

REPORT OF OFFICERS
to the

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION



***California
Industrial Union
Council***

CARRILLO AUDITORIUM

Santa Barbara; California

SEPT. 25, 26, 27 & 28, 1952

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The Presidential Recommendation

The National CIO-PAC Endorsement Policy Statement adequately sets forth the reasons for endorsing Adlai Stevenson for President of the United States – but here we let . . .

ADLAI STEVENSON SPEAK

"We dare not just look back to great yesterdays. We must look forward to great tomorrows.

"This is not a time for superficial solution and everlasting elocution, for frantic boast and foolish word. Words are not deeds and there are no cheap and painless solutions to war, hunger, ignorance, fear and Imperial Communism.

"Where we have erred, let there be no denial. Self-criticism is the secret weapon of democracy.

"We must fight falsehood and evil ideas with truth and better ideas.

"Help me to do the job" said Governor Stevenson, "and we will justify our glorious past and the loyalty of silent millions who look to us for compassion, understanding and honest purpose....."

REPORT OF OFFICERS

"...gains at the collective bargaining table can be shattered overnight by restrictive legislation..."

GREETINGS:

The Third Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council meets during the crucial 1952 Presidential campaign, in a period when the nation is confronted with drastic threats to the democratic way of life. These threats are of particular importance in the following areas: 1. the international field, 2. the area of civil liberties at home and abroad, 3. the inroad of inflation on the living standards of our families, and 4. the creation and maintenance of the democratic process, with particular reference to the organization and financing of political parties.

The work of the officers of the Council is best summed up in the Convention "Call" statement "...the State Council has worked diligently and wholeheartedly in upholding and working for legislation benefiting all Americans through the endorsement and support of liberal candidates. Realizing that the gains at the collective bargaining table can be shattered overnight by restrictive and anti-democratic legislation affecting the economic, political and social gains and security thus far made, the State Council has been abreast of state and national legislation and has expended time, energy and money to further legislation of benefit to all Americans and to defeat legislation detrimental to the American way of life."

I. GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL

There was no regular session of the State Legislature this year. Yet, despite the fact that the Secretary-Treasurer was hospitalized for three months of the year, more activities were conducted by the State Council this year than in the first year of the Council's existence.

While space does not permit a complete listing, briefly enumerated, some of the special activities were:

1. Representing labor's interests at the special session of the state legislature in August, 1952 and the budget session in March, 1952.
2. Presenting CIO's program and policy views before several of the interim committees of the state legislature, including the hearing on the minimum wage for women. In this latter instance the State Council was successful in obtaining a 15% increase; yet the minimum wage for women is still inadequate.
3. Bargaining for substantially increased benefits in unemployment insurance through the instrumentality of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, established by Governor Earl Warren.
4. Promoting a California CIO public relations program through —
 - a. Securing substantial newspaper publicity on California CIO policy resolutions each month.
 - b. Council officers and CIO representatives participating in 24 TV discussion programs and 55 radio programs. In this connection the State Council successfully arranged to take advantage of the existing radio and TV programs to make up in part for the absence of California CIO radio or TV programs. Secretary-Treasurer Despol personally participated in 9 of the TV and 16 of the radio programs, some of which were over state-wide or coast-wide networks, defending CIO's

policy on the issues of '52. Given the continued cooperation of CIO leaders in California, even greater advantage can be taken of existing programs. Also, the State Council successfully placed outstanding liberal leaders on a substantial number of TV programs where labor leaders could not be secured.

- c. Direct mailing of CIO pamphlets on foreign and domestic policies to the homes of 18,200 liberal and civic leaders. The State Council has received many, many commendations for this type of factual political educational activity. This program should be continued to the extent permitted by the 2¢ Political Education Fund.
 - d. Council officers participating in 9 educational conferences including the Annual Workers Education Conference of the University of California and the National Economic Conference held on the campus of Occidental College.
 - e. Promoting the California CIO-PAC Voting Record of Congress and the state legislature for use by Democratic, Republican and civic organizations.
5. Intervening as "friend of the court" in order to present the State CIO legal appeal in precedent setting cases involving a Workmen's Compensation case, an Unemployment Insurance case, and the Fresno County anti-picketing ordinance.
 6. Participation by Secretary-Treasurer Despol, Administrative Assistant Leshin and CIO Regional Directors Flynn and DeShetler in a 3 day Western States Regional Conference for State Councils for legislative action on state Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Insurance Laws. CIO manuals giving a complete and factual presentation on this subject will be issued this coming year.
 7. Participating in the Seventeenth National Conference on Labor Legislation in Washington, D.C., December, 1951. CIO Shipyard Workers Director Harold Shapiro represented the State Council. The Conference Reports to the State Council Executive Board have been made on:
 - a. Labor Standards and Working Conditions,
 - b. Recruitment of Labor,
 - c. Training of Labor,
 - d. Industrial Safety and Health,
 - e. Special Problems of Women & Young Workers.
 8. Participation in November 1951 National CIO Convention. President Dias served as delegate.
 9. The State CIO Council has fought labor's battle on the California Employment Advisory Council. United Rubber Workers Director Floyd Gartrell and Research Director Anthony Ramuglia have continued to represent the State CIO Council. In addition to stopping anti-labor measures, two important achievements in this activity were 1) the recommendation to Governor Warren to establish the Unemployment Insurance Study Commission and 2) the Department of Employment order refusing to service employers whose employment questionnaire inquired into racial background.
 10. State Council officers and staff have participated and addressed all of the California District Conferences held by the International Unions, including UAW, OWIU, USA, URW, UPW, CWA, and IWA.
 11. The State Council, in cooperation with County Councils, sponsored a series of successful area Joint Executive Board Conferences with local union

officers and board members. On the agenda were PAC, report of State Council activity and problems, pre-convention discussion of issues.

12. State Council officers and staff have worked with a variety of other organizations on programs for civic unity, race relations, education, etc. (Organizations included, among others, California Council for Civic Unity, NAACP, CSO, ADA, National Association of Colored Women).

II. REPRESENTATION AND APPOINTMENTS

The State Council has this year continued to increase CIO representation in state governmental agencies and commissions.

Ray L. Bilski (URW), Executive Secretary of the State Council's Safety and Workmen's Compensation Department, was appointed by Governor Earl Warren on February 5, 1952 to the Industrial Safety Board of the State of California.

Louis B. Knecht (CWA) was appointed by the Governor in January 1952 to the Correctional Industries Commission of the State of California.

Anthony Ramuglia, Research Director, California Industrial Union Council, was appointed by the Governor to the Unemployment Insurance Study Commission of the State of California.

These, plus previous CIO appointments, give the California CIO membership more representation in State Government than in any previous period of California CIO history. Of equal, if not greater importance, the State Council has been consulted in the appointment of public personnel to the Regional Wage Stabilization Board from the beginning of the WSB's existence. At this writing the Regional WSB is without a public chairman because of a labor-management disagreement due to the relatively small field of possible choices mutually acceptable to labor and management. We are hopeful that a choice will be agreed upon shortly so that pending wage cases will not be held up. Needless to say, the selection of fair and competent WSB public members is of great importance to management and all CIO unions.

III. CALIFORNIA CIO-PAC

A. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CALIFORNIA CIO-PAC IN 1952 PRIMARIES

1. State Organization

California PAC conducted its most successful, best-planned and (by necessity) most economical campaign to date in California in the 1952 primaries.

