



**California
Industrial
Union Council**

Proceedings of
**6th ANNUAL
CONVENTION**

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM • LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 3—4—5—6—1955





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**OFFICERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE
CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE BOARD**

President—Manuel Dias, UAW†
Secretary-Treasurer—John A. Despol, USA††

ACWA	Jerome Posner*
ALA	Theodore Brandt
ANG	Sam Eubanks*
ARA	Philip O'Rourke
CWA	E. A. King* and Gordon Laughland
GCEOC	Cornelius Pierre
INSURANCE	Frank Stack
IUE	Leroy Oleson
IUMSWA	William Hooe
IWA	John Laird
LIU	Geraldine Leshin
NABET	Anthony Severdia
NMU	Shannon Wall
OCAW	Jack Bruhl* and Emmett O'Malley
TRANSPORT	Louis Carty
TWUA	Neil Griffin
UAW	Clarence Stinson and DeWitt Stone*
UFW	Anthony Scardaci
UPW	Steve Ray
UPWA	John Janosco
URW	Herbert Wilson and Sam Pratt
URWDSE	Al Bregnard
USA	Robert Clark* and Joe Angelo
UTSEA	Irene Feight Evans
UWUA	Edward Shedlock*

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*Vice Presidents elected by Executive Board

FOREWORD

—Excerpts from the Official Call to the Sixth Annual Convention

The 1950 founding convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council was held in Long Beach, California. It is symbolic that the 1955 Convention—our last convention to be held prior to the CIO-AFL merger—is also to be held in this city.

Since 1950 the California CIO Council, supported in its educational, legislative and political endeavors by its affiliates, has gone a long way in the California community. Its programs, aimed at social and economic advance and its participation in charitable and civic affairs, have made a positive and lasting impression, resulting in California CIO being recognized as one of the leading voices of liberalism and progress in the state . . .

While adopting resolutions in a democratic assembly can well offer inspiration and example to the oppressed peoples of the world and will lend encouragement to like-minded groups on the homefront, our responsibility does not end. The real measure of the seriousness and sincerity of our responsibility really begins. Decisions to do good—to channel efforts into wise and worthy undertakings—are, in the final analysis, meaningless unless an action program to implement them is conscientiously undertaken and the objectives reach fruition.

In a sense this responsibility assumes greater implications on the eve of the historic merger of the two great American labor organizations, for we in CIO in California must join with our A. F. of L. brothers to continue, from a greater position of strength, the humanitarian and liberal philosophy which guides the program and projects of CIO and organized labor in general. It therefore follows that California CIO must make concrete contributions when organized labor officially joins hands in this state.

In specific terms this means that the 1955 CIO State Convention must continue to formulate and reaffirm its programs and policies.

As in past years, the means for so doing is through a democratic and broadly representative assemblage of CIO men and women, meeting in a spirit of camaraderie and purpose.

FIRST DAY — Thursday Morning Session

November 3, 1955

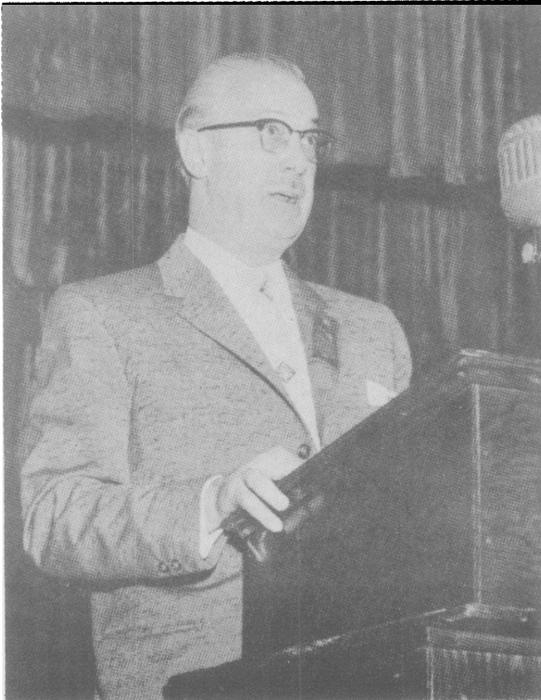
The Sixth Annual Constitutional Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council convened in the Municipal Auditorium, Long Beach, California, at 10:00 a.m., November 3, 1955, Mr. A. T. Lunceford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, presiding as chairman.

Invocation by Father William Barry, Director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau.

In the absence of Mayor George M. Vermillion, Vice Mayor Gerald Desmond extended the welcome of the City of Long Beach to the Convention delegates and presented the key to the City to President Manuel Dias.

Excerpts from address by Temporary Chairman Lunceford:

Bringing greetings from the national CIO officers, temporary chairman A. T. Lunceford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council, reviewed the accomplishments and growth of California CIO and then pointed out that CIO in California and the nation is nearing "what CIO President Walter P. Reuther has called 'The New Beginning'."



He went on to say that "We will face the challenges of the future with new strength, new unity, renewed determination, and re-awakened inspiration. We have much work to do. We will do it united under one banner."

Lunceford included in those challenges of the future a renewed attack against the "vicious Taft-Hartley Act, which still hangs its dead weight of vindictive, anti-union restrictions around our organizations"; a strengthening of "our fight for better housing, decent housing within the reach of middle and lower income groups"; working for a "more equitable distribution of taxes"; broadening of the "minimum wage law to protect more workers"; liberalizing

“unemployment and workmen’s compensation laws and enactment of FEPC laws.

“We will, in other words, strengthen through unity our entire fight for liberal programs that improve the general welfare—the welfare of *all* the people.

“This we must do, for let’s make no mistake about this: those who would limit or destroy our liberties; those who would place the trade union movement in shackles; those who would put profit above the welfare of the people, and property above humanity—those who form the forces of reaction in our country are already strongly organized and richly endowed. They hold positions of dominance and strong influence in both the political and economic structures of our society.”

The temporary chairman concluded thus: “This is just a glimpse of the problems that lie before us. *We are equal to the challenge.* In the words of the preamble to the proposed constitution for the new, merged labor organization:

“We shall combat resolutely the forces which seek to undermine the democratic institutions of our nation and to enslave the human soul. We shall strive always to win full respect for the dignity of the human individual whom our unions serve.”

Secretary-Treasurer John Despol read the CALL to the Convention.

Excerpts from address by President Dias:

“It is symbolic that we meet here in Long Beach, California, which represents our last convention prior to the merger of national AFL and CIO. The past five years have shown consistent growth and success. At the founding Convention, held here in Long Beach, I was honored by being the first president of your newly organized Council. I accepted that responsibility with a sense of humility and at all times have tried to carry out my responsibilities. Whether or not I have achieved that is for others to decide, not for me to tell you. In the short five years we have been in existence it has been shown that we have been successful, for at that founding convention, held here in this hall, we started out with little better than 8000 members affiliated to the new Council. In the short term of five years we have practically doubled our affiliation, for today, at this Sixth Annual Convention, the delegates here are representing better than 160,000 members. Of all the State Industrial Union Councils throughout the nation, our California State Council has the highest percentage of affiliation of CIO members compared to other State Councils. Neither I nor Brother Despol can claim any credit for our affiliations. It has been the result of the combined efforts of the officers of the Council, Directors, officers of local unions and the rank and file members. Since our last convention, held in Oakland, we have increased, in one year alone, better than 19,000.

“Up until 1951 we had provided finances for administrative purposes. However, there were no finances to carry on legislative activities. At the 1951 convention you did provide the tools with which we could work



President Manuel Dias

"It is symbolic that we meet here in Long Beach . . . which represents our last convention prior to the (national) merger . . ."

Most of the candidates do not have sufficient funds to carry on any real campaign. Naturally, they have to depend on their friends and the people who believe in them to help finance their campaigns. For that reason we made a voluntary request of the local unions that, if possible, they contribute thirty cents per member per year to provide additional tools for your Council to work with. Those tools would help finance the campaigns of those whom we had endorsed for office. The first year the results were astonishing. This year we cannot feel too proud, because in spite of our great increase in membership, we haven't done as well as we did last year. I would like to urge those local unions that have not contributed, to do so, as they see fit. There is no need of my reminding you that 1956 will be a very crucial election year. As far as making any contribution from our local union treasury, that can only be done for candidates who are running for office at the state level. No local treasury money can be used for any candidate running for office on the national level. All of you know that every year we put on a drive for finances and this is in regard to the PAC dollar. That is the dollar the members are asked to contribute of their own free will and that is the only type of money that can be used to help the people we endorse for national office. There again I will have to admit that the results are not what they should be. I ask the delegates to go back to their respective local unions and talk about this and see if we can't get some results.

"I know that there are many, many questions as to what is going to happen in the merger. I think we can agree, without going into details as to why CIO was created, that the reason was substantiated that the industrial workers in this country needed a vehicle to achieve their just demands. And so it has been proven over the past 19 years that industrial unions are necessary and that has now been recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Another question that has come up is whether the unions will lose their autonomy. No local union will lose its autonomy. Each local union will continue to function as it has been functioning according to the constitution of its parent body. A meeting was held in Detroit and some of the questions were answered and certain points agreed on. There will be more questions answered when the resolutions come before us that deal with this matter. In a newspaper article yesterday, it was said that the CIO was meeting to attempt to 'out maneuver' the AFL. That is not true, particularly in view of the membership ratio

by establishing the two cent legislative fund. As time went on we found that that was not sufficient. Some two years ago we explained to the delegates that we still had an important job to do. One of our responsibilities is interviewing and endorsing candidates. If we endorse a candidate we have to help that candidate financially.

that now exists. When we get together, and we are going to get together, we will work out these problems—at the proper time we are going to resolve any differences of opinion. In our past conventions we have always adjourned with the spirit of unity and solidarity and more determination to go ahead and build a stronger union and the results of the past five years will show that. As our late President said, ‘we have nothing to fear but fear itself.’”

Following his address, President Dias recognized Pat O’Malley, OCAW-1-128, who presented to the State CIO, through the President, a check in the amount of \$1,290, representing PAC contributions from the members of OCAW 1-128, Brother O’Malley reported that his membership had also concurred in support of the thirty cent per member contribution. President Dias expressed the thanks and appreciation of the delegates and the Council for the contribution.

Secretary-Treasurer Despol read Convention greetings.

Convention committee appointments were read by President Dias. Approved as read with additional names nominated from the floor:

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE



Chairman, Albert T. Lunceford Greater L.A. CIO Council
 Vice Chairman, Edward Shedlock UWUA 132
 Secretary, DeWitt Stone UAW 509

Jackson Cole IUE 854	Harry Bloch ACWA 278
James Volker IUE 854	Stella Cote ACWA 372
Martha Forsyth UWUA 389	Anthony Severdia NABET 51
Claude Clift UWUA 12	Bud Simonson UPWA 78
Donald McDonell USA 1502	Neal Pettibone UPWA 1400
Lewis Michener UAW 406	Seymour Pratt URW 64
Gordon Laughland CWA 9415	Donald Nield URW 43
Violet Bogan CWA 9415	Fred Stefan UFW 282

Ed Meyers	UAW 333	William Gilbert	UFW 1010
Edward J. O'Conner	ANG 52	Virgil Summers	OCAW 5
Kenneth Anger	UAW 216	Ben Statum	TWUA 146
Stanley Kinter	UAW 76	Eugene C. Vaughan	OCAW 128
Thomas Evans	UAW 109	William Walker	UAW 808
Claude Cox	ACWA 55D	Henry T. Van Hook	UAW 230
Waldo E. Bland	CWA 9595	Carter Paine	UAW 887
Francis Collins	IUMSWA 9	Walter McLogan, Jr.	UAW 809
Virgil Coragliotti	OCAW 1-5	James Carbray	USA 2018
Joe Angelo	USA 1440	Allan Haywood	UAW 148
Carl Jones	USA 1069	Sylvia Lundt	USA 1981
E. A. King	CWA 9590	H. R. Hollander	URW 44
Mary Bensyl	CWA 9402	Jack Frye	USA 1502
David D. Walton	USA 2869	Mable Augillard	ACWA 408
Joe Milano	USA 1440	Ethel Cooper	ACWA 408
Ella Granger	TWUA 71		

RULES AND ORDER COMMITTEE



Chairman, Herbert Wilson	URW 44		
Vice Chairman, Daniel Zaccagnino	UAW 509		
Secretary, Wilhelmina Hastings	CWA 9421		
Frank Guilligan	UAW 230	John Herrera	UAW 1031
Elizabeth Hirt	CWA 9505	Harold Charlot	UPWA 12
Juanita Hernandez	IUE 851	Charles Humber	UPWA 67
Allan Young	CWA 9590	Jesse C. Avelar	UPWA 200
Clyde D. Allen	USA 4765	Eunice DeRush	URW 171
Benito E. Gonzales	USA 1981	Argie Thomas	IWA 6-64
Carl F. Rose	USA 5004	Kathryn Akin	CWA 9421
Gildo Neri	TWUA 71	Ward Fagerberg	OCAW 1-328
Thomas Macaluso	ACWA 278	Bob Davis	UAW 808
Irwin Bryan	ACWA 42	Leslie Willey	CWA 9406

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE



Chairman, Anthony Scardaci UFW 262
Vice Chairman, Sidney R. Meenes ANG 69
Secretary, Julia Brilliant ACWA 42

Jack Tobler . Alameda CIO Council	Mary Alice Hannigan UPWA 12
Lorenzo Gill UWUA 132	Dorothy Mills UPWA 67
Fred Lackey UAW 406	Wilson Watterly URW 141
George C. Sheehan ACWA 42	E. A. Engdahl CWA 9430
John W. Bruce CWA 9507	Rose Valentine TWUA 1378
Tom Reese IUE 851	Doris McCrider UPWA 200
Betty Matlock USA 5038	Floyd Stanford UAW 811
Robert Gorelick USA 1981	Charles Krause UAW 923
John McBee UFW 1010	Cliff Schad UAW 148
Lillian Morris ACWA 278	

LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE



Chairman, George D. Kelty.....	OCAW 5
Vice Chairman, Spencer Wiley.....	UAW 509
Secretary, Dave Bickmore	OCAW 128
Hal Thesell	IUE 854
Dick Paquette	IUE 854
Sam Flood	IUMSWA 9
Milton Butler	UWUA 132
Lloyd A. Zimmerman ..	OCAW 356
Mac S. Thorington	OCAW 519
Wells Keddie.....	Alameda Council
Frank White	S.F. Council
Charles Mazzanti	UAW 1031
Harry Mills	UAW 406
Robert Greathead	UAW 1031
Joe Garcia	UAW 216
Alfred E. Morgan.....	CWA 9578
Paul C. Boyd	OCAW 5
Walter Moore	CWA 9590
William Hampshire	CWA 9401
Harris Medlock	USA 1549
Thomas Pugmire	USA 3367
Archibald Allison	USA 1440
Woodrow Redo	USA 2172
Harold Reardon	TWUA 71
Jack Wengrovsky	ACWA 278
Mary Lee Hughes	
San Diego CIO Council	
Hyman Cardoner	ACWA 278
Richard Dumonte	ACWA 372
Helen Hardeman	UPWA 78
Lester Bright	UPWA 67
Clarence Lester	UWUA 132
Robert Duvall	URW 100
Edith Jenkins	URW 44
Louis Gilbert	UFW 1010
William McMahan	CWA 9507
Dorothy E. Knowles ...	CWA 9507
Lyle Kinsey	CWA 9571
Norman Mohler	CWA 9505
Harlan Savage	OCAW 128
Leon Vallens	UAW 811
Ray Arthur	UAW 923
Ray Wetzel	UAW 148
Don Lehman	UAW 230
Paul Shepard	USA 1502
Cy Skolnick.....	UAW 255
Tony Cannata	USA 1440
Stan O'Neil	USA 2869
Larry Alvarez	USA 2058

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE



Constitution Committee Chairman Robert Clark

Chairman, Robert Clark.....	Greater L.A. CIO Council
Vice Chairman, Jack Bruhl.....	Contra Costa CIO Council
Secretary, Theodore Brandt	ALA 22
O. K. Nielsen	UWUA 248
Ray Andrada	UAW 76
Eric Carlson	ALA 22
Leland L. O'Bar	CWA 9595
Cornelius Pierre	GCEOC 801
Dan J. O'Hara	IUMSWA 9
J. S. Nelson, Jr.	URW 131
Joe Clark	IWA Dist. 13
Thomas Fitzgerald	IWA 13-86
David Mitchell	CWA 9590
William Mhoon	OCAW 128
Bernard Dougan	OCAW 3-519

Emmet O'Malley	.....	OCAW 128	Joseph Doherty	.....	USA 1547
Mike Yavenditti	.....	USA 1549	R. H. Crowder	.....	URW 44
Jim Martin	.....	URW 43	Tony Munoz	.....	UFW 1010
Donald G. Matheson	...	CWA 9590	Mike Bean	.....	UAW 148
John Barilone	.....	USA 2058	George Froom, Jr.	.....	OCAW 519
Gerald Conway	.....	USA 3941	Mike Felegy	.....	USA 1502
Anna Fine	.....	ACWA 278	Hercules Bowden	.....	UAW 216
Bessie Aguilar	.....	ACWA 408	Ben Donato	.....	UPWA 200
Rosie Mesa	.....	IUE 851	Phil McDonnell	.....	UAW 509
Robert Lenihan	.....	NABET 51	Ruth Daniels	.....	ACWA 288
Glen Chamberlain	.....	UPWA 78	Lucille Sleeper	.....	ACWA 288

OFFICERS REPORT COMMITTEE



Chairman, Sam Eubanks	.....	ANG 52
Vice Chairman, Leonard Levy	.....	ACWA 55D
Secretary, Lydia Torres	.....	IUE 851

Betty Hamilton	.....	TWUA 158	Lloyd Dayton	.....	USA 2869
Frank Guillen	.....	IUMSWA 9	James H. Reed	.....	USA 3941
Harry Young	.....	UWUA 132	Sonia Baltrun	...	TWUA Bay Area
Ferman Chambers	.....	UAW 230			Joint Board
Glenn Stockton	.....	CWA 9509	Jerome Posner	.....	ACWA Joint
George E. Buck	.....	CWA 9571			Board L.A.
William J. Rathbone	...	IUE 1501	George Beasley	.....	UPWA 12
Richard Lloyd	.....	IUMSWA 9	Harold Smith	.....	UPWA 67
George Ryan	.....	USA 2172	Asa Foster	.....	URW 131
Mortimore O'Conner	..	CWA 9590	Muriel Haines	.....	IWA 6-64
Keith R. Geisert	.....	USA 1845	Roy R. Carson	.....	OCAW 1-326
James Elliott	.....	CWA 9416	Gordon Lewis	.....	OCAW 519
Roy Mullins	.....	USA 3702			

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS COMMITTEE

(Picture not available)

Chairman, Ray Haeckel	.....	USA 1798			
Emmet Davis	.....	IUMSWA 9	Albert Dugas, Jr.	.....	CWA 9506
Daniel Gonzales	.....	UAW 1031	Frank Costa	.....	TWUA 1378
Richard Farias	.....	IUE 851	Henry Prairie	.....	OCAW 1-120

Frank Lopez USA 2172	Clarence Skinner URW 44
Isaac Clark UPWA 12	Tony Guzzo USA 2018
Theodore Haskins UPWA 68	Glenn Knapp UAW 509
Edward J. Worthley . . . CWA 9501	

Herbert Wilson, URW 44, Chairman of the Rules and Order Committee, expressed appreciation to the Committee for its patience, support and cooperation. It was the unanimous recommendation of the Rules and Order Committee that the proposed Convention Rules be adopted.

M/S/C to adopt proposed Convention Rules.

In view of a situation involving the members of UAW 148, Brother Allan Haywood asked that the Convention Rule applying to the submission of resolutions be waived to permit his local to introduce a resolution. Secretary-Treasurer Despol explained the procedure for submitting resolutions for consideration by the Convention delegates, the time element involved, the mechanics, and the deadline as stated in the official CALL. He further added that in this particular case, said resolution could be submitted to the Resolutions Committee and it was within the Committee's jurisdiction to act upon it.

M/S/C that the Convention Rule under discussion be suspended to allow submission of the resolution proposed by UAW 148.

The procedure of adopting Convention Rules prior to the seating of the delegates was questioned. It was the wish of the Convention delegates that the Chairman continue to follow the accepted Agenda which allows for Report of the Credentials Committee immediately following adoption of the Convention Rules.

Credentials Committee Chairman Anthony Scardaci, UFW 262, submitted a partial report in behalf of Committee: Examined 544 credentials representing 123 locals, National, International Unions and organizing committee; five Industrial Union Councils, and three local industrial unions. Credentials were found in order and Committee recommended that these delegates be seated.

M/S/C to adopt partial report of Credentials Committee.

President Manuel Dias explained the use of the microphones. One microphone will be used for those wishing to speak FOR the subject before the body and one for those wishing to speak AGAINST. There will also be a "PRIVILEGED" mike. Said mikes will be so identified.

Convention recessed at 12:45 to reconvene at 2:30 p.m.

* * *

FIRST DAY – Thursday Afternoon Session

Convention was called to order at 2:30 p.m. by President Dias.

President Dias appointed the Escort Committee for Mr. Neil Haggerty:

Robert R. Clark, Chairman Greater L.A. CIO Council

Sonia Baltrun Textile Workers	Joe F. Clark Woodworkers
Jackson D. Cole Electrical Workers	Carl Jones Steelworkers
James Daniels Marine and Shipbuilding Workers	Jack Bruhl Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers

Chairman A. T. Lunceford reported for the Resolutions Committee:

RESOLUTION #2—UPHOLDING THE FREEDOM TO READ, sub-

mitted by Sidney Meenes, ANG 69. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption with the following change: Deletion of the sixth paragraph starting with the words "Such pressure toward conformity..." A. E. Young, CWA 9590, stated the resolution was not strong enough and that the sale of horror books to children should be banned. Motion was made to amend Proposition 4 to read: "The present laws dealing with obscenity and horror books should be vigorously enforced." The resolution was adopted with the deletion and with the amendment.

RESOLUTION #8—CIVIL LIBERTIES AND FREEDOM, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Wells Keddie, Alameda County CIO Council, presented an amendment to be inserted just before **BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED**: "**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**: That we support the idea of a legislative committee to investigate the conditions of civil liberties on a state and national level."

Resolution was adopted with the amendment.

RESOLUTION #12—CONDEMNATION OF ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

Excerpts from address by Secretary-Treasurer John Despol:

The national leaders scheduled to speak at the Convention were forced to cancel their commitments because the National CIO Executive Board was called into session. He thanked the delegates for the cooperation and



Secretary-Treasurer John A. Despol

teamwork received from local union officers of the state, the Regional Directors and their staff and pointed out that the affiliation of locals with the State Council was now over 90% which was the highest percentage affiliation in the country.

"We want labor unity, not just in name but labor unity in fact and in substance and in principle. We shall work sincerely and in good faith

"... we in the leadership in CIO in this State want unity!" to do everything possible to bring about in California the kind of labor unity that is now in the process of being established nationally. We have been given two years to accomplish this objective. I believe it is possible to achieve a united labor movement in California in less than one year. I believe this is possible because we in the CIO in California have no vested interest in disunity. We shall approach this historic assignment in terms of establishing sound principles and realistic programs and responsible

American labor policies, both social, economic and political. None of us in California CIO should be interested in personal power or personal position or personal prestige. These matters are not the important matters in this task. We must work on the fundamentals that relate to the problems of organic labor unity in our state. I refer, of course, to the problems of organizational structure, organizational representation, organizational function and the political and social policies that the new labor organization must establish. We want, and I am sure the leaders of the AFL in this state also want, an honorable, principled basis for organic labor unity.

"We want the kind of labor unity that will assure growth, not stagnation. We want the kind of labor unity that will fully mobilize all of the resources, the social, economic and citizenship power of organized labor in California. We want a California labor movement that will contribute to the solution of the problems faced by America and the entire free world. We look forward to a California labor movement that understands its historic responsibilities, its social responsibilities, its moral responsibilities and, if you please, its spiritual responsibilities in terms of waging the fight to advance the well-being of all the American people and all peoples everywhere so that our children and our children's children may live a better life and make a greater contribution to the progress of humanity.

"As one Council officer, I pledge to this convention that we shall do everything humanly possible to bring about such a sound, principled and honorable basis for labor unity at the earliest possible time. I know I reflect the viewpoint of all of our CIO leaders in the state and all of the AFL leaders, with whom it has been my privilege to become acquainted and to work in the 1930's, the 1940's and now the 1950's.

"Trade union leadership in America is a matter of public trust. *It is a sacred obligation and responsibility* to the rank and file union members whom we have the privilege and the honor of representing. We respect the autonomy of our affiliated unions *and we shall do everything we can to protect that autonomy*. I believe that is also the viewpoint of our brothers in the AFL . . ."

"In CIO conventions we have said many times that politics is the peoples' business. In the case of the political action committees of the CIO, our local unions and our councils have given real substance to that slogan. We have said that union members can become better citizens by being given the organizational opportunity to practice their political concepts, to participate in democratic self-government through the program of CIO-PAC . . . Democratic government is a government that is sympathetic and sensitive to the needs of the people. It is a government that will use its resources and its authority to see that every citizen has an opportunity to produce and share in the great abundance that we have; that every American, regardless of race, creed or color, will have that measure of human dignity to which every citizen is entitled. That is all we ask. We believe that is all the majority of the registered Republican voters and the registered Democratic voters want. We believe that both political parties have a function to perform in the free competition to find the best ways and means of making sure that every individual has economic opportunity, educational opportunity, and the opportunities to live a rich, full, and healthful life. We in the trade union movement do not want special privileges. We do not want any special consideration that would put others at an unfair disadvantage. We only want a government dedicated to meeting the needs of all the people through economic

progress, through the development of our science and technology, through improving our educational system, through the exercise of fair play and honesty and integrity of our political leaders, and the active cooperation of a free people. That is what we fought for in the last election. That is what I hope and believe the united American labor movement will fight for, not only in future elections but in all of the struggles to develop a democratic society all over the world . . .”

“Now we have an historic opportunity through the establishment of a united labor movement to acquire new tools, new courage, a new dedication, a new opportunity to build political consciousness and understanding and thereby pursue the only way to meet the problem of McCarthyism and its underlying causes—namely the lack of job security, the lack of peace in the world, the lack of democracy, the lack of human treatment of man by man. Only as we in the united American labor movement build this growing consciousness, educate our people, develop understanding and cooperation with the other progressive elements of our society, can we meet these threats on the political front.

“It is my belief that the most important issue in the 1956 election campaign will be the issue of peace. Contained in this issue are the questions: How can we negotiate for peace? How can we organize the peace? How can we maintain the peace? How can we prevent the outbreak of more little wars, little Koreas, little acts of aggression?

“As a matter of fact, these little acts of aggression are not so little. They raise fears in the hearts of men everywhere. They create confusion in the ranks of the peace-loving people of America, of Europe, of Asia. Tied in with this issue of peace is the issue of economic security. The CIO has never proclaimed that economic security is an automatic right. We have no sympathy for an individual who is unwilling to work when a job is available at decent wages. While economic security is not an automatic right, we in CIO do believe what is an automatic right is the right of every American, regardless of race, creed or color, to be entitled to an opportunity to earn his living, to acquire an education, and get economic security for himself and for his family. That is what we have fought for; not the right, automatically for economic security, not the right to guaranteed jobs or guaranteed pay for not working, but the right to earn that economic security, the opportunity to secure a job that can help maintain life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, basically, is the premise of our struggle to maintain full employment . . .”

“Just as the political and social revolutions that are sweeping Asia have caused serious economic and social problems in organizing and perfecting democratic society, so here in America a new and more potent second industrial revolution is creating deep-seated economic and social problems and opportunity within the framework of our free society.

“Here in America, we need give more recognition to the fact that these new tools provided by modern science and technology can, and do, make it possible for us to raise our standard of living to the kind of prosperity and abundance never before possible . . . We need to welcome automation, to encourage technological progress as fast as we can so that the families of America will have better housing, better health, more free time for recreation, time to facilitate man’s growth as a spiritual and cultural and social human being. This is part of the meaning of life. This has been part of the philosophy of CIO that we have fought to implement in a practical way through our union contracts, through our political

action, through our community work. Within the next five to ten years the living standards of the average American worker can be increased one-third. The living standards of our children can, within their generation, be doubled, perhaps tripled or quadrupled . . .”

“One of the things this concept of automation means is that both your unions and management and government are going to have to spend more time and activity in planning for the orderly placement of displaced workers, the prompt retraining of workers in jobs of higher skill, made possible by automation, the maintenance of job security during the period when a worker is leaving a job that the robot machines will perform and is taking over new jobs, new productive functions that only man can perform. The CIO has offered for consideration by government and by industry, specific programs dealing with this issue . . .”

“If the Democratic and Republican candidates are courageous, they will recognize that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in eliminating racial segregation in the public school system in the South has been good medicine to help reduce the illness from which the Southern section of our country suffers. There is currently in the South a rising fever caused by the festering sores of the South’s historic illness. Threats of violence against Negro voters show that the fever temperature of the South’s sickness is rising. While in most states, orderly compliance with the decision of the United States Supreme Court is in the process, there, nevertheless, is also open defiance of law and order—a rebellion against the U. S. Constitution in Mississippi and Alabama. The Till murder case sticks out as only one of the festering sores where this rising fever has broken out. During this period all we have been able to get from Attorney-General Brownell is nothing but his speech-making activities claiming his administration has restored ‘public morality.’ Really qualified Republican and Democratic presidential candidates will face up not only to this issue of needed civil rights legislation and campaign for it, but they will dramatize the legislative programs the new Congress must pass for increased progress on every issue I have been discussing here today, on every issue referred to in the resolutions you, as delegates, are introducing into this convention.

