

OFFICERS' REPORTS
and
PROCEEDINGS
of the
THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION
of the
California
State Federation
of Labor

Convention Held at
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
September 19 to 23, 1938



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and Mendocino Counties)

SECRETARY-TREASURER

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR.....1095 Market Street, San Francisco

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PRINTED ON UNION WATERMARKED PAPER

MESSAGE TO THE CONVENTION

from the

President of the American Federation of Labor

IT IS with a feeling of real gratification that I greet the delegates to the Thirty-ninth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor. The increasing number of delegates present each year reflects the continuous growth and strength of the trade union movement in your State. I congratulate you on the progress made. Your achievements in the past year have been outstanding, and I share your pride in what has been accomplished.

I know, too, that the delegates to your State Convention, in recounting your gains, are likewise alive to the problems ahead. Legislation enacted in the past year has brought accompanying responsibilities for Labor, and unions must be prepared to meet these responsibilities. This is particularly true under some of our new Federal laws, such as the Social Security Act, National Labor Relations Act, Fair Labor Standards and Public Contracts Acts. Those entrusted with the administration of these laws must have an understanding of the problems of those whom they serve. Our unions should be in a position to judge the capabilities of those in administrative positions. A careful watch must be kept on decisions rendered—for these will, in effect, constitute a precedent on which future policies will be based.

Workers must likewise familiarize themselves with the requirements of your State unemployment compensation law—eligibility for benefits, registration for work, and their rights under the law. The workers of your State should be advised of their obligations under this legislation so that when their claims are made they will not be denied because of not having complied with regulations. Unions should also emphasize the importance of the workers themselves keeping records of payments made on their behalf to both the unemployment compensation and old-age benefit funds. In case of dispute or appeal workers should be able to present their cases in acceptable form. Labor experience is necessary for the administration of labor law, and it is up to our unions to see to it that we get practical administrators.

During the past year California has been one of the centers of contest against those who would build up a secession movement. You have shown that you realize the necessity of maintaining order and majority rule in order to keep our movement democratic. We count upon your continued devotion to the cause of orderly, constructive union organization.

Your Convention affords an opportunity for a rededication to the cause of unionism. Our national life is a unity, and Labor cannot divide its forces without loss to itself and the cause of human welfare. The welfare of the labor movement of one State has a serious bearing on the ultimate life of the labor movement as a whole. I am confident that the delegates to the California State Convention are fully conscious of their responsibility for meeting problems ahead.

WILLIAM GREEN,
President, American Federation of Labor.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

to the

Thirty-ninth Annual Convention

REPORT OF PRESIDENT

Los Angeles, August 26, 1938.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirty-ninth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

It is a pleasure and privilege to welcome you as the representatives of your Local Unions to this, the Thirty-ninth Convention, in this fair city of Santa Barbara.

This Convention marks the beginning of the thirty-ninth year of the California State Federation of Labor as an organization and is just another milestone in the progress of the American Federation of Labor movement in California.

Perusal of the records of the Federation shows the continued, steady march forward and this year shows the greatest membership in the history of the Federation. This increased membership is not confined alone to new affiliations of old, established unions but the great majority of the new affiliates are members of new unions which have been organized in the past year since our last Convention, through the efforts of the officials of the Federation and its affiliated local unions. New unions have been organized this year in industries where no organization ever existed before in the history of those industries, and through these new organizations many benefits have been obtained by the members in the form of better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions.

This Convention should see a delegation present representing more than 300,000 tax-paying members in this Federation. This large membership should be the deciding factor in the election of candidates aspiring to public office within this State. That this fact is well known by the candidates is proven by the hurtling efforts put forth by the large majority of them to secure the endorsement of the California State Federation of Labor and its affiliates.

This is one of the most important years in the history of the Federation, as it is election time in the State, and the Federation has the opportunity of electing its friends and defeating its enemies, consistent with its policy and the policy of the American Federation of Labor. Many candidates, seeking public office, are profuse in their mouthings of friendship and sympathy to the aims and objects of the Federation. Notwithstanding these campaign promises, it would be well for the Federation and its affiliates to endorse and support only those candidates who, after a careful investigation, have proven to be the real friends of

Labor, as organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, or who we know will perform true to the promises made while seeking the support of Organized Labor.

Anti-Labor Activities

Because of the steady growth of the American Federation of Labor affiliates in California, history has repeated itself and many anti-labor individuals and groups have formed into organizations for the purpose of stopping this steady progress, and are resorting to the same old tactics and procedures which are effective only because of the unlimited money supply which is at the command of this type of people. While the same old methods are followed, new titles are used and a false appeal is made to the people of California in the name of "peace and harmony in business and industrial relations." These organizations are attempting to dignify their activities by employing new people as their executive heads who have not been active in anti-labor activities but who, for the proper consideration, will add their names to any program of this type. While these new names are used as a front, the same old group still remains behind the scene, directing the activities and carrying on the campaign to suppress Organized Labor. The campaign of this group is being carried on in every county in California and has taken the form of presenting to governmental bodies in cities and counties suppressive and discriminatory ordinances which have for their purpose the practical extinction of Organized Labor by making illegal the bona fide, lawful activities of labor organizations.

In the City of Los Angeles hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent to force through an anti-picketing ordinance, and in many counties of the State ordinances have been adopted which are, without question, unconstitutional, and which the Federation is spending a great deal of its time and efforts with the Supreme Court to have declared invalid.

At this writing the Federation has challenged the petition sponsored by the California Committee for Peace in Industrial Relations in the Supreme Court, and unless the Federation is successful in the endeavor this petition will be on the ballot in November and it will take the combined forces of Organized Labor and all of its members to defeat it at the polls. This proposition is one of the most vicious pieces of legislation that I have ever read and one of the most cleverly drawn, and Organized Labor in California cannot afford

to have this type of law on the statute books. Because of its suppressive provisions, it is an abridgement of the constitutional rights of American citizens because it eliminates the right of free speech by a member or representative of a labor union.

In addition to the old methods being used by these labor-hating organizations, a new wrinkle has developed in the employment of a few clever women who are bending every effort to organize the women of California and poison their minds against bona fide labor organizations. This campaign is still being carried on and it would be well for every Council in California to reactivate their auxiliaries and to organize all of their wives, sisters and sweethearts and educate them to the full realization of the purposes and intent of the anti-labor groups in California. Everything has been done to apprise our people of the present dangers as above mentioned, and I sincerely trust that they are fully alive to the situation and will lend full support and cooperation to each other in the defeat of all of these vicious anti-labor measures, so that Labor may continue its forward progress for the benefit of all those who are forced to toil.

Organization

The organizing program of the Federation and all of the American Federation of Labor Unions in California is in a very healthy condition and great forward strides are being made in every section of the State and thousands of new members, who never before were affiliated with a labor organization, are being organized into A. F. of L. Unions.

The American Federation of Labor has a glorious history and is recognized as the most constructive organization in the United States; one that has accomplished great results and benefits for the working people of this country, and through its efforts over the years America, without question of doubt, has the best standard of living of any country in the world. All of these facts should be made known to our new members. They should be fully apprised of their duties and the obligations they have as members of an A. F. of L. Union. In addition, they should be apprised of the continuous onslaught being made by the enemies of Organized Labor and be placed in position to always assist each other by having full knowledge of these factors.

I would, therefore, recommend that more thought be given and more time spent on the education not only of new members but many of our older members, in order that they may take their rightful place as real, active, working members of their Local Unions and Councils.

Labor Laws

The State of California is recognized as one of the most progressive states in the Union, with particular respect to the beneficial labor laws on its statute books. While it is true that California has many laws which are beneficial to Organized Labor and the working people as a whole, and which laws were enacted through the efforts and hard

work of the State Federation of Labor over the years, we must also recognize the fact that these laws are not being administered in accordance with the intent of the Acts at the time of passage and to the best interests of the people for whom these laws were enacted to protect. It is an empty gesture to have these laws on the statute books of California when they have been, in many cases, sabotaged, either wittingly or unwittingly, through improper enforcement.

It is my opinion that the Workmen's Compensation Act (Insurance and Safety Act), the Women's Eight-Hour Law and the Unemployment Insurance Act are not administering all the benefits to the people as the laws were intended they should. Organized Labor has fought too long and expended too many efforts to have these Acts not administered in the best possible manner and to the greatest benefit of the people after they have become laws, by improper administration.

It is, therefore, important that we elect candidates to our high (and all) State offices who have full recognition of the responsibilities and will correct the many complaints and weaknesses in the administration of these and other Acts which have not been mentioned here.

Consistency

The California State Federation of Labor, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has consistently followed the program and the mandates of the American Federation of Labor year after year since its charter was issued. Both the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation stand for American ideals and American standards of living and consistently use American procedure and means to obtain their ends. It has worked diligently and faithfully to bring about, in an orderly and lawful manner, desired changes in the laws of our State and its subdivisions that would benefit the majority of the people of this State. Ever since its inception practically every beneficial law for the working people of this State now on the statute books has been obtained through the consistent, orderly policy of the Federation and it must continue to carry on in the same manner.

The California State Federation of Labor, like the American Federation of Labor—its parent body—is an American institution and is opposed to all “isms” but Unionism and Americanism—and Unionism is symbolical of Americanism.

During the past few years this country has faced a critical period and to a large extent we still have that period with us, and history shows us that during times of this kind “would-be” saviors of the Nation advance panaceas and crack-pot theories that, if adopted, would plunge the entire nation into chaos and hysteria. Trade Unionists must always be watchful of these panaceas which are advanced and carefully analyze all of them, with a full realization that any plan adopted must be for the best interest of all of the people of this Nation.

The American Federation of Labor has consistently withstood the onslaughts from within and without and today finds itself, because of its constructive policy, with more paid-up members on the rolls of the American Federation of Labor than it has had in its history. It has continued to distinguish itself from other organizations and has continued to earn the respect and confidence of the American people because of its consistent, American method of functioning and its forward progress in the interest of all of the people whom it serves. The same progress which has been made by the American Federation of Labor is also being made by its affiliated federations and this State Federation is one of the largest in the American Federation of Labor.

It is heartening and gratifying that our Federation has made such splendid progress and I hope that all Trade Unionists in California will appreciate the valuable service which is constantly being rendered by the State Federation.

The activity of the Federation is being extended more than ever into the field of legis-

lation and educational work in stimulating organization and the promotion of labor activity in every direction.

I trust that those few American Federation of Labor Unions in the State that are not now affiliated with the Federation will affiliate without loss of time, for never before in the history of the labor movement was it more important that labor solidify itself under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, solidify itself as one unit, particularly in this State, as California, in my opinion, is the battleground of the so-called open-shop movement and here in this State the battle of labor must be won and can only be won when every union, entitled to a place in the Federation, occupies its proper place in the Convention.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the officers and members of the Federation for the many considerations, courtesies and the cooperation extended to me as President of this great organization.

Sincerely and fraternally,

C. J. HAGGERTY.

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

San Diego, August 12, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In submitting my report as Vice-President of District No. 1, I am very pleased to say that Organized Labor has made more real progress than at any time since its formation. Wages have been increased in most branches of Labor, and better working conditions and hours are enjoyed by a majority of the workers.

With about fifty-five American Federation of Labor organizations affiliated and a membership well over twelve thousand, the Federated Trades and Labor Council is growing steadily. Some of the new organizations are: Bakers, Boat Builders, Hook, Line and Bait Fishermen, Cannery Workers No. 21251, Mailers No. 75, Millmen No. 2020, Molders, Newspaper Circulation Employees No. 422, Floormen, Carpenters No. 2078, Book Binders, Machinists' Local, Balboa Lodge, Practical Nurses' Union, and Beauticians' Union No. 256-A.

Butchers' Union No. 229 is growing very fast and has been able to hold conditions gained last year, *i. e.*, shorter work day, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and Sunday closing.

Cooks and Waitresses No. 402 has made sweeping gains during the past twelve months. An average of a signed union contract a week has been made, also the establishment of an eight-hour day for members of the Culinary Craft, with no reduction in wages. Previous to this year employees had worked a nine-

hour stretch, but representatives were able to negotiate new contracts, cutting one hour from the usual work day.

There have been few strikes or lockouts in this district during the past year, and every one has been settled to the benefit of the members involved, with the exception of the one of the Retail Clerks' Union No. 769, still in progress against the Whitney Department Store. All indications are that the fight will be won, or the company will go out of business in the near future.

The San Diego *Labor Leader*, the voice of Labor in this District, continues to be a very contributing factor in molding the minds of the working people of the community. The paper is edited by John D. Lydick, Secretary of the Central Labor Council.

In the current year, work has not been plentiful for the Building Trades Crafts, but the Government has appropriated over eight million dollars for building construction and dredging, which is to start within the month; also the new city and county building program calls for a new city jail and school building, totaling well over a million dollars. With this construction program already laid out, it is the belief of Building Trades representatives that there will be plenty of work for all crafts. They have signed contracts with the San Diego Chapter of the Associated General Contractors unionizing construction work on all building throughout San Diego County.

Great praise is due the Label Committee of the Central body, the Women's Auxiliaries and the Union Label League for their sincere efforts to promote the Union Label and the demand for the shop and store card.

Through the brilliant organization work of Howard Reed, Organizer for the California State Federation of Labor, all but one of the canneries in the city have been organized and all employees are members of Cannery Workers' Union, Local 21251, with signed agreements granting them increased wage rates, better working conditions, and improved shop practices.

Brother Reed also has organized the Cannery Fishermen into a healthy American Federation of Labor Union.

During the past twelve months I have made several trips to the Imperial Valley and find conditions there about the same as I reported at the Long Beach Convention last year.

There are eleven organizations affiliated with the Central Labor Council, and the Labor Movement is holding its own under the able

guidance of these officers. An active Building Trades Council gives full cooperation.

I wish to report that for the first time in several years American Federation of Labor Unions in San Diego will hold a mammoth Labor Day parade and dance. From plans disclosed, it is going to be one of the longest parades ever seen in San Diego. The American Federation of Labor in San Diego is on the march.

In closing I will state that every effort has been put forth to secure the affiliation of all local unions in this District with the State Federation of Labor. Looking back over the accomplishment of the past year. District No. 1 approaches the coming twelve months with a feeling of optimism.

Fraternally submitted,

E. F. NELSON.

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

Long Beach, August 21, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In submitting the report for District No. 2 for the past year, let me say at the outset that conditions have not appeared as encouraging for a long time as they do at the present. Continued advancement of all crafts is expected for some time to come.

During the year, and since the last report, local unions of the entire district have enjoyed a year of unprecedented success. All have increased in membership with prospects of continuation. This condition may be attributed to the feeling of optimism, not only on the part of business in general, but by the workers as well.

Numerical increase in the several unions, of course, is directly traceable to the outstanding work done by the business representatives of their respective local unions.

Since last report Retail Clerks' Union, at that time a struggling union, has developed into a formidable organization, with contracts with practically every food distributor in the district.

Contracts have also been negotiated with a number of retail establishments, principally shoe stores. Prospects for the continued progress of this union are infinitely greater at this time than ever before.

Culinary Alliance No. 681 has made greater strides during the past twelve months than at any time in the history of the organization. With more than one thousand members, it has been possible to sign up more than two hundred cafes, bars and restaurants in the city. In addition to the increase in membership, Local No. 681 was instrumental in chartering a separate local union of Bartenders, now with a membership of approximately four hundred. The local union, through its

organizers, has also organized a militant movement in Orange County, with Santa Ana as headquarters. The membership there is constantly and substantially increasing.

Working in conjunction with the Culinary Alliance, Retail Clerks and Butchers, the local Bakery Workers have succeeded in negotiating union contracts with practically every baking firm in the city.

Building Trades membership has increased slightly during the period, and in anticipation of a resumption of construction activity, they look forward to a year of increased membership along with a comparable increase in work. All building trades are making preparations to care for contingencies as they arise.

Miscellaneous trades have kept pace with the Building Trades.

Garment Workers are 100 per cent organized, as are the Cleaners and Dyers, Rig Builders, Rock Products Workers, Flat Glass Workers and others. These are all operating under iron clad agreements.

Several new unions were chartered during the year. In this connection I wish to pay a well deserved tribute to George C. Bentson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, who has been untiring in his efforts and unsparing of his time in the formation of these new unions. To Brother Bentson belongs all the credit for this advancement. In each instance contracts were negotiated with a substantial increase in pay, seniority rights, overtime, etc.

Long Beach and its immediate adjoining districts have been remarkably free from labor disturbances during the year just past. The strike by Retail Clerks against Burts-Leeds Shoe Stores, which is still in progress, and a minor difficulty between the Culinary Workers and a local cafe and bakery, which was of short duration, constitute the total of actual strikes. Friendly relationship between all crafts and their employees is anticipated, unless some untoward events materialize.

Several minor difficulties between crafts and employees were satisfactorily adjudicated by the Central Labor Council eliminating the necessity of strike action.

The extremely drastic anti-picketing ordinance passed last year by the City Council, as a result of pressure by reactionary groups, has, fortunately for Labor, been adjudged unconstitutional by the courts, resulting in the unions being allowed to picket. We do not

expect a recurrence of such an effort, labor-hating groups realizing that such an ordinance is impossible to enforce.

In conclusion, it may be well to prophesy that conditions will continue to improve, and that membership in Organized Labor will prove a boon to those who are now skeptical.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL FLETCHER.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 3

(Los Angeles City Proper, Pomona, Whittier; Riverside and San Bernardino Counties)

Los Angeles, August 8, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Report of District No. 3, showing a gain of over fifty-two new Unions affiliated with the Central Labor Council and ten new Unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council, proves that organizing work has been carried on extensively in this district.