Starting immediately after the close of the 1951 supplementary PAC Dollar Drive on December 7, 1951, a temporary staff of women workers was put to work cutting address stencils, eliminating duplication and "assemblytizing" 33,000 names of leaders (outside of CIO) who were involved in supporting CIO endorsed candidates in the 1952 campaign.

By eliminating duplications, change of address, and deadwood (people currently inactive in politics) this list was reduced to 14,200 politically conscious citizens, a substantial majority of whom were activated in the 1952 primaries. During and since the primaries an additional 6,100 campaign activists have been included in the "assemblytized" machinery of California PAC. Therefore, in the November 1952 presidential campaign California PAC is in a position to contact directly some 20,300 "political activists" outside of CIO ranks and who "blanket" virtually every city and town in the State, plus some 5,000 CIO local union officers, stewards

and committeemen who are primarily concentrated in Los Angeles County, the Bay Area and Contra Costa County.

While this PAC machinery has been primarily established for "grass roots" lobbying purposes during the sessions of the state legislature and the Congressional sessions, it is beginning to serve effectively a dual purpose - the activizing of liberal political leaders and CIO leaders in the political campaigns of their district. A considerable portion of the 2¢ Political Education and Legislative Fund has been budgeted for this purpose. In fact, the initial costs, plus the "maintenance" costs, and the "activity costs" are all running considerably higher than our original estimates.

In past California political campaigns, the political "activists" leadership has been lost between campaigns. It has always been necessary for the new candidates to build anew, without campaign records or contacts. In December, 1950 your Council officers and Board members determined that the Council would salvage all of the "good" political volunteers of the unsuccessful Douglas and Roosevelt campaigns.

Of the 92 CIO endorsed candidates, 73 candidates called on and put to work 18,200 political action workers provided by California PAC in the 1952 primaries. In addition, repeated addressing of political mail was done by the California PAC office for many of these 73 candidates. For example, in the case of Congressman Doyle, 35,000 voters in one assembly district were addressed in one day's time by California PAC. Another example, California PAC addressed on repeated occasions 3,000 election board officials in Congressman Yorty's districts.

The value of services rendered by California PAC to 73 of the 92 endorsed candidates is placed at \$34,500.

Professional political managers have repeatedly told your Council officers that the above described project activity is the single most important one California PAC could undertake. No other state-wide organization can provide a similar service to liberal candidates.

On the other hand, it must be realized that just a beginning has been made. It will probably take a decade to perfect this phase of California PAC's political action machinery. CIO dollars invested in this project will prove to be of accumulated value for each election to come.

2. Local Organization

While overall direction and assistance came from the State PAC, logically and functionally, the major share of the internal work of carrying out PAC activities on a local level fell to the CIO County Councils and local union offices and area and regional offices of International Unions.

On primary election day and in the weeks immediately preceding, there were more full time paid PAC workers made available by the Local Unions, Internationals and County Councils than in the 1950 elections. The limited finances of the State PAC made it possible to assign Robert Spears (UAW), Secretary-Treasurer of the San Diego Council, for a full month prior to the primaries to coordinate and stimulate activity on a state-wide level.

Your officers take this opportunity to thank Brother Spears and all the full time PAC workers made available by CIO organizations in the primary campaign for their spade work. It is a corollary of political campaigns that "the effective use of volunteer political workers depends to a great extent on the number and quality of paid PAC workers." The number of paid PAC workers is still woefully inadequate.

3. Organizational Results in the 1952 Primaries

As a result of the State and Local PAC organizational work recounted above, CIO was a prime factor in the liberal-labor coalition which elected or nominated 80% of the 25 CIO endorsed congressional candidates. Of the total of 92 CIO supported candidates 65% (60) were nominated or elected in the primary.

THE 1952 PRIMARY ELECTION RESULTS ARE THE BEST IN THE HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA CIO-PAC!

U. S. Senatorial Race

The U. S. Senatorial race was, to say the least, disappointing. Clinton McKinnon was handicapped by the fact that he announced his candidacy rather late and thus had a comparatively short time in which to campaign and become known. Also, we get back to the cross filing setup which certainly played to the advantage of the incumbent Knowland whose name received top billing on all Democratic ballots.

In San Diego County where McKinnon was known he carried the Democratic ticket by 3 to 1 over Knowland; in San Francisco, a heavily AFL area, McKinnon was badly beaten 2 to 1 by Knowland on the Democratic ballot; in Contra Costa County where there is the greatest percentage of citizens who are CIO members as compared to other counties, McKinnon lost on the Democratic ticket 5 to 4.

Congressional Races

The CIO endorsed in 25 out of 30 congressional districts. Our candidates won in 20 of the 25 districts which represents a favorable 80% win.

Of the 20 candidates, 6 incumbents were re-elected: Congressmen Engle (D), Shelley (D), Miller (D), Holifield (D), Doyle (D), and Yorty (D). (Eight other incumbents opposed by CIO or in districts where CIO made no endorsements were also re-elected, bringing to 14 the number of incumbents re-elected in the primary.)

The remaining 14 candidates endorsed by CIO face contests in November (they are listed first in each case):

- 3rd District -- John Moss, Jr. (D) vs. Leslie Wood (R)
- 4th District -- Congressman Franck Havenner (D) vs. William Mailliard (R)
- 6th District -- Robert Condon (D) vs. John F. Baldwin, Jr. (R)
- 9th District -- Harold F. Taggart (D) vs. J. Arthur Younger (R)
- 10th District -- Arthur L. Johnson (D) vs. Charles Gubser (R)
- 13th District -- Will Hayes (D) vs. Congressman Ernest Bramblett (R)
- 14th District -- Harlan Hagen (D) vs. Congressman Thomas Werdel (R)
- 16th District -- Jerry Harter (D) vs. Congressman Donald Jackson (R)
- 17th District -- Congressman Cecil King (D) vs. Robert Finch (R)
- 21st District -- Everett Burkhalter (D) vs. Edgar Hiestand (R)
- 22nd District -- Dean McHenry (D) vs. Joseph Holt (R)
- 27th District -- Congressman Harry Sheppard vs. Carl Hilliard
- 28th District -- Lionel Van Deerlin (D) vs. James Utt (R)
- 30th District -- DeGraff Austin (D) vs. Robert Wilson (R)

State Senate Races

There were 20 State Senatorial Districts up for election this year. CIO endorsed in 9 districts. Six of our candidates (almost 67%) were re-elected: Senators Regan (D), Johnson (D), Coombs (R), Gibson (D), Miller, Jr. (D), McBride (D).

(One of the biggest primary upsets was the defeat of Assembly Speaker Sam Collins who was running for the Senate from Orange County. Another Republican defeated him -- we made no endorsement in this county.)

State Assembly

CIO endorsed in 58 out of 80 districts. Of the 58 endorsed candidates, 34 (almost 59%) won in the primary. 20 were re-elected and 14 districts will have run-offs in November.

Those re-elected: Assemblymen Lowery (D), Crowley (D), McFall (D), Dunn, Jr. (D), Rumford (D), Meyers (D), Maloney (R), Berry (D -- his opponent is disputing results on Republican ballot), Brown (D), Cooke (D), Elliot (D), Beck (D), Doyle (D), Munnell (D), Kilpatrick (D), Hawkins (D), Thomas (D), Porter (D), Shaw (D), Niehouse (R).