“Now we the delegates to this convention must recognize our own responsibility. The new national AFL-CIO federation of labor cannot mandate the solution for all problems facing the labor movement in each state or city. The top officers of the AFL-CIO federation cannot decide or direct the decisions of every single issue that may arise in consummating a merger at the state or city level. It is my belief that in our hearts and minds there must be a willingness to negotiate on our part. Likewise, there must be a similar attitude on the part of our associates in the AFL. Obviously we should not shirk our duties and responsibilities nor pass the buck to the national officers. So let us approach the mechanics of merger in our state with the right attitude—with the attitude of trying to understand the other fellow’s point of view in order to reach a mutually satisfactory agreement on the structure and the other problems of representation in the central labor bodies of the merged federation.”

“ . . . Brother Chairman and fellow delegates, let us get on with our convention task, bearing in mind that in the last fifty years man has made more progress than in the previous 2000 years of recorded history. Let us look forward to the next ten years in which a united American labor movement can help America and its people make more progress than in the last fifty years . . .”

Resolutions Committee report continued:

RESOLUTION #13—EXCHANGE OF TRADE UNION VISITORS UNDER THE ICA PROGRAM, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #14—COURTESY RESOLUTION, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #21—ASSISTANCE TO AID CHAPTERS, submitted by the Executive Board of the Greater Los Angeles CIO County Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #22—NAACP FREEDOM SEAL DRIVE, submitted by the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption with following changes: In the **THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** the words “we in the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council” be stricken and the words “The Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council” be substituted so that it will read: “**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**: That the Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council pledge its complete support to the Freedom Seal Campaign of NAACP.” Adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION #32—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE APPEALS, submitted by Jack Blattau, President and Donald F. McDonnell, Recording Secretary, USA 1502. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #37—COMMENDING NATIONAL CIO, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Walter McLogan, UAW 809, commented that he objected to euphemizing elected officials. To do a good job is the reason they are elected. Paul Domingo, UAW 216, moved to amend resolution to include National CIO Executive Board and international officers. Amendment defeated. Arthur Morrison, Director, UPWA, spoke in favor of the motion stating that anyone who does a good job should be commended. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #39—COMMENDATION OF UAW HOUSING PROJECT, submitted by William H. McMahan, CWA 9507 and Chairman, Housing Committee of the California CIO Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #51—SUPPORT OF SAVINGS BOND PROGRAM, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption with following change: In the **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** the words “Congress of Industrial Organizations in State” be stricken and the words “CIO-California Industrial Union Council” be substituted. It will now read: “**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council in convention assembled . . .” Adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION #57—AUTOMATION, submitted by Vern N. Rasmussen, Recording Secretary, UAW 406. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #60—SEGREGATION, LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT, submitted by Vern N. Rasmussen, Recording Secretary, UAW 406. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption with following change: Deletion of portion of resolve beginning with words “and, further, that the resources of the California Industrial Union Council and affiliated locals be used to aid in this fight for justice to those discriminated against.” The RESOLVE would then read: “That the California Industrial Union Council continue to work with those people and groups who are carrying on this fight until segregation is eliminated in the Los Angeles Fire Department.” Eddie King, UAW 216, spoke in favor of the resolution but suggested that the local unions should be called upon to assist in this fight. Claude Clift, UWUA 132, stated it was not the intent of the Committee to say the rank and file should not participate in this work. They did feel that the California Industrial Union Council had no authority to use the resources of affiliated locals. Eddie King, UAW 216, moved the amendment be changed to read that the local unions be urged to use their resources in this fight. A. T. Lunceford, Chairman, Resolutions Committee, spoke in opposition to the amendment stating that it would be a duplication of effort. The CIO Council in Los Angeles had already adopted a similar resolution urging the cooperation of local affiliates. This was in the jurisdiction of the Greater Los Angeles CIO Council. Woodrow Redo, USA 2172, spoke in favor of the amendment. He stated it would not be a duplication of effort and that we needed all the support we could get. Charles Smith, UAW 216, moved to amend the amendment as follows: “That the California Industrial Union Council and affiliated locals continue to aid in this fight for justice to those discriminated against.” Resolution adopted with amendment as amended.

RESOLUTION #62—SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, submitted by Vern N. Rasmussen, Recording Secretary, UAW 406. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption with following changes: In the fourth WHEREAS the addition of the word “some” prior to the word “California” so that it will read: “Such segregation is actually practiced in some California schools . . .” In the RESOLVE, delete the words “and the State CIO Council” and substitute the words “both political parties” for the “Democratic Party,” so that the RESOLVE will read: RESOLVED that the CIO-California Industrial Union Council and all its affiliated bodies work with the NAACP and other liberal groups and people to the end that both political parties and public school officials and law enforcement agencies will stop all segregation in the public schools throughout the United States of America.” Adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION #79—YOUTH COMMITTEES, submitted by Wells Keddie, UAW 333, and Jack E. Tobler, UAW 1031. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Floyd Humphries, UAW 216, moved an amendment as follows: “AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That some time during the months of February and March, 1956, two conferences be held on these needs of youth; that they be organized by the State Executive Board, one in the Los Angeles area and one in the bay area; and that they be open to delegates from all CIO unions and also interested observers from AFL bodies.” Howard Hollander, URW 44, spoke in support of the amendment stating that this was an important problem and the amendment was needed to implement the program. Adopted as amended.

Walter McLogan reported for the Resolutions Committee:

RESOLUTION #80—EDUCATION, submitted by Los Angeles Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #84—PUBLIC EDUCATION, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions committee recommended adoption with following change: In point 3 of the BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, insert the words “and discrimination” after the word “segregation” so that point 3 reads: “An end to segregation and discrimination in public schools.” Woodrow Redo, USA 2172, suggested that under the BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED #2 “and other areas” be inserted after “El Centro.” The committee accepted the change. Fred Kugler, UAW 230, moved to amend resolution under BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED #1 as follows: “Restoration of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as essential subjects in the curricula of our schools.” Rudy Sulenta, UAW 216, moved to amend resolution under BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, #3, by adding “and that the CIO State Convention go on record to do all possible to include a program of the history of the labor movement in the adult education program in the California school system.” Adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION #86—LUTHER MERRIWETHER, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

President Dias asked the Convention to stand in a moment of silence in memory of Brother Luther Merriwether and all brother CIO members who have passed away during the past year, as suggested in the resolution.

Appointment and approval of the Union Label Committee:

Leonard Levy, Chairman,
ACWA 55D
Gayle Collins, UAW 216
Earl Farwell, URW 100

Harry Bloch, ACWA 278
Claude Cox, ACWA 55D
Eric Carlson, ALA 22
Arthur Moody, ALA 22

Convention recessed at 5:30 p.m., to reconvene Friday, November 4 at 9:30 a.m.

SECOND DAY — Friday Morning Session

November 4, 1955

Convention was called to order at 9:35 a.m. by President Dias. Invocation by Rev. Frank Craig Woods, D.D.S., Institutional Chaplain of the Long Beach Council of Churches.

President Dias appointed the Escort Committee for Mr. Richard McGee:

Harry Young, Chairman, Utility Workers
Mary Bensyl, Communications Workers
Raymond Crosby, Transport Workers
Jerome Posner, Amalgamated Clothing Workers

Edward Quaranta, Automobile Workers
Herbert Wilson, Rubber Workers
Bud Simonson, Packinghouse Workers

President Dias appointed the Escort Committee for Mr. George Darling:

Emmett P. O'Malley, Chairman, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers
Julia Brilliant, Amalgamated Clothing Workers
Allan Haywood, Automobile Workers
Waldo Bland, Communications Workers
Joseph Darling, Steelworkers
Fred Stefan, Furniture Workers

Sidney Meenes presented a partial report of the Credentials Committee: 44 additional credentials were examined; being in good order the Committee recommended that these delegates be seated. M/S/C to accept the partial report of the Credentials Committee.

The Committee announced that registration would close following the Saturday morning session.

Chairman A. T. Lunceford reported for the Resolutions Committee: The resolutions Committee, recognizing the importance of Resolutions 24, 26, 34, 38, 48 and 69, and the fact that they dealt with the same subject matter, combined them into Resolution #24 and recommend adoption of Resolution #24, in lieu of the other resolutions, with the following committee recommendations:

“WHEREAS No worker can be sure of his freedom as long as any worker or group of workers can be subjected to terror and brutality at the hands of vigilantes and denied the protection afforded by law.

“THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this Convention demand that Attorney General Brownell make a complete investigation of this serious situation, and

“BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That this Convention demand of Congress enactment of anti-lynching and anti-poll tax laws, and

“BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we call upon each of our affiliated locals for similar action and support of the NAACP in bringing these injustices to the attention of the American people; and

“BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That we send a copy of this resolution to National CIO and to the President of the United States.”

Adopted with Committee recommendations.

President Dias called on Secretary-Treasurer Despol to introduce Mr. Neil Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, AFL.

Excerpts from address by Mr. Neil Haggerty:

“We, in California, appreciate more than any place else in this country, the importance of unity. We have seen a lot of things occur in this state. California has been changed to an organized area due only to the effort put on by your people and our organizations within the AFL in organizing the unorganized. Many times we have worked jointly, many times in opposite directions. Up on the front in Sacramento it has been my pleasure



Haggerty (center) greets Council officers Despol (left) and Dias.

to discuss with your Secretary-Treasurer pending legislation of importance to the workers of this state. I am one of those who believe that I am in Sacramento only to better the efforts of those who work with their brain and their brawn. I am sent there by the delegates who pay the tax to the State Federation of Labor for the purpose of bettering their way of life. I am not concerned about making an opportunity for the future. I am concerned for the present because the future will take care of itself as new men come into the field and replace those of us who are here for the present time. I have devoted myself, in Sacramento, to the matters of bread and butter, insurance, bringing back compensation for the sick or injured who are unable to work . . . We take care of the collective bargaining front by our efficient techniques developed over the years. Our job in Sacramento is to meet the onslaught of the anti-labor elements; to stop the attempts to pass legislation restricting the functions of our unions, destroy their competency and make them again the creatures of the selfish interests of this country . . .”

“Unity of action is most important and that’s why I am so pleased to know of the success that is being achieved on the national level between these two great organizations. Today, after many meetings and discussions, we have a convention coming up which will bring together and bring back all the forces of labor under one heading and one roof. Let’s trace the first meeting of President Meany and President Reuther to discuss the possibility of a merger. Immediately the wise guys of the national press said it couldn’t be done. You can see it has been done—it has become a reality and will be a reality around the 7th of December. They are now saying the organization is solidified for one purpose. You know that we are organized for the purpose of a unified front to benefit those who work for a living.

“The political front is, of course, important . . . As you know, today we cannot use our treasuries to assist any federal candidate, directly or indirectly. We are called upon to obtain money voluntarily. We can use our funds to assist state candidates—and even there attempts are being made

to destroy that right. One state, Wisconsin, has already adopted such a law. It passed a law during this last session, prohibiting labor from using any of its money, even a dollar, to help elect a candidate on either the state or local level. We are obliged to recognize that this is dangerous and that we have to meet this threat in an intelligent and organizational manner . . . When unions gather together there are differences, of course. From differences and debate come, generally, fine adjustments and good decisions. It must come out of the crucible of our local unions and our council . . . After decision upon a candidate . . . we then endorse that candidate and work for that candidate. Our method though needs to be overhauled. We need to revise our techniques and methods and modernize them. We have much to do on that front. We have tried to develop within the State Federation of Labor, a political front the same as you have in your PAC. We have merged on numerous occasions, we have joined forces many more times than we have differed. Because we have, we have improved the faces in Sacramento and in Washington and we still have a long way to go.

“At one time we had 26 members in the Assembly out of the 80 that we might deem sympathetic to labor’s cause—men who would listen to our arguments and our presentations with an attentive ear and who, at times, would give us support. 26 men out of 80 and it takes 41 to pass a bill. By continually working with our membership, our local unions and making slow progress, we have increased that number from 26 to 32. We now can count 32 sympathetic ears in the Assembly in Sacramento. We are moving ahead slowly on the Senate side. We now have a total of 16 with attentive ears. I point that out to you as an example of what can be done. By continual attention to the job at hand we can make it work and we can change more faces in Sacramento. We can make Mr. Levering scream louder and longer in his campaign speeches. I picked up a paper the other day and saw where Mr. Levering at a Santa Monica district meeting, in speaking to the Republican Assembly, said that labor has control of the Assembly, in view of a labor-endorsed man being elected Speaker in 1955 and that there was no use in attempting to pass a ‘right-to-work’ law in Sacramento at this past session . . . There have been a number of meetings in Los Angeles in the past six months in various places, with the anti-labor element trying to get support and money to put on the ballot a right-to-work measure. This year it is too late but it can be done because in a year they can get the title, and, of course, they can get the money. I can say to you, that over the years, through your efforts and ours, we have convinced a number of employers that they do not want that type of law. To date the anti-labor forces have not been able to get the right-to-work measure on the ballot. Mr. Levering pointed out that because labor had elected a friendly Speaker, they now control the Assembly. That is not the truth. The fact is, in 1953, Mr. Levering decided he was going to control the Assembly by electing his own Speaker. We learned that if that man had been elected, he would have given Mr. Levering the Committee on Labor which would control the right-to-work measure . . . In 44 committees, we have one Committee, Industrial Relations on the Assembly side, to which we can go and get at least a fair hearing. We have 43 stacked against us. On the Senate side, Levering said nothing about the Committee—there we have 5 anti-labor votes on the Committee and 2 friendly votes. Mr. Levering has been thwarted in his desire to destroy labor in his every attempt. Who is Mr. Levering? What is his background, his objectives? What is he up to? He is a man

similar to Mr. Goldwater; a man who is retired and can devote all of his time to hating labor—and does. Every day of his life he is trying to destroy labor. If he had his way and could do it, he would repeal the Social Security Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Disability Act—in fact, every act in the book, state and nation, that benefits labor.

“We have a job to do as labor people: to recognize our enemies and recognize our friends. Recognizing them we can act accordingly . . . This merger will not work only for labor but in the field of economy. It will avoid in the future many unpleasant things that occurred in the past. We have a no-raiding agreement now in the AFL and CIO and I am sure the merged conventions will enforce it. We want to be considered partners with industry, with government—as a part of all things that go on. We have done so in the past and we can do so in the future. We can do that as one organization instead of two. I am looking forward to the day when we can meet in the same auditorium and I can be one of your delegates.”

President Dias expressed the appreciation of the delegates to Brother Haggerty.

Charles Smith, UAW 216, asked for reconsideration of Resolution #24 previously passed by the body. Although Resolution #24 embodied most of the principle of Resolution #26, he requested that the 4th WHEREAS in Resolution #26 be incorporated into Resolution #24.

M/S/C that the 4th Whereas in Resolution #26 be included in Resolution #24 previously passed.

Hercules Bowden, UAW 266, asked that the Final Resolve contained in Resolution #26 also be incorporated into Resolution #24.

M/S/C that the Final Resolve in Resolution #26 be added to Resolution #24 previously passed.

Resolution Committee report continued:

RESOLUTION #70—PERFECT CIRCLE CORP., submitted by OCAW 1-561. Resolution concerned itself primarily with the strike situation involving the Perfect Circle Corporation. In view of a similar situation involving the Kohler Company and its employees, the delegates introduced numerous amendments to give financial and moral support to the employees of the respective companies. In order to expedite the handling of the amendments and the resolution, the Chair entertained a motion to refer Resolution #70 back to the Resolutions Committee with instructions to combine the amendments and submit a resolution embodying the accepted amendments. Makers of the amendments were instructed to deliver directly to the Committee their respective amendments. George B. Roberts, National CIO-PAC Regional Director, spoke in support of Resolution #70.

RESOLUTION #50—CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES, submitted by California CIO Council Community Services Committee. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption with following change: In the fourth paragraph next to the last word, the words “and local” be added so that the last part of the 4th paragraph reads: “The CIO Committee must secure guarantees that adequate provisions will be made for carrying on the work of the Community Services Committee on a state and local level.” Speaking on the resolution, Mr. John Carney, Assistant Director of National CIO Community Services Committee. Adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION #50A—CIO COMMUNITY SERVICES, submitted by Resolutions Committee. Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

President Dias called on CWA Regional Director Louis Knecht to introduce Mr. Richard McGee, Director, State Department of Corrections.

Excerpts from address by Mr. Richard McGee:

“Every year in the State of California, something like 4000 people are committed to state prisons and some 2500, or thereabouts, are committed to correctional institutions for youths. All of these people, with the excep-



Chairman Dias in process of presenting guest badge to Director McGee while latter thanks CWA Director Louis Knecht for his introduction.

tion of 2% who will die in these institutions, come out some time. We have the responsibility, as responsible servants, to see that they are integrated back into society with the tools of industry instead of the tools of crime. We cannot do it alone—we need your help. Many times we have tried to do it alone. Wardens built a wall around their prisoners and also a psychological wall. We recognized a long time ago that we cannot do this job without the help

of the citizens. The average age of these people who come into our custody is 29 years for adults, and juveniles range from 12 to 18. By and large there are few women and girls committed to these institutions. At the present time we have about 15 committed to adult institutions.

We are primarily concerned with the young adult male. A few of them are mental cases, a few twisted personalities—maladjusted people who have been that way since childhood. When these people come to us we have a responsibility to do something about it. The old theory was to take these people and make them so miserable, express the vengeance of society for their conduct, that whenever they did leave they would be too afraid to come back. We know they do come back. The old method of social revenge does not work. We have tried for centuries without success. The only reasonable alternative is some kind of effort to rehabilitate these people, to accept some social responsibility for them and attempt to re-integrate them into the society which we are part of. Most of the leadership in this field has accepted that philosophy—their concept of what we ought to be doing for people who are committed to our care. There are, however, many things that militate against it . . . This country has been an expanding country in population. Prisons and correctional institutions do not go at the head of the list that public money is spent for. Prisons are unpopular with the people who appropriate the money to

build them. In some prisons we have prisoners housed in temporary buildings—some prisoners should not be housed that way. We have been building new facilities but we have not been catching up with the need. We have the problem of congestion and overcrowding, of prisoners being contaminated by each other's bad habits and bad thoughts. The next most trying problem is the problem of enforced idleness. We have all had the experience at some time or other of being unemployed, the cessation of income. This does not bother the prisoner because he knows he is going to eat anyway. We know the overall effects of idleness: getting soft physically, psychological deterioration, the effect of trying to fill your time with activity when no other activity exists—work or otherwise. We have had the experience in recent years of creating 'Idle Houses' where people were corroding rather than being rehabilitated. We have made strides in correcting this. In spite of all of this about 10% of the able bodied people we have are still idle and those who are employed are employed at the WPA type of work where they do not have a constructive job to perform.

"There was a time when it was the philosophy of our government and of all our states, that prisoners should be used to reduce the cost of operating the institution and, to exploit these people. They even went to the extent of leasing their forces to outside employers. This has been prevented in the Constitution of California since 1849. There have been other restrictions on the use of their labor. Another factor which militates against our program of rehabilitation in most institutions, but to a lesser degree in California, is inadequate personnel. I read an account of the riots and disturbances in the State of Missouri. There the take home pay of the prison guards, in Jefferson City, is \$143 a month. We had a practice during the war of hiring anybody to fill these jobs. Anybody who was warm and could stand erect. The State of Missouri obviously got into that habit. In California we have been in the State Civil Service and our pay scale is reasonably good. We have a training program with opportunity for promotion; we have a good feeling among our people. That is the fundamental reason we have as good a situation in California as we have. It is not only a matter of having good people with good living, working conditions and wage scales, but important that we have enough of them, and this is always the bone of contention in making up our budget. We are making progress but we are making it very slowly.

"Another factor that militates against us is general public misunderstanding and apathy. There is a general notion that prisons are places where prisoners are sent and everyone feels relieved when a man is captured and sent to prison—that we got rid of him. What they don't realize is that these people come back again. Usually these people are young and they can be sent out into society again. Prisons, unless operated properly, are not places from where prisoners are sent but from where prisoners will come. If we don't open the doors for them, more of them will come back to us and be on the taxpayer's back. There are a number of ways that organized labor, management and government can cooperate to bring about the ultimate desired goals. We need better communications—some means for us to bring to you, as an organized group and other organized groups in the State, what our problems are and for you to let us know your attitude and feelings about these problems. You can be of unusual assistance to us through our Advisory Committee. We have some 38 Advisory Committees called Trade Advisory Committees, made up of labor, management and representatives of the State Department of Indus-

trial Relations. They give us advice, assistance and counsel on which to carry on our program of vocational training, placement, etc. We have under our jurisdiction a Division of Parole made up of 100 parole officers whose duty it is to help these people adjust, supervise their activities as they go out of the institution for a certain period of time, thereafter, depending upon the case. These advisory services are of great assistance to us and we hope that you get some satisfaction out of the service that you are giving both to the State and the people involved. You can help us in placing these people. We have had good support from the labor people. The initiative belongs with us. We are going to tell you our problem and ask your help and hope that we will be received as generously by those we haven't approached as yet as by those who have been assisting us for years past.

"I would like to express my appreciation as a member of the State administration for the help you have been giving and for the continued cooperation we hope we will receive."

Jerome Posner, Los Angeles Joint Board, ACWA, spoke on his personal observations of the treatment and rehabilitation of the prisoners and urged local union support to help those who have paid the penalty for their crime to obtain a job in industry. He stated that ACWA has done something in this regard, successfully placing many in their industry.

President Dias expressed Convention thanks to Mr. McGee for addressing the Convention.

Convention recessed at 12:03, to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

SECOND DAY – Friday Afternoon Session

Convention was called to order at 2:00 p.m. by President Dias who requested that the Rules of the Convention be suspended for the afternoon session. So moved; motion carried. President Dias introduced Mr. George Darling, Labor Member of the British Parliament.

Excerpts from address by Mr. George Darling, M.P.:

Britain has no written Constitution such as we have in the United States. Its government is based on statute law which they can alter and improve or amend in any way desired. There are 640 representatives of the people



George Darling, M.P.

"Trade unions are more powerful and influential in Britain than ever . . . They are going to try to make Britain an alive and efficient social democracy. They are going to try to show how to create a society dedicated to freedom, equality of citizenship, universal democracy for mankind, a government by the people and for the people."

short time convinced the people they could carry on the program as well as Labor. (2) The Labor Party has not worked out its new policies well enough. The program they had in 1945 is now worked out and a new program to define its policy of subordinating private property to the public welfare must be more clearly defined. (3) The Labor Party has the problem of leadership. Clement Atlee is a leader with courage of a high order. It took the greatest act of statesmanship to break the imperial rule over India. The Labor Party pushed through just about 50 years of normal social legislation which saved Britain from internal unrest and perhaps catastrophe. Clement Atlee is now 72 and wishes to retire. A new leader must be chosen.

The Labor Party is based on the trade unions but it is not a formal one-group party. It is a federation of labor parties. Each trade union that engages in political action can raise its own political funds and have its own candidates. The majority in each union must vote to enter into political action before the union can enter politics. Along with the trade unions there are the Fabian societies, cooperative societies and Assembly District Committees or parties. There is not a great deal of difference in policy as normally they are fighting for the same things. Their main policies are set down in national convention. There are District set ups and trade unions come under this set up. They pay dues to these Districts and elect candidates to Parliament.

Cost of electing candidates to office in Britain is very much less than in the United States. To elect a municipal candidate costs about \$50.00. There is a strict law about expenses and if a candidate breaks the law he will lose his seat. No candidate can spend more than 850 pounds in an urban election.

The most misunderstood person in this country, from reading the papers, is Mr. Bevan. He is a firm Democratic Socialist and is as anti-

who sit in the House of Commons and they have absolute power to do anything they like. In this situation they have to have a head of the state who is completely above politics and it is for this reason that they hold to their monarchy.

There are more Labor voters in Britain than there are Conservatives but they have a Conservative government. The three main reasons the Labor Party lost the last election are: (1) The Conservative Party has gone liberal and has stolen the Labor program. They have carried on with all the liberal programs Labor has tried to implement and for a

Communist as anyone else. Mr. Bevan is responsible for bringing in the British health system and a man who will take on the British Medical Society single-handed and get it to agree to put in a national health system has a great deal of ability. He is in the midst of those helping to shape policy and there are disagreements with him that have caused delay in shaping Labor's program.

"Trade unions are more powerful and influential in Britain than ever. It is their statesmanship that has given the people the period of industrial peace they have enjoyed since the war. Last year the amount of time lost in strikes amounted to less than one-half hour per worker per year. It is very largely the trade union thinking that guides the political party and determines its policy. Under that guidance and leadership they are going to make Britain an alive and efficient social democracy. They are going to try to show how to create a society dedicated to freedom, equality of citizenship, universal democracy for mankind, a government by the people and for the people."

President Manuel Dias thanked Mr. Darling, and extended fraternal greetings to him and to the people of his country.

Walter McLogan, UAW 809, moved that Mr. George Darling be made an honorary Convention delegate to express our friendship with our brothers in Britain. Motion carried.

Roy Carson, OCAW 326, called to the attention of the delegates the AFL picket line in front of the United Airlines office at the Wilton Hotel and suggested that all delegates arrange to fly to San Francisco via Western Air Lines if they have tickets with United. President Dias announced that there would be an AFL representative to speak to the Convention on Saturday morning about the strike with United Air Lines.

The Convention recessed for 45 minutes to allow the delegates time to caucus before nomination of officers and executive board members.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS: President Dias turned the chair over to Vice-President Robert R. Clark.

NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT: Ray Andrada, UAW 76, nominated Manuel Dias. Sam Flood, IUMSWA 9, seconded the nomination.

NOMINATIONS FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER: Charles Smith, Director, District 38, USA, nominated John Despol. Frank White, Secretary-Treasurer, San Francisco Council, seconded the nomination. Thomas Scholl, CWA 9505, spoke in support of John Despol.

NOMINATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS: Chairman Clark stated that nominations would be held open until election time Saturday for those internationals that passed today.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS: Leonard Levy nominated Jerome Posner.

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS: Eric Carlson nominated Theodore Brandt.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD: Sidney Meenes nominated Samuel Eubanks.

AMERICAN RADIO ASSOCIATION: Frank White nominated Philip O'Rourke.

BREWERY WORKERS: Passed.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS: Passed.

GOVERNMENT & CIVIC EMPLOYEES: Passed.

INSURANCE WORKERS OF AMERICA: Passed.

INT'L. UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS: Tom Reese nominated
LeRoy Oleson.

INT'L. UNION MARINE & SHIPBUILDING: Sam Flood nominated
William Hooe.

INT'L. WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA: A. L. Thomas nominated
John Laird.

NAT'L ASSOCIATION BROADCAST ENGINEERS & TECHNICIANS:
Syd Rose nominated Anthony Severdia.

NATIONAL MARITIME UNION: Philip Campbell nominated Shannon
Wall.

OIL, CHEMICAL & ATOMIC WORKERS: Nominated three candidates.
Chair ruled OCAW would have to return to caucus to decide on two
nominees.

RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT. STORE: Passed.

TEXTILE WORKERS: Rose Valentine nominated Sonia Baltrun.

TRANSPORT WORKERS: R. B. Crosby nominated Louis Carty.

UNITED AUTO WORKERS: Charles Smith nominated Clarence Stinson
and DeWitt Stone.

UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS: Fred Stefan nominated Anthony
Scardaci.

UNITED PAPERWORKERS: Passed.

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS: Helen Hardeman nominated
John Janosco.

UNITED RUBBER WORKERS: Nominated three candidates. Chair
ruled URW would have to return to caucus to decide on two nominees.

UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA: Charles Smith nominated
Robert R. Clark and Joseph Angelo.

UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE: Passed.

UTILITY WORKERS UNION: Harry Young nominated Edward T.
Shedlock.

LOCAL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS: Julia Schneider nominated Geraldine
Leshin.

Nominations were closed until Saturday. Vice-President Clark turned
the chair back to President Dias.

William Becker, Executive Secretary, California FEPC Committee,
extended thanks in behalf of his Committee to the California CIO Council
for the job it did in making FEPC a political issue in California. This year
a gain of 20 votes was made in the State Assembly and it was brought

about by the work of delegates in this convention, for the most part, along with the fine work of President Dias and Secretary-Treasurer Despol.

Chairman Wells Keddie reported for the Legislation and Political Action Committee:

RESOLUTION #75—WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Legislative and Political Action Committee recommended adoption with following amendments: Under I, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED 4. "Death benefits which are presently fixed at a maximum of \$12,500.00 must be increased to provide for the payment of a death benefit of \$15,000.00 to the widow plus an additional annual sum equivalent to 25% of the deceased worker's average earning for each of his dependents until age eighteen *and beyond that age if dependents are not physically or mentally capable of self-support.*" III (first paragraph): "Some industrial injuries may result in no temporary or permanent disability. However, the vast discrepancy between the number of injuries and the number of accident cases filed reveals that countless thousands of injured workers are not receiving proper compensation. This condition is usually due to ignorance on the part of the worker as to his rights under the law, but it can be reported that the number of industrial accident cases filed, in *proportion to the number of accidents* each year, is on the increase." Attorney Abe Levy spoke in support of the resolution. He explained that last year the legislature had made certain changes in the law by increasing compensation and death benefits. The changes were made through the efforts of labor, but the law is still inadequate. One of the worst features of the law is that the employer and insurance company have the right to tell the worker what doctor to go to for treatment. This must be changed. There has been a drop in the industrial accident rate in California in the last two years in spite of the increase in population and increase in number of people working in factories and shops. This has happened because each time they go after an accident case the boss discovers that his insurance premiums go up and when the insurance premiums go up the boss is hit in his pocketbook nerve. Then he wakes up to the fact that he should eliminate accident risks. Mr. Levy urged that the delegates go back to their locals and urge that every accident case be submitted for compensation and that the workmen's compensation law be enforced in their factory. Robert Barker, USA 1684, suggested the following change: Under III, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, 5, add "with no drop in benefits to their employees." The Committee accepted the change. Adopted with amendments.