At the present time organizations opposed to unions and collective bargaining are giving us a battle every time we make a move, by having the courts issue restraining orders and injunctions against us. We are at the present time somewhat stymied, but have hopes of correcting this situation in the near future.

The Building Trades Crafts are experiencing their greatest trouble with those who are taking labor contracts on residential buildings and with the Associated General Contractors of Southern California.

The Metal Trades have made wonderful progress in the past year and have gained new affiliations of Unions.

The Printing Trades: Several new unions have been formed and their general condition is good. They have gained increases in membership and have established wages and hours.

Garment Workers have been extending their organization into the manufacturing of men's ready-to-wear clothing; also, maintained their conditions in the shirt and overall industries. Their speaking committees, too, have accomplished great results in educating the workers to buy Union-labeled merchandise.

The Culinary Crafts have made splendid strides in organizing work, and their officers and representatives should be commended for their efforts.

The Paper Industry recently organized in Los Angeles, is making very good progress. The Paper Makers and the Pulp, Sulphate

and Paper Makers are two international organizations working together harmoniously on organizing work for these respective Unions.

Glass Industry: This industry is practically 100 per cent organized under the International Union of American Flint Glass Workers and the Glass Bottle Workers. Both of these Unions can be commended for their organization work.

The Public Service Employees have been doing very well. Such groups as the Post Office Employees' Union, the Special Delivery Messengers and the Post Office Clerks and Letter Carriers, have had increases in wages and a reduction in hours due to acts of Congress.

The Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees have extended themselves into Los Angeles and have made substantial gains in wages.

The Retail Trades comprise retail clerks, credit and collection clerks, shoe clerks, clothing salesmen, food and grocery salesmen, and in the short period of several years, have had increases in wages and shortening of hours as their reward for their activities along organizing endeavors.

Clerical Trades have had a very good response from their organizing drive due to the efforts of Secretary Ruth Davis and Mrs. Goodwin, Organizer.

Lumber and Sawmill Industry and Teamsters have been successful in negotiating a new agreement for forty-six of the largest lumber companies in Los Angeles and Harbor Districts.

In conclusion, we wish to state that it has been a pleasure to have served as your representatives, and we wish to extend thanks and appreciation for the wonderful coöperation received from the representatives of the Labor Movement.

Fraternally yours,

C. T. LEHMANN,
HENRY E. CLEMENS.

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

San Pedro, Sept. 6, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Much to the regret of the members of Organized Labor in this district, Brother W. R. Patterson, Vice-President, is moving to the State of Washington and has tendered his resignation to the State Federation, so at the request of Brother Patterson and Secretary Vandeleur, I will make a "pinch hit" report for District No. 4.

The Labor Movement in San Pedro and Wilmington has never been better organized than at present, although at times during the past year work has been slack, especially in the building trades, but at present the outlook is good and there are but very few idle men, with wages ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 per hour and mostly at thirty-five and forty hours per week.

The Lumber Workers, with over 1200 members and 100 per cent organized, are very busy, and Fish Cannery Workers, with a potential membership of 3500, have been busy.

The fishermen's situation has become clarified after much trouble. The Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen's Union, after having their charter revoked by the International Seamen's Union, went CIO and changed their name to the United Fishermen of the Pacific, and went on strike against all canneries, which of course meant the Cannery Workers became idle. The Italian and Japanese fishermen had no desire to join the CIO, so with the help of Secretary Vandeleur of the State Federation of Labor, Organizer Howard Reed, and S. A. Silver, organizer of the International Seamen's Union, we have a charter for the Italian fishermen known as the Seine and Line Fishermen's Union of San

Pedro and Vicinity; and a sub-charter for the Japanese fishermen, known as the Terminal Island Branch of the Seine and Line Fishermen's Union, membership 450 and 600, respectively.

After several weeks of more or less trouble, the situation was cleared, the Seine and Line Fishermen went to sea, and full capacity canning operations were resumed.

Now that this district has been enlarged, it is well to say a word about the added territory. Santa Monica is on the upgrade. New officers have been elected to the Central Labor Council, new life has been injected into the movement and they are going forward.

The Building Trades Council of Los Angeles has sponsored a program to organize what has been "No Man's Land" in the past, namely, Redondo, Hermosa, and Manhattan Beach, with a population of some 50,000 members lying between San Pedro and Santa Monica. Brother C. O. Johnson has been placed in charge of the program. All of the Building Trades Unions of San Pedro have granted time to their Business Agents to assist Brother Johnson on call, and with the assistance of the Central Labor Councils of Santa Monica and San Pedro we are going to make that territory the forgotten "No Man's Land."

It is impossible for me to close without stating that San Pedro and Wilmington are Union Label, House Card, and Union Button conscious. Every store, restaurant, barber shop, beer parlor, and beauty shop display the Union House Card and the employees wear a button.

Fraternally,

W. R. PATTERSON.

By A. M. Gruber.

[NOTE—See addition to above report in Fifth Day (Afternoon Session) Proceedings of the Convention.]

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 6**(Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties)**

Santa Barbara, September 1, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Reviewing in a general way the events and happenings relative to the Labor Movement in District No. 6 during the past year gives your representative the opportunity to present to the Convention a report noteworthy because of the progress made by the movement in practically all branches.

While I realize that certain local unions have been more outstanding than others, yet the great showing of increase in number of unions and in membership has been accomplished only through the united effort and cooperation of the counties as a whole.

Ventura has shown a marked increase in

membership, with many new unions being organized, this being especially true in the Building Trades. Construction of a number of State buildings at Camarillo has created a great deal of additional employment, and organizing work has at no time been overlooked.

Charters were issued to the Carpenters at Santa Paula and Oxnard, which made it necessary to install a District Council of Carpenters, and this should prove to be a valuable asset to the Carpenters in Ventura County.

Building and Construction Laborers have made wonderful progress and they, because of their initiative and untiring efforts in organization work, can boast of one of the outstanding unions in this district.

Ventura and Oxnard, however, will be remembered as the "black spots" of this Dis-

trict by the very fact that anti-picketing ordinances were passed overnight. This action of those chosen to represent the people as a whole will not be forgotten, and when the time comes Labor will center its efforts on defeating its enemies at the election polls in this county.

Santa Maria has again moved to the front, having organized a number of new locals, has had a satisfactory increase in membership, and is proud of its alive, active Central Labor Council. They are determined to preserve the ideals of the American Federation of Labor and build a formidable Labor group which, from a political and economic standpoint, constitutes a great factor for good in any community.

Santa Maria will this year present to the county its Labor Day parade and celebration, and while in numerical strength it cannot compare with some of the larger places, yet enthusiasm and sincerity will not be eclipsed in any city.

Santa Maria has been successful in defeating a restraining order prohibiting picketing of the "Ed Rencher Cafe," defendants being Culinary Workers No. 703. This victory is due, in great measure, to the orderly and legal manner in which picketing was conducted. This city has not been oppressed by the Citizens Association, offspring of Southern Californians, Inc., to the same extent as Santa Barbara and Ventura.

Fruit and Vegetable Workers No. 18211 deserves great credit for increasing its membership in the face of strong opposition from dual organizations. However, in my opinion, employers covering this industry will at no distant date be calling on loyal American Federation of Labor members for assistance. A plan will be presented to the Convention regarding this industry, approval of which will make it possible to iron out most of the difficulties in this area. I believe Santa Maria should be the pivotal point for organization of agricultural workers.

San Luis Obispo has shown much progress, and is a fertile field for organization, and a number of International Unions could reap a harvest in this county by doing a little organizing work. I understand the Culinary Alliance is to send an organizer into this district. This lead should be followed by other Internationals.

Santa Barbara has had a successful period since the last convention. It would be difficult and hardly fair to declare any one union as the most outstanding. However, the award

given by the Central Labor Council to the union showing the greatest number of new members was won by Culinary Alliance No. 498.

Teamsters, Building and Construction Laborers, and Retail Clerks have made wonderful progress and deserve great credit. Various unions of the Building Trades have increased their membership, and some new charters were installed.

Santa Barbara's Organized Labor Movement has won a great victory in the defeat of the restraining order in connection with picketing the Carrillo Hotel, a Busby Hotels, Inc., house. Culinary Alliance No. 498 was defendant in this case. The Carrillo Hotel had a great array of legal talent representing its interests, aided and abetted by the Citizens' Association. Notwithstanding the hard battle put up by the hotel's attorneys, to make the restraining order permanent, Superior Judge Westwick, who conducted all of the hearings, handed down a fair decision, which, of course, was favorable to Labor. The Labor Movement in Santa Barbara will ever remember Judge Westwick's fair and impartial conduct of this case.

Santa Barbara Labor groups still maintain an active interest in city and county administration, and in everyday community progressive affairs.

Santa Barbara extends to the Convention the hand of friendship, and trusts all will avail themselves of its hospitality and enjoy the stay in this city. Santa Barbara feels honored and is proud to act as host to the California State Federation of Labor.

In conclusion, I wish to say that what has been accomplished during the past year in this district was only made possible by the wonderful spirit of cooperation and unsparing efforts of officers and members of all local unions. They worked in perfect harmony, and have maintained a high standard of American Federation of Labor unionism throughout the year.

One thing more I want to impress upon the minds of the delegates, and that one thing is the growing importance of the California State Federation of Labor to the Labor Movement in this State. In an incredibly short space of time it has grown into a militant Federation of Labor Unions, and is now doing a job of organizing that but a few short years ago was not thought possible.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES MATTHAMS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 7 (Bakersfield to Fresno)

Fresno, California, August 27, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

It is with a mixed feeling of sorrow and pride that I present the report of this district.

The sorrow comes from the fact that on March 22 of this year the Labor Movement not only in Fresno but the whole state as well, lost a friend and a worker who will never be entirely replaced, for on that date Brother Clarence E. Dowd, then Vice-President of the Seventh District, was taken from us.

Since my appointment by the Executive Board July 7, I have been very busy getting acquainted with the duties of this office and in going over the records of this district for the past year, and have found many good things to report. Most of my report will be confined to Fresno and vicinity, as the time has been too short for me to visit all the unions in the Seventh District.

No union, to my knowledge, has taken a wage cut during the past year, but neither has any union received a wage increase. One organization reduced their working hours from forty-four to forty hours with no decrease in the weekly wage. A substantial gain in membership is shown in this district and four new charters have been granted in Fresno, namely, Department Store Clerks, Miscellaneous Bakery Workers, Cleaners and Dyers' Union and Optical Workers' Union. A Cemetery Workers' Union has just been organized, but as yet has not received its charter.

It is my belief that the rules of the American Federation of Labor have been observed better this year than ever before, due to the fact that the unions realize they must battle to hold the gain made the past two years. An organization known as the "Retailers Committee" has been formed here and is up in arms against all Organized Labor. This organization keeps its membership roll secret and will not come out in the open, but transacts all of its underhand business through a paid secretary, who tries to block every move we make in organization work. But in spite of all this nefariousness we have gone along with our work and are forging to the front.

The only serious labor dispute we have had

in Fresno during the past year was the strike of the employees at the local Woolworth store. This strike was in progress for almost two months and we finally won some of the conditions for which we asked. Each member of Organized Labor here made a voluntary contribution of ten cents per week and this enabled us to carry on until the trouble was settled. The Woolworth employees received a substantial increase in pay and this was when we signed the first contract with any downtown store. Since that time the Department Clerks' organization has gained steadily in membership. During this strike we had to fight the "Retailers Committee," and although it bitterly opposed us, eventually we won this dispute.

A Business Agents Union has been formed here and much good has come from it. An Organization Committee from the Central Labor Council is doing good work helping new groups to get organized. I only wish that two such organizations as those just named were formed in every city in the state as this has greatly helped the Organized Labor movement here.

I only wish that time had permitted me to visit the southern part of District 7 so I could report on the activities in and around Bakersfield and Taft, but as I have held this position as Vice-President such a short time it was impossible for me to do this and keep up with my other work. I hope the members of Organized Labor there realize this and judge me accordingly.

Fraternally submitted,

RALPH E. GETTYS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 8

(San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

Stockton, California, August 8, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In making my report as Vice-President of District No. 8, I am glad to say that this district has enjoyed an active year, with a satisfactory increase in membership and affiliated unions.

The Building Trades Council has negotiated a new agreement with the Builders' Exchange, covering all building trades crafts, with improved working conditions, and practically a 100 per cent closed shop agreement prevails throughout the county. Considerable building is expected to result from a plan being worked out by the Council and the Federal Housing Authority.

Forty-six Unions are affiliated with the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, with the largest membership in its history, and a most important fact is, almost all the Building Trades Unions are affiliated with the Central Labor Council.

Retail Grocery Clerks have obtained an increase in wages and a shorter work week.

This Union was involved in an injunction suit, because of picketing and alleged collusion between the Union and employers of certain stores. A demurrer was filed by the Union's attorney, the presiding judge sustained the demurrer, so there was no case to be heard.

An organization drive by the Retail Department Store Clerks' Union to bring within the fold all department stores has met with little success. The J. H. Penney store has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list through the Labor Council, and the store is being picketed. Fine support has been given by all organized labor in this city and by Labor Councils throughout the State. However, the fight is still on and may continue for some time before it is won.

Butchers' Union No. 127 has made substantial gains, with 100 per cent closed shop agreements in meat markets in Stockton. The Butchers are well organized throughout the county, and have made an effective drive against oriental markets.

Culinary Workers' Union No. 527 has made substantial gains, has nearly 100 per cent organization in Stockton, and has a great many houses organized throughout the county. A

new agreement this year carries an increase in wages.

The Bartenders, No. 47, have very good conditions, and nearly all bars display the Union Shop card in the county.

Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 604 had some trouble getting under way because CIO claimed jurisdiction, but the Culinary Workers and Bartenders entered the picture and rendered valuable assistance in organizing the Miscellaneous Employees into an American Federation of Labor Union.

The CIO movement is on the wane in San Joaquin County. The California State Federation of Labor has organized the winery workers, despite a campaign of vituperation and slander conducted by CIO organizers and sympathizers. Winery employees are working under an agreement which gives them much better working conditions than they formerly had.

Teamsters No. 439 have increased their membership, negotiated a new agreement, with an increase in wages and better working conditions. The Taxi Drivers have been organized. They have an agreement which gives them a guaranteed weekly wage. The CIO

campaign of slander against officials of the Teamsters' Union seems to be wasted effort in so far as stopping organization of A. F. of L. Unions is concerned.

Among newly organized unions are the Service Station and Garage Employees, chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with a large membership; and the Cleaners and Dye House Workers, which organization has 65 per cent of all plants organized. An agreement is being negotiated.

Stanislaus County: The Central Labor Council has had an active and successful year; enjoying an increase in affiliated unions and more interest being taken in the Labor Movement. Teamsters No. 386 have made substantial gains in membership, and the Bakery Wagon Drivers, a new organization, have a signed agreement which gave them an increase in wages.

In closing this report I wish to express my pleasure in having served District No. 8 as Vice-President, and that I appreciate the honor bestowed upon me by the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally,
STEWART A. POMRANING.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 9 (Santa Clara and Adjacent Counties)

San Jose, August 22, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

As Vice-President of District No. 9 I am pleased to report that the past year has been an exceptional year of labor activities, with a steady increase in the number of affiliated local unions and a large increase in membership.

The various Councils in the district (including that of Santa Cruz, chartered last April) and their affiliated local unions have carried on continuous and vigorous membership drives with great results. Many new local unions have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor and various local unions have established branches in this district and have recruited hundreds of new members.

Many unions have secured increase in wages and obtained considerable improvement in working conditions.

I have visited Central Labor Councils, Building Trades Councils, and local unions throughout my district and found that practically every craft reports improvement in working conditions and increases in wages. It is with great pleasure I report that the Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, under the capable and reliable leadership of its new officers, has made satisfactory gains in affiliations and prestige; in fact, all local unions which had withdrawn from the same have again united their strength by re-affiliating with the Council.

The number of new local unions chartered during the past year in this district includes: One local of Journeymen Barbers and one local of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists in Santa Cruz; one local of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists in San Mateo, and practically all of the new local unions have increased their membership, and established working agreements for their members.

I have dedicated a great portion of my time in the propaganda for A. F. of L. Union Label goods and wearing apparels throughout the district; and it is with pleasure that I can report that Union-made goods are being carried in stock by numerous stores in every city and town, due to the increasing demand for the Union Label, the Union Shop Card, and the Union Buttons. However, confusion exists among the merchants who, although willing to carry A. F. of L. Union Label goods, are somewhat handicapped because they are not always able to distinguish between an A. F. of L. label and the label used by organizations which are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In order to combat the activities of the "Women of the Pacific" on the initiative titled "Labor Organizations" I sent letters to all Central Labor Councils and Building Trades Councils in my district requesting their cooperation. I appointed committees in every city in the district, and issued a circular letter to all Barber and Beautician Unions in the State requesting them to work against this vicious initiative. Committees were appointed for that purpose and rendered valuable assistance in defeating the initiative.

In July I sent a circular letter to all local unions of Barbers and Beauticians requesting the appointment of committees to combat the initiative called "Labor," and these locals responded with a will. I addressed many Labor Councils and local unions and asked their co-operation in the fight against this proposed measure.

I deem it very important to report the appearance of an association in the form of a company union, called "The Registration Bureau of Accredited Cosmetologists of California." The tendencies of this association are to destroy all local unions of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists and the prevailing wage scale and working conditions of the Union Beauty operators. Concentration against the activities of said association has greatly retarded its progress. I am pleased to state that in District No. 9 the said association has not yet succeeded in establishing any of its branches.

The Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County has experienced another successful year. Building activities in San Jose are on the increase, and the future looks bright for a continuing demand for union construction. This demand has made possible the increasing number of union building contractors.

The Union Label League and its Auxiliary

have been very active in promoting Union Label propaganda, and are waging a vigorous label campaign.