CIO endorsed candidates facing run-offs (they are listed first in each case):

- 2nd District -- Assemblyman Lester Davis (D) who died May 25, won the Democratic nomination. John Bryant captured the Republican. The Democratic committee will select a candidate for the fall election.
- 4th District -- Henry Casey (D) vs. Don Hobbie (R)
- 6th District -- Bliss Harper (D) vs. Assemblyman Francis Lindsay (R)
- 11th District -- S. C. Masterson (D) vs. Eugene Marshall (R)
- 24th District -- Assemblyman George Collins, Jr. (D) vs. Samuel W. Wicklow (R)
- 29th District -- Robert Doerr (D) vs. Bruce Allen (R)
- 32nd District -- Assemblyman Wallace Henderson (D) vs. George Schroeder
- 47th District -- Joseph Johnson (D) vs. Assemblyman Albert Stewart (R)
- 57th District -- Benjamin Schwartz (D) vs. Assemblyman Charles Conrad (R)
- 61st District -- Assemblyman Lester McMillan (D) vs. Carl Lindstrom (R)
- 67th District -- Assemblyman Clayton Dills (D) vs. E. Charles Forde (R)
- 70th District -- Gerald Desmond (D) vs. Assemblyman Willis Bradley (R)
- 74th District -- Lester Van Tatenhove (D) vs. Assemblyman Earl W. Stanley (R)
- 77th District -- Sheridan Hegland (D) vs. Edwin S. Bulen (R)

Composition of New 1953 State Legislature

Despite our increased influence, election campaign strength, and the fact that a majority of CIO supported candidates won in the primaries, **California CIO unions are already faced with the accomplished fact that a majority of the legislature will favor reactionary legislation and oppose liberal, progressive legislation.**

Why? How come? Simply because in 22 Assembly Districts (and 5 Congressional Districts) we lost by DEFAULT. No candidates even filed for office whom CIO could support in these districts. Result -- even though CIO supported candidates win all the remaining contests, labor can expect to depend on only 34 votes out

of 80 in the assembly. Unless a miracle or change of political conviction occurs, labor has lost its "defensive majority" in the State Assembly. The warning of your State CIO officers at the 1951 convention that we are on "the brink of disaster" appears to be on its way to a reality. Persuading Governor Earl Warren to veto bad and anti-labor legislation may become a primary legislative task in 1953.

Loss by default and by the 1951 "gerrymander" has given the liberal-labor coalition a setback.

The lesson to be learned from this experience is 1) to create and perfect the political machinery for finding and selecting candidates to file for office and 2) the necessity to build a monthly dues paying party organization in each of the two major political parties.

B. REGISTRATION DRIVE

While the official figures are at this writing not available from the Secretary of State, about 225,000 new voters have been registered since the June 1952 Primary election, according to a State CIO-PAC survey.

There is a significant change in registration. Up to the primaries the Republican Party had been gaining over the Democrats. Since the primaries, registration of Democratic voters has been holding its own with Republican registration.

The new registration totals also indicate the closeness of the Presidential race in California. President Truman carried the state with only a plurality of 17,865 votes (190,000 votes going to Wallace).

In November 1952 voting registration, the Republicans have gained over 200,000 more voters than the Democrats when compared with the 1948 figures.

While State PAC has called for CIO Registration Drives and has outlined step-by-step the effective method, no really all-out concentrated registration campaign has been possible.

CIO President Murray has called for a "member by member" check for registering the non-registered CIO members.

This desirable goal can only be possible of achievement when adequate financing and staff are available.

This past year the State and County Councils have lent aid and assistance in local union registration drives. Governor Warren was persuaded to proclaim the month of March, "Registration Month" and called on all the mayors of California cities to do likewise.

A number of local unions have put on highly successful registration drives, particularly those locals having Deputy Registrars of Voters in their plants.

Registration Conclusion: While some local unions have offered their membership lists for registration checking purposes, the State PAC has had to turn down such offers until such time as a permanent PAC staff and sufficient money is available for this primary purpose.

The registration drive results amongst our general population, according to a State CIO-PAC survey shows only 60% of the potential voters registered in areas where CIO is strong and from 70% to 90% of the potential voters registered in the conservative areas where CIO is weak or has no membership. It is a reasonable interpretation to secure from these figures the fact that approximately 60% of CIO members and their families are registered!

C. PAC FINANCES

The weakest part of CIO political action work is finances. For this reason it is hoped that the 1952 Na-

tional CIO Convention will re-examine the inadequate PAC financial target, the fund raising methods, the lack of utilizing sound organizational principles which have been so successfully used in building our unions.

Cost of Campaigns

In California testimony by expert witnesses indicates that about 10 million dollars are spent by labor's opponents in local and state elections in each two year round of elections. This figure does not include the cost of the Presidential campaign in California.

For example, one printing firm alone printed 50 million pieces of campaign literature in our 1952 primaries. We are reliably informed from Republican sources that the Werdel delegation campaign against the Warren delegation, in addition to costly TV, radio and billboards, made 3 mailings to 900,000 Republicans. The cost of addressing was \$12.00 per thousand. You can figure out the postage cost.

Senator Knowland had 15 pieces of printed literature to every one of Congressman McKinnon's.

In the fight against public housing as much money was spent by the opponents as is spent on a state-wide campaign.

Professionals estimated the minimum cost of a state-wide campaign at \$500,000!

Against these astronomical figures, your State PAC has received since January 1952 a total of \$1,040 PAC dollars from California Local Unions. Of this amount 50% has been forwarded to County Councils.

In addition the National CIO-PAC contributed \$2500 to the 1952 campaigns and \$1005.14 collected by the Oil Workers District Council in 1951 was received in 1952, earmarked for those congressional candidates the OWIU locals had an extra interest in supporting.

Think of it! Only \$1040.00 collected and turned in to the State and County PAC in 1952, a Presidential year of tremendous importance to every union membership!

Obviously your officers must report the PAC dollar drive in California as a failure.

Whenever the delegates to the convention and union officers are prepared to take seriously the need of PAC dollars, your State PAC officers will at that time be prepared to recommend a new and better method of raising PAC dollars.

Until such time we will be fortunate if the State PAC can meet minimum PAC postage and PAC printing bills. In reality there is no practical PAC dollar raising program for the State Council.

Emergency PAC Finance Methods

During the primary and now in the November final election, candidates and campaign managers have urgently requested campaign funds. In the absence of such funds, the State PAC office has referred all such requests to the financial officers of Local Unions and International Unions. We believe this is better than simply saying "No Funds Available."

While it is an unsound policy, some local unions have risen to the requests and contributed directly to various campaigns.

On the other hand, some local Financial Secretaries have complained at the deluge of requests for campaign money.

The way to rectify this situation is to give real support to the State and County PAC to the extent they can handle the problem without being forced to turn the candidates loose on the local unions and Regional Directors.

Only in that way can CIO-PAC avoid duplicating financial judgment and make a balanced financial judgment on the overall picture.

The exact state of PAC finances can be secured by studying the Financial Report included in this overall Officers Report.

D. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

There is a great deal at stake in the 1952 elections -- a majority of CIO's eggs are in the presidential basket. A Taft controlled Congress can jeopardize every national and regional union contract, precipitating a bitter fight, which cost to the union membership is incalculable. It is the better part of wisdom to pay the premium of time and hard volunteer work campaigning on the issues in every shop.

What Can We Learn From The 1952 Primary

Distribution - Local Unions who plan their PAC activity can do a bang up job in distributing campaign literature at the shop gates. In the primaries under State PAC direction every available bit of campaign literature, comic books, and car stickers were distributed. Unless there is shortage of campaign pieces, California CIO local unions can distribute 1 million campaign pieces this fall.

Labor Unity - The CIO, AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods continue an informal working relationship supporting the same candidates 98% of the time.