RESOLUTION #87—SUPPORT OF 1956 STATE ELECTION FUND CONTRIBUTIONS BY LOCAL UNIONS, submitted by the Political Action Committee of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Legislation and Political Action Committee recommended adoption. John Despol, Secretary-Treasurer, called to the attention of the delegates that the collections for PAC had increased the past year even though it was not an election year. This means continued progress because money and volunteer workers are the meat and muscle of political action. He urged the delegates to carry the message of the resolution back to their locals and that their locals make a decision. George Roberts, Western Area PAC Director, stated that PAC contrib-

utions were a vital matter, and said that local unions that have contributed are to be congratulated. He stressed the importance of all local unions cooperating and reminded the delegates of the huge sums of money spent to elect reactionary candidates. He estimated that a million dollars or more would be spent in the next election to defeat Senator Wayne Morse. It is important that everyone do his part no matter what the amount. Frank White, GCEOC 1136, spoke in support of the resolution. He suggested that if the delegates would explain the need for political action to their union members they would be most willing to contribute to PAC. He reminded the delegates that gains made through collective bargaining can be wiped out by legislative action. Woodrow Redo, USA 2172, spoke in support of the resolution, especially the part pertaining to a donation of thirty cents per member. He urged that every delegate take the resolution back to his local and that the local contribute to PAC. Mac Thorington, OCAW 519, stated that his local had the highest collections of any union in the United States and that it was easy to get. If each local would split its membership into groups of 20 and ask one man to be responsible for contacting each member of his group the local would get the money. Local 519 collected from 87% of its membership in this way. Adopted.

Convention recessed at 5:40 p.m., to reconvene Saturday, November 5, at 9:30 a.m.

THIRD DAY — Saturday Morning Session

November 5, 1955

Convention was called to order at 9:45 a.m. by President Dias. Invocation by Dr. Reuben Pieters, pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Long Beach.

President Dias appointed the Escort Committee for Mr. Loren Miller:
Jack Tobler, Chairman, Alameda Industrial Union Council
Eric Carlson, Amalgamated Lithographers
Irene Evans, Transport Workers
Shannon Wall, National Maritime Union
Sidney Meenes, American Newspaper Guild
Cornelius Pierre, Government and Civic Employees

President Dias turned the chair over to Vice President Robert Clark to continue the nominations for Executive Board members. Chairman Clark reminded the delegates that if they were unable to submit nominations at this assembly, they could still do so at any time to the State Council. The following names were placed in nomination:

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS: Al Johnson nominated E. A. King and Gordon Laughland.

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES: Passed.

INSURANCE WORKERS: Passed.

OIL, CHEMICAL & ATOMIC WORKERS: J. Classick nominated Jack Bruhl and Pat O'Malley.

UNITED PAPERWORKERS: Passed.

TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES: Passed.

UNITED RUBBER WORKERS: Still in caucus.

Gerry Conway, USA 3941, requested to the Convention that a white ballot be cast by the Convention for the two State Council officers nominated at yesterday's afternoon session: for President, Manuel Dias and for Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Despol.

M/S/C that a white ballot be cast for the office of President and the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

The Secretary was thereupon instructed to cast a white ballot for the two respective officers.

Chairman A. T. Lunceford reported for the Resolutions Committee: The Committee suggested a sub-committee be set up to incorporate amendments to Resolution #70 which were introduced yesterday, and as voted on by the delegates. In view of the fact that the Auto Workers were more familiar with the situation involving the Kohler Co. and the Perfect Circle Co., they should be asked to have members on this committee; in addition, there would be other members on this sub-committee.

Vice Chairman Edward Shedlock continued Resolutions Committee report: Committee had before it Resolutions #65, #4, #35, #58, #74, #73. The Committee felt that Merger Policy Resolution #65, submitted by the State Council Executive Board, stated the sense of the above numbered resolutions and therefore recommended Resolution #65 for adoption with following changes: On page 1 in the 3rd paragraph—after the last word of the third line add the word “and” after the word “unorganized” so that it will read: “organizing the unorganized and inspired to promote, etc.” On page 2 in the last paragraph on the page, in point 4 in the second line, insert the word “creed” after the word “color” so that it will read: “. . . without regard to race, color, creed or national origin . . .” Howard Hollander, URW 44, offered the following amendment to Resolution #65: “That the combined CIO and AFL organization constitute or otherwise legally set up a Youth Department and that this Department have a staff and resources as does any other legally constituted department of the organization, and that this Department use as its guiding light the resolutions passed in the last two years concerning youth.” Amendment was duly seconded. Paul Domingo, UAW 216, offered an amendment to the amendment: Page 3, Section 7, paragraph 3, “The constitution of the merged federation shall provide for standing committees as follows: Education Committee, PAC, Fair Practice.” Amendment was duly seconded. Allan Haywood, UAW 148, offered a third amendment: Page 1, first paragraph, 2nd line—That the abbreviation “CIO” be spelled out to read “Congress of Industrial Organizations.” Committee accepted.

Speakers FOR THE AMENDMENTS: Jackson Cole, IUE 854; Gabriel Ybarra, USA 2018; Edward Garcia, USA 1981; Americo Garza, UAW 509. Speakers AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS: James Booe, CWA 9571; Gerry Conway, USA 3941; George B. Roberts, National CIO-PAC; Cy Skolnick, UAW 255; Jerome Posner, ACWA-L. A. Jt. Bd.; Frank White, San Francisco CIO Council; Milton Butler, UWUA 132.

President Dias called for the vote on the amendment to the amendment Amendment defeated by voice vote. The President called for the vote on the original amendment. Amendment defeated by voice vote.

The President called for the vote on the main motion. Speakers on the motion (for adoption of Resolution #65 with Committee changes): George B. Roberts, National CIO-PAC; John A. Despol, USA 2018; Lewis Michener, UAW 406; Vic Colbary, IUMSWA 9, Jerome Wolf, UAW 230,

introduced an amendment to the main motion: (Section A, number 4)—To change the word “recognize” to “guarantee” and to add to number 4—“Merged state federation shall establish appropriate internal machinery with authority to effectively implement these guarantees.”

The President called for the vote on this amendment. Defeated by voice vote. President called for the vote on Resolution #65. Adopted with changes recommended by Resolutions Committee.

A delegate asked that the vote be retaken as a standing vote in recognition of this historic event, and that it be so recorded. So ordered.

Resolutions Committee chairman called on Committee member Claude Clift, UWUA 132, to submit resolution #66A, submitted by Executive Board of the CIO-Calif. Industrial Council. The Committee felt that Resolution #73, submitted by OCAW 1-561, was covered in the more complete Resolution #66A and therefore incorporated #73 with #66A and presented RESOLUTION #66A—REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIALS UNIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AFL-CIO—for adoption with only a minor amendment in order to clarify language. One page 3 under main heading (C) Recommendations on Organizational Relationships With Other Community Groups,” in the third line delete the word “the” and in the fourth line the first five words “suggested with the political parties” so that the sentence will read: “In each case conference techniques and special printed material should be developed for securing the support of the industrial union’s programs in each of the non-partisan groups referred to in this section. Leon Vallens, UAW 811, introduced an amendment. On page 3, Section C, third sentence, the words “youth groups” be inserted. The President called for the vote on the amendment. Defeated by voice vote.

Unanimously adopted with changes recommended by Resolutions Committee.

RESOLUTION #70—PERFECT CIRCLE CORP. This resolution had been sent back to Committee for redrafting in view of the amendments voted on by the Convention. The resolution thus redrafted, was presented to the Convention with the following changes: The Final Resolve be changed to read: “Be It Further Resolved.” That a new Final Resolve be added to read: “And BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That copies of this Resolution be sent to the Kohler Co. and Perfect Circle Corp. and the press.” Lewis Michener, UAW 406, spoke in behalf of the resolution and expressed the appreciation of the UAW for the support received from the AFL Central Labor Councils and the assistance the AFL rendered in behalf of their strike. Unanimously adopted.

Convention recessed at 12:40, to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

THIRD DAY — Saturday Afternoon Session

Convention was called to order at 2:00 p.m. by President Manuel Dias.

Anthony Scardaci, Chairman, Credentials Committee, reported the Committee examined ten additional credentials, representing seven local unions, making a total of 598 credentials received. Credentials were in order and delegates were seated.

Chairman Robert Clark reported for the Constitution Committee:

RESOLUTION #88—AMENDING COMPOSITION OF CALIFORNIA CIO POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, submitted by California CIO Political Action Committee. Constitution Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #68—AMENDING STATE COUNCIL CONSTITUTION, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Constitution Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #83—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON OFFICERS' SALARIES, submitted by A. J. Guzzo, USA 2018. Constitution Committee recommended adoption with following amendments: That paragraph two become paragraph one. That paragraph one become paragraph two and be amended to read as follows: "Whereas the salaried officers of the State Council have received only one salary increase since June, 1950." That the amount of money in paragraph four be changed from \$170.00 to \$175.00. Adopted as amended.

Constitution Committee dismissed with a vote of thanks.

Charles Smith, UAW 216, moved that Resolutions #5, #6 and #7 be presented to the Convention next. President Dias stated they would be the next to come up. George Ketchell, IUMSWA 9, moved that Resolutions #16 to #20 follow Resolution #7. President Dias stated they would follow. Leonard Levy, ACWA 55D, protested that if the chair was going to be pressured into considering favored resolutions, he had resolutions he would press for consideration.

Chairman George Kelty reported for the Legislation and Political Action Committee:

RESOLUTION #5—STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1957, submitted by the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Legislation and Political Action Committee recommended adoption with following amendments: Page 3, (6), (a) to read: "That the CIO State Council sponsor and co-sponsor a civil rights conference in Sacramento at an appropriate time in the 1957 legislative session and include in said civil rights conference the three bills referred to in Section 6." Page 3, (8), (a) to read: "California's aid to the aged, the crippled, and the mentally and physically sick is inadequate. Aid to the aged should be increased to \$100.00 per month, and relatives should not be responsible for the aged in any way under this regulation. Health facilities, particularly in rural areas, are sadly lacking. Clinics and educational work for the early diagnosis and cure of physical and mental sickness are urgently needed. Special emphasis is needed on preventative health measures." Page 3, (9) to read: "State pure food laws should be strengthened. An increased staff to enforce these laws is needed for the protection of the public. The law should be amended to provide sanitary facilities in the growing fields." Page 3, (10) to read: "California needs a better conservation program for preserving our resources and providing improved recreation; and expansion of public camping and fishing facilities and immediate completion of all parks and camp grounds which have been stopped because of lack of funds." Page 3, (12) to read: "A minimum wage law providing for \$1.25 per hour minimum should be passed to assure a minimum standard of living for all workers, including agricultural workers in intra-state commerce." Walter McLogan, UAW 809, moved to amend resolution, on page 4,

by adding to (13): Copies of hearings, notices of hearings and rulings of referees on workmen's compensation be provided to the union and worker involved, as well as to the employees." Committee accepted amendment. Perry Nethington, USA 4670, moved to amend resolution on page 2, paragraph (5), (c), the last sentence in paragraph to read: "This non-partisan permanent Study Commission is to consist of an equal number of members representing the executive and legislative branches of government, both political parties, organized labor, industry and public or educational groups." Committee accepted amendment. Ralph Powell, UAW 76, moved to amend resolution on page 3, (12) by adding: "and should have an escalator clause on rising cost of living." Committee accepted amendment. Richard Cartwright, UAW 887, moved to amend resolution on page 1, (2) first sentence, by adding comma after the word "subject" and: "and working for broader coverage of the act, and elimination of restrictive and discriminatory practices." Committee accepted amendment. Jay Darwin, American Radio Association, CIO, moved to amend resolution on page 1, (1), (d) to read: "Legislation providing for a greater enforcement of safety codes through a restoration of appropriations already made and for the increasing above that of the appropriations for the enforcement of these codes, and for the increasing of the number of trained safety inspectors." Committee accepted amendment. John Dial, ACWA 55D, moved to amend resolution on page 3, (6) by adding another paragraph (e) to read: "Enactment of a State Fair Employment Practices Act; such act should have teeth." Committee accepted amendment. Robert Gorelick, USA 1981, moved to amend resolution on page 3, (7), (a) after "increasing the number" by adding the words "and pay." Committee accepted amendment. Hercules Bowden, UAW 216, moved to amend the resolution to add a clause: "That the resolution passed at this Convention is the mandate of the rank and file and that the administrative officers cannot compromise or amend." After a lengthy discussion for and against this amendment, it was put to a vote of the delegates. Amendment lost. Bud Simonson, UPWA 78, moved to amend the resolution on page 3, (6), (c) after the words in the first sentence: "Legislation providing for a permanent Civil Rights," by deleting the word "Study." Committee accepted amendment. Delegate (failed to announce his name clearly) moved to amend the resolution on page 3, (10), by adding: "California should have a better conservation program for preserving our wild life and natural resources." Committee accepted amendment. Adopted as amended.

Walter McLogan, UAW 809, moved that in order to finish the work of the Convention that a night session be held. Motion defeated.

Legislative and Political Action Committee member Wells Keddie suggested that delegates having amendments to the resolutions present them in writing to the Committee first in order to expedite them.

Wilhelmina Hastings, CWA 9421, moved that the next order of business be the address of Mr. Loren Miller, Los Angeles attorney and vice president of the National Urban League. Motion carried. President Dias introduced the guest speaker.

Excerpts from address by Mr. Loren Miller:

Mr. Miller discussed racial discrimination in public housing and related the experience of Dr. Samuel Lee in his efforts to purchase a home. He stated that Mr. Cole and Mr. Nixon sought to give the impression that there was no segregation in housing. Mr. Miller offered to appear before an investigating committee and relate specific examples of segregation in housing tracts, but was never called to appear.

"The truth of the matter is that California has a long and unsavory history of discrimination against 'non-Caucasians' in the field of home ownership and occupancy."

He went on to record the following facts: "San Francisco passed the first residential segregation ordinance in the nation in 1890, directed against Chinese. Our state enacted the first of its discriminatory alien-land laws aimed at all Asians in 1915 and continued to enforce such legislation until 1953. The first reported case involving judicial enforcement of race restrictive covenants arose in San Diego. California was the first northern state to sanction court enforcement of racial covenants and from 1919 to 1948 our courts consistently held that they had the power to deny an American citizen the right to live in his own home because of his race or color. When the United States Supreme Court interdicted judicial enforcement of racial covenants in 1948, the Los Angeles Realty Board actually proposed to amend the Constitution to permit that practice!" He pointed the finger at the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration for their part in discrimination of minority groups in housing. He gave Lakewood as an example of a housing project in which residents are "lilly white."

Minority groups are accused of lowering the value of real estate by the very fact they move into a district. An investigation made by the universities of the state proved this not to be the case. The facts are that the value of the real estate has already gone down, the districts have been old, white families have moved out, and minority groups have then moved in. He stressed the fact that when minority groups are forced to live in restricted areas, schools and other community organizations automatically become segregated.

Mr. Miller stated that these acts of discrimination in housing are accepted by all groups of people, including members of the labor movement and he urged the delegates and union members living in such areas to express their opposition to segregation. Mr. Miller suggested the following program for correcting the problem of segregation in housing: 1. We must change the climate of public opinion by undertaking an educational program to reveal to the people that minority groups do not lower the value of property, that racial segregation that sets individuals apart harms the majority groups as well as minority groups. 2. Individuals must raise their voice to demand that every housing bill must provide for non-discrimination of minority groups. 3. California should enact legislation forbidding segregation in public housing. 4. Wherever there is violence or harrassment to a minority group for buying into properties, such group should be given the full protection of the law. 5. Unions should demand that every builder for FHA and VA must say he will not discriminate in his areas.

The Los Angeles attorney also stated that "residential segregation is the chief divisive force in American life today."

He concluded his address, "The House You Live In," with this observation:

"The history of labor unions is the history of the struggle for freedom. No Americans know better than you that no man is free unless his neighbor is also free."

President Dias thanked Mr. Miller in behalf of the delegates.

Thirvin Fleetwood, UWUA 132, moved that if anyone had a preference for order of resolutions coming to the floor, that delegate contact the committee chairmen and arrange order of resolutions with them. Motion carried.



Speaker Loren Miller (second from right) gets together with portion of the ACWA delegation headed by Jerome Posner, Manager of the L. A. Joint Board.

Chairman Leonard Levy reported for the Union Label Committee:

RESOLUTION #1 – UNION LABEL RESOLUTION, submitted by Leonard Levy, International Representative, L. A. Joint Board, ACWA. The Union Label Committee recommended adoption. Leonard Levy stressed the importance of the union

label. It represents to the world that products bearing the union label are made by workers who have established collective bargaining agreements on wages, hours, working conditions and pensions. "You will be doing yourself a tremendous favor if every time you make a purchase you ask for a product that carries a union label. This will tell the distributor that you are interested in those products bearing a union label." Theodore Brandt, ALA 22, spoke in support of the resolution. He stated that unfortunately we had not been educated to the importance of union labels and that it could be used as a means of gaining benefits for workers in the same way that collective bargaining and the right to strike had in the past. Donald McDonell, USA 1502, informed the delegates that there was no union label on the beer cans made by steelworkers and expressed the hope that this could be accomplished. Adopted.

Drawing for the suit of clothes presented by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was held. The name of Orvel Brooks, UAW 148, was drawn.

President Dias introduced representatives from United Air Lines Flight Engineers-AFL: K. C. Kuecker, Council Chairman; F. M. Abston, Chairman Negotiating Committee; W. J. Burkhouse, Public Relations. W. J. Burkhouse reported to the delegates that 500 United Flight Engineers had been on strike since October 23 in all major cities. The only issue in dispute was job security. The company was attempting to transfer the flight engineer work to the pilot group. 200 pilots were scabbing, flying in the position of flight engineers. He asked support from the delegates

in not patronizing United Air Lines, and in publicly announcing they were supporting the strike. Al King, CWA 9590, moved that the California State CIO Council Convention go on record pledging its moral support to the United Airlines Flight Engineers-AFL, and further, that the delegates in their free time participate in the picket line in front of the United Airline's office in Long Beach. Motion carried.

Convention recessed at 5:30 p.m., to reconvene Sunday, November 6, at 9:30 a.m.

FOURTH DAY—Sunday Morning Session

November 6, 1955

Convention called to order by President Dias at 9:50 a.m. Invocation by Rabbi Jacob Pressman of Olympic Jewish Temple.

Secretary-Treasurer Despol read Convention greetings.

Sam Eubanks, ANG 52, proposed following amendment to Convention Rule #13: "No amendment to a committee report or a resolution shall be in order unless the Convention has first voted to suspend the rules to permit consideration of the proposed amendment." Amendment seconded. Speakers FOR the amendment: Leonard Levy, ACWA 55D, Frank White, San Francisco Council. Speakers AGAINST the amendment: Joseph Hill, UAW 333, Wells Keddie, UAW 333. Amendment carried by voice vote.

Alan Haywood, UAW 148, reported for Resolutions Committee:

RESOLUTION #7—FOREIGN POLICY, submitted by Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption with following changes: (1) Page 2—Point 5: in the first line, insert the words "through the process of negotiation" so that the first line of Point 5 will read: "We urge that no stone be left unturned to push to successful completion *through the process of negotiation* the issue of German unity . . ." (2) Point 11: In the seventh line after the phrase "the cessation of all oppression of" delete the word "free" so that the phrase will read: "the cessation of all oppression of peoples." (3) Point 12: In the last line the words "continue to" to be inserted between the words "should" and "propose" so that the last phrase will read: "we believe the CIO should continue to propose the following." (4) In the third paragraph from the bottom of page 2 in the first line beginning "And most particularly" the words "continue to" to be inserted between the words "should" and "demand" so that the first sentence will read: "and most particularly, the CIO should continue to demand the cessation of Soviet interference, etc." James Dougan, IUMSWA9, moved to table resolution as too controversial at this time. Motion seconded. Secretary-Treasurer Despol requested chair to rule the motion out of order because it intended to destroy the purpose of self-rule, namely, the orderly transaction of the policy making decisions of this Convention. Chair so ruled. Speaking on the motion: Arthur Morrison, UPWA Director. Speakers FOR the resolution: Leslie Willey, CWA 9406; Harry Bloch, ACWA 278; John Despol USA 2018. Jerome Wolf, UAW 230, moved that this resolution be re-submitted to the Executive Board. Chair ruled motion out of order and would not entertain the motion to refer to Executive Board. Wolf then moved to refer Resolution #7 back to the Resolutions Committee, stating that when

the Convention body made the ruling that amendments to such a controversial resolution such as this could not be made, then he felt discussion on his motion should be in order and the Resolutions Committee should take these discussions under consideration. D. G. Matheson, CWA 9590, spoke in support of the Resolution and, for the record, asked that the stand taken by him in yesterday's debate on parliamentary procedure not be misunderstood by the delegates as it was merely his intent to stimulate debate. M. A. Schlaff, CWA 9590, asked that the chair rule that all speakers confine their remarks to the motion. Chair so ruled. Speaker AGAINST Wolf's motion: Leslie Willey, CWA 9406. Motion to refer defeated by voice vote. Speaking AGAINST resolution: Jackson Cole, IUE 854. Lawrence Lukenbill, IUMSWA 9, moved to stop the clock (suspend the Convention rules). Motion defeated by voice vote. Vic Colbary, IUMSWA 9, moved the previous question. Vote on previous question carried by voice vote. On motion to adopt Resolution 7: unanimously adopted by standing vote.

RESOLUTION #28—FRENCH COLONIALISM, submitted by Robert Thimmes, Recording Secretary, UAW 230. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #10—DEFENSE OF MIDDLE EAST, submitted by Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Leonard Levy, ACWA 55D, spoke in support. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #91—PEACE, submitted by John Despol, USA 2018. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption with following changes: In the **THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, for the word "we" substitute the words "Sixth Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council." At the end of the **AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED**, add the words "and that copies of this resolution be sent to the two California U.S. Senators and to all California Congressmen." Speakers in **SUPPORT** of resolution: John A. Despol, USA 2018; Wells Keddie, UAW 333; Jerome Wolf, UAW 230; Bud Simonson, UPWA 78; Jerome Posner, ACWA-Joint Board; Charles Smith, UAW 216. Adopted by unanimous standing vote.

Legislation and Political Action Committee reported:

RESOLUTION #6—FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1956, submitted by Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union. Legislation and Political Action Committee recommended adoption with following changes: Under National Legislative Proposals, point 2(a) delete words "at least"; point 3(a) add words "including discrimination because of age and sex"; point 5: to change last sentence to read: We support amendments to improve the public assistance program *including aid to needy families in any part of the country regardless of residence*, to federalize the employment service, to extend rehabilitation services, to improve maternal and child welfare services, *and lower the retirement age to 60*. (Note: italics indicate added language by Committee). Point 6, add to last sentence: "and a continued U.S. Public Health Hospital Service for the American Merchant Seamen." Point 9, add the word "former" before President Truman. Point 10: PAC Committee accepted amendment offered by delegate M. A. Schlaff. CWA 9590, and recommended addition of following language

to Point 10: "Amend the present Acts and Executive orders concerning industrial personnel security review to restore union protection to workers in defense industries, and to take from management in those industries the right to fire arbitrarily in the name of national security." Point 18: In first sentence eliminate the word "Study," so that it reads . . . Federal Civil Rights Commission . . . Point 21: add to last sentence, "and demand immediate enforcement of Public Law 664, the so-called 50-50 law." Adopted as amended.

Max Mont, Jewish Labor Committee, addressed Convention on the Walter-McCarran Act.

President Dias called on Jerome Posner, ACWA, Los Angeles Joint Board, to introduce State Senator Richard Richards of Los Angeles County.

Excerpts from address by Senator Richards:



Reading left to right: Secretary-Treasurer Despol and Rabbi Jacob Pressman who delivered Sunday morning invocation, join Senator Richards (4th from left) and his Escort Committee.

"The work that I have been able to do in the short time I have been in the Senate in California, the work others have been doing in the Congress and in the Senate of the United States in working for the welfare of all our people, is work that can only be accomplished insofar as securing the support that has been so readily and generously forthcoming from your organization and others like you—it is this help that makes these accomplishments possible. Johnny Despol has reported that the last legislative session was the best, in our point of view, that we have had in the last seventeen years. He also went on to say that when you make that statement you are comparing that session with some pretty 'crummy' sessions.

"The welfare of the CIO and the welfare of the public are identical, no distinction can be drawn. There is a close linkage between the two. You have sent new representatives to the Assembly and Senate and on the national level who caused a gradual change to take place in the legislative picture as we now see it and as we now understand it. We were able to defeat the viciously anti-labor legislation that in the past used to go right through the legislature. We stopped negative legislation, almost consistently . . . However, affirmative legislation, the kind of progress that we want and we need and the public desires, is yet to come in the future and it can only come with additional assistance that you can give in giving those extra votes that we so badly need. In the Assembly we need nine more votes, when talking about good and bad legislation; in the Senate we need only five . . . Give us those votes and the job will be done better than it has been in the past. Even with minority representation on the state level, we have been able to accomplish much with your help. We recognize that all the things that we talk about and pass resolutions on and believe in, are only really important in a democracy such as ours when they can be translated into the place where they really count and that is in the hard core of legislative reality; and that can be done by the kind of legislation that you support . . . The same is true on the federal level. Because I am worried about some things on the state level and national level, and I think you are too, I think some plain talk is due on it. We cannot overemphasize the importance of getting those extra votes which are votes in the interests of the people and not of special interest.

"On the national level I am worried about both parties. When we start talking about foreign policy, it goes without saying, that in accordance with the resolutions you passed here, that you and I, the people of this county, state, nation and the peoples of the world, want peace. When some of our international opponents use the word 'peace' some of our people seem to think that they dare not use the word because of its unfriendly ring. Talking about the two major parties, and this is only my own opinion, I feel that as far as Eisenhower is concerned, we, the people of this nation and the world, made points at Geneva and I think any opposition to that would be a misinterpretation of the fact because progress was made. Let me say there is a danger—that Eisenhower is standing for one thing at Geneva and is not backed, is not supported by the Brickers, Knowlands and Kuchels, and so this so-called team under different leadership may well be in a position to go a different way. And we have before us the anti-United Nations, anti-NATO forces, led by a good many of that hard core team under another name. And there is every effort being made by a certain branch of the Republican Party going in the very opposite direction of where the words of its leadership would leave us to believe they would take us . . . There is a danger pointed up in the person of an individual speaking not so long ago of the cloth coat of his wife, and who talked about "Checkers"—there is a danger to the Republicans and to us in this room, and the people of this country, if this man who is now second in authority were to become first—a danger locally, humanitarianwise and internationally, which cannot be overlooked. This man's very god is expediency and he is a real danger. There is a danger in the Democratic Party when we talk about peace and pre-empting the peace. When some Democrats see that points were made in Geneva, along with Eisenhower and Senator George, then we Democrats must recognize that we don't therefore have to say this is their issue so therefore let's take the other side of the issue. Some of our leadership would lead us in that direc-

tion and I do believe that is a danger confronting . . . the Democratic Party.

“We, as Democrats, believe, fundamentally, in the broad humanitarian progress of our people and we don’t limit it to this county or this state or this nation, and therefore we are not in a position to have this faith pre-empted. Irrespective of who talks about it, we still must be in a position of carrying this potential power because basically this is where the interests of our people lie—civil rights and civil liberties, taxes, an expanding economy—each of these factors are dependent upon that solid base of granite at the bottom. With straight thinking we are confident of the achievement of our ultimate objective. We appreciate all the support you have given us in the state and federal legislature and wherever your support counts, as it counts so basically.”

President Dias expressed thanks and appreciation to Senator Richards.

Resolutions Committee continued report:

RESOLUTION #81—ISRAEL AND HISTADRUT, submitted by Los Angeles Joint Board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Leonard Levy, ACWA 55D, spoke in support. Unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTION #36—COMMENDING IRWIN DE SHETLER and RESOLUTION #90—COMMENDING GEORGE B. ROBERTS, both submitted by Executive Board of CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

Resolutions Committee recommended adoption. Unanimously adopted.

In behalf of the Convention delegates, President Dias presented gift and plaque to Brother Irwin DeShetler. Mr. DeShetler acknowledged with thanks and expressed appreciation for the cooperation received by him from the State Council office and local unions. Reported on developments in merger situation: Decision has been reached on Region 22 which will include California and Nevada. The director for this region will come from the AFL, Dan Flanagan, and Mr. DeShetler will be Assistant Director. The states have been divided up into 22 regions under the new merger. Where there is an AFL Director, the Assistant Director will come from CIO, and where there is a CIO Director, the Assistant Director will come from AFL. Mr. DeShetler traced the development of the merger. Touched on the fruitless waste of manpower, manhours and money in striving to bring from one labor organization to another certain members of that organization.

“It has been realized that in the last four years out of the thousands and thousands of Labor Board elections that have been held, there has been a mere 4000 total change in membership as against one organization from the other. A great job has been done, but there are over 65 million wage earners in America and we must realize the great job that is yet to be done. I honestly believe and I am convinced that with the kind of support, with the kind of union that you have been able to build, when you merge here in the state and on a local basis that we will, together, be able to go forward with the kind of program, with the kind of progressive program that the workers of CIO have always stood for. I hope that you keep uppermost in your minds at all times the kind of things that you have learned to fight for, the kind of programs that you believe in and I am certain that when this merger takes place that we will be able to get through and put together with our counterparts in the American Federa-



Director DeShetler and PAC Field Director Roberts receive plaques from President Dias.

Regional Director, in acknowledgment of his efforts and moral support in behalf of the trade union movement and the labor members of California. Brother Roberts expressed his appreciation to the Convention delegates.

Chairman George Kelty reported for Legislation and Political Action Committee which recommended adoption of:

RESOLUTIONS #16—SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIR PROGRAM, #17—FEDERAL COMPULSORY MARITIME ARBITRATION BOARDS, #19—FOREIGN SHIP CONSTRUCTION, etc., #20—OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH FOR SHIPYARD WORKERS. #18—TRANSFER OF FOREIGN AMERICAN SHIPS, killed, as it paralleled RESOLUTION #53—TRANSFER OF AMERICAN SHIPS TO FOREIGN REGISTRY. RESOLUTION #53 brought out instead, under the joint sponsorship of the National Maritime Union and the Shipyard Workers, the latter having submitted the other resolutions under discussion. #54—MARINE HOSPITALS, contained a typographical error and was not read but would be corrected; also RESOLUTION #55—50-50 PROVISION. Jay Darwin, ARA, asked that the record show that ARA-CIO joined in sponsoring these resolutions. Speaker on the resolutions: James Daniels, Regional Director, IUMSWA. All adopted.