Cannery Workers' Union No. 20852 of Santa Clara County has grown tremendously, due in great measure to an active and efficient official personnel. This organization has extended its jurisdiction to San Benito County, and organized a Cannery Workers' Union at Hollister.

As an organizer for Journeymen Barbers' International I have organized many locals of Barbers, and Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, and during my travels I have extended my unlimited coöperation to unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor wherever needed.

In concluding this report, I wish to say that I feel that I have fulfilled the duties of my office conscientiously and to the best of my ability, and I wish to express my appreciation for the coöperation received from officers and members of Organized Labor, and that I deeply appreciate the honor bestowed on me during my fourteen terms of office. I am exceedingly happy to be a Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

ROS. MANNINA.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT NO. 10 (San Francisco)

San Francisco, August 11, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

The Vice-Presidents in District No. 10 make the following report with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction, as the entire labor movement in this district has moved forward and made wonderful gains in the past year.

In the Theatrical crafts new locals have been organized in the film and poster exchanges, also the front of the house employees, namely ushers, cashiers, doormen, maids, and page boys. Both of these new locals are under the banner of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees. The Billers and Bill Posters have organized with the Distributors. All Theatrical crafts now have satisfactory signed agreements, and contracts have been let for several new theaters throughout the district. In fact all Theatrical crafts are in a very healthy condition, 100 per cent organized, and loyal to the American Federation of Labor.

The Culinary Crafts in this district have made some splendid strides in the past year. They have increased their memberships and organized a great number of new houses. After a 112-day strike, at a cost of about \$50,000, the chain of Foster Dairy Lunches was organized. There were about five hundred

people and ten organizations involved in this strike, namely: Bakery Wagon Drivers, Bakers, Butchers, Engineers, Bakery Sales Girls, Building Service Employees, and four Culinary Unions. Agreements giving preferential hiring and vacations with pay were secured in the settlement of this strike. The Culinary Union also has signed up the firms of Owl Drug Stores, Pig'n Whistle, George Haas & Sons Candy Stores, Retail Creamery Association, consisting of about fifty stores, and last but not least, the chain of Clinton Cafeterias. Besides these chain houses, there have been a great number of individual houses lined up and the Culinary crafts expect to have the City of San Francisco 100 per cent organized in the very near future.

The Teaming crafts in this district have made some exceptional gains. Teamsters No. 85 have organized the Highway Drivers and have increased their membership about 1,500 members. They are working under a three-year agreement, and are enjoying the best of wages and working conditions.

Retail Drivers No. 278 have organized the retail fruit and vegetable markets and have increased their membership by about six hundred members, and are enjoying very good wages and working conditions.

Sanitary Truck Drivers have organized with five hundred members and have a signed agreement, with preferential hiring and very good wages and working conditions.

Newspaper Periodical Drivers No. 921 is a new organization, with a healthy membership and a very fine agreement.

Chauffeurs No. 265 have organized all private ambulances and are enjoying first-class conditions and wages under a satisfactory agreement with their employers.

Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484 have gone along nicely the past year, with very few unemployed. The old contract expired some months ago, and new demands were made. A deadlock occurred during negotiations, so arbitration was agreed to. An arbitration award was handed down which was very unsatisfactory to the union. The award gave them \$2.00 a week increase in wages, but the vacation clause is ridiculous, for it requires three years' service to entitle an employee to two days' vacation; six years, four days; nine years, five days; fifteen years, seven days. However, it is a closed shop agreement, so Local No. 484 will go along until this agreement expires, at which time the bad spots will be ironed out in the next contract.

Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226 are enjoying the best of conditions, and have the district 100 per cent organized.

Warehousemen No. 860, chartered by Teamsters' International, is to be congratulated for what it has accomplished in the past year. Holding the first meeting on September 26, 1937, they have to date one thousand members and 135 warehouses under contracts which give them preferential hiring and vacations and holidays with pay.

Retail Clerks' organizations in this district have made wonderful strides in the past year. Cigar and Liquor Clerks' Union No. 1089 has, after three months of negotiations, reached an agreement with the employers which provides for preference of employment, seniority rights, a forty-eight hour week, vacation with pay, and an increase of from \$7 to \$30 per month over last year's agreement, and a protective discharge clause. This agreement is to run for two years, so as to cover the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017 are 100 per cent organized, have increased their membership, gained shorter hours, increased their pay \$3.50 per week, have preference of hiring and pay for all holidays, which is a very substantial gain over last year.

Department Store Clerks No. 1100 has made wonderful gains in the entire district. They now have contracts with 130 stores, and a new contract was just signed with Woolworth's thirteen stores, which is for another year, with no changes. A contract was signed with the Specialty Store group, covering twenty Specialty Shops, providing for a forty-hour week, seniority rights, vacations, and holidays with pay. They have also signed with twenty-two stores in the Mission district, the National Dollar Stores and S. G. Gump Company, with the above conditions. In fact, they have made unlimited gains in the past year.

Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 has also made wonderful progress in the past year.

From June, 1937, up to the present date No. 648 has grown from approximately four hundred members, representing only grocery stores, to a membership of almost 1,700 clerks embracing bakery, candy, grocery, and delicatessen sales people. In the grocery and delicatessen stores the organization work is 100 per cent complete. These two industries are organizing under signed agreements which have brought about a betterment of conditions and wage increases averaging above 20 per cent for the clerks. In the bakery sales division of this local there still remains a little work to be done. Approximately 90 per cent of the industry is working under signed agreements embracing three hundred clerks. This working agreement, signed October, 1937, has proven very satisfactory and probably will be renewed with a few minor changes. The Candy Sales Girl division, while still in its infancy, has made remarkable progress. The first working agreement was signed June, 1938, and it embraces all of the larger candy stores in San Francisco, representing about 150 girls. It has meant a wage increase of from \$2 to \$4 a week for the clerks, a union shop, and many other conditions not enjoyed before. This industry is about 75 per cent organized, and there remains only one major candy company and the small stores left to be brought into the fold.

Window Washers' Union No. 44 has made some wonderful gains in the past year. They have increased their membership and secured better working conditions and wages. They have a new closed shop agreement for the next three years, embracing wage increases starting with \$7 per day and increasing to \$8 per day for the third year.

Building Service Employees No. 87 has in the past year increased their membership quite a bit. They have organized the Owl Drug stores, Shumate Drug stores, the night watchmen, and the pin boys in bowling alleys, also the laundries, and have closed shop agreements with all these firms, with very nice working conditions and wages.

A new union called the Apartment House Employees No. 14 has been organized in the past few months. It has a membership of five hundred and they have 350 apartment houses working under union agreements, which gives them preferential hiring, an eight-hour day, and a forty-hour week, vacations and holidays with pay.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 have held their own in the past year, and have made some gains both in membership and conditions. At the present time the American Merchant Marine is in a slump and there are some men out of work. They have renewed their agreement for another year with no changes, and have just voted, by an overwhelming majority, to withdraw from the CIO-controlled Maritime District Council No. 2 and to retain affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific has had quite a stormy session in the past year; however, they have been able to hold their own in the

face of very heavy opposition and they are to be congratulated for the position they have taken and maintained.

Barbers and Beauticians' Locals in this district have been going along very nicely in their organization work, and at the rate they are progressing it will be only a short time until they have this district practically 100 per cent organized. They have some very good agreements with the employers, which gives them preferential hiring and carries very good wages and working conditions.

As regards the Building and Construction Trades Unions, within the past year practically all of them have renewed their agreements with associations, and independent employers, some of the agreements terminating in 1939 and the balance in 1940, at an advance in wages and with improved working conditions.

In the Home Building branch, all materials are being produced, delivered and installed under 100 per cent American Federation of Labor Union conditions a situation that maintains in very few localities in the United States. All mechanics engaged in wrecking or constructing commercial buildings are members of A. F. of L. unions.

The 100 per cent A. F. of L. union agreement between the Building Trades Unions and the Directors of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition (World's Fair on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay) is working out perfectly and several CIO handymen who eluded the Business Agents of the A. F. of L. unions were removed by employers when the provisions of the agreement, limiting employment to paid-up members of A. F. of L. unions, was drawn to their attention.

The Fair construction work has not proceeded as fast as expected, and a sufficient number of mechanics and laborers are avail-

able to supply all workers required for this work from among the unemployed members of the local unions.

Maritime District Council No. 2 of San Francisco, a CIO affiliate, is rapidly losing membership due to inexperienced and unsound leadership and dictatorial attitude of its officers who were appointed by CIO Director John L. Lewis instead of being democratically elected as required by A. F. of L. laws.

Late arrivals in San Francisco, comprising a so-called Maritime Industrial Union, are attempting to drive A. F. of L. mechanics off ship repair work in San Francisco harbor by threats and intimidation, in an effort to compel these experienced mechanics to desert their A. F. of L. unions and pay tribute to the blue card or CIO Industrial Union. This procedure is evidently supported by the Maritime District Council No. 2, of which this rump outfit is a part, and the San Francisco Labor Council, Building Trades and Metal Trades Council have, by resolution, condemned these disruptive tactics of union-busters and pledged the undivided support of the 160,000 A. F. of L. union members of this area to the harassed building mechanics in question. Satisfactory working agreements exist between the employers and the workers in this ship repair industry.

With the exception of this ship repair work, comprising about one per cent of the construction and repair work in this county, the disruptive tactics of the CIO have not been felt, as they do not have skilled mechanics within their group, nor could they land on constructive work without A. F. of L. union cards.

Fraternally submitted,

ANTHONY L. NORIEGA,
C. T. McDONOUGH,
JOSEPH D. McMANUS,
WILLIAM H. URMY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 11
(Alameda County)

Oakland, California, August 3, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that I report remarkable progress in the A. F. of L. Labor Movement in Alameda County, since the adjournment of the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

The membership of the international unions in Alameda County have been increased by many thousands in the past year.

Many workers in this district have deserted the CIO and have affiliated with the A. F. of L., realizing that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization which can satisfactorily increase wages and decrease hours without causing strikes, turmoil and stoppage of work.

Several new charters have been installed in this district, and wage agreements signed to the satisfaction of the unions chartered.

In bringing this report to a conclusion, may I express my appreciation to the officers and members of Organized Labor who have shown their willingness to give their co-operation and support to me as a representative of the California State Federation of Labor in carrying out my duties. This co-operation has been an invaluable aid in handling many serious labor problems, and I sincerely appreciate the kind support and co-operation shown me.

I sincerely thank one and all, and extend to this Convention my sincere belief that its deliberations will be helpful.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES W. REAL.

**REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 12
(Contra Costa County)**

Martinez, August 30, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It gives me the greatest of pleasure to report to the Convention on the activities of Contra Costa County.

While I have enjoyed the distinction of this office but a short while, I shall take the liberty to attempt to report for the entire year, owing to the vacancy of the office from the time of my predecessor's resignation to my appointment.

During the past year great strides have been made for the American Federation of Labor through the wonderful support and cooperation between the officers of the State Federation of Labor and the deep-thinking and militant efforts of the working men and women in this district against the greatest of odds and the most vicious of enemies.

At the outset of the past year it was commonly considered that a safe estimate of the CIO in Contra Costa County was 80 per cent. Through the efforts of certain subversive-minded individuals, the program of wrecking the American Federation of Labor unions in this district was so malicious that it was necessary for headquarters to revoke the Labor Council charter. Immediately thereafter the true and loyal representation of the American Federation of Labor formed a new council and, after receiving the new charter, elected thoroughbreds of the American Federation of Labor to office, weeded out all others and put forth an organization program that has seldom been equaled.

Many new unions have been formed and many more are in the making. May I assure the Convention at this time that all the officers and members of the affiliated unions of both the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council will cooperate in every way with the State Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Department and all their subordinates in a most enthusiastic campaign for the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year.

I would be most lax in my duties if I did not take this opportunity to express the gratitude of the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and their affiliated unions, as I have heard it expressed, for the moral and financial assistance given them at their time of strife. I refer to the most unworthy attempt of the leaders of the CIO and their members in their activities in the closing down of the Crockett Sugar Refinery with the picket line of an illegitimate organization, namely, the CIO Sugar Workers Union, formed for the sole purpose of destroying the conditions for hundreds of workers working on agreements with their employers in that plant.

It is most difficult for the outsider to realize how destructive the effect of our opponents might have been if the machine had not been destroyed by the quick-thinking, conservative-minded men and women who bound themselves together to break down our enemy's malicious attempt.

Their destructive intentions came to light again in Clerks Local No. 1179. Again we must thank the State Federation of Labor for the legal talent readily furnished this local upon request. In my opinion, it saved the above-named local much long, drawn out legal strife. I am happy to say that this local has rid itself of its subversive element and will personally vouch for their present officers, through whose efforts, in the past few days, a closed-shop agreement was signed with one of the largest clothing companies in the county, which had steadfastly refused to recognize union conditions.

The Lime and Cement Workers' Union No. 21074 at Cowell, California, is operating under most favorable conditions at this time. I predict sound and qualified programs in the future.

The Radio Technicians Local B-302, a new subsidiary local of Electrical Workers No. 302, chartered by the I. B. E. W. under the capable leadership and guidance of the officers, can hope for the highest standing of steady progress.

Other newly born children of our fast-growing American Federation of Labor family are Chemical Workers No. 20529, Port Chicago; Auto Mechanics No. 1546, Richmond; Machinists No. 1173, Concord; Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 2046, Martinez, and these will be jealously guarded and given full support.

Members of the Construction and General Laborers No. 304, chartered in Oakland, who live in Contra Costa County, have applied for a charter in this county. I have been reliably informed that their request will be granted.

Needless for me to say that the Teamsters No. 315 in the past year has progressed by leaps and bounds in reference to signing agreements with the employers, under the most efficient leadership of that local's officers.

The thirty-two affiliated unions of the Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council have enjoyed a most prosperous year, working entirely under closed-shop conditions, and at this time are completing contracts satisfactory to both the employers and the employees, figuring into the millions of dollars. This statement is based on the fact that we are now signing new agreements on new projects running into high figures, and many of the contractors are those who completed previous jobs under agreements.

In closing, may I say that the credit for the above-mentioned progress goes entirely to the concerted effort of the unselfish men and women of the American Federation of Labor

organizations of Contra Costa County and their most willing supporters of the rest of the state, and I do mean the whole state.

The CIO's power of activity is now gone, and the endeavor for the ensuing year shall be to better our conditions to the fullest

capacity and to help all others to the same extent in procuring conditions for those under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

RUSS ROBERTS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 13
(Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties)

Vallejo, California, August 14, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

I herewith submit a report on my activities as Vice-President of District 13, Sonoma, Solano, Marin, and Napa Counties, and as organizer for the California State Federation of Labor.

I have attended meetings of Local Unions, Labor Councils, Building Trades Councils and District Councils, wherever and whenever possible, and thus kept in close touch with the movement.

Sonoma County: There has been considerable work in this county and the union members have been employed on a large percentage of this work. The Central Labor Council is in better shape than it has been for some time. The Culinary Workers, Bartenders, and Retail Clerks have been negotiating new contracts and have been successful in having many of them signed. They seem to be getting along nicely.

There is a very bad condition in the adjacent county of Mendocino in which there has been adopted by the County Board of Supervisors an ordinance that requires the licensing of all organizers or representatives of unions. This has a tendency to slow up the organization work in the adjoining counties.

The constitutionality of this ordinance is being contested by the California State Federation of Labor.

Marin County: The Central Labor Council in Marin County has an almost 100 per cent Union County, and organization work is coming along nicely. The Locals and the Central Labor Council are in a healthy condition.

Napa County: Since my last report, Napa County has been very active. There is an active full-time business agent in the field and many jobs in the county that were formerly done by non-union men are now being manned by members of unions. Charters have been put in for the Culinary Workers, Bartenders, Plasterers, and Retail Clerks. These organizations are coming along very good, but more attention and assistance should be given by their respective international officers and organizers. Napa County has almost a million dollars worth of new construction going on, and the latest report from the business agent is that this work will be done by union labor.

Solano County: Solano County has held its own throughout the year. Building construc-

tion is on the up trend throughout the county. At Mare Island Navy Yard there is under way one of the largest dry docks ever constructed in the State of California. There is a 100 per cent signed agreement between the Central Labor Council and the constructor of this job and a very large number of union men from Solano County and the Bay Area are and will be employed. This job was unionized through the consistent efforts of the business agent of the Vallejo Central Labor Council, who does all the hiring of the men for this job, all of whom must clear through his office.

Metal Trades at Vallejo and Mare Island have a very bright future ahead of them for the next five or six years, as the Navy has ordered a lot of new construction and there is also a considerable amount of repair work. The Navy Yard, according to reports, will build one submarine each year and are figuring on plans for a submarine tender. The Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council are in very good shape.

I am happy to report that the injunction case filed in Napa County against Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 335-A and Barbers and Beauticians' Union No. 335 has been decided in favor of the unions involved, and the decision definitely upholds peaceful picketing. California State Federation of Labor attorneys handled the case. The injunction case against Retail Clerks of Vallejo is still to be decided, but indications are that this case will be decided favorable to Organized Labor.

February of this year I accepted employment with the California State Federation of Labor as an organizer and since that time my activities have been mostly devoted to the Cannery Workers and Winery Workers in the northern part of California; two or three trips to Redding in connection with the Shasta Dam Project; assisting in organization work of the State Hospital Workers in Napa, Sonoma and Solano Counties; investigating Steel Workers in Pittsburg; attended several meetings of the Pencil Workers in Stockton, and assisted them in several difficulties that may have led them into the hands of the CIO; investigated reports from Office Workers in Stockton, and assisted with the negotiations of several agreements at Vallejo and Stockton, and organized and installed a charter for Cannery Workers at Suisun City, Solano County.