No Limelight - Top labor leadership in California has demonstrated a sense of restraint in keeping the labor union effort from becoming a political target. CIO and AFL did a substantial job but without fanfare. The officers of the State AFL as well as the CIO believe this wise policy should be continued.

Size of Job - In 1948 less than 6 out of 10 potential voters went to the Presidential polls in California. A thorough canvass of every department in every organized shop by our 5,000 local CIO leaders will help insure victory. California PAC is prepared to call an additional 21,000 liberal political activists to canvass their neighbors to vote for liberal candidates on November 4th.

Support of 1952 CIO-PAC Presidential Recommendation

Your officers fully recommend to the California CIO Political Action Committee the support of the National CIO-PAC endorsement of Adlai Stevenson for President and Senator John Sparkman for Vice President. The reasons for this support are adequately set forth in the CIO-PAC Endorsement Statement.

CIO-TV "Peoples Political Poll"

Your Council Officers have arranged with the National CIO-PAC for a series of six CIO-TV programs designed to stir interest in the presidential race as contrasted with statistical polls of peoples' opinion. National CIO and California CIO will present "on the spot grass roots interviews, giving the actual opinions of the average citizen on the presidential race." Every bit of the CIO-TV action shown is spontaneous and unrehearsed. The cost of these six statewide programs will be born jointly by the State Council and National CIO.

E. STATE POLITICAL PARTY CONVENTIONS

The California CIO Council presented to the plat-

form committees of the State Convention of the Republican and Democratic Parties a proposed platform based on CIO principles and policies.

The Republican Platform Committee allowed the Council Representatives only 5 minutes to present CIO views. The Democratic Platform Committee was far more receptive and allowed State CIO the time necessary during the day long hearings to present CIO views. The Democratic Platform Committee accepted most of the program supported by CIO. The GOP did not. CIO policies enumerated in the platform covered Agriculture, Migrant Labor Camps, Water Resources, Oil, Tuna Fishing Industry, Parks, Forests, Wildlife, Labor, Employment, Handicapped, Unemployment Insurance, Disability Insurance, Old Age Assistance, Social Security, Workmen's Compensation, Education, Child Care, Housing, Inflation Control, Taxes, Health Insurance, Industry, Public Utilities Commission, Civil Liberties, Civil Rights, Cross Filing, Equality of Representation, Levering Loyalty Act, Electoral Reforms and Corruption.

In addition to presenting the CIO platform views, delegates to the state conventions caucused each day in an effort to mold the political parties in a liberal direction.

IV. SACRAMENTO LEGISLATIVE REPORT

This year 1952 was an off year in legislative activity. The regular legislative sessions occur every odd year. In even years there are only budget sessions, and special sessions called by the Governor. This year there was the regular budget session and a special session that ran concurrently to deal with some subjects that the Governor specified in his call as pressing matters. There were fourteen items listed by the Governor that required action by this special session. All of these were of a relative non-controversial nature. They had to do with emergency loans from the general fund to the Veterans' Farm and Home Purchasing Agency and to the School Board, pending the floating of public bonds for these purposes. Other items were the remedying of the law in regard to joint tenancy inheritance, bolstering of the Civil Defense setup, appropriating monies for another bridge across the San Francisco Bay, repairing the Stockton Slough, providing for the administration of the Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences, etc.

In August the Legislature met again on call by the Governor to deal with the matter of school bond Issues, and to pass enabling legislation to convert for California the five dollars a month increase in old age security benefits voted by Congress in July of this year.

All necessary legislation in regard to them was passed. A substantial tussle developed over the budget. The so-called "economy block" in the Assembly succeeded in getting through this body a measure slashing the budget submitted for the Governor by the Budget Bureau. However, the Senate did not go along and there was no cut in the state budget. In fact after extensive hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Senate Committee on Taxation and Revenue, the budget grew by several million dollars and in final passage the budget was larger than originally presented.

The basis for the attempt to cut the budget, besides the usual one of economizing, was the fact that as of the end of the fiscal year the general fund showed a surplus of about \$120,000,000. In reality when the school bonds, and other debts were considered there was no surplus. What there was in surplus occurred in the operating funds. This being an election year, however, a good

number of Assemblymen from both parties wanted to show concern for the taxpayer. A number of Assemblymen told the CIO representative (in confidence, of course) that really this was not the time to cut taxes and jeopardize some of the state services, but after all they were up for election this year, and the first law of nature is self preservation.

In the attempt to cut the budget and reduce taxes the emphasis by the economy-minded legislators was on reducing the income tax. As a sop to the people at large it was proposed to cut the sales tax one half a cent. The bulk of the tax reduction this group proposed was in the personal income bracket. All in all, the lower income groups would have gained little in tax reduction and some of the state services would have been endangered. The spokesmen for organized labor pressed for elimination of the sales tax with a corresponding increase in the personal income tax in the upper brackets, but this the economy block would not go for. As indicated above, nothing came from all the talk about cutting the budget and cutting taxes.

The reactionary elements in the legislature came forward during this session with two resolutions of the most vicious character. While this March session was a budget session and a concurrent special session to deal with the specific items enumerated by the Governor, and not for general legislation, the rules permit the introduction of resolutions on matters other than those specified by the Governor. One of these resolutions known as the "millionaires' amendment" was a proposal that California go on record as favoring an amendment to the Federal Constitution limiting the powers of Congress in the field of taxation to a maximum of twenty-five percent of anyone's income. The other resolution, known as the twenty-third amendment, proposes to amend the Federal Constitution so as to prohibit the Federal Government from entering into any enterprise in "competition" with private business.

Thus far some ten states have gone on record in favor of the first proposal, and some twenty-six in favor of the second proposition. When two-thirds of the states declare in favor of a Federal Constitutional amendment a Constitutional Convention to consider such an amendment must be called.

The vicious character of these proposals is obvious, and need not be elaborated upon here except to mention that in the case of the first proposal the defense program of the country would have to be abandoned, for no matter how ruthlessly the common people would be taxed to make up the cut in taxes from big income it would be utterly impossible to get from the poor the necessary amount of money to finance the defense program. The elements behind this proposal are factually, if unwittingly, Joe Stalin's fifth column.

The other resolution proposing to keep the Government from "competing" against private enterprise would scuttle such projects as the California Central Valley project, the St. Lawrence River Waterway and similar undertakings in the development and conservation of our natural resources. It would prevent the Government from initiating a National Health Insurance Program or other undertakings in the interest of the people as a whole. The greedy elements behind these moves utilize the scare word of Socialism in getting adherents for their utterly selfish objectives. However, they see no Socialism when it comes to getting subsidies, and gratuities from the government for private business enterprises.

On the Senate side the signatories to the millionaires' amendment were: Senators Tenney, Desmond, Sutton,

Ward and Brown. On the Assembly side they were Assemblymen Levering, Hansen, Cloyed, Morris, Chapel, Kelly, Lindsay and Stewart.

The signatories to the second resolution to keep the Government out of "competition" with private enterprise on the Senate side were Senators Tenney, Gibson, Sutton, Erhart, Burns, Weybret, Parkman and Desmond. The signatories on the House side to this resolution were: Assemblymen Levering, Morris, Hollibaugh, Dickey, Grunsky, McGee and Silliman.

Both of these resolutions were killed in Committee and never came to the floor of either chamber. The representatives of organized labor from both major labor organizations made clear in no uncertain terms to the committees and the sponsors of these proposals the feelings of labor on these issues. For the time being, the State of California has refused to go along with such vicious un-American backward-looking programs. However, these proposals will pop up again in Sacramento, as do other reactionary, un-American projects.