RESOLUTION #92—TO SUSTAIN LOCAL 148, UAW, submitted by UAW 148 delegation. Legislation and Political Action committee recommended adoption. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #9—UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, submitted by Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. Legislation and Political Action Committee recommended adoption with Committee changes as read. Adopted as amended.

RESOLUTION #40—HOUSING, submitted by William McMahan. Legislation and Political Action Committee recommended adoption. Committee shifted paragraphs around so that third paragraph became first; fourth paragraph became second; first paragraph became third; second paragraph became fourth. Adopted with Committee changes.

tion of Labor, this same kind of program that will do the most good for the people we are privileged to represent." Jerome Posner, ACWA Joint Board, expressed appreciation for work performed by Brother DeShetler in behalf of CIO.

President Dias presented gift and plaque to Brother George B. Roberts, CIO-PAC Western

RESOLUTION #77—AMENDMENT TO HATCH ACT, submitted by GCEOC 1136. Legislation and Political Action Committee recommended adoption. Speaker on resolution: Frank White, GCEOC 1136. Adopted.

RESOLUTION #27—TAFT-HARTLEY ACT, submitted by UAW 230. Legislation and Political Action Committee recommended adoption with following change: that Final Resolve read: "Therefore, Be it Resolved that the Taft-Hartley law be repealed and other restrictive labor laws be revoked." Adopted with Committee changes.

RESOLUTION #47—SEGREGATION IN HOUSING, submitted by Richard Tell, FEPC Chairman, UAW 216. Legislation and Political Action Committee recommended adoption with following amendments, so that Resolution would read as follows:

"WHEREAS: The Supreme Court of the U.S. has ruled that restrictive covenants are unenforceable; and

"WHEREAS: The UAW - CIO is against discrimination and segregation; and

"WHEREAS: There are Negroes and Mexican workers and other minorities who work in South Gate, Lynwood, Bell, Bell Gardens and other California counties; and

"WHEREAS: Segregation is practiced in these cities; and

"WHEREAS: It is the policy of the Housing Committee of the National CIO to urge that all government-aided housing, public or private, should be available on the basis of need and ability to pay to all, regardless of race, color or national origin;

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: The State CIO make every effort to fight segregation in all parts of California; and

"BE IT ALSO RESOLVED: That this resolution be introduced for adoption at the Convention of the CIO and AFL merger." Adopted as amended.

Chairman Sam Eubanks read report of Officers Report Committee and recommended its adoption:

"The annual report of the Council Officers emphasizes the demand on our resources of personnel and money to maintain an effective political action program and legislative representation.

"Your Committee finds that CIO participation in the state elections of 1954 was an important factor in increasing the number of liberal legislators in both the Senate and Assembly; and that as a result of these gains measurable benefits were achieved through state legislation. Notable among these were the increased allowances for old age pensions, for unemployment insurance and disability unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation. At the same time the legislature gave more favorable attention to Fair Employment Practices legislation than ever before, although an FEP measure which passed the Assembly was killed in the Senate.

"While major efforts for better legislation were being made at the state level the Council Officers did not neglect issues of equal importance in Congress. The Council gave leadership to action through our affiliated locals in placing California on record on such Federal issues as taxes, minimum wages and housing.

"Your Committee endorses the use of State Council resources which has been necessary in the furtherance of our legislative program and believes

that this activity should continue to have top priority in the future as it has in the past year.

"We are impressed with the efficiency of the Council Officers and our small full-time staff in carrying out the extensive CIO program. We believe that their dedication to the organization is evident in the achievements recorded despite the limited resources at their disposal.

"The committee commends particularly the well-organized and singularly effective State Legislative Conference conducted by the State Council in Sacramento in which 200 CIO delegates participated. It urges that such mobilizations of rank and file representatives be repeated during future sessions of the legislature. Likewise it finds that the regional legislative conferences have been valuable in presenting issues and organizing local support for the CIO program.

"However, it is essential that there be continuous participation in state government activities as well as interest in the sessions of the legislature. We endorse the opinion of our officers that this is 'a daily job made necessary not only to protect the rank and file citizens of the state, but as an expression of CIO philosophy that a worthy citizen is a participating citizen. This is equally true of organizations which are, in the final analysis, groups of individual citizens banded together for mutual objectives. In the case of CIO we can all be proud of the fact that these mutual objectives are geared not for the privileged few, but for the many.'

"The state CIO officers and members of the Executive Board practice this principle by serving as CIO representatives on many state agencies, community and civic boards and committees. In providing such representation the State Council has had the generous cooperation of Regional Directors of internationals of our affiliated unions who have permitted their staff members to accept such assignments. Your committee believes such participation to be highly important and urges that it be noted by local unions and county councils which in turn should assume the responsibilities for CIO representation in all local civic activities.

"An indispensable part of the State Council's functions is the maintenance of workers' education activities. This includes the annual CIO Summer School which regularly conducts a valuable training program for those unions whose internationals do not conduct their own summer schools. It also includes publication of the Council *Newsletter* which maintains communication between the State Council and local officers and also between the State Council and other groups and public officials. The committee believes that an important phase of worker education is an understanding of the meaning of the union label on manufactured products and recommends that the State Council in its publications and by other means continue to promote the union label campaign.

"Direction of education activities is combined with legislative research under Geraldine Leshin, a member of the State Council staff, whose work the committee considers deserving of special commendation.

"The committee also asks the convention to note the work in special fields carried out during the year by State Council committees on Housing, William McMahan of CWA, chairman; Civil Rights, E. J. Franklin of UAW, chairman; Workmen's Compensation and Industrial Safety, Carl E. Allen of OCAW, chairman; Education and Research, Ruth Miller of ACWA, chairman; Community Services, Ray Haeckel of USA, chairman.

"The Committee believes that the CIO unions of California attest their approval of the State Council's broad and progressive program best by

the high percentage of locals affiliated. In the past year affiliated membership increased by 19,496. Only 66 CIO locals with an estimated membership of 7,375 are unaffiliated with the State Council.

"Finally, the committee compliments the officers on the form and content of their report. It is a complete outline of the Council's activities; it is readable and understandable and attractively designed. The reproduction of typical communications and press clippings as part of the report contributes materially to full presentation of the objectives and achievements of our organization. We urge convention delegates to circulate the report in their locals as a most effective medium for promoting full understanding of the privileges and obligations of CIO membership."

Adopted.

President Dias dismissed Officers Report Committee with vote of thanks.

Secretary-Treasurer Despol asked that the assembly stand in a moment of silence in honor of the memory of the late James Thimmes.

Resolutions Committee Chairman, A. T. Lunceford, presented RESOLUTION #8 DECLARATION ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND FREEDOM. Committee recommended adoption. Speaker on resolution: Leonard Levy, ACWA 55D. Adopted.

President Dias reported that the Legislation and Political Action Committee still had a few resolutions, but none of them controversial. Chair accepted motion to refer these resolutions to the incoming Executive Board. Motion seconded and carried. Chair dismissed Committee with vote of thanks.

Chair called on Gil Anaya, USA 1981, to introduce Tony Rios, President of the National Community Services Organization.

Remarks of Tony Rios:

"CIO and CSO are not separate organizations but work as one. CSO aims to bring the forces from the Mexican communities into play with the general democratic society so that we can assume the benefits, privileges and responsibilities of this society. In 1956 our program will largely be devoted to federal legislation and we will bring into play this potential political force within our community so that we can be true, substantial partners with the AFL and CIO.

"In 21 counties with heavy concentration of Mexican-Americans, there are over one-quarter million people who have not been registered. We intend to attack this problem in 1956. We have had some experience in the '54 elections. We started with five chapters. With our expansion program we will have, starting in 1956, 17 chapters in California—one is to be organized in Sacramento and quite a few in Arizona, where an expansion movement is in progress. We registered 36,000 in 1954 and over 100,000 in 1955.

"We have the organization but we need help from the major labor organizations because we have to prove ourselves in 1956 and if we don't then we have no business being an organization that intends to correct the problems that we have set out to correct—and this we intend to do."

President Dias thanked Brother Rios for his remarks.

William Gilbert, UFW 1010, for the record, expressed the thanks of the membership of UFW 1010 for Brother Irwin DeShetler's able leadership as Administrator of Local 1010.

Gerry Conway, USA 3941, moved that the remaining resolutions of the

Resolutions Committee be referred to the incoming Executive Board for appropriate action. Seconded and carried Chair dismissed Resolutions Committee with vote of thanks.

Executive Board nominations:

Frank White, GCEOC, nominated Cornelius Pierre.

Sonia Baltrun, TWUA Neil Griffin will serve on Board in her place.

Jim Martin, Rubber Workers: still unable to submit nominees.

CIO Regional Director Irwin DeShetler duly installed the incoming Executive Board members nominated to date. In the absence of William Hooe, IUMSWA, Sam Floor served as proxy.

M/S/C to adjourn sine die.

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†Resolutions printed in full.

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*Resolutions referred to the newly-elected Executive Board by Convention action because of time limitations. These resolutions were adopted by the Board.

†Resolutions printed in full.

No. 1—Union Label

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, in Convention assembled on November 3-4-5-6, 1955, unanimously endorses the National CIO Union Label campaign, and pledges to give it full and complete support, and

FURTHER: That every delegate to this Convention pledges to demand the union label on all products, and carry the message back to the union he represents, and

FURTHER: That this Convention instructs its officers to give every assistance and encouragement to Local Unions throughout the State in the setting up and organization of Local Union Label Committees.

No. 2—Upholding the Freedom to Read

The freedom to read is essential to our democracy. It is under attack. Private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country are working to remove books from sale, to censor textbooks, to label "controversial" books, to distribute lists of "objectionable" books or authors, and to purge libraries.

These actions apparently rise from a view that our national tradition of free expression is no longer valid, that censorship and suppression are needed. We wish to assert the public interest in the preservation of the freedom to read.

We are deeply concerned about these attempts at suppression. Most such attempts rest on a denial of the fundamental premise of democracy; that the ordinary citizen by exercising his critical judgment, will accept the good and reject the bad.

We trust Americans to recognize propaganda, and to reject obscenity. We do not believe that they are prepared to sacrifice their heritage of a free press in order to be "protected" against what others may think may be bad for them. We believe they still favor free enterprise in ideas and expression.

We are aware of course that books are not alone in being subjected to efforts at suppression. We are aware of a larger pattern of pressures being brought against education, the press, films, radio and television.

Freedom has given the United States the elasticity to endure strain. Freedom keeps open the path of novel and creative solutions, and enables change to come by choice.

Now as always in our history, books are among our greatest instruments of freedom. The freedom to read is guaranteed by the Constitution. Those with faith in free men will stand on these constitutional guarantees of essential rights and will exercise the responsibilities that accompany these rights.

We therefore affirm these propositions:

1. It is in the public interest for publishers and librarians to make available the widest diversity of views and expressions, including those which are different from the majority.
2. Publishers and librarians do not need to endorse every idea or presentation contained in the books they make available.
3. It is contrary to the public interest for publishers or librarians to determine the acceptability of a book solely on the basis of the personal

history or political affiliations of the author.

4. The present laws dealing with obscenity and horror books should be vigorously enforced.

5. It is not in the public interest to accept with any book the prejudgment of a printed label characterizing the book or author as subversive or dangerous.

6. It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians, as guardians of the people's freedom to read, to contest encroachments upon that freedom by individuals or groups seeking to impose their own standards or tastes upon the community at large.

7. It is the responsibility of publishers and librarians to give full meaning to the freedom to read by providing books that enrich the quality of thought and expression. By exercise of this affirmative responsibility, bookmen can demonstrate that the answer to a bad book is a good one, the answer to a bad idea is a good one.

We do not state these propositions in the comfortable belief that what people read is unimportant. We believe rather that what people read is deeply important; that ideas can be dangerous; but that the suppression of ideas is fatal to a democratic society.

NOW, THEREFORE, the California CIO Council, assembled in its Sixth Annual State Convention (a) urges all of its locals to give full support to these principles; (b) requests both major political parties, and all civic and community organizations to adopt this statement of American policy; and (c) commends the American Library Association and the American Book Publishers Council for their support of these principles and policies of traditional American freedom.

No. 5—State Legislative Program for 1957

WHEREAS: The people of the State of California expect their legislators to pass legislation to meet the needs of all citizens, and

WHEREAS: The coalition of conservatives and reactionaries, which dominates the State legislature, has consistently refused to meet its obligation to the people of this State and instead has repeatedly failed to pass those laws needed for the benefit of the people, and

WHEREAS: The California CIO Council has consistently cooperated with all liberal and forward looking groups to achieve those State laws that will best meet the needs of our citizens;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the California CIO Council go on record as endorsing the following State legislative program and work with other liberal groups and individuals for its enactment:

(1) LABOR LEGISLATION:

(a) Establishment of a California State Labor Relations Act that will guarantee the over one million intra-state and public workers of California rights and privileges in all employee-management relations, to encourage self-organization into unions of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining on wages, hours and working conditions; and to provide an administrative board with adequate funds, powers, and personnel to enforce such legislation.

(b) Protective legislation should be passed to prevent the use of injunctions against labor and the importing of strike breakers modeled after a "little Norris-LaGuardia Act."

(c) Legislation protecting women workers should be strengthened, particularly wage discrimination based on sex should be eliminated.

(d) Legislation providing for a greater enforcement of safety codes through a restoration of appropriations already made and for the increasing above that of the appropriations for the enforcement of these codes, and for the increasing of the number of trained safety inspectors.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION:

Legislation providing for the complete revision of the California Unemployment Insurance Act based on the provisions of the special policy resolution on this subject, and working for broader coverage of the Act and elimination of restrictive and discriminatory practices. Experience has proved that unemployment insurance is a sound social measure benefitting the whole community by its partial restoration of purchasing power lost through unemployment and that unemployment insurance is a first line of defense against economic recession.

There is no merit in the so-called Merit Rating System, if employers have a good employment record, because of economic breaks they get, or the inherent nature of a given industry has a good employment record, because of Korea and the international situation. The industry is not responsible for precipitating an international cold war situation, which necessitates the industry getting large and continuous orders. In non-war industries, the economic breaks or the inherent nature of a given industry, gives continuous employment. If there is a depression in the community, everyone is affected. The prosperity or continuous employment of any one employer depends upon the general prosperity. General prosperity depends primarily upon purchasing power. When some employers under the merit rating system pay nothing into the unemployment insurance fund they are not contributing their share toward restoring partly purchasing power where that occurs. There are some 33,000 employers not paying unemployment taxes this year, and there is substantial unemployment in some industries. The merit rating system of taxation exempts from unemployment insurance taxes those companies, that because of steady operation, have had very little unemployment, irrespective of the merit of the management of the industries concerned.

(3) WORKMENS COMPENSATION INSURANCE:

Legislation providing for major revision of the outdated and antiquated California Workmen's Compensation law based on the provision of the special policy resolution on this subject.

(4) ELECTION REFORMS:

(a) Legislation to eliminate existing loopholes in the State Electoral Code by requiring both official and unofficial campaign committees, groups and individuals to report all political expenditures and contributions of \$100 or more to the Secretary of State.

(b) Legislation providing for a mailing of a "voters' handbook" to contain: (1) Statements by each political party on behalf of its Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates in presidential years; (2) The State platforms of each political party; (3) Statement by each candidate running for nomination of his party for State or National office; (4) Statement of each party nominee in the final election; (5) The pro's and con's of each issue on the ballot (as the law now provides). Such a "voters' handbook" would be an important step toward having an informed

electorate and reducing the cost of campaigns for the candidates.

(c) Legislation providing for partisan primary elections in city, county and local township elections. Political party responsibility cannot be consistent or effective unless it includes the lower elective offices. Local offices are the principal training ground for later election to higher partisan offices. Voters are entitled to know, from the beginning, a candidate's or officeholder's views on partisan issues in party platforms.

(d) Legislation providing for public financing of the campaign for nominees of the political parties. The tremendous cost of electing a candidate to public office has resulted in preventing many able men and women from becoming candidates. The high cost of radio, television, newspaper ads, printing, postage, etc., means that a candidate must be wealthy, have access to substantial private wealth, or be willing to accept contributions from special interests whose concern is not necessarily for the public welfare. Many who honestly serve the public welfare do so at tremendous personal cost and sacrifice. Both alternatives, however, are opposed to the best principles of democracy in which a representative serves the interest of all the citizens with no special responsibility or obligations to any one individual or group. Part of the costs of conducting political campaigns are legitimate public expenses.

(e) Legislation providing time off, with pay, to vote and simpler methods of registration.

(f) Legislation providing that no campaign financial expenditure may be made without knowledge and consent of the candidate. This legislation would close the loophole in reporting campaign expenditures by insuring that all campaign expenditures would be reported for the public record.

(g) Legislation providing for re-apportionment of the State Senate based on population.

(h) Legislation prohibiting the practice of cross-filing in the primary election.

(5) TAXES:

(a) Legislation increasing the family exemption for lower income California income taxpayers.

(b) Opposition to any increase in State sales or excise taxes.

(c) Legislation providing for a non-partisan California Tax Study Commission for the purpose of investigating and studying state and local taxes and making recommendations to the Legislature, using as a guiding tax principle the "ability to pay" in order to insure a more equitable distribution of the tax burden. This non-partisan permanent Study Commission is to consist of an equal number of members representing the Executive and Legislative branches of government, both political parties, organized labor, industry and public or educational groups.

(6) CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS:

(a) That the CIO State Council sponsor and co-sponsor a civil rights conference in Sacramento at an appropriate time in the 1957 legislative session and include in said civil rights conference the three bills referred to in Section 6.

(b) Legislation providing for a California Fair Educational Practices Act prohibiting discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin in both our public and private education system.

(c) Legislation providing for a permanent Civil Rights Commission

establishing a non-partisan Commission representing the Executive and Legislative branches of government, both political parties, organized labor and business. This broadly representative commission would be called on to study and recommend legislation on such issues as (1) the establishment of a law enforcement agency comparable to the Federal civil rights section of the Department of Justice of the Federal Government, (2) study means of professionalizing of local police forces on racial and civil rights problems, (3) study desirability of creating a joint standing committee of the Legislature on civil rights; study and recommend solutions to problems involving discrimination in the political and economic field; (4) develop an educational program for better race relations, and (5) render reports annually to the Governor and the Legislature.

(d) Legislation providing for a Civil Peace Act with a State treasury appropriation for use in assisting cities and counties in establishing and operating agencies whose purpose is to foster peaceful relations among citizens of differing races, religions or national origins. These funds should also be used for the training of law enforcement officers of the state, counties and cities in the prevention of intergroup conflicts.

(e) Enactment of a State Fair Employment Practices Act; such Act should have teeth.

(7) EDUCATION:

(a) Educational opportunity of all of the people of California should be improved with particular emphasis on the extension of nursery schools, adult education, worker's education, medical schools, increasing the number and pay of teachers, and school facilities.

(b) Legislation providing for the establishment of a revolving fund for educational districts and colleges to operate television stations and TV educational programs. The new medium of communication, television, offers tremendous opportunities to advance the education of adults and shut-ins as well as regularly enrolled school students.

(8) SOCIAL SECURITY AND HEALTH:

(a) California's aid to the aged, the crippled, and the mentally and physically sick is inadequate. Aid to the aged should be increased to \$100.00 per month, and relatives should not be responsible for the aged in any way under this regulation. Health facilities, particularly in rural areas, are sadly lacking. Clinics and educational work for the early diagnosis and cure of physical and mental sickness are urgently needed. Special emphasis is needed on preventative health measures.

(9) STATE PURE FOOD LAWS:

State pure food laws should be strengthened. An increased staff to enforce these laws is needed for the protection of the public. The law should be amended to provide sanitary facilities in the growing fields.

(10) CONSERVATION:

California needs a better conservation program for preserving our natural resources and wildlife and providing improved recreation; and expansion of public camping facilities and immediate completion of all parks and camp grounds which have been stopped because of lack of funds.

(11) HIGHWAYS:

California's highway improvement program needs to be stepped up.

The recent increase in the highway program is a step in the right direction.

(12) MINIMUM WAGES:

A minimum wage law providing for \$1.25 per hour minimum should be passed to assure a minimum standard of living for all workers, including agricultural workers in intra-state commerce, and should have an escalator clause on rising cost of living.

(13) SAFETY LEGISLATION AND REHABILITATION:

Safety legislation and rehabilitation should be improved and an adequate fund should be appropriated for the enforcement of safety laws. Factory and mine inspectors should have the authority to order dangerous operations to cease immediately. Inspectors' reports should be sent to the union and workers involved. One method of financing an increased safety program would be to levy a tax on workmen's compensation, insurance companies, and industry to be administered by the State Department of Industrial Relations for accident prevention and rehabilitation work. Copies of hearings, notices of hearings and rulings of referees on workmen's compensation be provided to the union and worker involved, as well as to the employees.

(a) Legislation is needed for a much stronger regulation of public utilities. State and local governments should actively protect the consumers' interest on rate cases.

(b) Legislation is needed to implement and guarantee the right of collective bargaining in publicly owned utilities.

(15) FARMERS:

Farmers should be aided at the State level through (a) State marketing programs, (b) lower utility rates, (c) improved roads, (d) assurance of markets through increased purchasing power of city workers, (e) continued development of the great Central Valley Project of California, (f) implementation and development of the Feather River Project; new programs for the development of our water and power resources.

(16) VETERANS:

Continued support of the existing California program for rehabilitation of veterans, veteran housing programs and farm programs.

(17) FULL EMPLOYMENT:

(a) A Department of Commerce should be created in the State government to provide special services to small business and help promote the development and growth of new industries in California.

(b) Legislation providing for a California Full Employment Act implementing cooperation with the Federal government and providing the framework for the local development of constructive programs for full employment by business, labor and the local communities.

(18) ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION:

We shall continue to oppose with all our strength and influence (a) anti-union legislation including so-called Right-to-Work measures which outlaw union security contracts, (b) the Levering Loyalty Oaths, (c) artificial and dangerous limitations on the income tax power of the Federal Government, (d) any increases in sales or excise taxes, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED:

(a) That the CALIFORNIA CIO COUNCIL cooperate with all groups

genuinely interested in these legislative programs and conduct a program of action and education for these purposes.

No. 6—Federal Legislative Program for 1956

WHEREAS: A major responsibility of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council is the promotion of progressive federal legislation, and

WHEREAS: The CIO unions of California realize the importance of giving full support to the federal legislative program set forth by National CIO,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council adopts the following federal legislative program; instructs the officers of the Council to promote these measures to the best of their ability; and urges Council affiliates to support these measures to the fullest extent of their resources:

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

1. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and enactment of an equitable labor relations law based on the principles of the Wagner Act.

2. Improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act to

- a) Provide a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour, including all agricultural workers in setting up a minimum wage;
- b) Extend coverage to all workers engaged in commerce or in industries affecting commerce;
- c) Strengthen the overtime provisions of the Act;
- d) Remove discriminatory exemptions;
- e) Restore to the Secretary of Labor power to sue on behalf of workers for unpaid wages due under the Act.

3. Enactment of civil rights legislation recommended by the President's Committee on Civil Rights. Specifically, we call for

- a) Passage of a FEPC bill, including discrimination because of age and sex;
- b) Passage of legislation outlawing poll taxes and other undemocratic restrictions on the right to vote;
- c) Enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill;
- d) Passage of measures to bar segregation in inter-state travel;
- e) Enactment of safeguards against segregation in federal appropriations for state aid.

4. Adoption of a progressive tax program that equitably levies the burden of taxes on the basis of ability to pay, closes tax loopholes, and includes an effective excess profits tax. We vigorously oppose any type of sales tax.

5. Improvement of the social security laws to establish a well-rounded adequate national system of social insurance for all Americans covering the hazards of old age, survivorship, permanent and total disability, temporary disability, unemployment, and the costs of medical care. We support amendments to improve the public assistance program including aid to needy families in any part of the country regardless of residence, to federalize the employment service, to extend rehabilitation services, to improve maternal and child welfare services, and lower the retirement age to 60.

6. Enactment of the National Health Program, including national health insurance, expanded federal aid to medical research and to state and local public health units, federal aid to medical and nursing education and to medical cooperatives and more generous federal grants for hospital construction. We reaffirm our support for other related measures such as federal aid for maternal care and child health preventive and treatment services, and an effective mental health program, and a continued United States Public Health Hospital service for the American Merchant Seamen.

7. Establishment of uniform federal standards and codes for industrial health and safety and for workmen's compensation.

8. Adequate appropriations for the enforcement of the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey Act), the Wage-Hour and Bacon Davis Acts, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Women's Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Standards in the Department of Labor and the aid and administrative funds of the various agencies of the Federal Security Agency.

9. Enactment of the major recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, including a minimum wage for agricultural workers and a constructive program for recruiting domestic workers including Puerto Ricans, under decent conditions of employment and living. We support the measures for controlling illegal entrants recommended by former President Truman, with adequate appropriations for the Farm Placement Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

10. Repeal of the Subversive Activities Control Act and the establishment of a public commission patterned after the Truman Civil Liberties Commission to examine the whole problem of the control of subversive activities while preserving traditional American civil liberties. Amend the present Acts and Executive orders concerning industrial personnel security review to restore union protection to workers in defense industries, and to take from management in those industries the right to fire arbitrarily in the name of national security.

11. Granting of Statehood to Alaska and Hawaii, and of home rule for the District of Columbia.

12. Adjustment of veterans' benefits to meet rising costs and enactment of an adequate veterans' readjustment allowances program.

13. Federal aid to education and an effective Labor Extension Service in the Department of Labor.

14. Provide for the integrated regional development of rivers and natural resources, utilizing the experience gained in TVA.

15. A comprehensive forestry program, including direct federal regulation of timber cutting on all timber lands.

16. A farm program geared to full economy, including reasonable price and income support, farm credits, soil conservation, improvement of rural living standards, and protection of consumers.

17. Speedy construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project.

18. Legislation providing for a permanent Federal Civil Rights Commission establishing a non-partisan commission representing the Executive and Legislative branches of government, both political parties, or-

ganized labor and business. This broadly representative commission would be called on to study and recommend legislation on such issues as (1) how to strengthen the federal civil rights section of the Department of Justice of the Federal government, (2) study means of professionalizing of local police forces on racial and civil rights problems, (3) study desirability of creating a joint standing committee of the Congress on civil rights; study and recommend solutions to problems involving discrimination in the political and economic field, (4) develop an educational program for better race relations, (5) render reports annually to the President and Congress, in order to insure due process of law and the strengthening of our civil liberties while meeting the problem of subversive activities.

19. Defeat monopolistic basing point practices.

20. Adequate appropriations to:

- a) Increase our own military strength and that of our allies in the United Nations;
- b) Effectively carry out the purposes of the Mutual Security Agency and the providing of aid to people in underdeveloped areas of the world to help themselves.
- c) Establish funds through federal legislation to provide young men and women denoting established interest in scientific fields to enter and graduate from established universities and to further subsidize their wages to devote their full time in research and development of the sciences.

21. Enactment of legislation to develop and maintain a United States Merchant Marine of size and status commensurate with this country's role of leadership in world affairs. Necessary action to accomplish this includes: appropriation by Congress of adequate funds to provide a realistic ship construction, repair, and modernization program; prevention of the transfer of American vessels to foreign flags; and a proper subsidy program to enable the American Merchant Marine to effectively compete with the low wage subsidized foreign competitors, and demand immediate enforcement of Public Law 664, the so-called 50-50 law.

22. Assure majority control in Congress, greater efficiency and more responsiveness to the will of the people by:

- a) Repeal of the Wherry Amendment to Senate Rule XXII which seeks to perpetuate minority control by filibuster, and providing limitation of debate by a majority of those voting;
- b) Providing for the election of Congressional Committee chairmen and members;
- c) Providing for joint House and Senate Committee hearings on identical or similar bills;
- d) Installing electric voting devices in both House and Senate to save time and provide a record of every vote cast by Representatives and Senators.
- e) Abolishing the House Rules Committee's veto power over legislation.
- f) Providing for the broadcasting and televising of Congressional debates.

23. Abolish the outmoded electoral college and provide for direct

election of President and Vice President.

24. Protect workers and the nation against the ravages of unemployment by:

- a) Support in Congress and by the Executive branch of measures to retain and implement the Full Employment Act of 1946, needed now more than at any time since it was passed.
- b) Convening by the President of the United States of a national planning conference representative of all groups and interests for the purpose of appraising the government's plans and policies for maintaining full employment and to make recommendations with respect thereto, and
- c) Support of all measures contributing toward the maintenance of adequate consumer purchasing power such as the guaranteed annual wage, increase of the federal minimum wage, government support of farm prices, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act to allow freer collective bargaining, and increase of social security benefits and unemployment compensation.

25. To amend Public Law No. 78 to include policing, enforcement and method of certifying contract nationals.

IN CONCLUSION, we commend the national labor movement and officers for their leadership in national legislative matters and we pledge our renewed support to our national leaders and their program.

No. 7—Foreign Policy

This Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council renews its pledge of support to the foreign policy statements of National CIO. The National CIO has provided world-wide leadership through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in this period of cold co-existence.

The Soviet Union continues its program for world-wide domination through "cold-war" techniques, fifth column subversive activities and in some areas warfare against free nations. The Soviet Union is succeeding in shifting the balance of world power from the free world to the Moscow-Pieping axis. The historic shift in the world balance of power is caused not so much by the Soviet strength or military prowess as by the mistaken and often non-existent policies of the free nations.