The substantial, though gradual progress of all our organizational efforts is wholly due to

teamwork. Matters in which officers of the Central Labor Councils, committees, and members take an active interest is the kind of assistance that counts. I take this opportunity to give credit to the active members and officers of Central Labor Councils, local lodges, wherever my assignments have taken me. It is true beyond question of doubt that progress in organizing and negotiating has been made in the past, and if all of us continue to do our part to the best of our ability, the benefits will be more to our liking.

In bringing this report to a close I wish to

express my appreciation to the officers, business agents and members of Organized Labor who have shown their willingness to give me their full cooperation and support in assisting me to carry out my duties as a representative of the California State Federation of Labor.

I wish to express with pleasure the fact that I have enjoyed my term in office as Vice-President of District No. 13 and I appreciate the honor bestowed upon me by the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES F. DALEY.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 14 (Sacramento and Northern Counties)

Sacramento, California, August 12, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It is again a pleasure to report progress of the Labor Movement in this district during the past year.

Practically every local union in Sacramento has made substantial gains in membership. Some were able to better their working conditions and increase their wages, as well as reduce their hours; and in no instance did any local union go backward, even though we went through a so-called "repression."

The Building Industry has maintained an even keel throughout the past year, and the membership of the affiliated local unions has been kept reasonably busy, due in a large measure to the Public Works program in Sacramento City and County, augmented by a home building activity that has been considerably larger than in the past several years.

A major construction project in our locality, the seven million dollar Army Air depot, is nearing completion and it is indeed a satisfaction to report that no major labor trouble existed during the entire construction of this vast project.

Other building projects of considerable size were constructed at the Fair grounds, and at the present time a one million dollar building is under construction for the State of California in this city.

Failure of the passage of the Public Works Bonds program, which contemplated construction of school buildings and city public works buildings, was a blow to the Building Trades crafts, as approximately one million dollars in building construction was thus lost to our membership.

The membership of the Building Trades Unions is approximately the same as during 1937, and the future outlook is bright for next year.

Machinists' Local Union No. 33 have completed another agreement for the ensuing year, and have made much progress in the bettering of their conditions and the stabilizing of the work for their membership.

Butchers' Local Union No. 498 can always be relied upon to strictly enforce their agreements, and I am happy to report that they have signed new agreements, have increased their membership, and have gained better conditions for different groups affiliated with their local union.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Local Union No. 85 have renewed their old agreement for the Bakers, and have organized miscellaneous workers such as those in the candy shops, and candy manufacturers throughout the city.

Laundry Workers' Local Union No. 75 have as near a 100 per cent local union as can be obtained in most any city. They have made substantial gains in their new agreement in the increasing of wages, and shortening their hours; and the only hindrance to their organization is the orientals. Some kind of State legislation should be worked out to end that competition. The laundry industry throughout the State of California would be benefited.

The Culinary Workers' Union Local No. 561, have increased their membership. They also have organized many unorganized restaurants and have obtained better conditions throughout the industry for their members.

Taxi Cab Drivers' Local Union No. 583 of Sacramento have maintained their conditions, even though during the year, before the expiration of their agreement, it was necessary to go into arbitration in which the employer asked for a reduction in wages. An arbitration decision was handed down in favor of the local union, and since that time their agreement has expired and the employer again asked for a reduction in wages. It was necessary that the local union take a strike vote, in which a strike was authorized by the membership. However, at the present time, although no agreement has been signed, the employer has not deviated from the old agreement and is still paying the scale of wages that has been in effect during the past year.

Teamsters' Local Union No. 137 of Marysville have made a substantial gain in membership, and have recently organized many drivers in the vicinity of Westwood.

In the Redding district, regarding the

Shasta Dam, much attention must be given to this vast project. If it is not taken care of properly you may rest assured that we will have considerable trouble with our enemies, the CIO. It is my opinion that the State Federation of Labor should have representation in that district at all times; at least until the project is well under way.

In that vicinity there is one of these drastic ordinances drafted by the supervisors, that should be tested, so that organizers representing our people would not be handicapped in their work.

In my last report I reported the organizing of the Grocery Clerks' Local Union No. 588 of Sacramento. An agreement was negotiated and, although we had considerable trouble with the closing hours to start, an adjustment has been made regarding closing hours.

Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Local Union No. 150 have maintained all of their working agreements, and in several agreements increases have been made, with the bet-

terment of working conditions and shortening of hours.

The Teamsters' Local Union have been instrumental in assisting many other organizations in obtaining better conditions and have recognized the picket lines of any bona fide American Federation of Labor Union.

The Sacramento Valley Union Labor Bulletin, one of the few Labor papers which is owned and controlled by the Labor Movement in Sacramento, is of great assistance in bringing before the public the true facts concerning organized labor, that we would be unable to get to the public through other sources.

I am truly appreciative of the honor bestowed upon me by the members of the California State Federation of Labor, and feel that it has been a privilege to serve as Vice-President of District No. 14 for the past eleven years.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE W. STOKEL.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 15

(Humboldt, Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Shasta, Trinity, and Mendocino Counties)

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able to report that there is a spirit of good fellowship again prevailing in the Central Labor Council, and as a consequence, organization is going forward satisfactorily.

Practically every American Federation of Labor local union in Humboldt County has made substantial gains in membership, and some have made exceptionally fine increases.

The closed shop condition in the Building Trades in Eureka is being maintained with very little or no trouble, and no contractor makes any attempt at any kind of construction without a full crew of union mechanics.

We have a new theater, with store building, covering one-half block, under construction, as well as many smaller projects. Our 26-mile pipe line for the new water supply has just been finished, and was all done with union men. At the peak of the job there were five hundred men employed. The Mad River dam will be completed in about two months.

We had some trouble renewing the agreements for the Bakers and Confectionery Workers, but the differences were finally ironed out without serious trouble.

The Auto Mechanics were successful in having agreements signed, but now one of the places is being picketed for violation of agreement.

Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers No. 684 have made wonderful strides and now have a membership of about 250. They have agreements with the employers, maintain a Busi-

ness Representative, and are in a healthy condition.

Carpenters' Union No. 1040 shows a steady gain and is in fine shape.

The Auto Salesmen have an A. F. of L. Charter and have a nice membership.

Our Butchers' Local have had considerable difficulty but have the promise of assistance of an organizer next week.

The Arrow Mills of Chicago, manufacturers of battery separators and Venetian blinds, have built a factory in Eureka and their employees are organized under the Carpenters.

Laborers' Local No. 181, with a membership of over 150, are maintaining a healthy organization.

Crescent City is fairly well organized in miscellaneous trades, but building craft unions have only the Laborers organized.

Some localities in Mendocino County are organizing and have Laborers and Saw Mill and Loggers' locals. Fort Bragg has a good Carpenters' local.

There are locals of most all building crafts and some others in the Redding district, but work on the large project there is hardly started as yet.

The CIO movement in Eureka is dormant at present and will probably remain so.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all officers and members of Organized Labor who have given me support and cooperation in carrying out my duties as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

F. T. SHIPMAN.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

Sacramento, September 12, 1938.

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Your delegate to the Fifty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met in Denver, Colorado, on October 4 to 15, 1937, herewith submits his report of the deliberations of this convention for your consideration and approval.

The convention met in the Civic Auditorium on October 4, 1937, at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by Edward E. Goshen of the Local Committee on Arrangements, and after a very impressive invocation by Monsignor William O'Ryan of St. Leo's Catholic Church, Governor Teller Ammons of Colorado was presented to the convention and welcomed the delegates to the State of Colorado in a very sincere and able manner.

The Mayor of Denver, Hon. Benjamin F. Stapleton, was then introduced to the convention and extended the best wishes of his city and county to the delegates, and the local chairman then introduced various representatives of civic bodies in Denver, who also extended best wishes for a successful convention from their respective groups.

The convention was then turned over to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and it was a privilege indeed to have heard his address of welcome to the delegates, covering many of the problems of the movement that are before us today.

The report of the Credentials Committee showed number of delegates as follows: National and International Unions, 256; Departments, 4; State Bodies, 34; Central Labor Unions, 103; Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 64; fraternal organizations, 3; a total of 464 delegates.

There were 105 resolutions introduced for the consideration of the convention, covering many phases of problems in organized labor, and your delegate introduced, as per your instructions, twelve of these. The action on resolutions submitted by your delegate follows:

Resolution No. 71.—Relative to organizations not now affiliated with local Central and Building Trades Councils do so at once, its resolve reading as follows:

Resolved, That the Thirty-eighth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request William Green and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to demand that organizations affiliated with and chartered by the American Federation of Labor but not affiliated with either the building trades or central labor councils to make application for membership at once.

The convention, on recommendation of the committee, concurred.

Resolution No. 72.—Relative to placing the Brown Derby Cafes of Los Angeles on the "We Don't Patronize" list. The convention

adopted the committee recommendation that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor with the request that every effort possible be made to adjust this controversy.

Resolution No. 73.—Relative to the abolition of State Schoolships, its resolve reading as follows:

Resolved, That a bill be prepared abolishing all state nautical schoolships, to be presented to the federal and state legislatures, and substitute therefor a modern system of nautical training for officers of the United States merchant marine.

The convention adopted the report of the Committee on Education and referred this matter to the Permanent Committee on Education of the American Federation of Labor for investigation and action.

Resolution No. 74.—Relative to jurisdictional claims by the Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, its last two resolves reading as follows:

Resolved, That we do not recognize any other organization on the Pacific Coast for coastwise or offshore deck officers except the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, West Coast Local No. 90; and be it finally

Resolved, That the delegate from this convention to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in Denver, Colorado, be instructed to submit a similar resolution in that convention and work for the fulfillment of its purpose according to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention adopted the committee report to refer same to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for action.

Resolution No. 75.—Relative to a Marine Hospital for Los Angeles. The convention adopted the report of the committee that the Executive Council cooperate with the California State Federation of Labor so that the desired result be attained.

Resolution No. 76.—Relative to the manufacture of war materials. The committee took exception to the fact that the resolution was not properly addressed to the convention and the report was received with a non-concurrence recommendation.

Resolution No. 77.—Relative to the Wages and Hours Bill. The committee in its report stated that the President of the American Federation of Labor had already taken steps to make the proper amendments to this bill to correct its evils.

Resolution No. 78.—Relative to National Charter for Agricultural Field Workers. This was referred to the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 79.—Relative to an amendment to the National Security Act for the protection of Cemetery Workers was, on recommendation of the committee, referred to the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 80.—Relative to placing the Enforcement of Laws Providing for Wages and Hours Regulations under the Secretary of Labor was, upon the recommendation of the committee, referred to the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 81.—Relative to Maritime Unions of the Pacific Coast, its last resolve reading as follows:

Resolved, That this convention recommend that the Seamen's organizations concentrate their efforts on improving hours, wages and working conditions of all bona fide American seamen and take steps to remove from membership all members of the Communist party who are seeking to control the unions, to disrupt their unity and divert their energies in order to further the aims of the Communist party at any cost, even to the extent of destroying the unions.

The convention adopted the committee report to refer to the Executive Council for consideration.

Resolution No. 85.—Relative to recommending song as American Federation of Labor anthem. The committee did not recommend this resolution, in view of the fact that a previous convention had adopted another song as its anthem and suggested that the song "Work Along With the A. F. of L." be added to those sung at labor gatherings.

Relative to other resolutions submitted to the convention, I desire to state that space will not permit me to touch upon them in this report; all of them are of interest to the movement and are made part of the official proceedings.

The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is a masterpiece in itself, and I heartily recommend to the delegates to this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention that they read same, as it contains a

fund of information covering all the major activities of the parent body.

In a lengthy report to the convention, the Executive Council went into the matter of the CIO. The Committee on Credentials also covered this case in refusing to seat Charles P. Howard, President of the International Typographical Union, as a delegate. The convention concurred in the committee's report that he be not seated on account of his activities in behalf of the CIO, after a debate that lasted many hours. The Executive Council was empowered by the convention to revoke the charters of International Unions holding membership in the CIO, which were suspended by the Council in 1936, and affirmed by the Tampa convention in November, 1936.

The reports of the fraternal delegates from Canada and Great Britain were of particular interest and very instructive, showing a spirit of good will and coöperation between all concerned.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer shows the finances of the American Federation of Labor to be in a healthy condition and the membership showing a substantial increase.

Your delegate attended all sessions of the convention and voted on all propositions before the delegates, having in mind in casting his vote, the wishes of our Federation.

The committee in charge of the convention left no stone unturned to make the stay of the delegates a pleasant one.

I desire to thank the Federation for the honor conferred upon me in electing me as a delegate. The memory of it will always be with me.

With best wishes for the success of our movement,

Fraternally submitted,

ROBERT L. ENNIS.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

To the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The report which is herewith submitted by your Secretary-Treasurer represents and contains so much that is gratifying that I am proud to submit it.

During an administration which has been marked with situations which have been difficult, and in which I have had the valued aid and coöperation of members of the Executive Council of the Federation, an honest and sincere endeavor has been made to work for and bring about better economic conditions for those who work in California.

The aim of every man and woman of today should be to work for the general idea of improving the economic welfare of our citizens.

We know that, since its inception, the American Federation of Labor has stood for the principle that the fundamental power of the workers is their economic power.

This means that whatever influence the workers exert in industrial or political matters actually has power because the workers are organized to use their economic and political strength. The California State Federation of Labor has exerted the power of organized workers in both the economic and political fields.

The subjects treated in the following report show some of the things that have been attempted or concluded. Others will come before delegates of this Convention for consideration, or before every member of Organized Labor at the general election on November 8, or in our behalf at the next session of the Legislature.

I herewith submit my report, dealing with various subjects, each of which are designated:

GENERAL ORGANIZATION

During the past year the California State Federation of Labor has pursued an unusually intensive organizational campaign in many parts of the State and, with the largest staff of organizers of perhaps any State Federation of Labor in the United States, great progress has been made.

Not only has progress been made in organizing the unorganized, but our efforts have been directed to the building up and maintaining the solidarity and strength of existing organizations against the numerous attempts of anti-labor groups and dual unionism to disrupt and destroy the Trade Union Movement in many ways.

Hearty Coöperation

While special stress has been laid upon organizing of the unorganized, we have also given much assistance to various International Unions and coöperated thoroughly with their representatives, and in turn enjoyed their coöperation.

Our efforts have also been directed to aiding existing Unions, particularly the newer ones,

as it must be realized that while organization is important, and sometimes simple, it is not so simple to keep some groups organized in these times, for varied and obvious reasons. We have endeavored to protect every organization in California from influences which seek to tear them down.

Valued Organizational Aid

In addition to our staff of paid organizers, who are always instantly available and are moved about as the situation demands, we are very fortunate in having officers and individual members in various Unions who render valuable assistance in organizational work.

The Vice-Presidents of the California State Federation of Labor, and officers of various Labor Councils, must be given full credit and praise as they, too, are helping in every way possible to carry out the policies as laid down by the Federation through its Executive Council.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Organization of workers in California's great agricultural industry, employing hundreds of thousands of workers of many classes, is one of the most important activities in which the Federation has engaged during the past year, and one to which we must continue to give continuous, sound and constructive attention.

During the past year constant efforts have been carried on to organize the workers in this industry and maintain conditions for workers already organized. Not only has progress been made in organization and improvement of conditions in the major fruit and vegetable canning branch of the industry—employing many thousands of workers—but in the dried fruit and nut packing, field and packing-shed, olive industry, the wineries, and other branches of this industry.

The variety of problems and situations encountered are many, and to simplify an accounting thereof a brief digest of each branch of the industry or aspect of the situation is given herewith:

Canneries

In the fruit and vegetable canning branch of the industry we accomplished the first extensive unionization of the workers under the American Federation of Labor about fifteen months ago.

During the past year, and since my last report, much good work has been accomplished when it is considered that in organizing these workers we have been confronted with the fact that virtually all of them were unfamiliar with organizational aims and purposes of trade unionism, and that they have been continually subjected to attack by one method or another from the CIO.

Because of these factors it has been necessary to constantly police the industry with experienced organizers to protect our organizations and the conditions of the workers.

These activities have been very costly to the California State Federation of Labor.

It may be several years before the members and officers of the various cannery unions will be able fully to protect themselves or their organizations from minority groups within their ranks.

The major desire of these minority groups, who are undoubtedly inspired by enemies of the American Federation of Labor, is to disrupt meetings of the cannery workers' unions and gain control of the organizations.

The California State Federation of Labor must accept the responsibility for the maintenance and future success of these organizations, and must at all times have available experienced organizers to handle situations as they arise.

During the current season approximately 110,000 workers will have been employed in the fruit and vegetable canneries of Northern and Central California. From these figures it can be realized what a tremendous task it is to successfully organize these workers and to police the industry and protect organizations after they are enrolled. Nevertheless they must be organized, and organized into American Federation of Labor Unions.

Several canneries were organized this year, including plants at Oroville, Antioch, and Suisun, during the past three months under A. F. of L. charters. Many more remain to be organized.

Several thousand members have been enrolled in cannery workers' unions previously organized, and organizers of the Federation and existing cannery unions are working constantly to strengthen these organizations.

The work of the organizers in this field has been retarded to a great degree by the attitude and activities of the Twentieth Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board, because of the very apparent bias of its officers and agents and constant efforts to discredit American Federation of Labor Unions.

Also, the organizing work was made more difficult by the actions of some of the cannery operators who attempted to reduce wages. These efforts have been blocked to a large degree, but not until after a strike occurred at Stockton. The strike lasted three days, when a settlement was effected through efforts of your secretary and organizers of the Federation.

Constant diligence is necessary to guard the rights of this unusually large group, which numbers among its unions some of the very largest in the State.