The liberal forces in Sacramento are a decided minority, and they are concentrated in the Assembly. In the Senate there are approximately six senators that can consistently be depended upon for liberal legislation. This coming legislative year will see the liberal forces in the Assembly further reduced. There will be less liberal Assemblymen in Sacramento in 1953. Assemblymen Condon, Moss, Burkhalter, Coates and Hagen will be out. Four of these are making a race for the Congress. Coates was eliminated in the Congressional primary. Assemblyman Parker of Stockton has withdrawn from politics and Assemblyman Elliott's district has been reapportioned out of existence. How many liberals will be elected in the place of these Assemblymen this fall is in the lap of the gods. Certainly some of their places will be taken by conservatives and reactionaries. The outlook in Sacramento next year is an ominous one, but a strong victory for the liberal forces in the national elections this fall will have a psychological effect upon the California legislature even though its own basic composition may not be altered.

V. THE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CIO CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

The activities of this Department in the course of the past year have not been confined to research and education. In fact, a substantial portion of the time has, of necessity, been devoted to other activities such as public relations and political activity.

In the field of published material, the Department has arranged to have compiled and printed a number of publications. Until February 1952 we issued the monthly publication, **Factual Ammunition**. At this time, however, Secretary Despol concluded that there was not sufficient interest in the publication to warrant the time and expense that went into it and the publication as a regular issue was suspended, with the idea in mind that when time permitted there would be special issues, from time to time, devoted entirely to some particular subject of special interest to the affiliated unions. The time for the issuance of such special editions has not been available up to the date of this report.

The Council Newsletter, however, has been issued regularly and during the primary election period, every week.

We also arranged for the compilation and mailing of a booklet on the "A.B.C. of Unemployment Insurance", a

condensed chart on parliamentary procedure, a booklet on how to conduct Union Meetings.

In the field of Workers' Education the main activities have been the weekend Santa Monica Education Conference, the week-long Montecito Summer School at Santa Barbara this year, and at Asilomar last year. These affairs have been highly successful. A great deal of time, effort and patience have gone into these educational undertakings. The Education Committee of the State Council, especially its chairman, Ruth Miller of the Amalgamated, was extremely helpful in these enterprises.

The Asilomar Summer School in 1951 embraced the Auto Workers who along with the Steel Workers had their own program. The Telephone Workers who for the first time participated in our CIO Summer Schools in good numbers had courses of special interest to them, and also attended some of the classes of the miscellaneous group.

Though the Auto and Steel Workers had their own scholastic program for the day classes, the evening sessions, recreational and social activities were shared by all the students.

Some 154 students were in attendance and the intermingling of the students from various industries and Internationals during the week was one of the positive by-products of the School. The relationship between the students was in the best spirit of the CIO, and the results were gratifying to everyone who attended and visited the school.

A word of appreciation to the staff as a whole and especially to the National CIO Educational Department must be included in this report. The National CIO Educational staff composed of George Guernsey, Stanley Ruttenberg, Ben Siegel, and others are not only superb teachers able to get over to worker students the intricate subjects of Economics, Political Action, Labor History, Parliamentary Procedure, et cetera, but are very efficient and patient with details of arrangement and supervision. The Student Manual prepared by the National CIO people was rich in references and information and a document that should be in the reference library of every research department of every Union.

The Montecito School in Santa Barbara this year (1952), in its success, was a repetition of the School at Asilomar the year before, except that the Automobile Workers were not with us this year having arranged their own separate school at California Hot Springs later in the season. Even so, 135 students attended the Montecito School. Again the National CIO Educational Department staffed the School for the students from the smaller Unions, and prepared the Manual and helped to work out the schedule and many other details. The Steel Workers, as last year, worked out their own program and the Telephone Workers again had courses of special interest to them, and also took part in some of the other classes for the students from the smaller Unions and the Local Councils. To harmonize the undertakings of diverse groups, holding a school at the same time and place, has been a difficult and delicate matter. Perhaps the results warrant the work and effort that this department as well as everyone connected with the school have put into it.

One of the principal tasks of the Research Department of our Council is its participation in the Governor's Unemployment Insurance Study Commission. In October of 1951 Governor Warren appointed a seven man Commission composed of three management representatives, three labor representatives (two A.F.L. and Research Director of the CIO State Council) and a public member to serve

as chairman.

This Commission has met on some fourteen occasions and each meeting has been of two days' duration, and once for an entire week. The task of this Commission is to study the Unemployment Insurance System of California, make a report to the Governor and submit a bill to the State Legislature embodying the recommendations that the Commission may propose.

This assignment has taken up a great deal of time, not only in attending the sessions of the Commission but in studying the tremendous amount of material on the subject. It has been necessary to know and completely understand the California Act, and the Unemployment Insurance systems in other states, and to some extent, in foreign countries. The meetings of the Commission have been in a sense negotiations between the labor group and the management group as well as negotiations within the labor block itself as to what changes to propose in the California Act. The printed report of the findings of this Commission is scheduled for the end of this year. Assuming unanimity on the part of the Commission, a bill incorporating the recommendations of the Commission will also be ready at the end of this year to be submitted in January 1953 to the Legislature in Sacramento.

This Department of the State Council has participated in hearings before the Industrial Welfare Commission regarding raising the minimum wage for women and minors in intrastate industries in California. Briefs were submitted in hearings in the North, and oral testimony as well as written statements were presented at hearings in Southern California.

Similarly, statements were submitted at hearings of the Social Welfare Commission in San Diego and San Francisco, combating a move to publish the names of public assistance recipients.

I attended, as Legislative Advocate of the CIO California Industrial Union Council, the special budgetary session of the Legislature last March as well as the special session in August. My task there was to contact State Senators and Assemblymen and make known to them the position of the California CIO on measures before the Legislature.

This Department helped to compile the voting records of the State Senators and Assemblymen for the Legislative session of 1951 which appeared in the special issue of the *Newsletter* and which had very wide distribution, and was effectively used in interviewing candidates and in the primary election campaigns.

I helped in the pre-primary activities of the State Council, taking part in the several political gatherings held in Northern and Southern California and Republican elements respectively.

In the sphere of Public Relations I have taken part in a number of panel discussions before student groups, fraternal, business and government employees' organizations, supporting the CIO position on various social and economic matters. I have also taken part in several panel debates on radio and television programs supporting the CIO and the labor movement on public issues directly affecting organized labor. Beside these public appearances, I've had the pleasure of speaking before various central groups of our own unions.

The contest for meritorious awards for PAC activity conducted by the State Council was another chore that took of the time and energy of the Research and Education Department of the Council.

The Department of Research and Education of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council has had no ac-

quisition of personnel since last Convention. We have been operating with a skeleton force. Beside myself the Department has had the services of an able and conscientious student, Nick Seidita, who has given us sixteen hours a week of his time and talent. Secretary-Treasurer Despol and his Administrative Assistant Geraldine Leshin have not only helped with advice, but have contributed directly in the work of this Department, beside performing their own administrative responsibilities. There are no strict lines of demarcation in the Council office as to tasks and projects. With the very limited force at hand each person necessarily gets into all chores.

Submitted by

Anthony Ramuglia, Director
Research & Education Dept.

VI. INDUSTRIAL SAFETY DEPARTMENT

The State CIO accident prevention program has generally functioned satisfactorily. In this second year of this phase of State Council work, there has been an expansion in our safety program in which more of our Unions have participated.