The United States must fully assume its rightful position as the bulwark of the free nations in their struggle against Communist totalitarianism. Our country, through the United Nations, must continue to work to rally the free people of the world in a strong, united group that will beat back and defeat totalitarian threats. The United Nations is one of the primary instruments for a peaceful and productive world populated by happy and prosperous people.

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council, therefore, resolves that we urge the United States to give continued full and complete support to the United Nations in combatting communist aggression in any part of the world.

We urge the continued building and expansion of our military defense against aggression.

We urge continued foreign economic aid to our allies through the Mutual Security Agency.

We support a constructive program to provide military assistance for the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

We support and urge the immediate expansion of the Point Four program to provide a greater degree of assistance to the underdeveloped nations of the world.

We commend the National CIO for its interest in the organized workers of the free countries through participation in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and CIO's Latin American Affairs Committee.

The United States must continue to be the beacon of hope for people of all races who aspire to human freedom. We urge immediate revision of our immigration laws so that they place no undue hardships on those who would come to our land of freedom.

We urge that our government unhesitatingly associate itself with the aspiration of the great mass of people in the underdeveloped nations of the world who are now stirring from their poverty and aspiring to a higher standard of living. In forming such associations, our government should refuse to give support to foreign governments that are controlled by corrupt politicians whose only interest is to exploit the peoples of their nations.

In order to implement the broad principles set forth in this resolution, this convention resolves:

1. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization must be expanded, and additional agencies created, to assure political and economic, as well as military, organization. Emphasis must be placed on economic and social defenses without letting down our military guard.

2. Agreements between America and European nations should not be primarily on the basis of bilateral negotiations, but more and more on the basis of a collective relationship within an organized and united Atlantic Community.

3. Such an Atlantic Community must become more responsive to the proposals of the free labor movement. Provision should be made for the participation of trade union representatives on the national and international levels. More attention should be given to the problems of workers' standards of living. The planning of the economies of Western Europe, and their various degrees of integration, must take into account the proper allocation of raw materials, so that price wars and inflation do not continue to eat at the vitals of the worker's purchasing power.

4. We urge the necessity of creating an alternative to the discarded European Defense Community that would block communist subversion in Europe.

5. We urge that no stone be left unturned to push to successful completion, through the process of negotiation, the issue of German unity based on bonafide free elections and evaluation of foreign troops.

6. We urge help for those who demand free elections in Europe and the evacuation of foreign troops, not only in Germany, but in all Europe—including the countries behind the Iron Curtain.

7. We urge that the American aid program, both economic and military, should be based, at least in part, on the principle of rewarding those who have demonstrated their will and capacity to resist totalitarian aggression. We urge that everything be done to advance the living standards of the people outside the communist orbit by increasing their purchasing power and productivity.

8. We urge that the United Nations refuse to seat Red China at this time.

9. We most particularly urge that no trade be permitted with Red China that would enable it to build its economic strength for further aggression and remind our government that the old policy of selling scrap iron to Japan resulted in death and destruction for American lives and property.

10. We urge that our government disassociate itself from the colonialism of France and other countries and avoid giving Nehru of India any ground in which to sow the seeds of neutralism. We urge that America not serve as a shield for colonialism in Asia, Africa or the Western Hemisphere.

11. We urge our government to make clear to the Soviet Union, and to the free world, that "peaceful" co-existence with the communists remains a fatal illusion unless the Soviet Union takes some positive steps to implement their representative speeches. These steps should include: the abolition of slave labor and slave labor camps; the liquidation of all communist agencies outside of the Soviet Union; the end of the subversion of other countries and the return of the loot the communists have grabbed; the cessation of all oppression of peoples; the recognition of the right of workers everywhere to organize into bonafide unions of their own choosing; the establishment of an independent and free press; the right of peoples to organize into political parties of their own choosing in the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries.

12. We urge the wide recognition of the fact that economic aid is not enough in this world wide struggle of social-political cultures. In conjunction with our economic aid programs must go an ideological offensive which blasts the myth of the Soviet Union as a revolutionary force and exposes the International Communist conspiracy as the most reactionary force in the world today. With these principles firmly in mind, we believe the CIO should continue to propose the following:

The opening of all frontiers and the free exchange of ideas and the unrestricted travel of persons.

The expansion of Soviet amnesty, which was so deceptive, into a total amnesty for all those condemned to concentration camps and forced labor for political reasons.

The liberation of Soviet and Eastern Europe trade unions from state control and the guaranteeing of the right of Soviet workers to improve their economic conditions.

And most particularly, the CIO should continue to demand the cessation of Soviet interference in the internal affairs of other nations and the discontinuation of their international spy ring masquerading as native Communist Parties.

IN CONCLUSION: We commend the National CIO leaders and officers for their leadership in contributing to American foreign policy and urge them to again attempt to implement the issues raised in this resolution.

We further commend the national labor movement for urging that negotiations among all countries be used to settle our differences.

We request that copies of this resolution be sent to all appropriate labor organizations, to representative civic and community organizations in California and to the Democratic and Republican Party organizations.

No. 8—California CIO Declaration on Civil Liberties and Freedom

We hold it to be self-evident that intellectual freedom is one of the inalienable rights of man.

Such freedom is defined first and foremost by his right to hold and express his own opinions, and particularly opinions which differ from those of his rulers. Deprived of the right to say "no," a man becomes a slave.

Freedom and peace are inseparable. In any country, under any regime, the overwhelming majority of ordinary people fear and oppose war. The danger of war becomes acute when governments, or totalitarian political parties, by suppressing democratic representative institutions, deny to the majority the means of imposing its will to peace.

No political philosophy or economic theory can claim the sole right to represent freedom in the abstract. We hold that the value of such theories is to be judged by the range of concrete freedom which they accord the individual in practice.

Freedom is based on the toleration of divergent opinions. The principle of toleration does not logically permit the practice of intolerance, or the absolute tolerance to organize a totalitarian conspiracy, and through such totalitarian organization destroy the institutions of democracy and the limited freedoms of a democracy. No principle of freedom, including the principle of tolerance, is an absolute freedom. No right is absolute since the obvious qualification is that all rights must be evaluated on the basis of their effect on public safety, the existence of democratic institutions and on the freedom of others to exercise their rights.

We likewise hold that no race, nation, class or religion can claim the sole right to represent the idea of freedom, nor the right to deny freedom to other groups or creeds in the name of any ultimate ideal or lofty aim whatsoever. We hold that the historical contribution of any society is to be judged by the extent and quality of the freedom which its members actually enjoy.

In times of emergency, restrictions on the freedom of the individual are imposed in the real or assumed interest of the community. We hold it to be essential that such restrictions be confined to a minimum of clearly specified actions; that they be understood to be temporary and limited expedients in the nature of a sacrifice; and that the measures restricting freedom be themselves subject to free criticism and democratic control. Only thus can we have a reasonable assurance that emergency measures restricting individual freedom will not degenerate into a permanent tyranny.

In totalitarian states, restrictions on freedom are no longer intended and publicly understood as sacrifice imposed on the people, but are, on the contrary, represented as triumphs of progress and achievements of a superior civilization. We hold that both the theory and practice of these regimes run counter to the basic rights of the individual and the fundamental aspirations of mankind as a whole.

We hold the danger represented by these regimes to be all the greater since their means of enforcement far surpass that of all previous tyrannies in the history of mankind. The citizen of the totalitarian state is expected and forced not only to abstain from crime but to conform in all his thoughts and actions to a prescribed pattern. Citizens are perse-

cuted and condemned on such unspecified and all-embracing charges as "enemies of the people" or "socially unreliable elements."

We hold that there can be no stable world so long as mankind, with regard to freedom, remains divided into "haves" and "have-nots." The defense of existing freedoms, the re-conquest of lost freedoms and the creation of new freedoms, are parts of the same struggle.

We hold that the theory and practice of the totalitarian state are the greatest challenge which man has been called on to meet in the course of civilized history.

We hold that indifference or neutrality in the face of such a challenge amounts to a betrayal of mankind and to the abdication of the free mind. Our answer to this challenge may decide the fate of man for generations.

The defense of intellectual liberty today imposes a positive obligation: to offer new and constructive answers to the problems of our time.

We address this policy resolution to all men who are determined to preserve and extend those liberties which they enjoy.

The right of criticism, the right to hold unpopular opinions or to advocate vocally and in print new and different ideas, and to organize minority opinion for collective expression through democratic channels is, and must remain, an integral part of our expanding free culture.

On the other hand, a free society cannot justify the tolerance of conspiracy. A secret, underground organization which seeks to use the institutions of democracy for the purpose of seizure of power and ultimate destruction of those institutions and freedoms must be recognized as an enemy and not an honest critic. We have an obligation to tolerate dissent in public life no matter how vigorously we may oppose it. But no matter what its disguise, we have an equal obligation to end a totalitarian conspiracy. We recognize the active agents of police state conspiracies as enemies of democracy and our civil liberties. They are not honest critics.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That we commend the national labor leadership when they called on Congress to study and recommend legislative proposals which will provide for the defense of the institutions of democratic society under attack from the totalitarian conspiracy and at the same time help protect the traditional American right of criticism, the right to hold unpopular opinions or to advocate vocally and in print new and different ideas, to organize minority opinions through openly democratic channels and methods.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we support the idea of a legislative committee to investigate the conditions of civil liberties on a state and national level.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent (1) all appropriate labor organizations and (2) representative officials of both major political parties.

No. 9—Unemployment Compensation

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council support the following points on unemployment insurance as part of its legislative goals for 1957:

(1) Set the individual's primary benefit at no less than 65% of his own weekly wage;

(2) A maximum weekly benefit to be at least two-thirds of average weekly wages of workers in covered employment in the state;

(3) Benefits payable to all unemployed insured individuals for a period of not less than 39 weeks;

(4) Expand coverage to include agricultural, seasonal and domestic workers and state, county and city employees;

(5) Increase ceiling of employer payroll tax liability from present \$3,000 to at least \$4,200.

(6) Eliminate the present so-called experience rating clause which is full of inequities and gives undue advantages to large employers over small ones;

(7) Permit workers with dependents to earn a higher maximum by providing a \$5.00 increase for each additional dependent;

(8) Eliminate waiting period.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the State CIO Council call upon the national labor organizations to support a Federal standards bill, similar to that sponsored by Senator Douglas, Congressman Forand and others in the 83rd Congress, which would set acceptable unemployment compensation standards on a national level.

No. 10—Defense of the Middle East

The Middle East has long constituted a serious gap in the free world's defenses. Efforts by the United States to create an adequate defense system in this area have been directed solely at the rulers of the Arab states. The democratic State of Israel has been ignored in all of these efforts to build an adequate defense system—despite the obvious fact that no defense of the Middle East from possible totalitarian aggression is possible without the participation of Israel.

This fact is true in terms of geography, for Israel occupies an important and significant crossroads position. It is equally true from an economic standpoint, for Israel is the only Middle Eastern country with a high degree of industrialization, an advanced technology and a strong and democratic labor organization. In World War II, Israel filled the role of industrial and military workshop for the entire area. It is the only country in the area with the know-how to do this again.

Israel's own military forces, while small by American standards, are highly developed and of proven fighting ability. Moreover, Israel has developed a system to mobilize her resources that enables the speedy call-to-the-colors of considerable contingents of well trained men and women.

There can be no doubt whatsoever as to the complete devotion of the people of Israel to the ideals and tenets of freedom and democracy.

American insistence upon Israeli integration into the Middle Eastern defenses will have a decisive influence not only in strengthening the barricades of the free world against Soviet-inspired infiltration or aggression; it might also have a decisive influence in building peace and attitudes of moderation within the Middle East itself.

It is obvious that the leaders of the Arab states must recognize reality by facing the fact of Israel's existence. The inclusion of the democratic State of Israel would help not only the military and economic defense arrangements of the area but would make possible the extension of the

democracy's bastions within the Middle East as a whole.

We urge our government to use its influence to achieve the inclusion of the State of Israel in the free world's Middle Eastern defenses and feel certain such a step will be beneficial to the entire free world.

No. 12—Condemnation of Artificial Barriers Between U. S. and Mexico

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council joins the Joint United States-Mexican Trade Union Committee in its grave concern over, and opposition to, the proposals for the erection of a fence as a barrier between Mexico and the United States along the entire international border.

We have consistently in the past spoken out against all illegal crossing of the border between the two nations. Indeed, the united voice of the free labor movements of Mexico and the United States has been the strongest advocate of government action to prevent illicit immigration and the stamping out of the traffic in human misery and exploitation which has become known as the "wetback" problem.

Our opposition to illegal crossings of the border between our two nations is just as strong today, but we nevertheless are wholeheartedly opposed to the proposal that an artificial barrier should now be built along the border. We regard such action as unnecessary, wasteful of public funds and futile as a means of checking illegal immigration.

We point out the following considerations:

1. At those parts of the border where fences presently exist, illegal crossings of the border have been heaviest. An illegal entrant willing to walk hundreds of miles through the uninhabited deserts certainly cannot be stopped from his purpose by the mere erection of a fence. Present border fences have been easily climbed over, or cut through, even in cities.

2. The construction of a continuous fence would be construed throughout the world as a symbol of a desire on the part of our two peoples to remain apart from the other. It would contradict the true spirit of friendship and brotherhood which actually exists and makes the citizens of Mexico and the United States desire greater—not lesser—associations and contacts.

3. The illogic and lack of a real need for such an artificial barrier is shown by the situation at San Luis, on the Arizona-Sonora border. There the low fence was torn down and replaced by one ten feet high. Yet while this operation was going on, large stretches of the old fence were taken out entirely and left completely unfenced and virtually unguarded while the new fence was being installed.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council expresses its full and complete opposition to the erection of an artificial barrier between Mexico and the United States. While we recognize that certain short stretches near ports of entry may need to be fenced primarily to regulate and direct the flow of traffic between our two nations, we point out that fencing of any other kind is worthless and wholly futile as a deterrent to illegal border crossings.

Instead, we call upon United States and Mexican officials to work to influence their respective governments to continue the progress and coop-

eration that has been built up in recent months and which has begun to check illegal crossings effectively. We believe that continued strengthening of the border patrols on both sides of the border is essential, but we regard as even more important the need for a continuing educational campaign in each of our nations which will show our citizens the disadvantages of attempting to cross illegally when legal crossings between our two countries are made so easily and offer protections denied illegal entrants.

The labor movements of Mexico and the United States believe that the lamentable "open border" of wetback traffic should be replaced, not by a closed border of fences, but by a border always open wide to all citizens of our two nations who will cross legally and in accordance with the laws of our respective governments.

No. 13—Exchange of Trade Union Visitors Under the ICA Program

WHEREAS, the delegates to the Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Council, representing all of CIO international unions in California, are meeting in Long Beach, California, to discuss trade union problems of mutual interest, and

WHEREAS, it is in the interest of the labor organizations to promote and develop a program of technical assistance in the agricultural and industrial fields, particularly through the exchange of delegations and individual trade unionists for the purpose of acquiring better knowledge of the production methods and trade union policies and practices in both countries, under the facilities offered by the International Cooperation Administration of the United States and other agencies, public and private, including the trade unions themselves, and

WHEREAS, the trade union exchange program of the ICA has given satisfactory results and has met with the approval of the labor groups involved, and

WHEREAS, an intensification of such program in the fields of labor and agricultural technical assistance is particularly desirable and urgent between the United States and Mexico,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Sixth Annual Convention endorses the aims and the programs of the ICA.

No. 14—Courtesy Resolution

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That letters of thanks and appreciation on behalf of the delegates to this Convention, be sent to Mayor George M. Vermillion of Long Beach, the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, the Long Beach Convention Bureau, the Wilton Hotel, the clergy who delivered invocations and to the staff members or officials of agencies which furnished Convention displays.

No. 15—In Support of Community Services Organization

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO Convention goes on record re-endorsing the CSO in recognition of its outstanding work; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the State CIO aid the CSO in its drive for membership through affiliated locals.

No. 16—Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Program

While the total employment in private United States shipyards dived below 100,000, the Administration chalked up more errors and watched the American merchant marine sink further into obsolescence.

Both House and Senate Committees conducted searching investigations into the revitalized maritime program required by America's position of world leadership. Both steamship operators and the Maritime Administration devised elaborate plans for replacing World War II vessels and salvaging shipyard employment. But the Maritime Administration never even obtained Budget Bureau clearance for the bills; no proposals were sent to the Congress; bills could not be passed; keels were not laid; men were not hired.

In an uphill struggle for ship-construction funds, a compromise bill established a construction-subsidy allotment of \$86.5 million. Out of twenty ships provided for in the scanty appropriation, only two or three will put shipbuilders to work this year. An additional appeal for \$60 million was doomed to die when the Administration waited until Congress was about to close its doors before requesting urgently needed ship replacements and, then, first submitted the request in improper form!

The one strong shipbuilding plea made by the President to Congress was for an atomic "peace ship" to visit world ports as a voice of America's peaceful intentions. However, money was not forthcoming from the legislators. By diverting the project in favor of a more experimental plan to the development of nuclear propulsion for commercial maritime use, both the House and the Senate left the atomic merchant vessel on the shelf at adjournment.

Despite a full Congressional investigation, neither the "trade-in-and-build" nor the Navy "Charter tanker" program got under way this year. The money was available; the builders were ready; the yards and men were waiting; but the Maritime Administration, the MSTs, and the General Accounting Office were and still are having a battle among themselves which may scuttle the whole program.

The Maritime Administration allowed more than half of the American-flag tramp fleet to transfer foreign while the Department of Agriculture was calling for vessels in which to ship government owned surplus grain abroad.

No sooner did the 83rd Congress finally pass permanent cargo-preference legislation, providing that 50 per cent of United States-financed shipments be carried in United States merchant vessels, before serious attempts were made in the 84th Congress to circumvent the law. A concerted drive, supported by CIO, struck out exemptions from the 50-50 rule proposed first for mutual aid shipments and then for overseas disposal of surplus farm products. Nevertheless, the farm bloc and foreign shipping lobbyists will renew their assault on our cargo-preference act, and CIO must stand ready to protect the historic 50-50 principle.

Thus, while foreign nations have continued to build up their merchant fleets to unprecedented heights, the American merchant marine has been left on the brink of stagnation, and the American shipbuilding industry has continued to tumble in its downward trend.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

The Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council commends the desire of Congress to delve deeply into the problems of the shipbuilding industry. However, the life-and-death facts of shipyard employment have been evident since World War II, and we submit that only a prompt, active, long-range ship-construction program can stop the onslaught of shipyard extinction and the annihilation of shipbuilding skills in the United States.

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council will continue to press the responsible executive and legislative branches of our federal government for the establishment of a modern merchant marine, that will serve as proud carriers in an era of expanding world trade and will meet the threat of obsolescence endangering our national defense.

In order to achieve these goals, the CIO-California Industrial Union Council specifically calls upon the Administration and the Second Session of the 84th Congress to appropriate the necessary funds for the construction of sixty new ships a year; to pass a joint resolution restoring the ship-construction revolving fund of the Maritime Administration; to repel any further attacks on the 50-50 law protecting government-financed cargo; and to pass legislation preventing the transfer of American vessels to foreign flags.

No. 17—Federal Compulsory Maritime Arbitration Boards

During the First Session of the 84th Congress the chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee proposed a Maritime Labor Stabilization Act which would create a Maritime Labor Stabilization Board.

One of the main features of this act would provide for injunctions against strikes or lockouts and would set aside the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-injunction Act which prevents injunctions in labor disputes against employees except under specified conditions designed to protect the employee against unfair acts. The Maritime Labor Stabilization Act further proposes a 90-day cooling off period instead of the 60-day cooling off period required under the Labor-Management Relations Act. This period would further penalize the workers by withholding benefits from them for an additional 30 days. Most of the other provisions in the Act are the same as those of the infamous Taft-Hartley Act.

Another provision would amend Section 301 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 by requiring that the Federal Maritime Board adopt maximum wage scales, working conditions, hours of work, and manning scales for all officers and crews employed on all types of vessels receiving operating differential subsidy.

We are opposed to this bill. Section 301 (a) of the Act now requires that the Board establish minimum manning scales, wage scales, and working conditions. Section 603 (b) now provides that each operating contract shall contain a provision that the amount of the operating differential subsidy shall not exceed the excess of the fair and reasonable cost of any items of expense in which the Board shall find and determine that the operator is at a substantial disadvantage in competition with foreign vessels.

In passing on operating differential payments, the Board must now certify that subsidy payments, which are approved to equalize the differ-

ence between the basic operational costs of the same type of ship flying a foreign competitive flag, are not in excess of the fair and reasonable excesses of the cost differentials. There are numerous instances of record with the Board where they have refused to allow the amounts requested by the operators because they were considered to be in excess of fair and reasonable. The effect of the present procedure is that the Board approves items which are not below the minimums established, or above the excess of fair and reasonable differences.

If the Board were required to establish maximums, those maximums would also become the actual minimums. Too, the Board would be required to hold public hearings each time a change took place in conditions of employment. We believe that such a practice would in fact replace collective bargaining. Collective bargaining should be encouraged—not supplanted.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That the CIO California Industrial Union Council calls upon the Congress of the United States to defeat the proposed provisions of the Maritime Labor Stabilization Act (HR 5734).

No. 19—Foreign Ship Construction for United States Account with Restrictions for U. S. Shipbuilding for Foreign Account

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

The California State CIO Industrial Union Council calls upon the Congress and the Administration to encourage American ship owners to build and operate ships under the American flag, by prompt attention to requests for construction differential subsidies and by making available the funds already allocated with no further administrative confusion and red tape.

The California State CIO Industrial Union Council further calls upon the Congress to lift the restrictions on American shipyards building vessels for foreign account. Whether or not these vessels will be available to the United States in case of emergency is not as important as the fact that American shipbuilders will be able to keep and train their skills to be available to this country in case of emergency.

We call upon the Congress to review the granting of accelerated amortization to companies building vessels abroad. The benefits of accelerated amortization should be restricted to domestic construction.

We call upon the Congress and the Administration to enact a forward-looking program to permit the building of necessary ocean-going ore vessels in the United States.

We call upon the Administration to submit to the Congress the legislation which has been prepared to salvage the United States tramp fleet.

No. 20—Occupational Safety and Health for Shipyard Workers

Industrial accidents and health hazards continue to take a relentless toll of the lives and well-being of all American workers. At the same time, shipyard workers continue to bear the risk of extraordinarily high injury and accident rates.

The United States Department of Labor publishes statistics on the frequency of disabling injuries based on manhours of work. These figures indicate that little progress is being made in the drive for a safety-conscious, safety-wise industrial society. While the nation's injury-frequency rate has declined slightly over the past three years, we note with alarm that the rate for shipbuilding has grown progressively higher than that for all manufacturing industries. Specifically, the injury-frequency rate for shipbuilding and ship repair was *50 per cent* higher than the all-manufacturing rate in 1952, *57 per cent* higher in 1953, and *65 per cent* higher in 1954.

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council has consistently maintained that this tragic problem requires the full cooperation of all affected groups in voluntary activities and in the enactment of necessary legislation.

In accordance with its position, CIO has given active support to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. Thoroughly aware of the stifling physical handicaps that result from industrial accidents, our Union has cooperated in the efforts of this organization for rehabilitation, retraining, and re-employment.

Further, the CIO-California Industrial Union Council has gone on record in favor of increased minimum payments under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Congress has taken note of the high cost of living by liberalizing social security benefits and the minimum wage. However, no increase in disability payments for over 400,000 longshoremen, ship servicemen, and ship repairmen has been granted since 1948.

The major industries of our country have failed to cooperate with union groups in stamping out the hazards of industrial employment. While striving to dominate the voluntary and governmental agencies designed to cope with accidents and industrial disease, they have opposed any improvements in related state and federal legislation.

Maritime employers selfishly testified in 1955 against realistic amendments to the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act that would boost disability benefits. Business representatives give tacit approval to wholly inadequate federal appropriations for research, education, and enforcement of existing laws—appropriations that permit the yearly expenditure for occupational health of only *two cents* for each American worker.

It has been argued that the crucial matter of safety and health properly belongs under the jurisdiction of the states. But, when the states constantly refuse or neglect to take action, we must demand that the federal government assume responsibility for the lives of America's workingmen.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council urges Congress promptly to enact federal legislation establishing and enforcing nationwide standards for safe and healthy working conditions in the production of all goods that move in interstate or foreign commerce.

We urge Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to enable the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Public Health Service to carry out efficiently and to expand their functions in the prevention of occupational accidents and diseases. We further urge the granting of federal aid to state agencies concerned with maintaining standards of occupational health and safety.

We call upon Congress to heed the advice of the Department of Labor and of affected labor unions that improvements must be made in the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, that will permit injured workers to sustain themselves and their families with a decent standard of living.

The CIO-California Industrial Union Council pledges continuing support to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped in its program to bring constructive help to physically handicapped workers, so that they may find employment that will provide both self-sufficiency and self-respect.

We call upon all CIO locals to press their respective state legislatures for the enactment of enforceable, up-to-date occupational health and safety codes; to participate in voluntary and official agencies dedicated to industrial health, where such participation is afforded on a representative basis; to work closely with the management of individual yards and plants that will cooperate in good faith to maintain safe working places for CIO members.

No. 21—Assistance to Aid Chapters

RESOLVED, that the Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council call upon the leadership and membership of the area councils, international and local unions in the above mentioned geographic areas to cooperate and assist in the development of the AID membership chapters in their respective areas.

No. 22—N.A.A.C.P. Freedom Seal Drive

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council pledge its complete support to the Freedom Seal Campaign of N.A.A.C.P., and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that we call upon each of our affiliated locals to give all out support to the Freedom Seal Campaign, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: that a copy of this resolution go to each affiliated local and to local and regional offices of N.A.A.C.P.

No. 23—Effects of Smog on the Men's Clothing and Allied Industries

WHEREAS: During the recent series of smog crises, a number of men's clothing and shirt plants located in the industrial district were forced to close, and

WHEREAS: The closing of plants in a piece-work industry causes serious financial burdens to workers employed in such industries, and

WHEREAS: Needle trades workers are dependent on good use of vision whether they do hand or machine operations, and

WHEREAS: The smog problem impedes the use of vision, and

WHEREAS: The growing severity of smog could tend to force the expanding men's clothing and allied industries in Los Angeles to leave this city,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we urge our city officers to

inform Governor Goodwin J. Knight, Mayor Norris Poulson, members of the City Council and Board of Supervisors of the specific dangers of smog to our industry and its workers, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that we urge our city officers to organize a united and all-out attack on the smog problem.

No. 24—Denial of Civil Rights in Southern States

WHEREAS: There exists a reign of terror in several Southern States, especially Mississippi, against Negro leaders and especially leaders of the NAACP, and

WHEREAS: So-called "Citizens Councils" have been organized by many residents of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida with the expressed and openly avowed purpose in mind of denying the enforcement of the May 17, 1954, Supreme Court decision regarding school segregation, and

WHEREAS: These councils have intimidated Negro leaders by threats, economic reprisals and in many cases by the removal of Negro voters' names from the list of eligible voters, and

WHEREAS: In some political sub-divisions of Mississippi the ballots of Negro voters were not even counted in the recent state primary election, and

WHEREAS: A climate of opinion has been generated that threatens not only the civil rights, but the life itself of many citizens, and

WHEREAS: The recent series of murders such as Edward Till, a 14 year old, and Rev. George Lee, a NAACP leader, only points up the end result of such a climate of opinion, and

WHEREAS: Rep. Charles Diggs (Dem., Mich.) has stated he will challenge the seating of every Mississippi congressman when the House of Representatives convenes in January on grounds Mississippi Negroes are systematically barred from voting, and

WHEREAS: No worker can be sure of his freedom as long as any worker or group of workers can be subjected to terror and brutality at the hands of vigilantes and denied the protection afforded by law,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That this Convention demand that Attorney General Brownell make a complete investigation of this serious situation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That this Convention demand of Congress enactment of anti-lynching and anti-poll tax laws, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we call upon each of our affiliated locals for similar action and support of the NAACP in bringing these injustices to the attention of the American people, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we send a copy of this resolution to National CIO and to the President of the United States, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: This Convention supports Rep. Charles Diggs (Dem., Mich.) in his challenge of the seating of the Mississippi delegation in Congress.

No. 27—Taft-Hartley Act

WHEREAS, the present administration has, in recent months, stepped up its attacks on the rights of labor and other groups, and

WHEREAS, the GOP-controlled Department of Justice has falsely charged the UAW-CIO with violation of the Taft-Hartley Act merely because the UAW-CIO sponsored political education TV programs, and

WHEREAS, anti-labor congressional investigators have charged that John J. Mullen, PAC Director for the CIO Steelworkers Union, and Robert C. Carter and John T. Watkins, UAW Regional Directors with allegedly disloyal actions, and

WHEREAS, big business-minded Republicans have conducted these smear activities in order to undermine labor's constitutional right to work for the betterment of wage-earners,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the State CIO Convention go on record against these undemocratic moves and send protests to Attorney General Herbert Brownell, the Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Committee, and the House Un-American Activities Committee, and

THEREFORE, BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Taft Hartley law be repealed and other restrictive labor laws be revoked.

No. 28—French Colonialism

WHEREAS, France has had Algeria under economic and political rule for a long period, and

WHEREAS, Algeria is now in a state of unrest and rebellion seeking only its self-determination and human dignity, and

WHEREAS, our country has gone on record for such principles through numerous documents, i.e., Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Treaty of Chapultepec, United Nations, and

WHEREAS, the Imperial government of France is conducting murderous methods through their military, to frustrate the legitimate desires and aspirations of the indigenous people of Algeria, and

WHEREAS, CIO President Walter P. Reuther has protested against France's colonialism, and her military assaults on freedom loving people and the support through arms contribution of the United States,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State CIO Convention concur with Walter P. Reuther's protest, and

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this body express the same to our Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the President of the United States, and

THEREFORE, BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that this body employ any other means to implement the intent of this resolution through any and all democratic processes, in that we may further gain the confidence of all freedom loving people.