There are numerous other aspects of the situation applicable to the cannery workers, and others in various branches of the industry, which will be touched on in other sections of this report.

National Council

An important factor in coördinating the interests of the workers in the fields, canneries, and various other units of the industry, has been the formation of a National Council of Agricultural Workers.

At the request of the California State Federation of Labor the American Federation of Labor granted authority for the creation of the National Council of Agricultural Workers.

Under the authority for this Council every union in the agricultural industry is entitled to elect delegates to attend the monthly meetings of the body. Your secretary and organizers for the Federation meet with the Council, and problems brought before the body are discussed and delegates are advised with.

Reports received at these meetings indicate that the officers of the various unions are working diligently in an endeavor to inculcate the principles of trade unionism in their members. Canneries being a major branch of the industry, a good percentage of the delegates at each meeting represent cannery unions.

Were it not for the coördination effected by this Council and the fact that affiliated cannery unions have consistently adhered to a uniform program in connection with negotiations, wages in the canneries today would be as low as 30 cents an hour in Northern California, compared with 52½ cents per hour provided for by current agreements.

Negotiations

In addition to maintaining supervision over the activities of the cannery workers and other unions and policing the industry, the Federation during the past year conducted negotiations in behalf of the cannery workers and other groups.

In the case of the cannery workers there is no doubt that the outcome was the best agreement of its kind in the history of the industry, and perhaps the best ever negotiated for the cannery industry in the nation.

Under the agreement, wages of Northern and Central California cannery workers are 10 to 15 per cent higher than those paid in Oregon and Washington, and more than 75 per cent higher than rates paid in California in 1930 on the basis of base pay.

For the first time in the history of the industry in California canneries are closed on Sunday, or the workers receive time and one-half pay. The agreement provides for seniority rights never enjoyed before. The agreement provides for limited hours, thereby doing away with the abuses of past years.

All of this activity was conducted by the Federation without cost to the cannery unions, and without employment of high-priced legal negotiators by the Federation, while the employers were represented in the proceedings by some of the most able and expensive attorneys in Northern California.

Dried Fruit and Nut Industry

Another important branch of agriculture to which organizational attention has been given and successful progress made is the dried fruit and nut packers.

More than 10,000 workers have been organized in this group in the Santa Clara Valley, Fresno, Alameda County, and Sacramento regions, and products handled by American Federation of Labor workers are being given national advertising.

The Santa Clara Valley Dried Fruit and Nut Packers Union No. 21084 has obtained sanction from the A. F. of L. for its own union label, and is carrying on an intensive campaign in behalf of products handled by its members.

Olive Industry

The Federation is now actively engaged in organizing the workers in the olive orchards and packing sheds and plants of Northern California, and within the next few months we expect to have several thousand workers in this branch of the industry organized under the A. F. of L.

Wine Industry

Another branch of agriculture which has been given consideration is the wine industry, in which thousands are employed. Much good work has been done in this branch, resulting in the winning of better wages and working conditions for those workers who have enrolled in A. F. of L. unions. The organizational work will continue.

Field Workers

Progress has also been made in organizing lettuce field and packing shed workers in the Santa Maria and Salinas areas, where the CIO groups have attempted to gain control but without success in such attempt.

The Federation has maintained an office at Salinas, with an organizer in charge, and CIO moves have been defeated.

In the Santa Maria district the Federation has cooperated with groups there by placing an organizer in the area, and progress has been made.

However, much work remains to be done in behalf of field workers.

Opposition

The CIO, as part of the active program of its United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, has set up a State Council and tried hard, but unsuccessfully, to penetrate the ranks of the American Federation of Labor unions in the agricultural industry.

Coöperation between the various A. F. of L. unions in the industry, through the National Council of Agricultural Workers and the California State Federation of Labor, has been largely responsible for the continued strong maintenance of these organizations in the face of attempts by the opposition to disrupt our membership.

Southern California

It has been the intention and desire of the Federation to conduct an active organization campaign in Southern California during the past year, but conditions were not completely satisfactory to do so.

Charters have been issued to certain groups in this territory, and some work has been done. The workers, however, are in dire need of help and it is to be hoped that within the year we will be in a position to actively go into the situation and bring conditions to the same

standard as in those areas where we have made progress and won conditions for the workers.

Urgent Problem

The entire problem of organization in the agricultural industry is one which must be given serious and constant thought, not alone by the officers of the Federation, but by the officers of councils and unions in every district because of the effect conditions in this industry may have on others.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

Organization work in the lumber industry of Northern California has been an important activity during the year.

During the past several months the California State Federation of Labor has been working in coöperation with the International Brotherhood of Carpenters in the organization of timber and mill workers throughout the lumbering areas of Northern California.

As a result of our organizational activities it is possible to report at this time that, as far as California is concerned, the CIO groups are entirely out of the picture in this industry.

Affiliate With Carpenters

Workers in the lumber industry who were never organized before are now members of the Carpenters' International and other American Federation of Labor Unions as a result of the coöperation between various groups and the California State Federation of Labor and its officers and organizers.

Particular credit is due Don Cameron, representative of the Carpenters' International, for coöperating to the fullest extent in bringing about organization of the workers in the lumber industry throughout Northern California.

The major and original organizational work in this connection was done in the Westwood area of Lassen County, where more than 2,000 workers in the lumber industry were organized despite efforts of the CIO to inject itself into the picture after our organizing program was instituted.

The truth in the Westwood campaign is that the California State Federation of Labor, in coöperation with the Carpenters, had organizers in that area first, but if one is to listen to the moans and groans of the CIO they would be led to believe the CIO had the workers all organized and the A. F. of L. came along and raided their membership.

Efforts of CIO

After our organizational work was instituted quietly, a few CIO organizers were moved into the area from the Pacific Northwest and attempted to organize. They made no headway and did not succeed because the workers, believing that the CIO leaders were insincere, wanted nothing to do with them.

Following the usual practice of attempting to intimidate workers when they cannot take their money, the CIO placed a few pickets on the line surrounding the mill and attempted to deny the workers the right to work. The

workers resented this action and went through the CIO picket lines.

The resentment of the workers grew, and the propaganda agencies of the CIO lost no time in circulating a story, which was carried to all parts of California, that a group of vigilantes drove the CIO organizers and their ilk out of Westwood.

The CIO recruited men, women and children from every section of Lassen and other counties, and they staged a grandstand appearance at the Governor's office in Sacramento, demanding protection. The propaganda and the demonstration did them no good because of their known practices of insincerity.

Work of Federation Organizers

The workers rallied to the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The timber and mill workers have been organized into the Carpenters' International, the truck drivers into the Teamsters, and the office employees into a union chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor.

Much credit for this work is due Don Cameron, representative of the Carpenters' International; S. T. Dixon, organizer of the California State Federation of Labor, who spent about three weeks in the area; and Jack Granger, also an organizer for the Federation and a man who has devoted his entire life to the lumber industry, is a logger himself, and undoubtedly one of the most able organizers on the Pacific Coast.

Similar organizational activities have been carried on in the vicinity of Loyalton, Portola, Susanville and other districts, and everywhere the workers continue to rally to the A. F. of L.

We are proud of our accomplishments at Westwood and in other areas, and the members of the various Unions are proud of their membership in American Federation of Labor Unions.

FALLACIES OF THE CIO

For more than a half-century the principles of the American Federation of Labor have been to raise the living standards of all American workers; to increase educational advantages for the children; to protect womanhood to the fullest. These and other worthwhile things constitute the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor.

An analysis of activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization in California during the past year proves beyond a doubt that the leaders of the CIO do not follow these principles.

Communists in CIO

The CIO in many instances has fallen into the hands of Communists—and the thing that Communists want is turmoil. Because Communists want turmoil, and because the CIO is infested with so many opportunists, whose only aim is to build themselves up so they can get on the CIO payroll, the workers have been the losers in many instances.

One of the major principles of the A. F. of L. and its officers and members has been to guard

against strikes where there is no genuine motive or little opportunity of bettering the conditions of the workers.

From evidence at hand it is very apparent that the opportunists within the CIO, who are busy conniving to get on or stay on the CIO payroll, care nothing about conditions for the workers. It has come to the point where their leaders will virtually let employers write their own conditions in the effort of such leaders to hold what little strength they have left.

Picket lines have been placed around unorganized plants by these opportunists to "build themselves up," and strikes have been called without justification. Organizational efforts and strikes of such character are never successful and the worker is the loser.

Loss to Workers

One of the most flagrant examples of how the CIO has "sold workers down the river" can be cited in connection with the Alaska Cannery Workers of San Francisco. These workers were enlisted into a mushroom CIO Union. The result was that the CIO signed a contract with the Alaska Packers' Association which gave the workers less wages than they had received the two years previous, and agreed to the destruction of practically all of the conditions they had won under the A. F. of L.

This is an actual matter of record of fallacies of the CIO. Many more can be cited.

In the case of the five plants of the American Can Company at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, and San Jose, between 1000 and 1500 workers were thrown out of work by what the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee director termed an unauthorized strike. After being out of work for more than a month the men were ordered back by a representative of the committee in order to reopen negotiations.

Picketing at Crockett

Another flagrant example occurred at the Crockett plant of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refinery Corporation. In this case the A. F. of L. Sugar Refinery Workers' Union had a union shop agreement, when the CIO Warehousemen instituted an organization campaign and attempted to raid the A. F. of L. Union. The CIO threw a picket line around the plant on March 11. Besides keeping 300 of the CIO members out of work, the plant was shut down and 1200 others were thrown out of work. The plant was re-opened on April 21. No gains in wages or improvement in working conditions was accomplished.

In the case of Clark & Sons Company, Alameda, manufacturers of clay products, approximately 100 workers were organized under an A. F. of L. federal charter when the CIO in November, 1937, conducted a membership raid, and the workers withdrew from the A. F. of L. and joined the CIO. After being out of work for about one hundred days, they returned to work on February 24, 1938, under an agreement which gave them only 2½ cents an hour increase.

CIO Strikes

A Steel Workers' local of the CIO called a strike at the plant of the Boyle Manufacturing Company in Alameda in June, 1937, taking 150 men from work. After being out from June until August the workers were practically ordered back.

About fifty men were thrown out of work at the establishment of the Golden State Mushroom Company, near Redwood City, when the Mushroom Local of the CIO United Cannery Workers called a strike. Mushrooms were allowed to spoil and the plant did not again re-open.

These examples demonstrate only a few of the fallacies of the CIO.

Workers have discovered that progress can only be made by sound organization, and that the policy of the American Federation of Labor in working steadily and progressively for organization and the improvement of conditions of the workers is the only form of organization that will be of lasting benefit.

UNFAIRNESS OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Experience of the California State Federation of Labor during the past year has adequately demonstrated the bias and unfairness of the National Labor Relations Board (particularly in the Twentieth Region, representing the Northern and Central California area) to the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations.

During the period we encountered many instances in which the unfriendliness to the American Federation of Labor and friendliness to dual organizations were made evident by actions of officers or agents of the Twentieth Regional office of the Board.

The most flagrant violation of the spirit of the Wagner Act occurred in connection with the alleged cannery conspiracy case in which one lone woman organizer for the CIO made charges which resulted in a hearing lasting four months, and during which officials and counsel for the Labor Board exhibited their bias so strongly that it became necessary for the California State Federation of Labor and five American Federation of Labor Unions involved to withdraw as Intervenors. The case cost the California State Federation of Labor more than \$9,000 in legal fees and expenses.

Because of the importance of this case a brief genesis is given herewith to provide a clearer understanding of the matter:

Organizational Work

Approximately fifteen months ago, in the early summer of 1937, the California State Federation of Labor, as part of its program, undertook the organization of the cannery workers of Northern and Central California. This was by no means a simple proposition, as there were many thousands of workers involved and very few of them had any familiarity with the principles of trade unionism.

After several months of most intensive and hard organizational work the California State

Federation of Labor, with the aid of officers of various groups and several organizers, succeeded in organizing thousands of cannery workers, but leaving many more thousands to be organized.

At the same time the CIO was active in an endeavor to organize these workers, but their efforts met with no success.

The Board's Agents

Failing in their attempt to disrupt the organizational activities of the California State Federation of Labor, the CIO appealed to the National Labor Relations Board, whose officers and agents immediately entered the picture. Field agents were assigned to investigate the CIO complaints, and these agents seem to have made a point of consulting every known Communist involved in the CIO drive and to have worked hand in hand with the Agricultural Workers' Union of the CIO.

Never at any time during this period did a representative of the National Labor Relations Board call at the office of the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor to seek information or advice in connection with the organizational activities of the Federation. It was very apparent from the first that there was a deliberate effort afoot to favor the CIO.

The agents of the N. L. R. B. proceeded without delay to intimidate and coerce members of American Federation of Labor cannery workers' unions in their effort to force the groups we had organized into the CIO.

We have knowledge and records of cases where field agents for the Board were so persistent and annoying in their efforts to favor the CIO that they visited homes of men and women members of A. F. of L. Unions day and night, and it became necessary to ask them to leave.

We have a record of one very flagrant case where an agent for the Board virtually sneaked into a woman's home at night, frightening the woman and her young daughter, and under the cloak of authority harangued and questioned her for more than four hours.

CIO Organizer Files Charges

Such forms of intimidation and coercion were carried on for many months by agents of the N. L. R. B. Still unable to break down the morale of American Federation of Labor members, the CIO concocted a new plan, and on March 7, 1938, one Marcella Ryan, an organizer for the CIO, filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board. The complaint charged collusion between the California State Federation of Labor and various cannery operators in organizing the workers.

While the case was awaiting hearing, the National Labor Relations Board became so bold as to offer a stipulation to the cannery operators involved. This stipulation agreed to withdrawal of the charges of collusion against the canneries if the latter would agree to refuse to recognize the American Federation of Labor cannery workers' unions as agencies

for collective bargaining. It provided that, if the stipulation were accepted, the Board would, within ninety days, name the organization with which the canneries should deal.

This was beyond a doubt the most brazen proposal ever offered under the Wagner Act, and demonstrates how far the Twentieth Regional office of the Labor Board dared go.

The cannery operators refused to agree to the stipulation, stating that as far as they were concerned they knew nothing of any of the operators involved having anything directly to do with the organization of the cannery workers other than to express the opinion that if their workers were to be organized they would prefer that they be organized under the American Federation of Labor rather than an irresponsible organization.

The Hearings

The case finally came to trial before a Trial Examiner of the National Labor Relations Board on April 11, 1938. The same date the California State Federation of Labor and the five A. F. of L. Unions involved filed as Intervenor in the case and engaged counsel in the interest of protecting their members.

The hearing proceeded, moving from city to city, including San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, and finally back to Oakland. Much time was devoted to extraneous matter, and an examination of the record of more than 12,000 pages of transcript of the hearing will clearly show the inconsistencies of the charges and the manner in which the examination was conducted, resulting in waste of public funds and unnecessary prolonging of the hearing.

As the hearing progressed it became steadily more evident that the entire proceeding was intended to disrupt American Federation of Labor Unions, and virtually turn their membership over to the CIO.

After four months of the hearing it was proved beyond any question of doubt that the Trial Examiner and the attorney for the Board were so biased that it was impossible for the American Federation of Labor to obtain fair or square consideration.

Prejudicial Instances

Instances of clearly apparent bias and prejudice occurred almost daily, and the officers of the Federation, organizers, and officials and members of the various unions involved who attended the hearings realized full well that a Trial Examiner such as the one presiding, and the attorney for the Board, did not believe in the American Federation of Labor or its principles and could not render fair judgment.

The Trial Examiner, for instance, permitted Communists and members of the CIO, and others friendly to them, to laugh aloud in the hearing room while witnesses were testifying for the A. F. of L., perhaps hoping that their disturbances might embarrass or excite the witnesses so that their answers to questions would be faulty.

On numerous occasions counsel for the California State Federation of Labor and the

intervening A. F. of L. Unions objected to this unfair procedure, but protests were given little or no consideration and brought no results, and the practice was allowed to continue.

On the other hand, if the slightest move or noise was made by members of the American Federation of Labor group, the Trial Examiner would order them from the room or issue a reprimand.

Federation Withdraws

As this unfair attitude continued, it became common gossip among observers from outside of the Labor Movement that the American Federation of Labor or its affiliates could not receive a square deal from such a Trial Examiner or such an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board.

The unusual procedure and perseverance of the Trial Examiner and the attorney for the Board in their unfairness became so grossly apparent that on August 25, 1938, the California State Federation of Labor and the five A. F. of L. Unions involved in the proceedings as Intervenor formally withdrew from the case.

The prepared statement of Attorney O. D. Hamlin, Jr., of Oakland, counsel for the Intervenor, explains the situation as it stands in the record, and is given herewith verbatim:

Attorney's Statement to Trial Examiner

"I desire to state that the Intervenor (the State Federation of Labor and the five intervening cannery workers' unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) do not desire to further present evidence in this proceeding, or to further be represented at the presentation of evidence by any party to this proceeding, reserving, however, the right of the Intervenor to present oral argument before the National Labor Relations Board itself. The Intervenor take this position with great reluctance, and only after long participation in this hearing. It had been the intention of the Intervenor to call a large number of witnesses in this proceeding; to present facts which they felt would completely refute all the charges that have been made in the various complaints upon file. However, it has become increasingly evident to the Intervenor, who are representatives of the American Federation of Labor, that the attitude of the agents of the National Labor Relations Board in this proceeding toward the American Federation of Labor and its representatives has been such as to render impossible a fair and impartial hearing on behalf of the Intervenor.

"It is felt that countless instances have occurred in these proceedings which have indicated the bias and prejudice which has been exhibited toward the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations. It is impossible at this time to specify and set out in detail the occurrences during the some 12,000 pages of testimony which have demonstrated beyond a question of doubt that the American Federation of Labor Unions have not obtained and cannot

obtain a fair and impartial hearing. Although not desiring to limit the generality of my statement to any specific instances, I can, however, point to a few of these instances as being illustrative.