Considering the time and budget that is allocated to putting over this program, we have taken an active part in re-organizing the Governor's Safety Conference. Committee meetings for this purpose were held on January 8, 1952 in Northern California and on January 11, 1952 in Los Angeles. Mr. Carl Johnson and Mr. William Kadi of the State Division of Industrial Safety led the discussion at these meetings.

The planned re-organization finally culminated in the successful Governor's Conference on Industrial Safety. 900 delegates from labor and management participated. CIO Unions represented at the conference included Oil, Steel, Auto, Rubber, CWA, Furniture and Shipyard among others.

The Executive Secretary of the State Council's Industrial Safety Department was invited as the guest of honor to the National Safety Council banquet for the presentation of the Industrial Awards of the Year.

The Executive Secretary for this department also represented State CIO views at the 14th Annual Western Safety Conference held at Long Beach, California.

It is the hope of this Department of the State Council to expand further its activities so that all CIO members can derive greater benefits and protection through the state program. The need for more safety education is tremendous.

As Executive Secretary of the Department I thank the Executive Board and State Council Officers for the opportunity to serve in the past year.

Submitted by,

Ray L. Bilski
Executive Secretary

VII. SPECIAL REPORT By Louis B. Knecht

This is a summary of my activities as the CIO member of the California Correctional Industries Commission between the 15th of January and 1st of July, 1952.

At the time of my appointment to the Commission, discussions had been under way since November 16, 1951, concerning the feasibility of the establishment of a cotton textile mill at the California State Prison at San Quentin, in order to replace the jute mill which had been destroyed by fire on April 19, 1951. Public hear-

ings were held on this question at San Quentin January 18, 1952 and in Sacramento on February 15, 1952. Neither of these hearings were attended by me: the first because I had not yet received confirmation on my appointment and the second because my wife was in the hospital.

During the course of the public hearing in Sacramento, California Cotton Mills, Oakland, California opposed the enterprise as a possible source of competition with their company in the manufacture of yarns, twine, cordage and related products, although no production of this type had been proposed. The company proposed, as an alternative, omission of the yarn-spinning facilities in the proposed mill, with spinning of the needed yarns being done by their mill, either on contract or by outright purchase of yarns. The Commission referred this proposal to its textile engineering consultant for further recommendation. It was to receive this report and, if possible, make a final determination, that another meeting of the Commission was set for February 29th in San Francisco. This, then, was the atmosphere prevailing when I attended my first meeting of the Commission in San Francisco. It is important to recognize that the other members of the Commission had indicated, in previous meetings, their willingness to go along with the proposal to establish the cotton mill and that it was not until the February 15th meeting that any sign of industry opposition developed.

The February 29th meeting was attended by all members of the Commission, except Mr. Stringer (the agriculture member) and by representatives of the Department of Corrections, California Cotton Mills and TWUA-CIO. The report of the Commission's textile engineering consultant was to advise against the plan suggested by California Cotton Mills. After a rather detailed discussion by all present at the meeting, the Commission voted against the proposal of the California Cotton Mills and in favor of establishing a complete cotton mill enterprise at San Quentin. Some of the basic reasons for the decision are as follows:

1. Complete cotton mill would utilize about 518 inmates, whereas California Cotton Mills' proposal would utilize only about 364.
2. Total annual gain to the State for operation of complete mill would be approximately \$130,000, whereas proposal of California Cotton Mills would mean annual gain to State of about \$70,000, unless it became necessary for the State to purchase yarns on open market, in which case operation of the incomplete mill would result in an estimated per year loss to the State.
3. The Commission failed to see how a cotton mill enterprise at San Quentin, at which all operations, including spinning of yarns, would occur, could encroach upon the market now enjoyed by California Cotton Mills because:
 - a) State law requires products to be used in "state-use" market only
 - b) California Cotton Mills not now enjoying market in products to be produced at San Quentin, even if it were legal to sell to outside markets
 - c) The Commission's resolution of recommendation to the State legislature included a specific statement of intent to the effect that production of the yarn be limited to conversion of California cotton into finished cotton textile fabrics for sale "in state-use market, in order to avoid competition with presently existing California industry."

VIII. VICE PRESIDENTS and EXECUTIVE BOARD

Your Executive Committee (consisting of your officers and Vice Presidents) and your Executive Board met the problems of California CIO with the tools at hand. At each session the Vice Presidents and Board Members took action to implement and advance the excellent programs adopted at the San Francisco State CIO Convention in 1951.

The Executive Committee of officers and Vice-Presidents met twice this year. The Executive Board assembled on three occasions and the California CIO-PAC met twice, though in this latter case no quorum was secured.

IX. FINANCIAL REPORT

Certified Public Accountants have made the annual fiscal audit of the books of the California CIO Council. The report of this audit is included in this Report as Appendix A. The value of State PAC special services is set forth in Appendix B.

The details of the 1951 PAC Supplementary Fund Drive are omitted inasmuch as a complete report including the Prize Awards was made to every local union earlier this year.

X. WORK OF STAFF and COMMITTEES

Your Council Officers wish to take this opportunity of thanking the officers of Local Unions, County Councils, the Regional and International Directors and our Council Board members for the cooperation and assistance received in this past year without which it would not be possible to carry on the State Council work.

We also wish to extend our appreciation to our special committees - Education and Research, Ruth Miller, chairman; Civil Rights, E. J. Franklin, chairman; Industrial Safety, Ray L. Bilski, Executive Secretary; Community Services Committee, Charles Harding, Secretary.

Submitted by Manuel Dias, President
 John A. Despol, Sec-Treasurer

APPENDIX A-1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL June 1, 1951 to May 31, 1952

August 1, 1952

Executive Board of the
CIO-California Industrial Union Council
117 West Ninth Street
Los Angeles, California

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the agreement made we have examined the cash receipts and disbursements records for your organization for the period of June 1, 1951 through May 31, 1952.

In connection with this examination we have examined the minutes of the Executive Board and Committee meetings, have traced the recorded receipts into the bank deposits, and have examined the acknowledgements issued for collections and cancelled checks together with supporting vouchers and invoices. We did not independently communicate with the unions and other groups to confirm the contributions received from them.

As a result of such examination, we have prepared and submit herewith statements and supporting schedules showing the receipts and disbursements of your organization for the period. These receipts and disbursements are segregated in your records between an Administrative Fund, a Legislative and Political Education 2¢ Fund, a Voluntary Fund and a Yearbook Fund. The Legislative and Political Education 2¢ Fund replaced the State Election Fund of the prior period. The following is a brief summary of all four funds:

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL SUMMARY OF FOUR FUNDS MAINTAINED For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1952

	Total	Admin- istrative Fund	Educ. Leg.&.Pol. Fund	Voluntary Fund	Yearbook Fund
Receipts:					
Contributions & Per Capita dues, net	\$ 80,167.74	\$61,845.00	\$18,322.74	\$ 0	\$ 0
Registration Fees - Convention	1,017.00	1,017.00			
Exchange Collections	2,791.92	2,455.00	336.92		
Political Action & Education	5,185.14		671.00	4,514.14	
Raffle	11,092.00			11,092.00	
Advertisements	6,562.12				6,562.12
Other Receipts	1,303.95	1,100.45	203.50		
Total Receipts	\$108,119.87	\$66,417.45	\$19,534.16	\$15,606.14	\$6,562.12
Disbursements:					
Contributions to Political Campaigns	\$ 2,450.00	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,450.00	\$ 0
Other Campaign Expenditure	685.23		685.23		
Allocation to Local Committees	570.25		23.00	547.25	
Legislative Expenses	1,629.60	1,109.84	519.76		
P.A.C. Drive	7,871.29			7,871.29	
General Expenditures	94,209.62	70,108.91	17,089.26	2,722.01	4,289.44
Total Expenditures	\$107,415.99	\$71,218.75	\$18,317.25	\$13,590.55	\$4,289.44
Excess Receipts over Disbursements	\$ 703.88	\$(4,801.30)	\$ 1,216.91	\$ 2,015.59	\$2,272.68
Balance June 1, 1951	\$ 12,366.95	\$ 9,927.26	\$ 744.23	\$ 1,120.46	\$ 575.00
Excess Receipts over Disbursements	703.88	(4,801.30)	1,216.91	2,015.59	2,272.68
Balance May 31, 1952	\$ 13,070.83	\$ 5,125.96	\$ 1,961.14	\$ 3,136.05	\$2,847.68