No. 32—Unemployment Insurance Appeals

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That all affiliates of this Council be urged to set up Unemployment Insurance Committees and provide representation for their members in appeal hearings and further that a plan be devised to publicly offer representation in such hearings to any unemployed worker denied benefits regardless of whether he or she is a member of organized labor.

No. 36—Commending Irwin L. DeShetler

WHEREAS: Irwin L. DeShetler, Director, Region XIII, has been a close friend, advisor and understanding leader to CIO in California since he began his first assignment among us in 1946, and

WHEREAS: Brother DeShetler has worked with us and served us for the past nine years, first as CIO Director for Southern California, and then as Director for Region XIII, which includes California, Arizona, Nevada, Washington and Oregon, and

WHEREAS: Among his many contributions to CIO, and especially to CIO in California, Brother DeShetler worked very closely with loyal CIOers in our state in a successful fight to oust anti-CIO, pro-Communist misleaders, and

WHEREAS: The very establishment of our CIO-California Industrial Union Council was due to the successful completion of this fight, in which the leadership of Brother DeShetler played such a valuable part, and

WHEREAS: The coming merger of CIO and AFL makes it apparent that we will soon all be part of a new, larger combined federation, which will bring with it administrative changes, thus terminating "CIO REGION XIII,"

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, assembled in its Sixth Annual Convention, in Long Beach, California, commend and warmly thank Brother DeShetler for the years of service, cooperation and leadership he has given to the CIO in California, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we of the CIO in California express our hope and desire that with the formation of our new, merged national trade union center, Brother DeShetler will continue to play an important leadership role and thus continue to make significant contributions to our trade union movement in California, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That this convention present to Director DeShetler a suitably inscribed plaque as a symbol of our gratitude for his leadership, cooperation and counsel which he has given the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Walter P. Reuther, president of CIO; John V. Riffe, executive vice-president; and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer.

No. 37—Commending National CIO

WHEREAS: The year 1955 has been one of great significance for organized labor, particularly in regards to the imminent, historical merger of the CIO and AFL into a new and greater combined trade union center, and

WHEREAS: The statesmanlike manner with which our National CIO leaders effectively worked toward the merger reflected great credit upon all of CIO, and contributed to the writing of an inspiring new page in labor history, and

WHEREAS: Also, our CIO officers again this year, as in past years, have given us dynamic leadership in carrying out the vigorous, militant and forwardlooking programs and policies of CIO,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

(1) That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, assembled in

its Sixth Annual Convention. in Long Beach, California, commend National CIO officers Walter P. Reuther, president; John V. Riffe, executive vice-president; and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer, for the firm leadership they have given to CIO, and

(2) This convention express congratulations and thanks to the various departments, their directors and staff members of National CIO, for the fine work they have done during the past year, and

(3) That copies of this resolution be forwarded to our National CIO officers.

No. 39—Commendation of UAW Housing Project

Occasionally an organization and its members are faced with a problem of great importance which must be solved with a minimum of delay.

Such a problem was faced by Local 560, UAW, when the Ford plant was moved to Milpitas, a considerable distance from its former location in Richmond. The distance to the new plant was too great for daily travel for many of the employees and there was little housing available near the new plant, particularly for minority group families.

The problem was considered at length by the officers of the local and Northern California sub-regional Director Arnold Callan. It was felt that the only possible solution would be a union-sponsored housing project on a non-segregated basis. A plan was developed and preliminary arrangements completed. Despite bitter opposition all obstacles were overcome except in the matter of financing which was unobtainable locally; an appeal to the national headquarters brought William Oliver, assistant to UAW President Walter Reuther. Financing was eventually obtained and the first group of homes is now being built.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT: The Sixth Annual Convention of the California CIO Industrial Union Council does hereby highly commend Local 560, UAW, its officers, Brothers Arnold Callan and William Oliver for the recognition and solution of a serious problem affecting members of Local 560, UAW.

The inspiring leadership, the initiative, and the tenacity displayed in overcoming tremendous obstacles, and in pioneering a democratic solution of this housing and social problem, are in the best tradition of CIO.

No. 40—Housing

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That a program of no less than 200,000 units per year of public housing be initiated in order to meet the increasing needs of low-income tenant families;

2. That slum clearance and related programs be accelerated;

3. Legislation should be enacted to provide direct federal loans to Sec. 213 Cooperative Housing Projects;

4. A practical minority group housing program should be initiated that will insure adequate housing for all minority group families;

5. Legislation should be enacted that will provide mortgage insurance for integrated housing projects;

6. A practical program to allow home ownership for families in the \$2500 to \$4000 income range should be provided;

7. A practical program to provide decent housing for aged citizens should be initiated;
8. Legislation should be enacted that will prevent secondary lending institutions from increasing interest rates after the Federal National Mortgage Association is liquidated;
9. FHA mortgage insurance with minimum down payments should be provided for the facilitation of sales of existing older homes;
10. A home refinancing program should be created to minimize the abuses of the second mortgage lending institutions.

No. 45—Itemized Key Races in 1956

WHEREAS: The funds and resources available to the members of the CIO are limited in contrast to those of big business in any given election campaign; and

WHEREAS: It is necessary to focus the attention of the labor movement on specific key contests for state and congressional offices, so that our resources may be used to the fullest extent possible in the 1956 election campaign;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the California State Industrial Union Council include in its political action report, a list of those congressional and state races which most deserve the maximum PAC effort in 1956; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That each affiliated unit of the California CIO Council forward to the California CIO Council PAC Committee a list of what they consider to be key races in their areas and the reasons the said units consider them to be key races.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That affiliated local unions make available at the earliest possible time their full PAC resources to insure a successful campaign.

No. 47—Segregation in Housing

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: The State CIO make every effort to fight segregation in all parts of California; and

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED: That this resolution be introduced for adoption at the Convention of the CIO and AFL merger.

No. 50—CIO Community Services

The activities and programs of the CIO Community Services Committee, on a national, state and local level, have played an increasingly important role in achieving the economic goals of CIO unions. In addition, the welfare of the whole community has been improved by the participation of CIO in health and welfare agencies, in disasters, and other matters that are not resolved at the collective bargaining table.

In participating in necessary budgeting and fund raising that makes possible these many benefits for all the community, CIO has gained for itself and the entire labor movement must support throughout the nation.

Of great importance to the Community Services Committee of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council is the future of Community Services Committees in the new merged labor organization that will be formed next month. The committee notes that the draft constitution of

the new, merged labor organization provides that a Committee on Community Services shall be a standing committee of the new organization, and, like other standing committees, will be adequately staffed.

With this recognition of the importance of Community Service activities in the new, merged labor organization, your committee wishes to recommend to this convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council that it be the policy of the convention that in any merger talks with the California State Federation of Labor, the CIO committee must secure guarantees that adequate provision will be made for carrying on the work of the Community Services Committee on a state and local level.

The committee wishes to thank the officers of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, the directors of the International Unions and the CIO Regional Director, and the officers and members of the local unions for their help and cooperation.

No. 50A—CIO Community Services

No program, however inspired or needed, will exceed the vision and competence of its leadership.

This fact is amply demonstrated in the rapid growth and expansion of the CIO Community Services program in California.

The high regard and esteem with which the community services program has been accepted by both CIO members and the field of social welfare reflects the quality of leadership given it by its two full-time directors, Charles Harding of Southern California and Arthur Hellender of Northern California.

Through well developed, year around programs of service and education in their respective areas, Directors Harding and Hellender have given immeasurable assistance to many CIO local unions and communities.

Union counselling classes, strike assistance, CIO representation on community agency boards, education and public relations, help on individual problems are a few of the programs and activities carried on by volunteer CIO members under the capable guidance and leadership of Brothers Harding and Hellender.

As a measure of appreciation for the assistance they have rendered the cause of organized labor, and the contribution they have made toward better community life,

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Sixth Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council express its thanks to Community Services Directors Charles Harding and Arthur Hellender.

No. 51—Support of Savings Bonds Program

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council in convention assembled, at Long Beach on November 3-6, 1955, does hereby urge all members to lend full support to the United States Savings Bonds Program; to join in the Payroll Savings Plan where employed, and, thereby, to set aside a part of earnings for regular purchases of U. S. Savings Bonds.

No. 53—Transfer of American Ships to Foreign Registry

On January 1, 1955 there were 431 oceangoing ships owned by Ameri-

can companies and operated under or being built for foreign flag operation. This is 37% of the U. S. Merchant Marine. Over 80% of the American owned ships flying foreign flags and American owned ships being built for foreign flag operation are owned by such large American corporations as Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Aluminum Company of America.

In 1954 the Maritime Administration established a so-called "liberalized" transfer foreign policy, which, in several months, permitted the foreign transfer of 134 American flag Liberty tankers and Liberty dry cargo ships.

Foreign flag operations and the building of new ships in foreign shipyards are detrimental to the wage standards and working conditions of American seamen and shipyard workers as well as those of other bona fide maritime nations.

Existing laws and the maladministration of these laws by our government agencies have failed to protect our nation and other bona fide maritime nations from the adverse effects of having our ships transferred.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO-California State Industrial Union Council again bring this matter to the attention of the California delegation to the Congress of the United States, to the State Assembly and Senate and insist that proper steps be taken to correct this situation and be it further

RESOLVED: That the CIO-California State Industrial Union Council go on record pledging full support to the seafaring unions in their fight against this un-American action by certain shipowners.

No. 54—Marine Hospitals

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: This Convention pledges to carry out an all-out fight against the attempt to eliminate the Marine Hospital and medical care program for merchant seamen.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: We condemn the Hoover Commission and its fellow Republican supporters in Congress and the Administration.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: We commend and thank the many friendly Senators and Representatives who have blocked the attempt to kill the Marine Hospitals and have pledged to continue to do so in the future.

No. 55—50-50 Provision

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: This Convention strongly opposes those forces attempting to destroy the American Merchant Marine by the elimination of the 50-50 provisions contained in Public Law 664, and in other laws.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: This Convention calls upon the farmers and their respective organizations to withdraw their opposition to the 50-50 provision applying to the overseas shipment of American surplus farm commodities. As fellow Americans the farmers and the workers, including merchant seamen, must realize that our interests are mutual and, therefore, the injury of one can result only in harm to the other in a matter of time.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: We pledge to exert every possible effort in the support of the pro-American Merchant Marine forces in their struggle to retain the 50-50 provision.

No. 57—Automation

RESOLVED: That the Sixth CIO-California Industrial Union Council Convention concur in the principle that hours of labor be progressively reduced in proportion as modern machinery increases productivity and that savings due to the inauguration of machinery and changes in technical methods be equally divided between management and labor as a method of establishing a shorter work week, while at the same time maintaining and increasing the purchasing power of the worker.

No. 60—Segregation, Los Angeles Fire Department

WHEREAS: Segregation has been practiced in the Los Angeles Fire Department for many years on a racial basis; and

WHEREAS: Many people and groups have been using various stalling tactics to prevent Negro firemen from being integrated into various fire stations; and

WHEREAS: Through segregation, as practiced by the Los Angeles Fire Department, Negro firemen have been discriminated against in promotional rights; and

WHEREAS: Many people and many groups such as the NAACP have courageously fought to eliminate segregation in the Los Angeles Fire Department; therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the California Industrial Union Council and affiliated locals continue to aid in this fight for justice to those discriminated against.

No. 62—Segregation in Public Schools

RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council and all its affiliated bodies work with the NAACP and other liberal groups and people to the end that both political parties, the public school officials and law enforcement agencies will stop all segregation in the public schools throughout the United States of America.

No. 65—Merger Policy Resolution

Section 1

THE NATIONAL AFL-CIO MERGER AGREEMENT AND PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

We commend the CIO-AFL Unity Committee for having produced a sound, honorable, principled and effective basis for the merger of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor into a new trade union center best able to serve the interests of union members and the welfare of America.

We commend the CIO members of the Unity Committee for their devotion to labor unity based on sound principles and programs, and for the practical demonstration of their willingness to put the good of the labor movement ahead of questions of position or personal prestige.

We hail the merger agreement and proposed constitution as a major step in the process of achieving a united labor movement, devoted to the interests of the nation and its workers, capable of carrying on the task of organizing the unorganized and inspired to promote great progress in all

fields of concern to the working people of America.

We deem it important to note that the merger agreement and the proposed constitution recognizes and underwrites the integrity of each affiliated union; that it guarantees and provides equal status for industrial unionism; that it provides for constitutional guarantees and for internal machinery to insure the elimination of such evils as raiding, racial discrimination, communist or other totalitarian infiltration, racketeering and other corrupting influences.

In establishing these guarantees and safeguards for the new, united trade union center, the national merger agreement and the proposed constitution stands as a significant milestone in the long and distinguished history of labor in America. It symbolizes the successful efforts of the leaders of both the AFL and CIO to combine strength with responsibility, the effectiveness of democratic procedures, inter-union cooperation with safeguards for the rights of all, unity with the aspirations of all workers for effective union organization—regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

All unions, big or small, will find in the merger agreement a document to benefit them and improve the lot of their members. No union in the new organization need fear its future, because of the guarantees of integrity written into the national merger agreement, and the additional strength that will accrue to each union through unity.

Workers in every section of the land, in every industry, will find direct benefits as the result of the national merger agreement. Unity will help to promote the well being and the effectiveness of the labor union and its membership, in each and every phase of its activity—economic, legislative, political and community.

In previous national CIO Conventions, the National CIO has declared: "In the unity discussions that are in progress, we will not sacrifice any of the basic principles for which the CIO stands, and which are essential to the building of a strong, democratic and socially responsible labor movement. In these negotiations, we will not sacrifice the interest of any union, big or small, within the CIO. In these negotiations, we will not permit the interest of any individual for office or power to stand in the way. We recognize that the good of the whole labor movement transcends that of any individual or group."

The National CIO-AFL merger agreement fully meets the standards set by our past CIO conventions for "honorable organic unity"—for "unity in the American labor movement firmly based on the principles of free democratic unionism."

The California CIO Council in Convention assembled, proudly hails the merger agreement, and looks forward to expeditious agreement on the constitution of the new organization, and to the actual merger and creation of a new united labor organization—a single American trade union center proud of its great heritage, confident of its future, dedicated in heart and mind and soul to the promotion of the well-being of the people and the strengthening of democracy at home and abroad.

Section 2 THE CALIFORNIA STATE AFL-CIO MERGER

The California CIO Council, in its last State CIO Convention assembled before the National AFL-CIO merger, herein sets forth the ways and means of implementing the worthy purpose and objectives of a united labor movement.

The preamble of the proposed National AFL-CIO constitution expressly speaks for all members of CIO and AFL. It encompasses the basic values of life and preserves the very individual human dignity which some men by design would take from us.

To have a united labor movement or not to have a united labor movement is not the question before us today. The question is: By what ways and means can we implement the worthy purposes and principles established in the proposed National AFL-CIO Constitution into a united labor movement in California? What structures and forms of representation can preserve and implement the best traditions, activities, community and political citizenship programs of AFL and CIO in California?

We hope and believe that the leadership and membership of the AFL feel as strongly as we do in bringing about a united labor movement in word and deed, dedicated firmly to the best interest of all unions and the welfare of our nation and its people.

To do this, our first task will be to work out agreements on the principles and the mechanics of the merger and the structure of a new organization. To successfully accomplish this task it is of extreme importance that the State CIO Council and its affiliated CIO local unions remain united on the merger principles and objectives. The period of the State AFL-CIO merger may take from one to two years. Because of this factor, it is important that the California CIO Council continue to function and represent CIO unions in the legislative and political action fields. We urge all CIO local unions not now affiliated with the State CIO Council to promptly affiliate and thus strengthen the program for a successful merger.

A. PRINCIPLES OF MERGER

1. The two state organizations shall effectuate the merger, including a merger agreement and agreement on a new constitution for the new state federation of labor, through the process of negotiation and agreement as provided in the proposed national constitution in Section 5, Article III. Section 5, Article III, reads as follows: "State and Territorial Federations of Labor and Local Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and State and Local Industrial Union Councils affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall become and be affiliates of this Federation and shall, as such, continue to exist as state, territorial and local central bodies, each representing the respective federal labor unions or local industrial unions now affiliated to such central body and such local unions now affiliated to such central body as are affiliated with a national or international union or organizing committee affiliated with this Federation. Provided, however: That a merger of these state, territorial and local central bodies, heretofore affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or the Congress of Industrial Organizations, shall be effected within two years after the adoption of this constitution, through the process of negotiation and agreement under the guidance of the President of this Federation and its Executive Council."

2. It should be recognized and agreed that the integrity of each affiliated union in the merged federation shall be maintained and preserved. In order to effectuate this principle the Constitution of the merged state federation should contain a constitutional declaration for respect by each affiliate of the established bargaining relationship of every other affiliate

and against raiding by any affiliate of the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate. The merged state federation should provide for support of the national constitutional declaration on this principle.

3. The merged state federation shall be based upon a constitutional recognition that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of trade union organization.

4. The merged state federation shall constitutionally recognize the right of all workers, without regard to race, color, creed or national origin to share in the full benefits of trade union organization in the merged federation.

5. The merged state federation shall constitutionally affirm its determination to protect the trade union movement in California from any and all corrupt influences and from the undermining efforts of communist agencies, "fellow traveler front" organizations, and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and of free and democratic trade unionism. The merged state federation shall establish appropriate internal machinery with authority to effectively implement this constitutional determination to keep the merged state federation free from any taint of corruption or communism.

6. The merged state federation of labor shall constitutionally affirm its programs of (1) citizenship education and organizational activities, (2) political action and, (3) legislative action so that (a) public servants, singlemindedly devoted to the general welfare of the country, may be placed in public office at all political levels—city, county, state and federal, and (b) labor's legislative objectives may be achieved and enforced.

7. The constitution of the merged federation shall provide for standing committees of the federation in appropriate fields of action. These committees shall have appropriate staff assistance and due recognition shall be given to unions now affiliated with the AFL and the CIO in determining the chairmen and secretaries of, and in staffing such committees.

8. The constitution shall permit the affiliation of a State Council of Industrial Unions as now provided for the departments of the American Federation of Labor.

9. The union labels of the AFL and the CIO unions shall be given constitutional recognition so that all official union labels of unions affiliated with the merged federation are appropriate, equal and necessary.

B. METHODS OF MERGER

The merger shall be effected by the following procedure:

1. The officers and Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council shall establish a CIO State Merger Negotiating Committee to represent CIO in working out the principles, structure, merger agreement, constitution of the merger at the State level.

2. This CIO State Merger Negotiating Committee shall meet with representatives of the California Federation of Labor, AFL, for the purpose of negotiating a State Merger Agreement.

3. This State Merger Agreement shall be submitted for approval to the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

4. Upon approval by the State AFL and the CIO State Council Executive Board, a proposed constitution for the merged federation, reflecting the provisions of the merger agreement and containing such other necessary and appropriate provisions as may be agreed to, shall be

drafted by the Joint AFL-CIO State Merger Negotiating Committee. The proposed constitution of the merged federation shall, consistent with the merger agreement, preserve the basic rights and obligations of the affiliates of both federations.

5. The officers and Executive Board of our State Council are hereby authorized and directed to take all necessary steps to effect a merger agreement (in keeping with the principles of this Resolution) and providing for the structure, financing, and other necessary constitutional principles of merger.

6. The proposed State Constitution shall be submitted for approval to the Executive Board of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

7. Upon approval by the AFL and CIO, the State Merger Agreement and the proposed State Constitution and such other agreements as are necessary to accomplish the merger shall be submitted to separate conventions of the California Federation of Labor and the CIO-California Industrial Union Council.

8. Upon approval by the separate conventions of the two state federations, a joint convention shall be held. Such joint convention shall constitute the first regular state convention of the merged federation.

9. The guidance of the national officers of the merged national federation of labor shall be sought to expedite the establishment of a united state federation of labor.

C..CONCLUSION

This Policy Resolution is hereby recommended by the Executive Committee and adopted by the Executive Board as the basis for negotiating an honorable, organic labor unity between the two state labor federations. The provisions of this resolution shall constitute policy guidance to the CIO members of the CIO State Merger Negotiating Committee. It is to be understood that the CIO members of said Committee shall exercise their best judgement in pursuing these merger principles and in reaching agreement with the AFL members of the Joint Committee. We believe that the principles and structure recommendations herein contained will contribute to the economic well-being of working men and women in California. They will materially benefit the people of California. They will raise the citizenship responsibilities and effectiveness of the California labor movement. They will realize the mutual hopes and goals long held by AFL-CIO leaders and members throughout the state.

No. 66A—Establishment of a State Department of Industrial Unions Under the National Department of Industrial Organizations of the AFL-CIO

The officers of the national and international industrial unions have, under the proposed constitution of the new national AFL-CIO federation of labor, recognized the need for a "meeting place" and "coordinating industrial union center" in the form of a national industrial union department of the merged national federation of labor. This national industrial union department is established to meet the special needs and problems at the national level of the industrial unions. This department has been established on the same basis as the other existing Trade Departments of the AFL.

The proposed merger constitution providing for this national industrial union department reads as follows:

“ARTICLE XII—TRADE DEPARTMENTS

Section 1. The Trade Departments shall be subordinate to the Federation and shall consist of the following: Building and Construction Trades Department; Metal Trades Department; Union Label Trades Department; Maritime Employees Department; Railway Employees Department; and a department of industrial organizations to be known as the Council of Industrial Organizations, and such other departments as may be established by the Executive Council or the convention. Each department is to manage and finance its own affairs and may establish local councils or railway system federations of departments. Affiliation to the departments in the Federation shall be open to all appropriate affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees.

Section 2. To be entitled to representation in any department, international unions and organizing committees eligible to join it must first be and remain in affiliation to the Federation.

Section 3. To be entitled to representation in local councils or Railway System Federations of Departments, local unions are required to be part of affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees affiliated to departments or to be directly affiliated to the Federation. Said local unions shall first be and remain in affiliation to the appropriate central bodies chartered by the Federation.

Section 4. The fundamental laws and procedure of each Department are to conform to, and be administered in the same manner as the laws and procedure governing the Federation. No department shall enact laws, rules or regulations in conflict with the laws and procedure of the Federation, and in the event of change of laws, rules, regulations and procedures of the latter, departments, local councils and railway system federations are to change their laws, rules, and regulations to conform thereto.

Section 5. Each department is to be considered an official method of the Federation for transacting the portion of its business indicated by the name of the department, in consequence of which affiliated and eligible organizations should be part of their respective departments and should comply with the actions and decisions of such departments, subject to appeal therefrom to the Executive Council and the conventions of the Federation. When such an organization has interests in departments other than the one of its principle affiliation, in which it shall pay per capita tax upon its entire membership, it is to be represented in and pay per capita tax to the other departments upon the number of members whose occupations come under such other departments, but this in no instance shall be less than 20 percent of the membership upon which it pays per capita tax to the Federation.

Section 6. The officers of the various departments shall submit a quarterly report to the Executive Council of the Federation of the work done by their department and its general conditions.

Section 7. At all regular meetings of the Executive Council of the Federation, there shall be present, during some period of the Council meeting, the executive officer or officers of each department, to take up with the Council matters that may be of mutual interest.

Section 8. Departments of the Federation shall have their headquarters in Washington, D. C., and in the headquarters of the Federation unless permitted to locate elsewhere.”

As provided in Article XII, Section 1, of the proposed constitution, the industrial union department may establish departmental industrial union

councils below the national level. We, the delegates assembled in the 1955 State CIO Council Convention, believe the need exists for the reasons cited in this resolution to establish at the state level a California Department of Industrial Unions as the local affiliate of the national department of industrial organizations. Such a California industrial union department should be established concurrently with the creation of a merged state federation of labor (comprising the merger of the California State Federation of Labor and the CIO-California Industrial Union Council). The State Department of Industrial Unions shall be known as

Within the framework of the proposed State Department of Industrial Unions, the following primary programs should be undertaken: The organizing of a "citizens coalition" for community support of legislation of immediate concern to industrial unions, organizing political organizations within the framework of the two-party system, with particular emphasis upon organization of political clubs, and the encouragement of participation by local industrial union leaders in political party leadership. These objectives provide for political educational activities, through the State Department of Industrial Unions, for training and informing leaders of industrial unions as well as informing civic and liberal leaders in the cities and in the rural areas of California on the programs of industrial unions.

Section I. PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

We therefore authorize the incoming officers and Executive Board to work out between now and our next State Convention, in consultation with the AFL industrial unions which will become affiliated with the national department of industrial unions, the structure and proposed constitution of a state departmental council of industrial organizations. Such a state department of industrial unions shall be established concurrently with the effective date of the accomplishment of the State AFL-CIO merger of the California Federation of Labor and the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. The department of industrial unions shall be known as and shall be affiliated with the national Council of Industrial Organizations that is set forth in the proposed AFL-CIO merged constitution.

Section II. PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

A. Affiliation to the State AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department shall be open to all local unions whose national or international union is affiliated with the national department of industrial organizations set forth in the proposed merger constitution as the "Council of Industrial Organizations."

B. The constitution of the State Industrial Union Department shall provide for support of the program of the national industrial union department of the state and local levels of industrial union activity.

C. There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for such staff and resources necessary to conduct the activities and to achieve the citizenship program of the State Department of Industrial Unions.

D. The constitutional outlines of the state industrial union department shall make no provision for the endorsement of candidates for political office.

E. There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for regular state conventions at stated intervals of the delegates of affiliates of the State Council of Industrial Unions.

F. There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for the affiliation of CIO local unions now affiliated with the State CIO Council, together with such local industrial unions now affiliated with national or international unions of the AFL (affiliated with the national department of industrial unions) that voluntarily desire to affiliate with the State Department of Industrial Unions for achieving their mutual interest.

G. There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for affiliation with the merged AFL-CIO state federation of labor.

H. There shall be a constitutional declaration providing for lending aid and assistance to the political action and general legislative programs of the AFL-CIO state federation of labor.

Section III. *PURPOSE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL UNIONS—WHAT DOES THE DEPARTMENT DO?*

A. In effect, the State Industrial Union Department is designed to meet the special and primary needs of the industrial unions in the field of citizenship activity. It is established to unify and coordinate the work of international, national and local industrial unions in the field of community services, education, political action within the industrial unions and promoting the economic and political policies of the industrial unions within the framework of the two major political parties, and, finally, in the field of legislation which is of special concern to the industrial unions, such as the application of the CIO guaranteed annual wage program. In unity there is strength. *By joining together in an industrial union center, the individual industrial unions can provide representation and services they would not be able to afford or organize working alone.*

B. Securing Support of Labor's Legislative Program

Recognizing that the special concerns of industrial unions on current issues require a two-way system of communications and responsibility between labor organizations and political party organizations, we recommend:

1. That the research section of the Industrial Union Department provide factual information on these issues and make it available to industrial unions and to political party organizations.

C. Recommendations on Organizational Relationships With Other Community Groups

As in the case of the political parties, a program of two-way communication should be developed with farm groups, veteran groups, women's groups, church groups, pension groups, educational groups. In each case conference techniques and special printed material should be developed for securing the support of the industrial unions' programs in each of the non-partisan groups referred to in this section. Working with non-partisan groups in the development of activities on popular issues is one of the most effective ways of securing grass roots support of the industrial unions' programs.

Section IV. *FINANCES*

A. The State Department of Industrial Unions shall succeed to the balance of the assets of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council

after all of its liabilities, both accrued and potential, have been provided for. The term "assets" shall include the equipment and property of the present State Industrial Union Council.

B. When the California Industrial Union Department is established it is recommended that a per capita tax of —¢ per member per month be effectuated in order that the programs, purposes and activities of the State Industrial Union Department, herein outlined, may be carried out.

CONCLUSION

This policy resolution is hereby recommended by the Executive Committee and adopted by the Executive Board as the basis for discussion among the local unions between now and the next convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council. The provisions of this resolution will provide a basis for policy discussion at the local union level in the interim period between the national AFL-CIO merger and the state AFL-CIO merger.

Under the national department of industrial unions we can work more effectively for a better society through the coordinated instrumentality of the State Industrial Union Department. The State Industrial Union Department and its affiliated members would help dedicate the rest of our community to the extension of liberty and opportunity. Through a State Industrial Union Department we can make a united contribution that is greater than the individual contribution of any single industrial union in the state.

No. 68—Amending State Council Constitution

WHEREAS: Within the next two years a merger of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council and the California Federation of Labor should occur, and

WHEREAS: The actual date of the merger depends on the duration of the negotiations between the two state labor federations, and

WHEREAS: It is desirable to eliminate duplication of function and activity between the state AFL and state CIO in this interim period between the national merger and the state merger,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the following article be added to the Constitution of the State CIO Council as Article XIII.

Article XIII shall read as follows:

"Section 1. The Executive Board is hereby authorized to call a special constitutional convention whenever the Executive Board deems it necessary for the purpose of effectuating the merger between the CIO-California Industrial Union Council and the California Federation of Labor, AFL.

"Section 2. The officers and the Executive Board are hereby authorized and empowered to establish and promote, consistent with the financial ability of the State Council, such organizational work and activities as may be deemed desirable in the establishment of a state department of industrial unions under the forthcoming AFL-CIO merger.

"Section 3. The officers and the Executive Board of the State Council are hereby authorized and empowered to reduce or eliminate, to the extent deemed practicable, duplicating functions and activities between the two labor federations at the state level."

No. 70—Perfect Circle and Kohler Strikes

WHEREAS: The Kohler workers are striking today for the same recognition of their rights as free human beings - that workers achieved 20 years ago, and

WHEREAS: The same problems confront the workers of the Perfect Circle Corp. to the degree that the State of Indiana militia, guns, tanks and bayonets were supplied to help break the strike, and

WHEREAS: Industrial America has made a lot of progress since the Homestead Massacre and the Pinkerton era; that progress has passed the Kohler Company and the Perfect Circle Corp. by, and

WHEREAS: Such tactics have no place in modern day American labor-management relations,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That this Sixth California CIO Council Convention go on record condemning the Kohler Company and Perfect Circle Corp. for their strike-breaking tactics, and that we condemn the actions of Governor Craig of Indiana in using the militia with tanks, guns and bayonets to help the Perfect Circle employers run their plant with the use of scab labor.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That all CIO members affiliated with the California CIO Industrial Union Council be requested to refrain from purchasing products made by the said firms and call on the AFL Building Trades Council and the International Association of Machinists to refrain from purchase or use of material, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the Kohler and Perfect Circle strikers, and to the IAM and AFL Building Trades Council and to the Governors of Indiana and Wisconsin,

AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the Kohler Company and the Perfect Circle Corp. and to the press.

