	Sacramento
Dickey, Randal F.	R	14	Alameda
Dills, Ralph C.	D	69	Compton
Dilworth, Nelson S.	R	76	Hemet
Donnelly, Hugh P.	D	32	Turlock
Doyle, Thomas J.	D	45	Los Angeles
Evans, John W.	D	65	Los Angeles
Field, C. Don	R	43	Glendale
Gaffney, Edward M.	D	26	San Francisco
Gallagher, Dan	D	23	San Francisco
Garland, Gordon H.	D	38	Woodlake
Green, Robert Miller	R	28	San Francisco
Gunlock, William I.	D	2	Dunsmuir
Hastain, Harvey E.	R	77	Brawley
Hawkins, Augustus F.	D	62	Los Angeles
Heisinger, S. L.	D	37	Fresno
Houser, Frederick F.	R	53	Alhambra
Howser, Fred N.	R	71	Long Beach
Johnson, Gardiner	R	19	Berkeley
Kellems, Jesse Randolph	R	60	Los Angeles
Kepple, Gerald C.	R	50	Whittier
Kilpatrick, Vernon	D	55	Los Angeles
King, Cecil R.	D	67	Los Angeles
Knight, John B.	R	54	Eagle Rock
Knight, T. Fenton	R	48	La Canada
Leonard, Jacob M.	R	34	Hollister
Lowrey, Lloyd W.	D	3	Rumsey
Lyon, Charles W.	R	59	Beverly Hills
Maloney, Thomas A.	R	20	San Francisco
Massion, Jack	D	66	Los Angeles
McCollister, Richard H.	R	7	Mill Valley
Meehan, Henry P.	D	17	Oakland
Middough, Lorne D.	D	70	Long Beach
Miller, Eleanor	R	47	Pasadena
Millington, Seth	D	4	Gridley
O'Day, Edward F.	D	24	San Francisco
Pelletier, John B.	D	44	Los Angeles
Pfaff, Roger Alton	R	64	Los Angeles
Phillips, James H.	R	18	Oakland
Poole, William H.	D	52	Bell
Potter, Franklin J.	R	57	Hollywood
Poulson, Norris	R	56	Los Angeles
Richie, Paul A.	D	79	San Diego
Robertson, Alfred W.	D	39	Santa Barbara
Russell, Frank C.	D	73	Crestline
Salsman, Byrl R.	R	30	Palo Alto
Sawallisch, Harold F.	D	10	Richmond
Sheridan, Bernard A.	R	15	Oakland
Stream, Charles W.	R	80	Chula Vista
Tenney, Jack B.	D	46	Inglewood
Thomas, Vincent	D	68	San Pedro
Thorp, James E.	R	12	Lockeford
Thurman, Allen G.	R	6	Colfax
Turner, Rodney L.	D	41	Delano
Voigt, Ernest O.	D	61	Los Angeles
Waters, Frank J.	R	58	Los Angeles
Watson, Clyde A.	R	74	Orange
Weber, Charles M.	R	11	Stockton
Welch, John D.	D	21	San Francisco
Weybret, Fred	R	35	Soledad
Wollenberg, Albert C.	R	27	San Francisco

California Joint Labor Legislative Committee

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR
Secretary

FRED E. REYNOLDS
Chairman

California State Federation of Labor
EDWARD D. VANDELEUR
Secretary and Legislative Representative
870 Market St., San Francisco

State Council of Carpenters
DAVID RYAN
Secretary
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco
JOSEPH CAMBIANO
72 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo
DON CAMERON
Legislative Representative
721 Geary St., San Francisco

California State Theatrical Association
ANTHONY L. NORIEGA
Secretary-Treasurer
230 Jones St., San Francisco

California State Association of Electrical Workers
Legislative Representatives:
AL. SPEEDE
Secretary
1509 N. Vine St., Hollywood
AMOS FEELY
Room 1110, Central Tower
San Francisco

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen
GEORGE F. IRVINE
Chairman
California State Legislative Board
929 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen
HARRY SEE
State Representative
California Legislative Board
844 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco

Order of Railway Conductors
W. G. WELT
Vice-Chairman and State Legislative Representative
California Legislative Committee
655 Thirty-fifth Ave., San Francisco

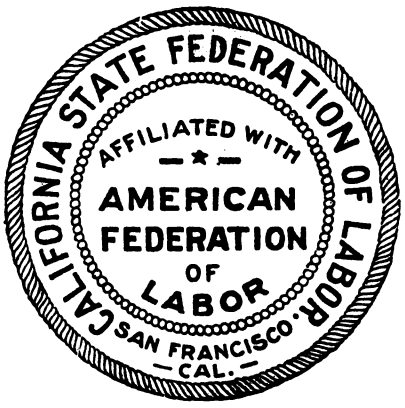
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
FRED E. REYNOLDS
Chairman and Legislative Representative
853 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco

San Francisco Labor Council
JOHN A. O'CONNELL
Secretary
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.
San Francisco

Central Labor Council of Los Angeles
J. W. BUZZELL
Secretary
Labor Temple, 538 Maple Ave.
Los Angeles

Los Angeles Building Trades Council
C. J. HAGGERTY
Secretary
532 Maple Ave., Los Angeles

Contra Costa County Central Labor Council
FREDA ROBERTS
Secretary
1240 Vine St., Martinez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