Instances Cited

"I can point to the exclusion of American Federation of Labor representatives from attendance at these proceedings on various occasions without proper cause.

"I can point to the subjection of four American Federation of Labor representatives to humiliating examination in reference to the definite charge, made by the Trial Examiner, that they had been in the reporter's room after it had shown by the reporter herself that the room was locked and that these men could not possibly have been in the room; and after it had been demonstrated that the charge against these four men was unfounded, I can point to the failure and refusal of the Trial Examiner to retract the charges he had made upon the record.

"I can point to the fact that in the rulings of the Trial Examiner upon American Federation of Labor witnesses in the trial, the Examiner has by tone of voice, mannerisms, and character of questioning, indicated bias and prejudice against the American Federation of Labor, in direct and glaring contrast to the attitude of the Trial Examiner toward witnesses affiliated with the CIO.

Open Hostility Evidenced

"I can point to the statements of the Trial Examiner concerning the testimony of Mr. Vandeleur and to the open hostility toward Mr. Vandeleur, evidenced by the manner, tone of voice and statements of the Trial Examiner in referring to Mr. Vandeleur; the exact statements of the Trial Examiner, being a part of the record in this case, but his prejudicial and hostile manner, tone of voice, and demeanor, while apparent to all, cannot possibly be demonstrated in the record.

"I can point to the manifest hostility and bias displayed by the Trial Examiner toward counsel for the Intervenors during the entire hearing, and the unfounded characterizations that have been made by the Trial Examiner concerning the conduct of and presentation of the Intervenors' case by counsel for the Intervenors.

Trial Examiner's Rulings

"I can point to the conduct of the agents of the Board concerning the witness Mr. Vandeleur recently in the unprecedented interruption of his testimony and to the unprecedented interruption of the case of the Intervenors and Respondents, contrary to all proper legal practice in any part of this country. And also I can draw attention to the objections to permitting Mr. Vandeleur to take the stand and be questioned concerning certain parts of his testimony, and the very evident reluctance of the Trial Ex-

aminer to permit such explanation as indicated in the statements of the Trial Examiner and the restrictions placed by the Trial Examiner around his examination by Intervenors' counsel. It was evident to all that the sole purpose of such interruption was an attempt to embarrass and humiliate Mr. Vandeleur as the representative of the American Federation of Labor and not to place in the record any testimony which would have any bearing whatever upon this proceeding.

"As I stated before, I am not going to attempt to relate all the occurrences in this proceeding indicating the manifest bias and prejudice against the American Federation of Labor in this hearing, but I do state that it has become the definite and positive feeling of the Intervenors that, by reason of such evident bias and prejudice, which has no place in this hearing, it would be a useless waste of time and expense to further present evidence in this hearing.

"Therefore, the Intervenors—the State Federation of Labor and the five cannery workers' unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—announce that they will not further present any testimony in this proceeding or be present at the presentation of any further testimony by any party to the proceeding."

LEGAL DEFENSE

During the year the California State Federation of Labor rendered invaluable service to organizations unable to defend themselves in injunction suits, in major actions of the National Labor Relations Board involving affiliated Unions, and in opposing anti-labor legislation in the courts.

In most of the injunction suits in which the Federation assisted the complaints sought damages from the Unions, and I am proud to say that we have been very successful in combating this form of action against our organizations.

Federation's Legal Counsel

To combat such legal actions, Clarence E. Todd of San Francisco, one of the most learned attorneys in the State of California on the subject of picketing, has been engaged in all such cases. Mr. Todd is a man who understands thoroughly the laws governing picketing, and is familiar with all decisions handed down by the various courts throughout the land on the subject.

In addition to handling cases relating to picketing and injunctions, Mr. Todd has been available to advise Unions, and almost daily has been contacted by some affiliated Union seeking advice on their problems.

Brief histories of various such cases are of interest to show the work that has been done as legal defense, and are herewith appended:

Report on Legal Matters

Chrisman vs. Culinary Workers Union No. 62, Fresno

In this case the Culinary Workers picketed one of the eating establishments in Fresno on

account of refusal to sign a union contract. The Union employed attorneys in Fresno who tried the case before an outside judge, and the case went against the Union. The State Federation was called upon for help and our attorney made a motion for a new trial which was denied and is now taking an appeal from the judgment. Our information is that the printed transcript on appeal will be filed in a few days.

Peterson vs. American Federation of Labor, Redding

An attorney in Shasta County was very instrumental in forming an employers' association for the purpose of fighting Organized Labor, and the various members compelled their employees to join and pay dues for this purpose. Due, as we believe, to the activity of this organization, a certain restaurant proprietor who was picketed because of refusal to sign a union contract brought a suit against the American Federation of Labor, Culinary Workers Union No. 470 and various other defendants for an injunction.

The State Federation was called into the case and our attorney made several trips to Redding, conducted the hearing on the order to show cause, and made preparations for the trial of the case to bring out into the open the activities of the employers' organization. A few days before the trial date the suit was dismissed by the plaintiff.

Seltz vs. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Union No. 335-A, Barbers and Beauticians Union No. 335, Napa

This case arose out of a contract by all the beauty shop owners in Napa with the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Union and the Barbers and Beauticians Union.

One of the shop owners, who was the last to sign the contract, was the first to break it, and with the active approval of the other shop owners the Union picketed the place. A suit was brought for an injunction and \$5,000 damages. The Federation was asked to appear in the matter, and our attorney filed an answer and cross-complaint for \$5,000 damages for breach of the contract. After the trial of the case and the submission of briefs the court gave judgment in favor of the Union, dissolving the injunction but not, however, allowing the Union the damages prayed for. The written decision of the court in this case is an important landmark in the development of the law in California on the right of peaceful picketing.

Libby vs. American Federation of Labor, Santa Rosa

In this case the Barbers in Santa Rosa had had trouble with one shop owner for quite a long time, with the result that he brought a suit against the American Federation of Labor, the Santa Rosa Labor Council, Journeymen Barbers International Union of America, Local Union No. 159, and other defendants, claiming a conspiracy to ruin his business. The defendants employed local counsel in Santa Rosa, but later asked the State Federation to come to their assistance, and pursuant to this request, the State Federation's attorney has appeared in the case. In the progress of the case the deposition of the plaintiff was

taken and the defendants' objections to the complaint were sustained by the court. The case is now pending on objections to the amended complaint, and it is hoped that the matter may be brought to a definite issue shortly.

Woolworth vs. Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Local No. 1179, Martinez

This case arose out of an attempt to sign a union contract with the Woolworth store in Martinez. The union first employed an Oakland lawyer, who argued the order to show cause to an adverse decision by the judge. The Union was dissatisfied and asked the Federation for assistance. Our attorney took up the matter and discovered, first of all, that the temporary injunction had been granted without the posting of a bond by the employer. He filed a motion to dismiss the injunction for failure to put up a bond, and in that way compelled the posting of a second bond in addition to the one that had been filed when the temporary restraining order was granted.

In this case the contention is made by the Oakland lawyer who represents Woolworth that a closed shop is illegal due to the wording of Section 921 of the Labor Code. An answer is now being prepared and it is hoped that the case can be tried in the near future.

Economy Drug Co. vs. Retail Clerks International Protective Association No. 373, Vallejo

This case arose out of a campaign to organize the drug stores in Vallejo. All the owners signed the contract except one proprietor, who owns two drug stores in Vallejo. These stores were picketed, and a suit for an injunction was filed. The Vallejo Central Labor Council called in their attorney, who happens also to be the attorney for the State Federation of Labor. Judge Padway, who was in California at the time the order to show cause came on for hearing, appeared in court with our attorney and made an argument in the case. The judge of the Superior Court of Solano County, where this case is pending, decided a previous peaceful picketing case in favor of the Clerks Local 373 three or four years ago, and we have strong hopes that he will again decide in favor of the right of peaceful picketing.

**Whitney & Co. vs. John Lydick, San Diego
Snowflake Balding Co. vs. John Lydick, San Diego**

These are two cases which have just been brought in San Diego against the Secretary of the San Diego County Federated Trades and Labor Council, the State Federation and the American Federation of Labor and a great number of other defendants. The cases arise out of an attempt to secure a contract from these stores. We are informed that an attorney in San Diego has been very active in organizing the merchants into a group for the primary purpose of fighting Organized Labor, and this group is very actively engaged in supporting these two concerns in their injunction suits against the labor bodies and labor leaders.

The Clerks Union and the Labor Council first asked that we send down information on labor law for the assistance of their attorney, who is not experienced along that line.

Later they requested that we send down our attorney to assist in handling the cases. Our attorney has made one trip to San Diego to familiarize himself with the cases and arrange for future participation in the cases. The next hearing was set for Wednesday, September 14, at which time he was scheduled to appear in opposition to an order to show cause and also to a contempt order obtained because it was claimed that some of the pickets were exceeding their legal limitations.

Hale Bros. vs. C. E. Varner, Oakland

This was a suit which arose out of the picketing of the Whitthorne & Swan store in Oakland. Hale Bros., the owners of the Whitthorne & Swan store, brought a suit against a great number of Labor leaders in Oakland asking for \$50,000 damages and also for an injunction against picketing. Our attorney appeared in the case, representing a number of the defendants. He was able to head off a "fishing expedition" whereby the plaintiff, by means of a deposition, attempted to secure full and confidential information as to all of the activities of the Strategy Committee, but on our attorney's advice the witnesses refused to answer any questions and a few days later the case was dismissed.

Dias vs. Retail Clerks Association No. 428, San Jose

Austin vs. Retail Clerks Association No. 428, San Jose

Oates vs. Laundry Workers International Union, Local No. 26, San Jose

These three cases were filed in Santa Clara County last year and the cases were fought by our attorney, acting under the instructions of the Santa Clara County Central Labor Council and the Laundry Workers' International Union. The judge rendered decisions in these cases against the unions and wrote an opinion in the Dias case, intended to cover the other two cases as well, denying the right of peaceful picketing. Our attorney advises us that this opinion violates all the legal precedents in California on this subject, and in proof of this fact he has shown us some of the decisions. The cases are being taken up on appeal with the active coöperation of the State Federation.

"Women of the Pacific" Initiative

This was a measure which we believe originated with the anti-labor interests in Southern California, although it was circulated under the name of a women's organization in Los Angeles, known as the "Women of the Pacific." It was a most vicious proposal, which would have required all labor unions to form themselves into corporations under conditions and restrictions which would have made it impossible for any labor organization to function and comply with the law.

The title under which the initiative was circulated for signatures was very deceptive and misleading and our attorney was instructed to apply to the Secretary of State, under the law, to ask the Board of Title Commissioners in Sacramento, consisting of three justices of the Appellate Court in that district, to prepare a new title. Our attorney consulted

with the Secretary of State and with the justices of the Appellate Court on several occasions and arranged that this should be done, but at the last moment the Secretary of State refused to forward the petition to the Board of Title Commissioners, claiming some defect in the law. A petition was then filed with the Supreme Court for a writ of mandate to compel the Secretary of State to perform his duty under the law. The Supreme Court denied the writ of mandate, without any opinion or any reasons being given for such action. A petition was then filed for a rehearing of the matter, containing a demand or request for the reasons for denying the original petition. This petition for rehearing was also denied by the Supreme Court without any written opinion or reasons given.

Somewhat later, and in connection with an objection to the ballot title of another initiative, the Supreme Court expressed its opinion that the law providing for the preparation of a new title by the Board of Title Commissioners was unconstitutional, although our attorney advises us that the Board of Title Commissioners has functioned for a number of years and that objections to titles have been considered and changes duly made under the provisions of the law without any intimation of unconstitutionality.

SHORTER WORK WEEK

Because the problem of unemployment continues to be a major one in the State and the nation, we must give more serious consideration than ever before to the shorter work-week.

It is true that the onward march of the shorter work-week by trade unions has been illustrated in various ways, but it is becoming steadily more apparent that we must actually do something more definite on this subject instead of continually discussing it.

To bring the matter more definitely before those who do not fully realize the situation, it should be pointed out that the President of the United States has caused to be put into effect a program under which loans of considerable magnitude have been made to individuals, communities (small and large), and great State projects.

The major aim of this program was to provide jobs. And it is regrettable to say that there are still many millions of unemployed.

Samuel Gompers once said that just so long as there is a man or a woman out of work who wants to work, the hours of labor are too long.

We are faced with the cold fact that there are many millions out of work who want to work despite the humanitarian program carried on by the various governmental agencies and the billions that have been spent in an effort to provide employment for all.

Therefore, we are faced with the fact that we must recognize our responsibility and discharge our obligations by shortening the work week to provide employment and thus contribute to the economic well-being of our nation.

A. F. OF L. POLITICAL LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA

Very early in the present year, and as the current state political campaign was developing, the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor became aware of a situation confronting Union Labor in the State which demanded immediate attention.

Self-seekers within the Union Labor movement, together with outside forces, having nothing to lose and much to gain, were using the name of Labor toward subversive ends and in the interest of political organization. They gathered unto themselves some members of Union Labor honestly desirous of official political action on the part of Union Labor—the latter a controversial subject, as is well known, of long standing.

Of primary consideration on the part of the Executive Council was its desire, and duty, to protect Union Labor in this State from the danger of seeing destroyed its own cherished organizations and influence in the economic field, through the machinations of those less mindful of the true interest and future welfare of the bona fide Labor Movement—and particularly the rights of those members who have stood solidly with their organizations in every purely economic struggle, but who decline to give up their individual liberty of conscience, reasoning and action in the political field.

Subject of Study

It was not without observation, investigation and study of the existing situation—even with some hesitation—that members of the Executive Council, upon being called into special session, decided upon the course that, as is now known, resulted in the formation of the American Federation of Labor Political League of California.

In the circumstances that presented themselves officials of the Federation believed that if the name of Union Labor was to be used, directly or impliedly, in this new and untried field (so far as its statewide scope was concerned) that such name should be used by representatives of unions of known standing in and faithfulness to the American Federation of Labor.

The "voice of labor" should be the voice of those who have fought Labor's battles; it should be the voice of known and practical experience in that field; it should be the voice of true trade unionism. It should not be the voice of a motley collection of "isms" temporarily banded together as a so-called political party, flying the emblem of Labor, and pretending to speak for Labor.

Who but the American Federation of Labor, and its loyal state branches, should best be able to speak for trade unionism in the political field? Hence it was that when the call from the State Federation Executive Council went out for the assembling of a preliminary Conference on the subject (held March 20 in

Santa Barbara) that invitations were sent only to American Federation of Labor units, representation at the Conference properly being left to the democratic discretion of these units.

Representation

At the March Conference 430 delegates were present, and at the second Conference, held in July, 737 delegates responded. For the sake of brevity in this report, the details of the Conferences will not be discussed. The printed minutes of each Conference were sent to every delegate, and to every A. F. of L. Union in the State, whether or not such union was represented; hence the official actions were made available to every interested union member, as well as in a certain measure to the public, and thus gained wide circulation.

The time of the Conferences was necessarily limited, in contrast to that of the generally understood political convention, since the expense involved to both the unions represented and to their delegates is a controlling factor. But also in contrast was the business-like and orderly manner in which the Conferences were conducted, and without the well known so-called demonstrations and time-consuming addresses.

In these Conferences the same human forces—ambitions, personal interests, and honest differences of opinion—that are found in other like gatherings were present. But withal there was the ever-present thought among the majority of the delegates of protecting the traditions and the welfare of true Union Labor, in addition to following the slogan of the American Federation of Labor, "Reward Our Friends, and Defeat Our Enemies."

Procedure

An outstanding member of Union Labor was endorsed, on a roll-call vote, for the office of Governor, and for the various other offices indorsements were made in the democratic manner provided by the rules and by the expressed wishes on procedure of the majority of the delegates.

Results of the State primary election which followed the Conferences above-mentioned are now known. In judging the success and accomplishments of the A. F. of L. Political League's first venture all fair-minded union members and citizens will take into consideration the many factors involved. One of these must be the various and oftentimes conflicting interests which enter into any political contest—many of them, perhaps beyond the control or influence of Union Labor. Above all, however, it is submitted that the action taken by the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor, as given in the opening paragraphs of this portion of the report, was one of paramount importance if the name of Union Labor as represented by the A. F. of L., through its state branch in California was to be properly guarded.

ANTI-LABOR INITIATIVE
Proposition No. 1
On November 8, 1938, Ballot

Special attention has been devoted to combating the anti-labor initiative which will appear on the November 8 ballot as Proposition No. 1.

This is the measure sponsored by the California Committee for Peace in Employment Relations which will appear under the ballot title of "LABOR. Initiative," and which relates to regulation of picketing and other labor matters.

Our activities against this measure date back to the time when petitions were being circulated. An active state-wide publicity campaign was conducted through the Labor and general press, circular letters were issued to every affiliated Council and Union in California, and pamphlets giving some of the reasons why the measure must be defeated were given general circulation.

When the proposal qualified it was necessary to invoke the law in attacking its constitutionality before the State Supreme Court, but we were unsuccessful in keeping it off the ballot.

Campaign Instituted

Immediately following the decision of the Supreme Court to submit the proposal to the voters, your secretary instituted a new campaign designed to defeat the measure.

Considerable study has been given to the arguments of the proponents of the measure and numerous conferences have been held on the various aspects, out of which have come observations and statements of fact which we have recently summarized in a pamphlet which has been given general circulation throughout the State.

Arguments given in the two pamphlets already issued present only a partial picture of the many reasons against the measure and why it will be defeated.

Additional pamphlets and information will be issued in other forms as the campaign continues, as this is one of the most important issues that has confronted Organized Labor of California for several years.