No. 71—Don't Buy Campaigns

WHEREAS: Industry in collaboration with the NLRB is constantly hamstringing the efforts of organized labor, and

WHEREAS: Godchaux Sugar Co. of Gramercy, La., refuses to negotiate with the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, for the past 26 weeks, and

WHEREAS: Godchaux sugar workers have been on strike for some 26 weeks because of management's refusal to negotiate a union contract, and

WHEREAS: This is the same pattern practiced by Kohler Company, Perfect Circle, Colonial Meat Co., Sebastapol Apple Association, and

WHEREAS: Godchaux Sugar Co. has brazenly stated it would repopulate the entire community of Gramercy, La., if necessary, to defeat the union, as it owns every home and business in this community of 1500 in Gramercy, La.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Sixth Annual California Industrial Union Council Convention call upon all local affiliates to inform their membership to participate in Don't Buy Campaigns against companies refusing to negotiate as is being practiced by the Godchaux Sugar Co., Kohler Co., Sebastapol Apple Association.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: Don't Buy Godchaux Sugar.

Don't Buy Kohler Products. Don't Buy Sepastapol Apples.

No. 72—Juvenile Delinquency

RESOLVED: That we urge all local unions to seek ways and means of helping to combat juvenile delinquency, such as setting up and sponsoring organizations and clubs for the young people, such as car clubs, fishing clubs, boating clubs, etc., etc., thus giving these aforementioned young people something constructive to occupy their time; and be it further

RESOLVED: That we urge all local unions and councils, through the State Council, to seek ways and means of participating with other community groups in coming to grips with and solving the problem of juvenile delinquency.

No. 75—Workmen's Compensation

California workers who suffer injuries or industrial disease in the course of their employment must look to our antiquated and out-dated Workmen's Compensation Law for restitution for their losses and sustenance during disability.

The maximum benefits payable today under the Workmen's Compensation Law are \$40.00 a week during periods of temporary disability and \$35.00 a week for permanent disability. A family cannot possibly maintain itself on \$40.00 a week. Workers who are injured in California industry are subjected to extreme hardships and suffering, families are broken and thrown hopelessly in debt.

Workmen's compensation insurance in this state is a big business. Premiums are estimated to run in excess of one hundred million dollars annually. More than 40% of the premiums are immediately set aside by insurance companies for "overhead" and an additional amount is withdrawn for profit; the balance is paid out to injured workers. Insurance companies often refuse, or fail to pay legitimate claims, taking advantage of the worker's ignorance of the law. This further adds to the private insurance companies' profits.

Under the self-insurance features of the California law, large companies are able to administer their workmen's compensation program without being required to maintain insurance policies for industrial accidents. This works a hardship on the employees of these companies, as the self-insurance program is often used by employers as a club over the head of the worker to prevent him from receiving his full due under the law.

The last session of the State Legislature made some increases in benefits by raising the payment for temporary disability from \$35.00 to \$40.00 per week, for permanent disability from \$30.00 to \$35.00 per week, and by increasing the death benefit allowance from a maximum of \$8,750.00 to \$12,500.00. However, while making these increases in benefits, the Legislature has completely failed to modernize the Workmen's Compensation Law so as to fulfill its original intent, namely, to replace the earning capacity of the wage earner during his period of disability resulting from industrial injury.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That this Convention hereby calls upon the Legislature of the State of California to make the

following urgently needed changes in the Workmen's Compensation Law of this state in the benefits payable to injured workers:

1. Temporary and permanent disability indemnity benefits should be fixed at a minimum of not less than \$20.00 or more than \$100.00 per week. The benefit payable to the worker must be fixed at 75% of his average weekly earnings during the period of disability.

2. An additional dependency benefit of \$5.00 per week shall be paid for each minor child or other dependent of the injured worker.

3. Permanent disability benefits shall be raised from the present maximum of \$14,000.00 for 100% disability to \$40,000.00 for 100% disability. In cases of disability rating over 70%, a lifetime benefit equivalent to 50% of the injured worker's average earning before the injury should be paid after the rated permanent disability has been paid.

4. Death benefits which are presently fixed at a maximum of \$12,500.00 must be increased to provide for the payment of a death benefit of \$15,000.00 to the widow plus an additional annual sum equivalent to 25% of the deceased worker's average earning for each of his dependents until the age eighteen, and beyond that age if dependents are not physically or mentally capable of self-support.

II

(Amendments in California Workmen's Compensation Law dealing with non-benefit matters)

WHEREAS: There exists certain faults and omissions in the Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of California, which are used by the private insurance carriers and self-insured employers to delay, reduce and deny compensation that should be payable under the Workmen's Compensation Law; and

WHEREAS: The California Workmen's Compensation Law requires certain non-benefit changes to protect the injured worker in the maximum;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That this Convention calls upon the Legislature of the State of California to make the following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law of this state:

1. The workmen's compensation insurance carriers are not presently required to provide vocational rehabilitation training to injured workers. Modern advances in the science of vocational rehabilitation demands that the law be amended to entitle an injured worker to maximum vocational rehabilitation training so as to restore him to usefulness as a member of society. It is the responsibility of industry in whose service the worker was injured to assure his rehabilitation.

2. The Industrial Accident Commission or its referees presently may not order payment of benefits until after the conclusion of lengthy legal proceedings which are sometimes delayed and prolonged by the employers and their insurance carriers. The Commission or its referees should have the authority to order at any stage of the proceedings the immediate payment of compensation benefits to an injured worker where it appears reasonably certain that the injured worker is entitled to these benefits.

3. At present permanent disabilities can be rated "informally" by submission to the Permanent Disability Rating Bureau of the insurance company's medical file. "Formal ratings" are, on the other hand, generally made after the injured worker has had a hearing before a referee.

Almost without exception the "informal" ratings are inadequate and not comprehensive because the insurance company naturally is not interested in presenting the full picture concerning the injured worker's condition. Many workers are given the impression by their employers and the insurance carriers that they need not appear before the Commission in order to get what they are entitled to receive under the law. In order to assure that the injured worker receives the full and proper evaluation for his disability, the "informal" ratings as such must be abolished. Each case of permanent disability should be rated only after a hearing before a trained and experienced referee of the Industrial Accident Commission.

4. The Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of California gives the employer or his insurance carrier the control over the medical treatment of the injured worker. The injured worker must submit to treatment by the insurance carrier's physician. He has no right to choose his own doctor. This is unsatisfactory and results in many cases of improper and insufficient medical treatment. The law should be amended to permit the worker to choose his own physician from a list approved by the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California.

III

(The functions and services of the Industrial Accident Commission)

Some industrial injuries may result in no temporary or permanent disability. However, the vast discrepancy between the number of injuries and the number of accident cases filed reveals that countless thousands of injured workers are not receiving proper compensation. This condition is usually due to ignorance on the part of the worker as to his rights under the law, but it can be reported that the number of industrial accident cases filed, in proportion to the number of accidents each year, is on the increase.

While the State of California, in line with the demand made by the last two conventions of the State CIO Council, has provided for an increase in the number of referees and personnel handling cases before the Industrial Accident Commission, the calendar of the Commission, especially in Southern California, remains back-logged to a point where it is not unusual for an injured worker to wait from six to nine months, and sometimes over a year, for a decision in his case.

On a state-wide level, the Industrial Accident Commission at the present time has only 56 referees to handle a total of 30,000 hearings yearly. This explains the delay and back log of cases at the Industrial Accident Commission. As the number of accidents in the state increases and the number of cases filed grow, the log jam gets worse.

The Industrial Accident Commission is presently only able to half do a job. Because of its restricted budget, it is impossible for the Commission to carry on the necessary education work to appraise all injured workers of their right under the law, and to institute a system of audit and supervision of every industrial accident to assure the payment of the maximum and full compensation to each and every worker.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Convention declares that the following changes in the operation of the Industrial Accident Commission are urgently needed.

1. In the following year the number of referees should be increased to 65% and provision for a 20% increase in the referee's staff each year thereafter until there are sufficient referees to speedily handle and dispose of each and every claim.

2. The clerical staff of the Industrial Accident Commission should be increased proportionately to enable it to handle its ever-increasing and back-logging load.

3. The medical bureau should be immediately increased by at least 6 doctors. The salaries of the medical staff should be increased so as to provide an inducement for properly trained and experienced doctors to work for the Industrial Accident Commission. The present medical bureau staff is underpaid and undermanned. The Industrial Accident Commission should be authorized to establish an adjusting department to audit and follow up every reported industrial injury to guarantee the full payment of compensation to each worker.

4. The tax on workmen's compensation insurance companies presently fixed at 0.235% upon premiums should be increased to at least 5% to pay for the increased personnel necessary to properly administer the Workmen's Compensation Act. At the present time the State of California is making a profit on its tax collections from workmen's compensation insurance premiums. The amount collected from insurance companies in 1954 exceeded the amount spent for industrial accident administration and prevention by over \$300,000,000.

5. Self-insured employers who are presently exempt from the state tax upon workmen's compensation insurance premiums should be required to pay this tax with no drop in benefits to their employees.

IV

The value of educational programs in the field of workmen's compensation must not be underestimated by local unions and councils. Statistics indicate that a full program of education on the industrial accident law results in greater enforcement of the law, greater benefits to the members of the unions, and a drop in the accident rate, because the companies find that it is cheaper to enforce safety than it is to pay out compensation benefits. Our local unions must see to it that every injured worker secures the most he is entitled to under the law, thus assuring that the employer is made aware of the fact that unless he establishes a safe place to work, safe machinery, and safe conditions, his rate of compensation insurance will rise. Many local unions are to be commended for a full program of education in the workmen's compensation field. This Convention calls upon all local unions to expand and continue their programs of education in the field of industrial accidents; they will find it to be of great value and benefit to the membership.

No. 76—Procedure of Investigating Committees

WHEREAS: Fact finding committees or committees of inquiry or investigation, established by each of the houses of congress and by state legislative bodies, serve the proper and necessary Constitutional function of gathering information as a guide to wise legislation; and

WHEREAS: Many such committees—particularly those concerned with investigation of Communism—have frequently been guilty of undemocratic excesses, violation of due process, disregard of the First and Fifth Amendments, and intrusion in the private affairs of citizens; and

WHEREAS: Innocent persons have fallen victim to social and economic sanctions resulting from undemocratic practices of such committees; and

WHEREAS: Establishment of fair procedures for such committees will

safeguard the rights of individuals and groups under investigation, while assuring more objective and efficient conduct of fact-finding, and fuller exploration and illumination of such complex problems as the ramifications of the strategy and nature of the totalitarian Communist conspiracy; and

WHEREAS: Public criticism and judicial action have already set in motion some measures for remedying unfair investigating practices; and

WHEREAS: The U. S. Senate Committee Investigating Un-American Activities (McClellan Committee) has taken an important forward step by adopting recommendations of the American Bar Association which included providing witnesses with wider right of rebuttal to derogatory testimony, fuller right of advice from counsel, access to official transcripts of testimony; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That this Sixth Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council urges the adoption by Congress and the respective state legislative bodies of democratic rules of procedures for investigating committees; and be it further

RESOLVED: That such procedures should limit inquiries to the legitimate constitutional purposes of providing information as a basis of enlightened legislation; prohibit such committees from assuming punitive functions against citizens in their private affairs; require an official vote by such committees in meeting assembled, before material or testimony taken in private is released publicly, and before reports are issued; abolish one-man committees; allow witnesses to have the advice of, and to be represented by counsel in committee proceedings; assure witnesses of ample advance notice of hearings, and the subject about which they are to be interrogated; provide persons adversely affected by testimony released to the public with opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, give rebuttal testimony, and file detailed statements with committees; give persons affected adequate advance notice of the public release of adverse testimony; establish a majority of the members of a committee as a quorum required for meetings or hearings to proceed; and bar inquiry into the private beliefs of citizens, as distinguished from those acts with which legislation could be concerned.

No. 77—Amendment to the Hatch Act

BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, meeting in Long Beach, California, at the Sixth Annual State Convention, petition friendly Congressmen in California, to sponsor and support such legislation as will eliminate that section of the Hatch Act which prohibits postal and federal workers the right to speak in behalf of and work for the election of representatives, who will in their opinion, represent all the workers and in the best interests of our Nation, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, through its representatives to the CIO Convention, to be held December 1, 1955, in the City of New York, introduce a similar resolution that the freedom of Political Action by postal and federal workers be made a "must" policy of the merged labor organizations.

No. 79—Youth Committees

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the California State Industrial Union Council instruct the State Executive Board and all affiliated

councils and local unions immediately to establish Youth Committees at their respective levels to deal with the problems of:

1. Placing on the curricula of the public and private schools a course on labor history, methods of organizing, and reasons for the growth of unions.

2. Consider other problems facing the youth of the country, such as apprentice training, job opportunities, recreation, etc.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That sometime during the months of February and March, 1956 two conferences be held on these needs of youth; that they be organized by the State Executive Board, one in the Los Angeles area and one in the bay area; and that they be open to delegates from all CIO unions and also interested observers from AFL bodies.

No. 80—Education

WHEREAS: It is part of the function of the State CIO Industrial Union Council to develop an education program through which we can increase the understanding of our membership in the many problems and policies of the labor movement, and

WHEREAS: Labor organizations throughout the nation, through the use of conferences, classes, summer schools and week-end institutes, are effectively increasing the knowledge and participation of membership in the trade union movement, and

WHEREAS: The CIO-California Industrial Union Council has, for the past 6 years, conducted summer schools which have been of great benefit to member organizations

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council commends the Council for the excellent work it has done in this field, particularly in the conduct of the summer school program, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That this convention congratulates the Education and Research Committee for its continued efforts in this field and urges the Internationals to give increasing aid and participation to the education program carried on by the Council.

No. 81—Israel and Histadrut

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the Sixth Convention of the California Industrial Union Council extend fraternal greetings to HISTADRUT, the General Federation of Labor in Israel, and pledge its continued moral support to Histadrut in its effort to build a nation which will enrich the lives of its own people, contribute to the improvement of the peoples in the Middle East generally, and serve as a citadel of democracy in that part of the world, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Convention endorse the activities of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut which serves to promote understanding between the organized workers of the United States and Israel.

No. 83—Constitutional Amendment on Officers' Salaries

WHEREAS: Most unions have secured wage and salary increases for both union members and union officers at least several times in the past

years, and

WHEREAS: The salaried officers of the State Council have received only one salary increase since June, 1950,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the last paragraph of Section 3, Article VI of the State Council constitution be changed to read as follows:

“For the faithful performance of their duties the salaried officers of the Council shall receive one hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$175.00) per week and such legitimate expenses as shall be determined by the Executive Board.”

No. 84—Public Education

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council commends the educational value of the recent Governor's Conference on Education and the coming White House Conference, and all such efforts to encourage interest in and discussion of school problems on every level, local, state, and national, in such areas as the following:

1. What Should Our Schools Accomplish?
2. How Can We Organize Our Schools More Efficiently and Economically?
3. What Are Our School Building Needs—How Can We Meet Them?
4. How Can We Get Enough Good Teachers and Keep Them?
5. How Can We Finance Our Schools?
6. How Can We Obtain a Continuing Public Interest in Education?

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That this Council go on record as opposing the manipulating and use of such conferences as a cover-up for the problems listed below which remain largely unsolved:

1. Freedom to teach, to learn and to read.
2. Federal aid to education, including a realistic school construction program which is based on the principal that ignorance, illiteracy, and weakened school systems, wherever they are found, are a threat to the whole of our country.
3. An end to segregation and discrimination in public schools.
4. Attractive salaries for teachers everywhere, coupled with high professional standards for certification.
5. Efficiency and economy of operation—but not at the expense of health and safety standards, a full curriculum, or a complete educational program.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That this Council go on record as favoring:

1. Restoration of the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as essential subjects in the curricula of our schools.
2. An end to segregation in the schools of El Centro and in other areas in California, and, in addition, a continuing program to strengthen and increase the educational opportunities of children of migratory workers.
3. Continuation and broadening of the adult education program in this State, and that the CIO State Convention go on record to do all possible to include a program of the history of the labor movement in the adult

education program in the California school system.

No. 85—Amendments to the Federal Social Security Act 1956

WHEREAS, the present Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance benefits are inadequate to meet even minimum needs of the American workers and their dependents; NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that the O.A.S.I. minimum benefit payment of \$30 a month be increased to a more realistic figure and that the scale of payments be increased accordingly; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 7225, introduced by Congressman Jere Cooper and sponsored by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, calling for disability benefits for workers at age 50; disabled children over 18; age for widows, wives and women workers—lowered from 65 to 62 and coverage of the Social Security Act extended to include certain professional people, etc.; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 7225 passed the House by a large majority and is now in the Senate Finance Committee; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that H.R. 7225, be endorsed and given complete support.

WHEREAS, a study of our nation's public assistance laws dealing with the needy aged, the blind, the physically handicapped and dependent children reveals a grave lack of uniformity between states as to the amount paid and the qualifications for the receipt of such aid; and

WHEREAS, Congress, in 1935, did require uniformity of administration, it neglected to establish humane standards of need which has permitted the states to impose conditions that deprive recipients of their right to human dignity; and

WHEREAS, Congressman James Roosevelt has introduced H.R. 7848, calling for a sweeping overhaul of the Public Assistance Section of the Federal Social Security Act; and

WHEREAS, H.R. 7848 makes available additional Federal funds and requires the laws of the 48 states to be uniform by establishing a single standard of qualifications for the applicants and recipients—below which no state shall go; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that H.R. 7848 be endorsed and given complete support; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the delegates assembled in Convention urge the enactment of H.R. 7225, H.R. 7848, and the increasing of the old age and survivors insurance benefits and that the CIO's national representative include these objectives in their agenda for 1956.

No. 86—Luther A. Merriwether

WHEREAS, Luther A. Merriwether, a loyal CIO leader and close friend of a great number of CIO members, has been taken from our ranks by death, and

WHEREAS, we knew Luther as a devoted servant to the CIO, to the enlightenment and advancement of his people, and to the profound principles of freedom, equality and democracy, and

WHEREAS, in his quiet, dignified and persistent way, Luther made lasting contributions to the CIO, to his own union, the Government and

Civic Employees Organizing Committee, and to the unceasing struggle for the benefit of humanity,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: that the Sixth Annual Convention of the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, which Luther Merriwether served as an Executive Board member, express the sorrow felt by all of us at the untimely loss of our friend and brother trade-unionist, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that we all stand in a moment of silence in memory of Luther Merriwether and all brother CIO members who have passed away during the past year, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: that copies of the resolution be sent to Mrs. Luther Merriwether, and to the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee, and Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee-CIO, Local 801.

No. 87—Support of 1956 State Election Fund Contributions by Local Unions

Past election experience has taught us that endorsing state and district candidates and ballot propositions without backing up such endorsements with financial contributions has meant two things:

1. It has paled the significance of CIO-PAC endorsements.
2. It has meant the difference between victory and defeat in districts where the "balance" was so close that just an extra financial effort could well have brought victory to the CIO-endorsed candidates. This also holds true for ballot propositions. Defeat of the abolishment of crossfiling measure is a case in point. This measure was defeated by a slim margin of 1%.

The delegates assembled in Convention therefore wish to commend those local unions that have, during 1954 and 1955, demonstrated their understanding of these political truisms by supporting the State Election Fund of the California CIO Council through thirty cent per member per year contributions. Said contributions made it possible to give financial assistance to statewide and district candidates (Assembly and State Senate) in 1954 and is helping the Council build towards the 1956 elections. In addition, local union contributions made it possible to print a half million ballot slate folders for union and community distribution, along with newspaper advertisements on some of the major ballot measures of great importance to CIO.

Without such support many CIO-endorsed state and district candidates in 1954 would have been unable to count on CIO for the "meat" of a campaign: money.

That these treasury contributions were of significance in "close" or "marginal" state legislative districts is attested to by the 1954 primary and general election results. Out of the total disbursements to both statewide and assembly and state senatorial candidates, 74% was contributed to 26 CIO-endorsed candidates contesting for either assembly or state senatorial seats.

Of these 26 candidates, better than 90% were nominated and approximately 70% were elected.

With but a few exceptions, the 26 candidates were in areas without CIO County Councils which gave to candidates running within their

respective jurisdictions. Thus it was incumbent for the State CIO-PAC, through the State Election Fund, to give financial aid to CIO-endorsed candidates facing contests in these other areas.

Additional funds would have made it possible to have given an extra "push" in several other districts which would have meant victory for other CIO-endorsed candidates. Several came exceedingly close to defeating incumbents long opposed by CIO.

In one instance the margin of defeat was by 4%; in another, the loss was by only 2%.

By the same token, where money from the State Election Fund was forthcoming it was possible to defeat strongly entrenched incumbents. A case in point is the 20th Senatorial District where the CIO-endorsed candidate edged out the incumbent by less than a 1% vote!

These few illustrated facts clearly demonstrate the necessity for building up the State Election Fund for the 1956 elections.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Sixth Annual Convention recommend to all CIO local unions in California, except local unions of such international unions contributing by other methods, that the 1954 and 1955 thirty cents per member per year contributions be continued in 1956, to the end that the increased liberal representation in the state legislature, as a result of the 1954 elections, may continue at an even higher rate in 1956.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the State Election Fund drive be launched after April 1, 1956.

No. 88—Amending Composition of California CIO Political Action Committee

WHEREAS, since the establishment of the California CIO Political Action Committee set forth in Section 9 of Article VIII of the State Constitution the UAW-CIO has established UAW Citizenship Councils in California, and

WHEREAS, District 38 of the United Steelworkers of America has established a Legislative and Political Education Fund covering the sub-Districts in California of District 38, and

WHEREAS, the establishment of the UAW Citizenship Councils and the USA District #38 Legislative and Political Education Committees has resulted in special funds for the election of candidates to state legislative offices, and

WHEREAS, experience has shown there is a need to increase the coordination between the activities and programmatic decisions made by these special bodies for these two unions with the programs and political action decisions of the California CIO Political Action Committee, and

WHEREAS, other industrial unions may, in the future, create similar special organizations for PAC activities,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the first paragraph of Section 9, Article VIII, be changed to read as follows:

Section 9. The Political Action Committee shall be composed of the Executive Board members; International Directors of affiliated unions, or their designated alternates; *the PAC representatives of international unions or their designated alternates*; CIO Regional Directors, or their designated alternates;

a representative of each CIO Industrial Union County Council, or his designated alternate; *the principal officers of the UAW Citizenship Councils in California, or the designated alternates of said principal officers; the principal officers of the Legislative and Political Education Committees of the California section of District 38, United Steelworkers of America, or their designated alternates; the principal officers of any similar bodies that may be established by the regional districts of other International Unions, or their designated alternates;* and the representative of the National CIO-PAC having jurisdiction over California or his designated alternate.

No. 89—In Support of IUE Strike at Westinghouse

WHEREAS, the IUE-CIO is now involved in a strike which began October 16 against the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, which the union's Executive Board has called "the most critically important strike in our International Union's history," and

WHEREAS, some 55,000 IUE members are involved in this important strike including three Westinghouse plants in California, and

WHEREAS, the IUE board points out this walkout was "clearly forced on the IUE-CIO by management's ruthless and arrogant refusal to bargain in good faith and to make any substantial concessions on the union's basic bargaining demands," and, further, that "Westinghouse management provoked this strike and is now perpetuating it."

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, assembled in its Sixth Annual Convention, give solid and full support to our brothers and sisters in the IUE-CIO in their strike against Westinghouse, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we call upon all our affiliated locals in California to give support and assistance to the IUE-CIO locals in our state on strike against Westinghouse, and that we urge our union members and friends not to purchase Westinghouse products until the strike is settled, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be sent to the IUE-CIO international officers, and to the IUE locals on strike in California.

No. 90—Commending George B. Roberts

WHEREAS: George B. (Senator) Roberts has served the CIO Political Action Committee faithfully and effectively as Field Director for the Western Region for many years, and

WHEREAS: We of the CIO in California have particular and proud reasons for expressing our gratitude to Brother Roberts, since we consider him "one of our own," for he worked with us as Director of the CIO Rubber Workers' District #5 before taking over his CIO-PAC duties, and

WHEREAS: Brother Roberts has, during these years, been constantly willing to give generously of his time, talents and experience in assisting and working with the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, and

WHEREAS: The time is now near when there apparently will be a re-organization of CIO-PAC, because of the coming formation of a new, merged labor organization,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the CIO-California Industrial Union Council, assembled in its Sixth Annual Convention in Long Beach, does hereby express its heartfelt gratitude to George B. (Senator) Roberts for the wonderful, loyal work he has done, and the many contributions he has made to our Council, to CIO-PAC, and to all other CIO organizations in the state which he has served, and to express our sincere hope that we shall continue to have the benefit of his experience and inspiration, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That as a lasting expression of our gratitude, we award to George B. (Senator) Roberts, a suitably engraved plaque which we trust he will treasure always, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Jack Kroll, Director, CIO-PAC, and Walter P. Reuther, CIO President.

No. 91—Peace

There is only one real way to win World War III: Stay out of it. Another war will not determine who is right—only who is left after the atom bombs take their toll. The thing that can make World War III inevitable is the conviction that is inevitable. It is better for our politicians and statesmen to face pointed speeches in the United Nations than for our soldiers to face pointed bullets.

The main difference between a wise man and a fool is that a fool's mistakes never teach him anything. The two mistakes of World War I and II should teach us to negotiate for peace, to organize the peace.

When we negotiate for peace realistically, we must negotiate for peace agreements that provide for—

1. the guarantees of freedom to read books of one's own choosing, of freedom of speech, of assembly, of organization, of religion;
2. the right of workers to organize unions of their own choosing, the right to strike for better conditions and union contracts;
3. the right to organize political parties freely chosen by the people;
4. the right to publish and print newspapers and other publications of a free press;
5. the right to petition governments for redress of grievances and to recall government officials by initiative and referendum vote;
6. the right to establish schools and universities;
7. the right of privately owned companies, consumer cooperatives, to exist and trade in competition for the sale of their products and services;
8. the right to build churches separate from the state;
9. the right to travel freely with a universal passport in all countries where the safety and freedom of the individual is protected by law;
10. the right to establish governments of the people, for the people and by the people.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Sixth Annual Convention of the California Industrial Union Council call on all political leaders and heads of governments to include these rights and the adequate safeguards and machinery to enforce these freedoms and guarantees of the peace in all peace agreements negotiated between governments,

AND BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that we call on the President of

the United States to proclaim these objectives as the conditions that are necessary to all peace agreements to which the United States may ratify and support, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the two California United States Senators and to all California Congressmen.

No. 92—To Sustain Local 148, UAW-CIO

WHEREAS, the future of Local 148 and the 20,000 persons employed by the Douglas Long Beach plant depends solely upon the passing by the voters in the Long Beach area the proposition to enlarge the present runway facilities of the Long Beach Municipal Airport to provide adequate area for take-off and landing of the new DC8 Jet Passenger Liner and present aircraft being manufactured therein,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Sixth Annual Convention of the State CIO Industrial Union Council go on record in full support of any such proposition that may come before the voters in the coming election and wholeheartedly urge all of its affiliates living within the boundaries of the affected area to do everything in their power to turn out a record vote in support of this proposition.