It will be noted in the preceding summary schedule that during the fiscal year just ended, all funds, except the Administrative Fund, show an increase of receipts over expenditures and thus show a larger balance in the bank as of May 31, 1952 than that at the start of the period. The Administrative Fund, which had a balance of \$9,927.26 at the start of the fiscal year, expended \$4,801.30 more than received and has a balance of only \$5,125.96 at May 31, 1952.

The above balances of \$5,125.96, \$1,961.14, \$3,136.05 and \$2,847.68 were on deposit on May 31, 1952 at the California Bank at 625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, and were independently confirmed and reconciled by us. A separate account is maintained for each fund, all in the name of your organization.

The only other assets owned by your organization are the furniture and equipment purchased during this period at a cost of \$7,560.47, plus the equipment and furniture purchased in the prior period at a cost of \$5,490.90, a deposit of \$275.00 for the last month's rent on present lease, a reasonable inventory of stationery, supplies and postal credit on the stamp ma-

chine, and valuable address lists compiled at a cost of \$4,178.65 in salaries.

We find that your organization has obligations on equipment contracts amounting to \$1,664.56. These contracts are paid on regularly each month. Besides these, there are the payroll taxes and small current items not yet due and to be paid in the regular course of operations.

We are not in a position to express any opinion regarding the receipts of your organization and the contributions and various disbursements made by it in connection with its normal functions as they are not subject to the usual auditing procedure. Accordingly we present herewith detailed statements of receipts and disbursements for each of the funds maintained.

We shall be more than pleased to furnish any additional information you may desire in connection with work covered by our examination.

Respectfully submitted,
Philip Silverman
Certified Public Accountant

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE FUND**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1952**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1951		\$ 9,927.26
Receipts:		
Per Capita dues collected		\$61,630.00
Affiliation Fees		215.00
Registration Fees 1951 Convention		1,017.00
Literature and Newsletters		481.76
Educational Conference		186.00
Exchange - Legislative & Political Education Fund		2,455.00
Miscellaneous Receipts and Exchanges		432.69
Total Receipts		<u>\$66,417.45</u>
Total Available		<u>\$76,344.71</u>
Disbursements:		
Sacramento Legislative Expense		\$ 1,109.84
Convention Expenses - 1951		7,613.76
Officers, Staff & Personnel travel & activities	\$ 8,201.69	
Less: Reimbursements	<u>85.21</u>	8,116.48
Salaries		
Officers		
John A. Despol	\$ 1,080.00	
Anthony Ramuglia	5,199.84	
	\$ 6,279.84	
Office	11,890.64	
	\$18,170.48	
Less: Payroll Deductions	<u>3,174.04</u>	14,996.44
Printing and Supplies	\$ 8,219.86	
Less: Reimbursements from Legislative Fund	<u>833.60</u>	7,386.26
Postage		3,257.87
Telephone and Telegraph		3,583.73
Rent		3,360.00
Equipment and Machinery		2,736.77
Payroll and Property Tax and Insurance		5,226.43
Literature		437.04
Yearbook advances		1,793.27
Subscriptions		400.75
Raffle		603.15
Asilomar - University of California		255.16
Educational Conferences		274.68
Contributions		210.00
National Convention		150.00
U.S.A.-C.I.O. Reimbursements for John A. Despol		4,908.26
Exchange - Legislative & Political Education Fund		2,691.72
Miscellaneous other expense (See Schedule A)		<u>2,107.14</u>
Total Disbursements		<u>71,218.75</u>
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1952 at the California Bank, 625 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California		\$ 5,125.96

SCHEDULE A - Miscellaneous Other Expenses

Public Relations	\$ 100.00
Summer School	200.00
Attorney Fees	130.00
Accounting Service	150.00
Machine Rental	231.11
CIO-P.A.C. Buttons	85.00
Scholarship - John McBee	50.50
Executive Board Meeting	105.00
Congress Industrial Organization - Bond and Dues	137.50
P.A.C. Meeting	15.00
G. B. Roberts Bill	44.37
Town Meeting Tickets	9.25
General sundry office expenses	<u>849.41</u>
Total Miscellaneous Other Expenses	\$2,107.14

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FUND - 2¢**
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1952

Receipts:

Transfer of funds from State Election Fund		\$	744.23	
P.A.C.				
USA No. 2018	\$ 500.00			
USA No. 4468	100.00			
ANG No. 95	<u>71.00</u>			671.00
Per Capita				18,322.74
Korea Mailing				192.00
Literature				11.50
Reimburse from Voluntary Fund				<u>336.92</u>
Total Receipts				<u>\$20,278.39</u>

Disbursements:

Activities				
Democratic Meetings	\$ 168.17			
UAW-NAACP Meeting	50.00			
Kroll Luncheon	99.80			
McKinnon Meeting	124.85			
Eleanor Roosevelt Dinner	160.00			
Greater IUC	23.00			
Legislative Expenses	519.76			
Traveling	<u>82.41</u>			\$ 1,227.99
Other				
Printing & Supplies	\$3,552.38			
Classifying Addresses	597.35			
Press Clippings	176.40			
Telephone	81.18			
Public Relations Expense	710.90			
Literature	851.32			
Equipment & Machinery	4,749.60			
Stencil Plates	709.12			
Salaries	\$4,178.65			
Less: Deductions	<u>819.58</u>			
Postage	3,359.07			
Exchange Administrative Fund	1,399.72			
	3,359.07			
Subscriptions	13.00			
Contributions - Committee for National Health	50.00			
United Negro College	50.00			
Miscellaneous	<u>103.39</u>			17,089.26
Total Disbursements				<u>18,317.25</u>

Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1952 at the California Bank, 625 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California	\$ 1,961.14
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**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
VOLUNTARY FUND**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1952**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1951			\$ 1,120.46
Receipts:			
P.A.C.		\$ 4,514.14	
Raffle		<u>11,092.00</u>	
Total Receipts			<u>15,606.14</u>
Total Available			<u>\$16,726.60</u>
Disbursements:			
Direct Campaigns			
Everett Burkhalter	\$ 200.00		
Robert Condon	200.00		
Clyde Doyle	400.00		
Frank Havenner	250.00		
Will Hayes	200.00		
Harlan Hagen	200.00		
Dean McHenry	200.00		
George Miller	100.00		
John Moss, Jr.	100.00		
Chet Holifield	200.00		
W. W. Sayre	100.00		
Harold Taggert	100.00		
Sam Yorty	<u>200.00</u>	2,450.00	
Industrial Union Councils			
San Francisco	383.25		
Greater Alameda	15.50		
San Diego	4.00		
Greater Los Angeles	73.25		
Contra Costa	<u>71.25</u>	547.25	
PAC Drive			
Sent to Internationals	\$5,357.50		
Sent to IUC's	231.62		
Drive Prizes	<u>2,282.17</u>	7,871.29	
Other			
Postage	\$2,092.14		
Reimburse Legislative & Political Education	319.55		
Lawyer Fees	100.00		
Telephone & Telegraph	91.21		
Salary	76.15		
Miscellaneous	<u>42.96</u>	2,722.01	
Total Disbursements			<u>13,590.55</u>
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1952 at the California Bank, 625 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California			\$ 3,136.05
Less: Cost of Raffle to be Reimbursed to Administrative Fund			<u>2,881.15</u>
Net Unallocated Voluntary Funds			\$ 254.90