Sponsors' Designs

In combating this measure, it must be remembered that the same group which is sponsoring it has always fought industrial peace, and yet are attempting to foist their ridiculous plan upon the people of California under the guise that it will promote industrial peace.

Our contention after a thorough examination of the legal aspects and principles of the measure is that DEFEAT of Proposition No. 1 will promote industrial peace, and we know that all fair-minded people will vote for its defeat.

The proponents declare the measure has been carefully and not hastily drawn. Anyone who knows anything of Labor principles or law will agree after a careful perusal of the measure that it is carelessly drawn, is full of so-called legal jokers and misleading and tricky phraseology.

In fact it is so full of legal loopholes that it will, in the end, take a battery of attorneys and unending litigation to determine just what many of its provisions mean. And this means that the workers and the employers of the State will pay the lawyers' bill and we will still not have industrial peace.

Constitutional Rights Taken Away

The provisions of the Act are so arranged that the constitutional rights awarded by the courts are removed. The Act attempts to grant the right to strike which the present law recognizes, but it places so many fine restrictions on an individual or group that one may go to jail, pay a fine or be sued for damages or injunction for violation of the proposed measure.

It restricts picketing in such a manner that it takes away a provision of the present law; it takes away the right of pickets to inform the public of the reasons for a strike.

Under the Act the workers must leave the scene of the strike, say nothing to anyone that is unfavorable to the employer, and it therefore kills sections of the existing law which have been ruled constitutional.

Measure's Wide Scope

The proposed measure is so worded that if two people not involved in a dispute do certain things to even suggest another person shall not purchase goods or service from an unfair employer they are guilty of conspiracy.

And should any citizen not involved directly in a labor controversy say or do anything against an employer's position that citizen would be guilty.

If a newspaper took a stand in a dispute against an employer, it would be guilty.

If a citizen even expressed the intention of opposing a city or county official because such official opposed any civic betterment proposal, for instance, the citizen would be guilty.

Teachers, nurses, fraternal organizations, municipal employees, or any other similar groups not affiliated with Organized Labor would be prevented from interceding for any member with their employer.

In short, it would take away the rights of citizenship now guaranteed by law under the state and federal constitutions.

It would be unlawful to even whisper about the possibility of a strike if it were done in a manner to convey the idea that a worker or workers might lose if they did not strike.

Would Promote Industrial Strife

It affects every citizen of California, and would only result in clogging the courts with long-drawn-out and costly litigation which would do more to disrupt peace in employment relations than it would to promote peace.

It would destroy the right of free speech and freedom of the press.

Taking into consideration one of the first factors, that the title wording of the measure is misleading, and section by section through the measure, it can be seen that it is intended to cripple Labor and cannot and will not pro-

mote or develop peace in employment relations.

The measure is unsound and a fallacy, which can be easily determined by any citizen who will carefully read and study it, and will be defeated.

THE NOVEMBER BALLOT

For purposes of information, there follows a brief summary of the measures which will appear on the November 8, 1938, California ballot, with the Proposition Number by which they will be identified.

The list includes constitutional amendments proposed by the Legislature, referendum measures, and initiatives proposed by the people.

No. 1 ("Labor" Initiative). Regulates picketing and other Labor activities.

No. 2 (Initiative). Regulates public and private pounds and prohibits the vivisection of impounded unclaimed animals.

No. 3 (Senate Constitutional Amendment). Provides that motor vehicle fuel tax and license fee revenues be used exclusively for highway purposes.

No. 4 (Initiative Constitutional Amendment). Creates a State Highway and Traffic Safety Commission to administer state highways and highway traffic regulation.

No. 5 (Initiative measure, presented to, but not acted on by, the Legislature). Prohibits the operation of fishing boats in California waters which deliver fish to points outside this State unless such delivery is authorized by the State Fish and Game Commission.

No. 6 (Senate Constitutional Amendment 1, special session of 1938). Amends gross premiums tax on insurance companies to provide for the collection of the tax on reinsurance from the direct insurer instead of the company carrying the insurance.

No. 7 (Senate Constitutional Amendment 2, special session of 1938). Grants the Legislature full power over unemployment relief, removing constitutional restrictions concerning the State Relief Administrator and the State Relief Commission voted by the people in 1933.

No. 8 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment). Amends the gift clause of the Constitution, authorizing and legalizing the making of apportionments of funds out of the State Treasury for county and municipal purposes.

No. 9 (Senate Constitutional Amendment). Allows war veterans to apply their property tax exemptions to the State motor vehicle (in lieu) tax.

No. 10 (Referendum against an act of the Legislature). Provides for competitive bidding for leases on State-owned oil lands, which requires royalty to the State of more than 30 per cent of production when average daily production for thirty consecutive days exceeds two hundred barrels, and the drilling of a minimum of ten wells per lease.

No. 11 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment). Reorganizes the State Board of Equalization, providing for five elective members, instead of four.

No. 12 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 8). Exempts from taxation the property and exhibits of the 1939 San Francisco Golden Gate International Exposition.

No. 13 (Revenue Bond Act of 1937. Referendum of act of legislature). Authorizes establishment of Public Utility Commission in any community with authority to issue revenue bonds to finance public utility enterprises.

No. 14 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 1). Requires the Supreme Court to suspend and remove from office any judge convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.

No. 15 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 6). Increases the membership of the Judicial Council to include three members of the California Bar, two laymen, and the chairmen of the Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the Assembly.

No. 16 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 1, special session of 1938). Authorizes a retirement system for judges of the Supreme Court, the District Court of Appeals, and the Superior Courts.

No. 17 (Senate Constitutional Amendment 25). Provides that initiative proposals must qualify for the ballot 130 instead of 90 days before the election.

No. 18 (Senate Constitutional Amendment 31). Technical amendment relating to the handling of moneys held in trust by the State Treasurer.

No. 19 (Senate Constitutional Amendment 32). Authorizes the distribution of surplus moneys in the Veterans' Farm and Home Building Fund in the form of refunds or credits to veterans in proportion to their payments into said fund.

No. 20 (Initiative Constitutional Amendment). Repeals sales tax, and establishes new system of taxation.

No. 21 (Senate Constitutional Amendment 34). Exempts personal property of churches and orphans' homes from taxation. The present exemption applies only to real property.

No. 22 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 59). Clarifies the law with respect to submitting to the voters proposed amendments to city charters.

No. 23 (Assembly Constitutional Amendment 51). Increases authorized legislative expenses from \$300 per day for each House to \$10 per member per day, or \$800 per day for the Assembly and \$400 per day for the Senate.

No. 24 (Referendum against an act of the Legislature). Provides for competitive bidding for leases on State-owned oil lands, which requires royalty to State of over 30 per cent of production when average daily production for thirty consecutive days exceeds two hundred barrels, over 40 per cent when same exceeds one thousand, and over 50 per cent when same exceeds two thousand barrels, and the drilling of a minimum of five wells per parcel.

No. 25 (Initiative act). Provides for \$30 weekly pension to all retired persons over fifty years of age, to be paid in warrants commonly known as stamp script—the \$30-Every-Thursdays plan.

KNOW THE "REVENUE BOND ACT"

Among the various matters of interest to Labor which will appear on the November 8 general ballot, and many of which will undoubtedly be acted upon at this Convention, particular attention is called to Proposition No. 13, which is a referendum to repeal the "Revenue Bond Act" of 1937.

Labor has already endorsed the principle of the Revenue Bond Act (which is commonly referred to as the "Garrison Act") because it will make it easier for the public to put over projects that will save the workers money and make it more difficult for private interests to "corner" what should be publicly owned utilities.

Bonds issued under this Act can only be paid out of the revenues of utilities for which they are issued. The enemies of the proposal have engineered this referendum to defeat the very purpose for which the Act was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor in 1937.

Therefore, it is important for every member of Labor to realize that to defeat the referendum, and put the Revenue Bond Act into operation, it will be necessary to vote "YES" on Proposition No. 13.

Operation of the law should act to create employment on various utility projects, and thereby reduce water, power and other rates now controlled by private interests.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

During the past year considerable study has been given to the Workmen's Compensation Act and its inadequacies for the fullest protection of the workers.

The Workmen's Compensation Act in its present form does not do what the constitutional enactment under which it was written provided, because it does not provide adequate compensation to workmen for injuries sustained in the course of employment.

As a result of continual study and legal consultation with experts on workmen's compensation, it is recommended that steps be taken at the forthcoming session of the California State Legislature to bring about the enactment of various amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, which now forms a part of the Labor Code, as follows:

Recommended Amendments

1. To do away with the seven-day waiting period, and to have payment of compensation commence from the date of injury.
2. To provide that payments made for temporary disability shall not be deducted from awards for permanent disability.
3. To abolish the unfair and unjustifiable deduction from death benefits of sums paid to the deceased worker as compensation during his lifetime.
4. To increase the death benefits from the present \$1,000 minimum and \$5,000 maximum to \$2,000 minimum and \$7,500 maximum.
5. To increase the minimum average weekly payments from \$6.41 to \$12.82.

6. To require the Industrial Accident Commission to employ full-time doctors, so that all injured workers may have the benefit of examinations by impartial doctors, and thus in a measure do away with the evils of expert medical referees and resultant delays.

7. To permit applicant and his attorney, or, if applicant be dead, his dependents, to inspect all hospital and other medical records pertaining to his treatment and hospitalization.

8. To provide for the payment of interest on all unpaid awards.

9. To require the payment of attorney fees by the employer or insurance carrier for services rendered to applicant in the event of any proceedings had before the Commission or any courts.

10. To do away with the evils of informal awards, which are made solely upon medical reports furnished by the employer or insurance carrier.

All of these changes should be made, and Labor should fully realize the importance of bringing them about at the 1939 session of the California State Legislature.

Legal Service Made Available

The California State Federation of Labor has not confined its activities in connection with Workmen's Compensation to a study of the laws.

Valuable service has been rendered to members of unions in receiving their full awards under the compensation laws by Charles J. Janigian, attorney and expert on compensation for the Federation.

Many of our people, due to lack of knowledge of the law, and not having legal representation, have lost thousands upon thousands of dollars.

Mr. Janigian is thoroughly familiar with the compensation laws and has received wonderful coöperation from the members of the Industrial Accident Commission. Any member of Organized Labor may at any time communicate with Attorney Janigian for advice and assistance. This also is a new service of the California State Federation of Labor.

In addition to the handling of compensation cases, Attorney Janigian has assisted in defending the rights of A. F. of L. organizations against CIO groups before the National Labor Relations Board.

SPECIAL SESSION CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE March 7-12, 1938

The California State Legislature, in response to call of Governor Merriam, was convened in extraordinary session March 7 for the purpose of considering and acting on legislative matters of an emergency nature.

Introduced in the Senate were nine Senate bills, nine Senate concurrent resolutions, seven Senate joint resolutions and two Senate constitutional amendments.

Thirty-four Assembly bills, two Assembly constitutional amendments, eighteen Assem-

bly concurrent resolutions, and fifteen Assembly joint resolutions, were introduced.

Of particular interest to Labor were the bills creating a State Housing Authority, the \$4,900,000 Unemployment Relief Appropriation bill, a bill extending benefits in the State Retirement System, and the bill making an additional appropriation for the Old Age Pension Fund.

Housing Authority Law

Assembly Bills 1, 2 and 3 were enacted into law to enable this State to take advantage of certain provisions in the Federal Government's Housing Authority Act, and Assembly Bill 4 creates a State Housing Authority.

This Bill is an act to declare the necessity of creating Housing Authorities in cities and counties and for the establishment of a commission of five members. The commission is authorized to investigate housing conditions, make studies and recommendations, engage in slum clearance, and to operate housing projects. Housing Authority may issue bonds, and may invest its funds. This law puts California in step with the Federal Government's low-cost housing construction program, and will give citizens of modest means an opportunity to avail themselves of housing accommodations appropriate to their needs and financial resources. This law empowers the Housing Authority to borrow money, and accept grants or other financial assistance from the Federal Government for, or in aid of housing projects. Property and bonds of Housing Authority are exempt from taxation and assessments; public parks, playgrounds, streets and other improvements come within the meaning of the act; Housing Authority has power to exercise right of eminent domain.

Unemployment Relief Appropriation

Assembly Bill 24 appropriates \$4,900,000 for the general purposes of unemployment relief, allocating approximately \$400,000 to WPA sewing projects, and \$500,000 to aid self-help unemployment coöperatives and associations, the balance to be used to carry on the regular unemployment relief program.

This appropriation was made necessary because the Federal Works Progress Administration has employed a continually decreasing number of unemployment relief cases, which throws the burden in a continually increasing degree upon the State. A year ago the State carried but 19 per cent of the unemployment relief load, whereas it is now carrying approximately 47½ per cent.

Benefits of State Retirement System Extended

Senate Bill 3 provides for the creation, establishment and adjustment with other such systems, a retirement system for employees of the State of California, and completes incorporation of employees of the University of California in the State retirement system, with credits for prior service. It gives the University representation on the administrative board of the system.

Old Age Pension Appropriation

Senate Bill 8 appropriates \$6,000,000 for aid to the aged, \$500,000 to be allocated in monthly instalments to the counties in proportion to their expenditure in payment of aid to the aged under the Old Age Security Law. This is an additional appropriation to the Department of Social Welfare, made necessary because of the increased number of persons coming under the provisions of the Old Age Security Law.

PUBLICITY

A new service of value to the Labor Movement in general, and the general and Labor press of California and the nation where the subject is of wide interest, has been developed.

Through this service, operated under the supervision of your Secretary, information on general and special subjects is disseminated, and during the period in which it has been operative several thousand releases have been issued, and thousands of columns of clippings assembled on the subjects covered by the releases and others of interest to the Federation and the Labor movement.

The increased publication of information on Labor matters throughout California is an indication of the long-wanted need for such a service, and today the Labor press, in particular, constantly contacts the office of the Federation for accurate information on Labor matters.

The "American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service," which caters to Labor and other papers throughout the nation, is also covered through publicity channels, thus giving much publicity to California products and services that would not otherwise be disseminated.

Every effort is made to coöperate with any Central Council or Union that has a subject which they consider of interest to other sections, and numerous special articles are prepared for periodicals in various communities of the State, and for national publications seeking to give a picture of conditions in California in so far as they affect Labor.

WORKERS' EDUCATION

The question of education for the workers, and those who will some day become workers, has long been one of wide interest in the Labor Movement.

Today it is more important than ever that the sincere American worker take an interest in this subject, because proponents of the various "isms" that seek to destroy the structure we have built are utilizing education, particularly of the younger generation, as a means to their end.

Committee Dissolved

Unfortunately, educational activity has weakened during the past few years, and there has been little concerted action on the subject in so far as the Federation is concerned. In fact, at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation in Santa Barbara March 19, your secretary called the attention of the offi-

cers to the fact that the Committee on Education had been practically inactive, and for that reason it was dissolved.

The American Federation of Labor continues its educational activities, but there are many situations of a more or less local nature to every community or commonwealth to which attention should be given through our own Labor press and every affiliated Council and Union.

Youth and the Labor Problem

We should consider also that the youth of today will soon enter various fields of endeavor, and that now is the time to inculcate in their minds a correct understanding of the problems of Labor, whether they be headed for a trade or profession having direct connection with the Labor Movement, or for executive posts in industry.

An opportunity exists today for Labor to spread honest teaching to our youth in the schools, and this should be one of the first duties of the incoming Committee on Education.

Attention should also be given to workers' schools and classes in various communities, wherein our enemies have been and still are busy spreading teachings and propaganda which cannot reflect credit upon the sincere Labor Movement.

LABOR DAY

Labor Day, 1938, marked another milestone in the forward march of Labor. Each year the celebration of Labor Day grows throughout the length and breadth of the land; each year more and more people are coming to realize that Labor Day symbolizes the emancipation of Labor; each year Organized Labor demonstrates its growing strength by putting on enormous parades in the larger centers of population, and parades, demonstrations and picnics in the smaller communities; year by year Labor Day is becoming more and more a sacred day, the one day of the year that Labor claims as its own.

UNION LABEL

Demand for the Union Label is growing rapidly, owing to intensive Label campaigns that have been put on by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, by Label Leagues and by Label Sections throughout the State. San Francisco's Label Section staged a most successful three-day Union Label Exhibit at the Civic Auditorium in May. Thousands of people visited the exhibit daily and not only were they entertained by a good show, but had impressed on them in attractive Label displays the importance of the Union Label, Shop Cards and Union Buttons to members of the Labor Movement.

Secretary I. M. Ornburn, Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, says that "It always brings a bit of California sunshine into our headquarters to read reports of the active Label cam-

paigns that are constantly under way in California."

Ask for and boost the Union Label at every opportunity.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Robert L. Ennis, delegate to the Fifty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, makes an extended and detailed report on business transacted at said convention, and reports action taken on the propositions submitted to that body by the California State Federation of Labor Convention. His report will be found elsewhere in this volume.

MATTERS REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held in Long Beach, September 13-17, 1937, referred a vast number of matters to the Executive Council, all of which have been considered by your Council and decisions reached and action taken on each subject referred to it.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST"

Following is the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor, adopted at the Long Beach, 1937, Convention, and revised by the Executive Council at subsequent meetings:

Builders

Pacific Building Corporation, Los Angeles.

Foods and Beverages

Bottled Coca Cola (in the Sacramento Valley area).

San Francisco Cracker Company of North American Biscuit Company.

Wilson Confectionery, Stockton, Palo Alto and San Francisco.

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

Furniture

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Stoves

Gaffers & Sattler Company, Los Angeles.

O'Keefe & Merritt Company, Los Angeles.

Hotel

Carrillo Hotel, Santa Barbara.