LIST OF DELEGATES

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

L. A. Joint Board
Jerome Posner

Local 42
Mark Becker
Julia Brilliant
Irwin Bryan
George Sheehan

Local 55D
Leonard Levy
Claude Cox
John Dial

Local 278
Harry Bloch
Hyman Cardoner
Anna Fine
Thomas Macaluso
Lillian Morris
Jack Wengrovsky

Local 288
Ruth Daniels
Lucille Sleeper

Local 372
Stella Cote
Richard Dumonte

Local 408
Bessie Aguilar
Mabel Augillard
Ethel Cooper

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA

Local 22
Theodore Brandt
Kenneth Canning
Eric B. Carlson
Matthew Kamm
Arthur Moody

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD

Local 52
Sam B. Eubanks
Edward J. O'Connor

Local 69
Sidney Meenes

AMERICAN RADIO ASSOCIATION

Jay Darwin

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA

Local 9401
William T. Hampshire

Local 9402
Mary E. Bensyl
Richard A. West

Local 9406
Leslie J. Willey

Local 9411
John Dunn

Local 9412
Augustine Silva

Local 9415
Violet K. Bogan
Gordon J. Laughland

Local 9416
James H. Elliott

Local 9418
Donald D. Rose
Murbeth P. Thomassen

Local 9421
Kathryn Irene Akin
Fredrick W. Earp
Wilhelmina G. Hastings

Local 9423
Edna Pratt
Ione Fierke
Jack D'Angelo

Local 9429
Richard Winship

Local 9430
Einar A. Engdahl
Jack G. Howell

Local 9490
Frank Matzoa
R. W. Rivers

Local 9501
Leleon D. Docheff
Shields Smith
Edward J. Worthley

Local 9502
Albert Johnson
W. James Graff

Local 9503
James E. Cassidy
Chester W. Larson

Local 9505
Josephine Ahumada
Carlyle Falkenberg
Glenn Hair
Elizabeth Hirt
Norman Mohler
Gilbert Rodriguez
Lloyd Roughley
Thomas Scholl

Local 9506
Leslie G. Betz, Jr.
Albert L. Dugas, Jr.
Ida Mae Lovelace
Edward L. Smock
Fred Campbell (Alternate)
Ronald C. Cook (Alternate)
James Elliott (Alternate)

Local 9507
John W. Bruce
Paul A. Kilroy
Dorothy E. Knowles
Martha B. Steburg
William McMahan
Marie Elworthy

Local 9509
Mary M. Scott
Glenn S. Stockton

Local 9571
Ross Armstrong
James B. Booe
George Buck
Vernon Dickson
Madona Dostaler
Lyle Kinsey
Joseph Kirkpatrick
Robert Teresi

Local 9574
Harold Pugh

Local 9578
Gerald L. Davis
Alfred E. Morgan
Richard Morris
Jerry E. Parker

Local 9579
Richard Trotter

Local 9590
E. C. Betts
G. G. Hall
E. A. King
D. A. Mitchell
D. G. Matheson
W. W. Moore
H. A. Pepping
M. L. O'Brien
M. J. O'Connor
M. A. Schlaff
A. E. Young

Local 9595
Waldo Bland
Lawrence Gatti
Charles Neal
Leland O'Bar
Randolph Weaver

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Local 801
Cornelius P. Pierre

Local 1136
Frank E. White

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Local 851
Emma Arroyo
Richard Farias
Elizabeth Gravois
Juanita Hernandez
Rosie Mesa
Tom Reese
Margaret Noyes
Alice H. Tarantino
Lydia Torres

Local 854
Jackson D. Cole
Richard Paquette
Harold Thesell
James D. Volker

Local 1501
Paul W. Kaminsky
Wm. Joseph Rathbone
Robert Hoeltzel

Local 1502
Clarence Harberth
Noble Wilson

**INT'L. UNION OF MARINE AND
SHIPBUILDING WORKERS OF
AMERICA**

Local 9
Emmett Bealieu
James R. Brown
Robert Buchan
Victor I. Colbary
Francis G. Collins
Emmett A. Davis
Richard Donley
James Dougan
Eddie Emmons
Sam Flood
Pete V. Grijalva
John N. Grimes
Frank Guillen
William F. Hooe
Bernard B. Lindner
Richard H. Lloyd
Lawrence O. Lukenbill
George Ketchell
Ed. O. Morissett
Dan J. O'Hara
F. C. Olvera
Harry G. Petterson
George Sanderson

**INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS
OF AMERICA**

Local 6-64
Muriel C. Haines
Argie Thomas

District Council #13
Joe F. Clark

Local 13-86
Thomas Fitzgerald

Local 13-433
Joe Clark

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
BROADCAST ENGINEERS AND
TECHNICIANS**

Local #51
Robert A. Lenihan
Anthony W. Severdia
Donald L. Batten (Alternate)

Local 53
Syd Rose
James Brown

NATIONAL MARITIME UNION

Los Angeles
Philip T. Campbell
Shannon J. Wall
Rick Miller

**OIL, CHEMICAL & ATOMIC
WORKERS**

Local 5
Paul C. Boyd
Virgil Coragliotti
George D. Kelty
James M. MacKenzie
Virgil A. Summers

Local 120
Leslie L. Moore
Henry J. Prairie
Harold L. Anderson

Local 128
David S. Bickmore
Wilborn F. Braughton
Eddie A. Dawson
William D. Mhoon
Emmet P. O'Malley
Harlan L. Savage
Eugene C. Vaughan

Local 326
Roy R. Carson
Ward L. Fagerberg
Ivan F. Newton
Ruby Self

Local 356
Lloyd Zimmerman

Local 519
Clifton M. Bell
Bernard M. Dougan
Leonard L. Fiedler
R. Frierson
.George M. Froom, Jr.
Ivan R. Hughes
Gordon A. Lewis
Mac S. Thorington
Claus F. Wrage
Charles W. Yeakel

Local 547
George Cody
Dave Brymer
James Morgan

Local 561
Francis Davis
Edgar C. Robbins

Local 587
John Classick

**RETAIL, WHOLESALE &
DEPARTMENT STORE**

Local 112
Alfred Bregnard

**TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF
AMERICA**

Joint Board, San Francisco
Sonia Baltrun

Joint Board, Los Angeles
Neil Griffin

Local 71
Pat Curran
Ella Granger
Gildo Neri
Harold Reardon
Genevieve Phillips (Alternate)

Local 99
Josephine Montejano
Jesus Ramos

Local 146
Cecile Babb
Fred Shockley
Ben Statum

Local 158
Betty Hamilton
James Waters
Rose Fanning (Alternate)

Local 818
Justin N. Perriera
Cecil J. Hastings
Emma Sparks

Local 915
Helen Davis
Francisco Nicholas, Jr.

Local 1291
Otto Rushing
Hoyt P. Jordan
Leo Giannola

Local 1378
Frank Costa
Rose Valentine

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION

Local 3005
Raymond B. Crosby

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

Local 76
Ray Andrada
Manuel Dias
Janice Howke
Stanley Kinter
Al Logan
Ralph Powell
Bert Wolfman

Local 109
Thomas C. Evans
Wayne W. Wood

Local 148
Fred Andrews
Mike J. Bean
Robert J. Bjorkland
Jack M. Black
Orvel Brooks
Martin A. Brown
Barbara Clark
Robert W. Day
Allan Haywood
Joseph McCready
Clifford A. Schad
William J. Stafford
Nick Trammer
Ray R. Wetzel
Lloyd Pittman

Local 179
Clarence E. Slemp

Local 216
Kenneth B. Anger
Hercules Bowden
Clarence Buckner
Eddie Castro
Marvin Chambers
Harold Clements
Gayle Collins
Paul Domingo
Joe Garcia
Ed Gurske
Floyd T. Humphries, Jr.
Jesse James
Ernest J. Jones
Sherman Kelton

Eddie King
 Lester Learned
 C. V. O'Halloran
 Eugene Robinson
 Joe Romero
 Charles M. Smith
 Rudy Sulenta
 Ray Swinney
 Roy C. Wallace

Local 230
 Ferman G. Chambers
 Frank S. Guilligan
 Fred Kugler
 Donald Lehman
 Edward Quaranta
 Henry T. Van Hook
 Jerome Wolf

Local 255
 Cy Skolnick
 Robert Slater
 Clyde Baker
 Henry J. Queen

Local 333
 George Becher
 Raymond Farrar
 Joseph Hill
 Edwin C. Meyers

Local 406
 Dewey Blankenship
 Vincent Ferragamo
 Fred Lackey
 Thomas L. Martinez
 Lewis H. Michener
 Harry R. Mills

Local 506
 Robert Spears
 James Curry
 William Oxley

Local 509
 Jesse E. Cousert
 Americo Garza
 Daniel O. Goeller
 Frank J. Gonderman
 Ludie P. Grizzle
 Glen O. Hickman
 Paul D. Jolley
 Glenn L. Knapp
 Auldon J. LaRocque
 Philip McDonnell
 Frank Morales
 Frank Ramos
 Ishmael Spencer
 Louis J. Stevens
 DeWitt Stone
 Spencer Wiley
 Daniel A. Zaccagnino

Local 560
 Joe Alvarez
 Harvey L. Stray
 Carlton Webb

Local 645
 E. C. Davis
 Henry Fowser
 Clarence Young

Local 805
 Augustus E. Brace
 Marty Raymondo
 Gus A. Rogers

Local 808
 Albert G. Cook
 Robert E. Davis
 Ruben Ortega
 Eugene Price
 William G. Walker

Local 809
 Walter P. McLogan, Jr.
 Roy W. Posey
 Wilfred G. Upton

Local 811
 Marcus Brown
 William H. Cochran
 Virgil Dopson
 William Francis
 Robert Laster
 Walter Leeds
 Everett Pace
 Roy Pearson
 Donald Peckham
 Roy Smith
 Floyd Stanford
 Charles Valencia
 Leon Vallens
 Jerry Whipple
 Clarence E. Wright
 Joseph Young
 Ed McClary
 Tony Sanchez

Local 887
 Cecelia J. Carrigan
 Richard B. Cartwright
 Everard J. Franklin
 Albert J. Haener
 J. R. Hurst
 Carter M. Paine
 Paul H. Schrade

Local 923
 Raymond Arthur
 Lewis R. Davis
 Charles Krause
 Donald Shifflet

Local 1031
 Daniel Gonzales
 Robert Greathead
 John Herrera
 Charles Mazzanti

UNITED FURNITURE WORKERS

Local 262
 Anthony Scardaci
 Fred Stefan

Local 1010
 Irwin DeShetler
 Louis Gilbert
 William Gilbert
 John McBee
 Antonio Munoz
 Henry Santiestevan

UNITED PAPER WORKERS

Local 1400
 Neal Pettibone
 Steve Ray

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA

District Council #5
 Arthur Morrison

Local 12
 George Beasley
 Harold Charlot
 Isaac L. Clark
 Mary A. Hannigan

Local 67
 Lester Bright
 Cornelius Carter
 Fred Cyrus
 Ozzie Gibson
 Charles Humber
 Dorothy Mills
 Venona Moore
 Harold Smith

Local 68
 Leonard L. Ashley
 Theodore R. Haskins

Local 78
 Bud Simonson
 Fran Menezes
 Helen Hardeman
 Leon McDonald
 Ed Maples
 Glen Chamberlain
 Red Gorman
 Joe Ollman

Local 137
 Henry Hurd

Local 200
 Jesse Avelar
 Sally De La Rosa
 Ben Donato
 John Janosco
 Doris McCrider

UNITED RUBBER WORKERS

Local 43
 Frank Bullinger
 James Martin
 Donald Nield

Local 44
 R. H. Crowder
 Lew B. Dunning
 Howard R. Hollander
 Edith E. Jenkins
 George Lee Washington
 Herbert H. Wilson
 Clarence Skinner

Local 60
 Will W. Brown

Local 64
 Seymour M. Pratt

Local 100
 Robert Duvall
 James A. Lewis
 Earl M. Farwell

Local 131
 Asa Foster
 S. L. Hardaway
 A. L. Harrelson, Jr.
 A. S. Nelson, Jr.

Local 141
Tom Farris
Wilson Watterly

Local 171
Basilio Arrey
Eunice E. DeRush
John Zettel

Local 393
Juanita Wright
Larue Buck

Local 458
Doris A. Monroe
La June R. Wynn

Local 490
Cornelius J. Murphy
Clyde Zimmerman

**UNITED STEELWORKERS
OF AMERICA**

Local 1069
Edward Basye
Carl Jones
William Rasmussen
Leo Stieren

Local 1304
Lloyd H. Ferber
Leo O. Gatewood
Eddie C. Hamel

Local 1414
Robert Clark
Elmer W. Hippik
Edward Jeralds
Alex McJannett
Robert W. Poarch

Local 1440
Archibald Allison
Joseph Angelo
Anthony Cannata
Joseph Milano
William Milano
Earsell Moss
Allen Prator

Local 1502
Michael Felegy
Jack Frye
Donald McDonell
Paul Shepard
Van Stinson

Local 1547
Morris Johnson
Charles Harris
Jack Hawkey
John Mink
Joseph Doherty

Local 1549
Robert Lopez
Matthew Maloney
Harris Medlock
Salvador Ramos
Michael Yavenditti

Local 1684
Robert Barker
Leo Jevelle
Wilburn Perdue

Local 1798
Ray Haeckel

Local 1845
Gregorio Baeza
Keith Geisert
Fred Morton
Chris J. Gellepis
Wayne Sickles
John Propkopowich

Local 1981
Hazel Gibbon
Harry Giese
Donald E. Lewis
Sven R. Lindstrom
Sylvia Lundt
Frank Piganelli
Larry Savala
Charles Slater
J. A. Anderson
Pauline Arviso
Edward Garcia
Benito Gonzales
Robert Gorelick
Helen Macias
Henry Martinez
Ernest Ruiz
John Scislowski
Richard Vaughn
Blance Veloz

Local 2018
Thomas Agie
Alton Bartlett
Sid Boswell
James Carbray
Luther Blaine
Owen P. Collum
Frank Correa
John A. Despol
Raymond Friddle
A. J. Guzzo
Lloyd K. Hoskinson
Virgil Langley
Larkin P. Nall
Charles H. Saul
John Volz
Emmett Wingerter
Gabriel Ybarra

Local 2058
Lawrence Alvarez
John Barilone
Joseph J. Brennan
Manuel L. Sierras

Local 2172
Frank Lopez
Woodrow Redo
George Ryan

Local 2586
Gilbert Anaya
Delbert Coffey

Local 2869
Samuel Arnold
Mike Belich
William Brunton
Timon Covert
Lloyd Dayton
Alfred Marnati
Joseph Neville
Herbert Saltz
Charles Smith
George Solters
Clara Trento
David Walton
Joe Zeno
Stanley O'Neill

Local 3367
Philip R. Preston
Thomas M. Pugmire
Joseph Angelo

Local 3702
Roy Mullins
Charles Evansin

Local 3941
G. J. Conway
James Reed
Reginald W. Maxson
Lyle F. Thompson

Local 4155
Lloyd Dayton

Local 4233
Lloyd Dayton

Local 4383
William Meister
Richard Strader

Local 4511
Leo L. Allison
Paul R. Andrus
Duane G. Dimond

Local 4534
Herschel Franzen
Ralph Hill, Jr.

Local 4670
Perry Nethington

Local 4765
Clyde D. Allen

Local 5004
Clifford Reed
Carl Rose

Local 5038
Betty Matlock
Robert Ralph

**UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE
EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA**

Local 95
Irene Feight Evans

UTILITY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA

Local 132

Henry B. Ash
Milton G. Butler
James Buzbee
Claude E. Clift
Ralph F. Dean, Jr.
Thirvin D. Fleetwood
Lorenzo Gill
Joe L. Ike
Clarence L. Lester
Willard E. Long
Timothy A. Mefford
Edward T. Shedlock
Roger J. Snow
Harry J. Young

Local 160-C

Edward T. Shedlock

Local 193

Lowell Whitcomb

Local 243

Olfa K. Nielsen

Local 246

Robert E. Fair
Raymond Laughlin

Local 389

Henry Betz
Martha Forsyth
Mary Lou Gilstrap
Erma Frances Livengood
Ruth Lorene Wells
Darrell R. Wilmoth
Catherine Overton

L. I. U.

Local 1729

Sylvia Yuster
Ruth Gouedy

Local 1733

James Drury

Local 1811

Julia Schneider

ALAMEDA COUNCIL

Wells Keddie
Jack E. Tobler

CONTRA COSTA COUNCIL

Jack Bruhl

LOS ANGELES COUNCIL

Robert B. Clark
Albert T. Lunceford

SAN DIEGO COUNCIL

Mary L. Hughes

SAN FRANCISCO COUNCIL

Roy Haus
Frank E. White

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR
JUNE 1, 1954 TO MAY 31,1955
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT
FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1955**

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR
JUNE 1, 1954 TO MAY 31, 1955
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT
FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1955**

August 1, 1955

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

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to arrangements made we have examined the cash receipts and disbursements records for your organization for the period of June 1, 1954 through May 31, 1955.

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

We have prepared and submit herewith statements and supporting schedules showing the receipts and disbursements of your organization for the period under audit. These receipts and disbursements are segregated in your records between an Administrative Fund, a Legislative and Political Education—2¢ Fund, a State Election Fund, a Voluntary Fund and a Yearbook Fund.

We have prepared a summary of the various bank accounts to show the net increase or net decrease of the funds on deposit for each of the five funds:

The summary follows:

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

SUMMARY OF FIVE FUNDS MAINTAINED

For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1955

	Total	Adminis- trative Fund	Educ. Leg. & Pol. Fund	State Election	Voluntary Fund	Yearbook Fund
Total Receipts	\$148,199.08	\$87,387.10	\$36,456.51	\$13,467.64	\$ 8,021.58	\$2,866.25
Total Disbursements ..	157,687.42	86,249.91	43,809.29	14,485.45	10,061.19	3,081.58
Excess of Disburse- ments over Receipts.	9,488.34	1,137.19)	7,352.78	1,017.81	2,039.61	215.33
<hr/>						
Balance June 1, 1954 ..	\$ 35,046.72	\$17,886.05	\$ 9,809.17	\$ 1,099.23	\$ 4,842.64	\$1,409.63
Excess of Disburse- ments over Receipts.	\$ 9,488.34	(\$ 1,137.19)	\$ 7,352.78	\$ 1,017.81	\$ 2,039.61	\$ 215.33
Balance May 31, 1955.	\$ 25,558.38	\$19,023.24	\$ 2,456.39	\$ 81.42	\$ 2,803.03	\$1,194.30
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It can be seen from the preceding summary schedule that during the fiscal year just ended, all the funds, except the Administrative Fund, show decreases of receipts over expenditures. If not for the loan from the Political Education—2¢ Fund, of \$3,000.00, the State Election Fund would have shown a greater deficit. The Yearbook Fund has been kept open mainly due to the loan of \$1,000.00 received from the Administrative Fund.

The Funds of the Administrative Fund, the Political Education—2¢ Fund, the Voluntary Fund and the Yearbook Fund are maintained at the California Bank at 625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, while the State Election Fund is kept at the Bank of America at 9th and Main, Los Angeles. All bank accounts were independently confirmed and reconciled by us.

A double entry bookkeeping system and a complete ledger has been maintained and clearly and accurately shows a record of the receipts and expenditures of the organization. A detailed ledger of accounts for all unions and other groups, from whom monies are received, is maintained and agrees with summary accounts in the general ledger.

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,
/s/
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, 1955**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1954		\$ 17,886.05
Receipts:		
Per Capita Dues Collected	\$86,060.10	
Affiliation Fees	65.00	
Registration Fees 1954 Convention	1,236.00	
Literature	26.00	
Total Receipts		87,387.10
Total Available		<u>\$105,273.15</u>
Disbursements:		
Convention Expenses (See Schedule A)	\$ 9,822.68	
Officers, Staff and Personnel Travel and Activities	8,323.89	
Loans: Yearbook	\$ 1,000.00	
Political and Education—2¢ Fund	2,000.00	3,000.00
Salaries		
Officers		
John A. Despol	\$ 7,778.03	
Manuel Dias	8,060.00	
Office	\$15,838.03	23,950.82
Less: Payroll Deductions	\$39,788.85	39,163.98
Printing and Supplies	5,811.74	
Postage	2,128.60	
Telephone and Telegraph	2,937.21	
Rent	4,896.50	
Equipment and Furniture	1,524.02	
Payroll Taxes and Insurance	2,292.99	
Contributions (See Schedule B)	571.01	
Literature and Publications	908.96	
Pickup and Delivery	56.93	
Office Service and Machine Rental	823.96	
Storage	91.80	
Press Clippings	15.75	
Officers' Bond—3 Years	359.04	
Conferences and Committees (Schedule C)	1,138.91	
Office Renovation	98.40	
Petty Cash, Revolving Fund—North Office	600.00	
Accounting Service	235.00	
Flowers	315.14	
Legal Fees	362.36	
National CIO Dues	25.00	
National CIO Convention	206.76	
Research Expense	22.40	
Property Taxes	487.81	
Miscellaneous	29.07	
Total Disbursements		86,249.91
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1955, at the California Bank		<u>\$ 19,023.24</u>

625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE FUND
 Schedule Supporting Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
 For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1955

SCHEDULE A—Convention Expenses

Hotel Rent and Costs	\$ 1,059.21
Plaques and Badges	357.81
Calls and Credentials	128.98
Signs	216.84
Entertainment	1,421.89
Hauling and Tips	180.61
Staff and Committees Per Diem Expense	1,997.57
Publicity and Press	200.00
Reporting and Pictures	602.55
Council Exhibit	702.00
Transportation	737.49
Equipment and Furniture Rental	604.68
Paper and Supplies	513.22
Postage	117.27
Officers' Report	982.56
Total Convention Expense	\$ 9,822.68

SCHEDULE B—Contributions

UAW Overseas Student	\$ 125.00
ANG Page 1 Advertising	163.51
Labor Day Ad	100.00
Mt. Sinai Hospital	15.00
City of Hope	100.00
Xmas Seals	5.00
L. A. Police Relief Association	12.50
NAACP Housing—Legal Case	50.00
Total Contributions	\$ 571.01

SCHEDULE C—Conferences and Committees

Community Services Committees	\$ 997.90
Executive Board Meetings	141.01
Total Conferences and Committees	\$ 1,138.91

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FUND—2¢
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1955

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1954.....		\$ 9,809.17
Receipts:		
Per Capita Collected	\$34,369.26	
Loan from Administrative Fund	2,000.00	
Literature	87.25	
Total Receipts		36,456.51
Total Available		\$ 46,265.68
Disbursements:		
Sacramento Legislative Session (Schedule A)	\$12,631.34	
Summer Institutes (Schedule B)	695.00	
Political and Education Conference (Schedule C)	2,492.78	
Citizens Legislative Coalition (Schedule D)	762.02	
Constitutional Amendments—Ballot Props	2,500.00	
Loans to State Election Fund	3,000.00	
Contribution to Histradut	100.00	
Machines and Furniture (Schedule E)	4,369.14	
Salaries	5,734.64	
Shipping and Postage	3,814.25	
Printing and Supplies	1,852.10	
Addressograph Plates	740.57	
Machine Rent and Service	352.45	
Auto Typist Records	1,480.26	
Press Clips	65.94	
Research	25.00	
Literature and Publications	900.65	
Newsletter (Regular Issues)	2,087.45	
Legal Fees	191.26	
Delivery and Pickup	14.44	
Total Disbursements		43,809.29
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1955, at the California Bank		\$ 2,456.39
625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California		
SCHEDULE A—Sacramento Legislative Session		
Per Diem and Transportation	\$ 3,169.54	
Shipping and Postage	1,133.14	
Newsletter and Digest of Legislation	4,549.18	
Literature and Publication for Mailing	1,227.96	
Printing and Supplies	417.54	
Telephone and Telegraph	21.90	
Legislative Research	377.32	
North and South Legislative Conferences	391.87	
Sacramento Legislative Conference	1,106.08	
Press Clippings	18.00	
Legislative Secretarial Service (Postage)	218.81	
Total Sacramento Legislative Session		\$ 12,631.34

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FUND—2¢
Schedule Supporting Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1955

SCHEDULE B—Summer Institutes

Room and Board	\$ 2,194.50
Photos	75.50
Service Charges	90.00
Scholarships	159.00
Transportation and Per Diem	249.00
Machine Rental	10.00
National CIO	277.50

Total Expenses	\$ 3,055.50
Less: Tuition Fees Received	2,360.50

Net Expense	\$ 695.00
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SCHEDULE C—Political and Educational Conferences

California Water and Power Users Association:	
Contribution	\$ 750.00
Expense of Repairs	108.86

Miscellaneous Union and Political Meetings	\$ 858.86
Political Conventions	424.20
Full Employment Conferences	122.50
State Education Study Council	201.22
National CIO Legislative Conference	181.36
1st Harbor Health and Welfare Conference	305.03
Governor's Comm. Physical Handicapped	159.00
American Fed. Physical Handicapped	84.37
AFL-CIO—Community Conferences	25.00
AAUN (North and South Chapters)	41.24
Area Conferences (balance 54)	80.00
	10.00

Total Conferences	\$ 2,492.78
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SCHEDULE D—Citizens Legislative Coalition

FEPC Mobilizations:	
Staff Transportation and Expenses	\$ 662.02
Donation	100.00

Total	\$ 762.02
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SCHEDULE E—Machines and Furniture

3 Auto Typist Machines (North)—Balance	\$ 2,753.58
1 Multilith Machine (South)	1,615.56

Total Machines	\$ 4,369.14
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CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
STATE ELECTION FUND
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1955

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1954.....		\$ 1,099.23
Receipts:		
Local Union Contributions**	\$10,258.44	
Bumper Strips	209.20	
Loan from 2¢ Fund	3,000.00	
Total Receipts		13,467.64
Total Available		\$ 14,566.87
Disbursements:		
Contributions to Candidates—State Elections	\$ 5,471.10	
Newspaper Ads—State Elections	3,514.00	
Ballot Propositions	2,203.22	
Direct Campaigning—Workers' Expense	448.40	
Research	267.40	
Mailing Supplies	255.23	
Paper, Supplies and Printing	544.30	
Autotypist Records	75.54	
Press Clips	104.12	
Postage	301.70	
Salaries—Extra Help	448.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	845.77	
Miscellaneous	6.67	
Total Disbursements		\$ 14,485.45
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1955, at the Bank of America.....		\$ 81.42
9th and Main Streets, Los Angeles, California		

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

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1955**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1954.....		\$ 4,842.64
Receipts:		
Voluntary Contributions to PAC	\$ 2,012.97	
Legislative Merit Award Contest	6,008.61	
Total Receipts		8,021.58
Total Available		\$ 12,864.22
Disbursements:		
Share of PAC Voluntary Contributions Paid to:		
Alameda County Council	\$ 100.28	
Contra Costa Council	155.75	
Los Angeles Council	176.63	
San Diego Council	43.25	
San Francisco Council	147.12	
		\$ 623.03
Share of Contest Paid to:		
Alameda Council	\$ 264.46	
Contra Costa Council	40.77	
Los Angeles Council	1,593.51	
San Diego Council	113.44	
San Francisco Council	97.66	
International Unions	67.00	
		2,176.84
Other		
Contributions to Candidates	\$ 4,165.00	
Printing	1,673.54	
Contest Prizes	1,422.78	
		7,261.32
Total Disbursements		10,061.19
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1955, at the California Bank.....		\$ 2,803.03

625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
YEARBOOK**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1955**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1954.....		\$ 1,409.63
Receipts:		
Yearbook Ads Sold	\$ 1,866.25	
Loan from Administrative Fund	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts		2,866.25
		<hr/>
Total Available		\$ 4,275.88
Disbursements:		
Salaries	\$ 480.00	
Commissions	267.63	
Travel Expense	178.75	
Printing of Yearbook	1,999.20	
Art Work on Cover	156.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Disbursements		3,081.58
		<hr/>
Cash on Deposit on May 31, 1955, at the California Bank.....		\$ 1,194.30
		<hr/>

625 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1955
(JUNE 1, 1955 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1955)**

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FOUR MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1955
(JUNE 1, 1955 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1955)**

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

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Four Months Ended September 30, 1955**

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1955.....		\$ 19,023.24
Receipts:		
Per Capita Dues Collected	\$31,516.72	
Affiliation Fees	15.00	
Registration Fees	117.00	
Literature	2.50	
Refund of Loans:		
Yearbook Fund	\$ 1,241.80	
Political and Educational—2¢ Fund ...	2,000.00	3,241.80
Total Receipts		34,893.02
Total Available		\$ 53,916.26
Disbursements:		
Officers, Staff and Personnel Travel and Activities.....	\$ 3,395.61	
Convention Expenses:		
Calls and Credentials	\$ 175.24	
Supplies	156.52	
1954 Proceedings	1,412.70	1,744.46
Salaries:		
Officers	\$ 5,507.48	
Staff	7,915.40	
Less: Payroll Deductions Payable	\$13,422.88	
	592.40	12,830.48
Printing and Supplies	289.84	
Shipping and Postage	682.75	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,220.17	
Rent	1,720.00	
Equipment and Furniture	165.46	
Literature and Publications	310.12	
Machine Rental and Services (Service Contracts).....	672.48	
Legal and Accounting	335.00	
Miscellaneous	208.90	
Conferences and Committees:		
Community Services Committee	\$ 284.90	
Executive Board	18.50	303.40
Payroll Taxes and Insurance		1,684.39
Contributions:		
Letter Carriers Benevolent Assn.....	\$ 10.00	
Negro College Fund	50.00	
L. A. Committee Foreign Relations....	35.00	95.00
Total Disbursements		25,658.06
Cash on Deposit on September 30, 1955.....		\$ 28,258.20
		<u>\$ 28,258.20</u>

California Bank, Los Angeles, California

CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FUND—2¢
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Four Months Ended September 30, 1955

Balance in Bank on June 1, 1955.....	\$ 2,456.39
Receipts:	
Per Capita Collected—2¢	\$12,598.32
Receipts for Room and Board—Summer School	1,075.00
Total Receipts	<u>13,673.32</u>
Total Available	<u>\$ 16,129.71</u>
Disbursements:	
Sacramento Legislative Session (Balance):	
Per Diem and Transportation	\$ 1,287.08
Newsletter	3,096.52
Literature and Publications	41.72
Telephone and Telegraph	250.65
Legislative Research	50.00
Legal Briefs	100.00
	<u>\$ 4,825.97</u>
Political and Educational Conferences:	
Conferences (North and South)	\$ 800.00
Misc. Union and Political Meetings.....	72.38
	<u>872.38</u>
Repay Loan from Administrative Fund	2,000.00
Salaries	1,859.20
Newsletter (Regular Edition)	849.84
Citizens Legislative Coalition (FEPC)	100.00
Literature and Publications	25.00
Machine Rent and Services	112.32
Addressograph Plates	224.16
Shipping and Postage	15.79
Auto Typist Records	278.81
Supplies	8.11
Total Disbursements	<u>11,171.58</u>
Cash on Deposit, California Bank, September 30, 1955.....	<u>\$ 4,958.13</u>

**CIO-CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL
STATE ELECTION FUND**

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Four Months Ended September 30, 1955**

Balance in Bank June 1, 1955.....		\$ 81.42
Receipts:		
Contributions from Local Unions		2,526.98
Total Available		\$ 2,608.40
Disbursements:		
Contributions to Candidates:		
Coates for Assembly Committee.....	\$ 100.00	
Bank Charges	2.07	
Total Disbursements		102.07
Cash on Deposit September 30, 1955.....		\$ 2,506.33
Bank of America, Los Angeles, California		

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

**Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
For the Four Months Ended September 30, 1955**

Balance in Bank June 1, 1955.....		\$ 2,803.03
Receipts:		
Voluntary PAC Contributions		681.00
Total Available		\$ 3,484.03
Disbursements:		
½ of Voluntary PAC Contributions Paid to:		
Alameda County Council	\$ 64.38	
Contra Costa County Council	15.50	
Los Angeles County Council	280.25	
San Francisco County Council	8.50	
Total		\$ 368.63
Printing of Merit Award Contest Books		294.59
Contribution—Democratic National Committee		100.00
Total Disbursements		763.22
Cash on Deposit September 30, 1955.....		\$ 2,720.81
California Bank, Los Angeles, California		

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L.A. Photopress