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
YEARBOOK**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1952**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1951		\$ 575.00
Receipts for Advertisements		<u>6,562.12</u>
Total Available		\$7,137.12
Disbursements:		
Walter Leftwich Expense		\$ 895.60
Commissions		1,857.54
Rent		240.00
Printing and Supplies		86.40
Telephone		12.50
Art Work		184.67
Advance to be Repaid		50.00
Salaries	\$1,125.00	
Less: Payroll Deductions	<u>162.27</u>	<u>962.73</u>
Total Disbursements		<u>4,289.44</u>
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1952 at the California Bank, 625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California		\$2,847.68

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
List of Equipment Purchased During
The Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1952**

ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Mimeograph Machine - Payments on Contract		\$ 468.00
Folding Machine and Stand		390.00
Elliott Addressograph		1,126.52
Elliott Typewriter No. 4416572		152.09
27 tray Metal Filing Cabinet		111.16
Telephone Cabinet		87.98
Complete Mailer - 4" roll attachments		84.58
Steel Cabinet for Meter Machine		117.86
Brown Leather Posture Chair		35.19
Frosted Walnut Wastebaskets		43.47
3 Double Walnut Desk Trays		37.26
Shelves, Partitions and Cabinets		74.48
Fold Screens		<u>8.18</u>
Total Payments		\$2,736.77

LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FUND - 2¢

Elliott Addressograph - Total	\$2,025.59	\$1,344.82
Wheeldex	1,144.96	959.79
Autotypist		1,405.28
Two 4 Wing Horton Mailers		409.86
1 - 100 Tray Metal Filing Cabinet		232.88
Elite Typewriter		170.19
100 - 13" Trays for Addressograph		188.63
Record Perforator		26.24
Form Guide for Autotypist		<u>11.91</u>
Total Payments		\$4,749.60

APPENDIX A-2

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
For the three months June 1, 1952 to August 31, 1952

**CIO-California Industrial Union Council
Administrative Fund**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
for the three month period of June 1, 1952 to
August 31, 1952**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1952 \$5,125.96

RECEIPTS:

Per Capita dues collected \$16,615.18
Affiliation Fees 30.00
Registration Fees 1952 Con. 90.00
Literature 88.50
Net on sale of machine 244.05

Total Receipts 17,067.73

Total Available \$22,193.69

DISBURSEMENTS

General Activity Expense \$ 960.18
Research Expense 129.88
Per Diem (In and out of town) 865.76
Transportation 1,142.34
Salaries 4,466.23
U.S.A. CIO reimburse for
J. Despol 1,354.98
Printing, Supplies, Postage 577.96
Telephone and Telegrams 472.27
Rent 825.00
Insurance & Payroll Taxes 745.96
Contributions 150.00
Convention expense to date 35.00
*Summer School 3,414.00
Auditing fees and expenses 44.59
Machine rental and service 67.29
Literature and publications 47.82
Meeting Expense 41.36
Clipping Service 37.76
Miscellaneous Expenses 18.65

Total Disbursements 15,397.03

Cash on Deposit on August 31, 1952 at
the California Bank, 625 S. Spring Street
Los Angeles, California \$ 6,796.66

**The figures of \$3,414.00 Summer School expense was offset in part by refund of \$2,840.00 received from National CIO in September, and there is due the CIO-California Industrial Union Council \$200.00 from United Rubber Workers for four students.*

**CIO-California Industrial Union Council
Legislative and Political Education Fund**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
for the three month period of June 1, 1952 to
August 31, 1952**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1952 \$1,961.14

RECEIPTS

Per Capita \$6,538.65
Literature 5.00

Total Receipts 6,543.65

Total Available 8,504.79

DISBURSEMENTS

Machinery 1,575.42
Printing, supplies & postage 948.82
Salaries \$487.20
Less payroll ded. 109.36 377.84
Contributions (Abolish Cross
Filing Comm.) 1,000.00

Clipping Service 47.12
Machine rent & service 53.89
Assemblytizing addresses 4.83
Sacramento Expense 180.25

Total Disbursements 4,188.17

Cash on deposit on August 31, 1952 at
the California Bank, 625 S. Spring Street
Los Angeles, California \$4,316.62

**CIO-California Industrial Union Council
Voluntary Fund**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
for the three month period of June 1, 1952 to
August 31, 1952**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1952 \$3,136.05

RECEIPTS

Voluntary Contributions \$ 724.50
Cancellation of check to
NMU for PAC Drive 458.00
Total Receipts 1,182.50
Total Available \$4,318.55

DISBURSEMENTS

Contributions 50.00
Printing 417.17
Total Disbursements 467.17

Cash on deposit on August 31, 1952 at
the California Bank, 625 S. Spring Street
Los Angeles, California \$3,851.38

**CIO-California Industrial Union Council
Yearbook**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
for the three month period of June 1, 1952 to
August 31, 1952**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1952 \$2,847.68

RECEIPTS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Total Available 308.75
\$3,156.43

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries \$500.00
Less payroll ded. 72.12 427.88
Commissions on ads sold 55.00
Rent 120.00
Per Diem Exp. (out of town) 243.30
Telephone & Telegraph 103.28
Postage 4.62
Travel Expense 150.00

Total disbursements 1,104.08

Cash on Deposit on August 31, 1952 at
the California Bank, 625 S. Spring Street,
Los Angeles, California \$2,052.35

Appendix B

I. Financial Evaluation of Services Rendered in 1952 Campaign

U. S. SENATORIAL	
Direct	\$1,500.00
Indirect	\$4,500.00
CONGRESSIONAL	
Direct	\$2,450.00
Indirect	\$17,100.00
STATE LEGISLATURE	
Indirect	\$17,400.00
Total Direct and Indirect	\$42,950.00

II. Projected Value of Expenditures for 1952

Ballot Propositions	\$9,200.00
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III. Breakdown of CIO-PAC Voluntary Contributions (January 1, 1952 through August 31, 1952)

Int.	Local	Amount
ACWA	107	\$ 12.50
ALA	22	2.00
CWA	9502	4.00
	9507	5.50
	9576	17.50
	9578	24.00

Cash		5.00
R. E. Chestnut		3.00
Chester Jones		5.00
IWA	119	7.00
	338	16.00
OWIU	326	117.50
OWIU	356	1.00
District 1		1,005.14
District 1 (Ladies Aux)		50.00
	589	1.00
Nat'l. CIO-PAC		2,500.00
TWU	156	4.00
TWUA	71	20.00
UAW	76	135.00
	109	12.50
	560	17.00
	844	28.00
	509	16.00
USA	1414	4.00
	1549	250.00
	1835	48.00
	2029	15.00
	2172	34.00
	2586	20.00
	3677	85.50
	4028	25.00
URW	225	8.00
UTSEA		22.00
UWUA	289	3.00
	160-C	16.00
LIU 1729		10.00
TOTAL		\$4,549.14

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