Manufactured Products

Skippy Dog and Cat Food.

Dr. Ross Dog and Cat Food.

Dr. Ross Toilet Soap.

Dr. Ross Animal Soap.

Dr. Ross Soap Powder.

Newspaper

Riverside "Evening Press."

Resorts

Hoberg's, Lucerne,

Siegler, Austin's,

Adams Springs, Saratoga Springs,

Harbin Springs.

(All above resorts situated in Lake County.)

STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Local Unions Affiliated	Labor Councils Affiliated	Total Affiliations	Total Membership
October 1, 1909.....	151	11	162	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244	12	256	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362	12	374	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429	15	444	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502	15	517	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512	18	530	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498	18	516	66,500
October 1, 1916.....	481	21	502	68,000
October 1, 1917.....	498	21	519	71,500
October 1, 1918.....	486	21	507	78,000
October 1, 1919.....	515	24	539	94,900
October 1, 1920.....	549	27	576	104,200
October 1, 1921.....	568	27	595	100,100
October 1, 1922.....	664	27	691	91,000
September 1, 1923.....	626	25	651	87,500
September 1, 1924.....	633	25	658	92,000
September 1, 1925.....	607	25	652	95,400
September 1, 1926.....	662	27	689	96,600
September 1, 1927.....	648	28	676	95,200
September 1, 1928.....	647	30	677	96,100
September 1, 1929.....	623	32	655	99,000
September 1, 1930.....	627	32	659	100,200
September 1, 1931.....	648	34	682	99,400
September 1, 1932.....	628	32	660	91,200
September 1, 1933.....	564	28	592	82,100
September 1, 1934.....	580	32	612	91,900
September 1, 1935.....	619	29	648	102,000
September 1, 1936.....	622	32	654	135,179
September 1, 1937.....	740	35	775	235,911
September 1, 1938.....	854	43	897	291,763

Report of Membership 1937-1938

Labor Councils in good standing September 1, 1937	35	
Local Unions in good standing September 1, 1937	740	
	<hr/>	775
Local Unions affiliated during year	135	
Local Unions reinstated during year	15	
Labor Councils affiliated during year	8	
	<hr/>	158
		<hr/>
		933
Delinquent for nonpayment of per capita tax	36	
	<hr/>	36
		<hr/>
Total affiliations as of September 1, 1938		897

New Affiliations

Antioch, Cannery Workers No. 21582.	Long Beach, Bartenders No. 686.
Avenal, Construction and General Laborers No. 1241.	Long Beach, Gypsum Workers No. 21076.
Benicia, Federal Labor Union No. 21279.	Long Beach, Roofers No. 72.
Corona, Citrus By-Products Workers No. 20831.	Long Beach, Theatrical Employees No. B-108.
Crescent City, Retail Clerks No. 1126.	Los Angeles, Credit and Collection Employees No. 20369.
El Centro, Common Laborers No. 1119.	Los Angeles, Excavators No. 45-A.
El Centro, Cooks, Waiters and Bartenders No. 338.	Los Angeles, Firemen and Oilers No. 758.
Fresno, Auto Maintenance Employees No. 1309.	Los Angeles, Jewelry Workers No. 23.
Fresno, California Music Operators No. 21439.	Los Angeles, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2788.
Fresno, Winery and Distillery Workers No. 20554.	Los Angeles, Miscellaneous Foremen and Superintendents No. 17894.
Glendale, Retail Clerks No. 1158.	Los Angeles, Music Operators No. 21574.
Hollywood, Machinists No. 1185.	Los Angeles, Oriental Restaurant and Hotel Employees No. 646.
Hollywood, Make-Up Artists No. 706.	Los Angeles, Retail Food Clerks No. 770.
Huntington Park, Meat Cutters No. 563.	Los Angeles, Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 406.
Inglewood, Painters and Decorators No. 1346.	Los Angeles, Roofers No. 36.
Lodi, Winery and Distillery Workers No. 20574.	Los Angeles, Shopmen No. 509.
	Los Angeles, Soap and Edible Oil Workers No. 20283.

- Los Angeles, Sprinkler Fitters No. 669.
 Los Angeles, State, County and Municipal Employees No. 99.
 Los Angeles, Stove Mounters No. 68.
 Los Angeles, Theatrical Janitors No. 72.
 Los Angeles, Theatrical Managers No. 18032.
 Los Angeles, Truck Drivers No. 789.
 Los Angeles, Window Cleaners No. 101.
 Loyalton, Lumber and Sawmill Workers.
 Marysville, Central Labor Council.
 Merced, Central Labor Council.
 Midland, Gypsum Products Union No. 20951.
 Monterey, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 483.
 Napa, Central Labor Council.
 Napa, United Garment Workers No. 197.
 Nichols, Chemical Workers No. 20529.
 Oakland, Engineers Nos. 208 and 208-A.
 Oakland, Music Operators No. 21523.
 Oakland, Office Workers No. 20744.
 Oakland, State, County and Municipal Employees No. 106.
 Oakland, Theatrical Employees No. B-82.
 Ocean Park, Barbers No. 573.
 Ontario, Citrus By-Products Workers No. 20746.
 Oroville, Cannery Workers No. 21634.
 Palm Springs, Carpenters No. 1046.
 Palm Springs, Central Labor Council.
 Palm Springs, Hod Carriers No. 1096.
 Pasadena, Citrus Packing House Employees No. 20766.
 Pomona, Central Labor Council.
 Portola, Machinists No. 644.
 Portola, Maintenance of Way Employees No. 1246.
 Portola, Retail Clerks No. 1378.
 Puente, Citrus Packing House Employees No. 21091.
 Redding, Butchers No. 352.
 Redding, Carpenters No. 1599.
 Redding, Culinary Workers No. 470.
 Redding, Hod Carriers No. 961.
 Redding, Painters No. 315.
 Richmond, Retail Clerks No. 1179.
 Riverside, Central Labor Council.
 Riverside, Retail Clerks No. 1167.
 Roseville, Typographical No. 961.
 Sacramento, Sacramento City Employees No. 204.
 Sacramento, Sacramento County Employees No. 146.
 San Bernardino, Bricklayers No. 20.
 San Bernardino, Carpenters No. 944.
 San Diego, Bakers No. 315.
 San Diego, Cannery Fishermen No. 21319.
 San Diego, Fish Cannery Workers No. 21251.
 San Diego, Hod Carriers No. 89.
 San Diego, Hook and Line Bait Boat Fishermen's Union.
 San Diego, Practical Nurses No. 21594.
 San Francisco, Alaska Fish Cannery Workers No. 21161.
 San Francisco, American Federation of Actors.
 San Francisco, Apartment House Employees No. 14.
 San Francisco, Automobile Salesmen No. 1067.
 San Francisco, Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7.
 San Francisco, Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365.
 San Francisco, Florists and Floral Designers No. 21245.
 San Francisco, General Garment Workers No. 21398.
 San Francisco, Marine Engineers No. 22.
 San Francisco, Music Operators No. 21522.
 San Francisco, Newspaper Classified Advertisement Writers No. 21253.
 San Francisco, Newspaper Distributors No. 21445.
 San Francisco, Newspaper Periodical Drivers and Helpers No. 921.
 San Francisco, Office Employees No. 21320.
 San Francisco, Pacific Greyhound Drivers No. 1114.
 San Francisco, Photographers and Allied Crafts No. 21168.
 San Francisco, Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089.
 San Francisco, Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100.
 San Francisco, Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen No. 1285.
 San Francisco, United Leather Bag and Novelty Workers No. 31.
 San Francisco, Warehousemen No. 860.
 San Francisco, Watchmakers No. 102.
 San Jose, Auto Mechanics No. 1101.
 San Jose, Automotive Parts and Accessory Clerks No. 1368.
 San Jose, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134.
 San Jose, Union Label League.
 San Luis Obispo, Central Labor Council.
 San Pedro, Seine and Line Fishermen.
 Santa Ana, Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748.
 Santa Ana, State, County and Municipal Employees No. 147.
 Santa Barbara, Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 914.
 Santa Barbara, Construction and General Laborers No. 591.
 Santa Barbara, Fire Fighters No. 595.
 Santa Barbara, Lathers No. 379.
 Santa Barbara, Printing Pressmen No. 426.
 Santa Barbara, Retail Clerks No. 571.
 Santa Barbara, Roofers No. 137.
 Santa Cruz, Central Labor Council.
 Santa Cruz, Construction and General Laborers No. 283.
 Santa Maria, Barbers No. 573.
 Santa Maria, Retail Clerks, 1423.
 Santa Monica, Retail Clerks No. 1170.
 Santa Monica, Retail Food Clerks No. 1442.
 Santa Rosa, Beauticians No. 159-A.
 Stockton, Building Service Employees No. 24.
 Stockton, Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 102.
 Stockton, Filipino Barbers No. 839.
 Stockton, Machinists No. 364.
 Suisun, Cannery Workers No. 21596.
 Talmage, State, County and Municipal Employees No. 14-5.
 Terminal Island, Seine and Line Fishermen.
 Vallejo, Machinists No. 1492.
 Vallejo, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 302.
 Ventura, Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 663.

Ventura, Electrical Workers No. B-952.
Ventura, Plumbers No. 484.
Westwood, Office Employees No. 21697.

Westwood, Lumber and Sawmill Workers
No. 2836.
Willows, Bartenders and Culinary Workers
No. 494.

Reaffiliations

September 13, 1938

Fresno, Building Service Employees No. 110.
Glendale, Electrical Workers No. 691.
Long Beach, Auto Mechanics No. 1126.
Long Beach, Oil Industry Council.
Los Angeles, Meat Cutters No. 421.
Oakland, Auto Mechanics No. 1546.
Oakland, Teachers No. 349.
Ocean Park, Culinary Workers No. 814.

Sacramento, Boiler Makers No. 94.
San Diego, Hod Carriers No. 89.
San Francisco, Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304.
Santa Barbara, Meat Cutters No. 556.
Santa Barbara, Musicians No. 308.
Santa Monica, Electrical Workers No. 1154.
San Pedro, Office Assistants No. 20100.

Delinquent for Nonpayment of Per Capita Tax

Corona, Citrus Packing House Workers No. 21005.
El Centro, State County and Municipal Employees No. 124.
Fresno, Butchers No. 126.
Fresno, Oil Field and Refinery Workers No. 356.
Hollywood, Make-Up Artists No. 731.
Hollywood, Studio Utility Employees No. 724.
Kramer, Borax Workers No. 19820.
Long Beach, Lathers No. 172.
Los Angeles, Auto Salesmen's Association No. 1118.
Los Angeles, Carpet and Linoleum Layers No. 80.
Los Angeles, County Employees No. 100.
Los Angeles, Moving Picture Painters No. 644.
Los Angeles, Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18521.
Los Angeles, Painters No. 5.
Los Angeles, Painters No. 434.
Los Angeles, Pharmacists No. 840.

Los Angeles, State, County and Municipal Employees No. 99.
Los Angeles, Teachers No. 430.
Los Angeles, Upholsterers No. 15.
Los Angeles, Dining Car Employees No. 582.
Modesto, Retail Clerks No. 1273.
Modesto, Service Station Operators No. 20924.
Napa, Retail Clerks No. 1264.
Oakland, Federal Labor Union No. 21518.
Portola, Retail Clerks No. 1378.
Redding, Hod Carriers No. 961.
Richmond, Electrical Workers No. 302.
Richmond, Typographical No. 738.
Roseville, Typographical No. 961.
Salinas, Carpenters No. 925.
San Francisco, Cigar Makers No. 228.
San Francisco, Laborers No. 261.
San Francisco, Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089.
San Rafael, Carpenters No. 35.
Santa Barbara, Post Office Clerks No. 264.
Santa Rosa, Typographical No. 577.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I realize that there are a great variety of other matters that are as important to trade unionism as organization. To be successful, organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor must be guarded and protected from those influences outside of the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

There are three points in the great battle of protection, which are:

1. Learn the weakness of the tactics of the radical elements.

2. Building trade unionism on a sound basis of American principles.

3. Learn something about legislation so we may all play a part in the defeat of the program of proposed anti-labor legislation which is sweeping the nation.

There are many more matters which must be considered by this Convention. These include:

1. Social Security legislation, under which the national and state pension plans—present and proposed—should be given fair but intensive consideration.

2. Socialized medicine, now under wide discussion, and because with the growing population of our State this subject is intimately linked with unemployment, and unemployment insurance, migratory labor, child labor, and other problems.

3. Attitude toward Labor's welfare by all United States and California State officials, because they legislate and administer for the workers.

It has been, and must continue to be, the policy of the California State Federation of Labor to guard present and potential membership from those influences which seek to disrupt and destroy.

The policy of the California State Federation of Labor must not be changed. We are in the midst of one of the greatest campaigns of organization known throughout the land, and to change the policy at this time would drastically destroy the accomplishments of the past two years.

Personally, I wish to thank the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Federation, the organizers of the Federation, officers of the various Central Councils and Unions and numerous individual members of Unions who have given their time and effort—many of them without compensation—in assisting to bring about the organization of the workers, and extend to them my sincerest trust for continuation of a State Federation of Labor that has few, if any, rivals in the United States.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

September 6, 1938.

California State Federation of Labor,
1095 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sirs:

We have audited the cash receipts and disbursements of your organization for the period March 1, 1938, to August 31, 1938.

Cash on hand was counted by us on August 31, 1938, and was found in order. Cash receipts, as recorded, were found to have been regularly deposited in banks. Disbursements were evidenced by paid checks which we compared with the cash book entries as to payees and amounts. We also scrutinized the paid checks as to signatures and endorsements. All disbursements were either supported by vouchers or approved for payment by Mr. Edward D. Vandeleur, Secretary-Treasurer. The commercial accounts with banks were reconciled with the bank statements on file and all balances in banks as at August 31, 1938, were confirmed by correspondence with the depositories.

The surety bond of Edward D. Vandeleur, Secretary-Treasurer, in the amount of \$5,000.00, was in effect as at August 31, 1938, and was examined during the course of our audit.

The accompanying Exhibits and Schedules which were prepared by us for your information cover the fiscal year September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1938, the first six months having been audited by the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau and the last six months by us. We have accepted the audit of the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau for the period September 1, 1937, to February 28, 1938, for the purpose of this report.

Very truly yours,

SKINNER & HAMMOND,
Certified Public Accountants.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT**For the Fiscal Year September 1, 1937, Through August 31, 1938****Exhibit "A"—Statement of Cash and Bonds Owned August 31, 1938**

Cash on Hand and on Deposit:

Office Revolving Fund	\$ 150.00	
Bank of America (Humboldt Branch)—General Fund	20,993.35	
Bank of America (Humboldt Branch)—Year Book Fund	967.14	
Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co.—Savings Account	2,585.60	
Crocker First National Bank—Savings Account.....	1,449.59	
Total Cash on Hand and on Deposit		\$ 26,145.68

Bonds Owned (Par Values):

City of Los Angeles School Bond, 5 per cent	\$ 1,000.00	
City of San Francisco School Bond, 5 per cent	1,000.00	
United States Treasury Certificate, 3½ per cent	1,000.00	
Total Bonds Owned		3,000.00

Total Cash and Bonds Owned		\$ 29,145.68
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**Summary of Cash Account and Bonds Held in Lieu of Cash
For the Year Ended August 31, 1938**

Cash and Bonds Owned—August 31, 1937 (Per Audit Report of Pacific Coast Labor Bureau)	\$ 34,435.84
Excess of Cash Disbursements over Cash Receipts for the Year Ended August 31, 1938.....	5,290.16
Cash and Bonds owned, August 31, 1938, as above	\$ 29,145.68

NOTE: There were no changes in the bonds held during the year.

**Exhibit "B"—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Year Ended August 31, 1938**

Receipts

Per Capita Receipts, Affiliation and Initiation Fees:

Per Capita Tax	\$21,851.42
Per Capita Tax for Defense	21,479.21
Per Capita Tax for Organizing	21,449.32
Affiliation and Initiation Fees	16,785.29

Total Per Capita Receipts, Affiliation and Initiation Fees	\$ 81,565.24
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Other Receipts:

Organizing Expense Refunds and Donations	3,910.00
Pacific Coast Committee Conference Refunds	2,372.05
Legislative Expense Refunds	485.30
Button Expense Refunds	158.62
Legal Expense Refunds	3,800.00
Miscellaneous Expense Refunds	45.60
Interest Earned on Savings Deposits and Bonds	210.75
American Federation of Labor—Due Stamps, Supplies, etc.	68,837.05
Deposits of Unions Pending Organizing	1,002.62
Year Book	10,017.50
Long Beach Auto Mechanics' Strike Fund Donations	1,145.16
Mooney-Billings Defense Fund Donations	322.70
King-Ramsey-Connor Defense Fund Donations	2.00

Total Receipts	\$173,874.59
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Disbursements

Long Beach Convention	\$ 4,601.28
Denver Convention	666.24
Fresno Convention	15.70
Santa Barbara Convention	878.39
Executive Council Meetings	3,293.88
American Federation of Labor Political League Conferences	3,537.47
Legal and Professional Services	19,850.69
Organizing Expenses	39,469.21
Legislative Expenses	690.07
Los Angeles Teamsters Meeting	168.95
Button Expenses	1,790.94
Publicity Expenses	2,233.17
Pacific Coast Committee Conference	2,372.05
Year Book Expenses	9,061.69
Salaries	9,582.24
Office Supplies and Expenses	2,080.15
Printing	1,439.96
Automobile Operating Expenses	604.80
Rent	1,553.50
Postage and Mailing	940.38
Miscellaneous General Expenses	874.72
Automobile Purchase	1,531.93
Furniture and Fixture Purchases	646.62
American Federation of Labor—Due Stamps, Supplies, etc.	68,825.24
Refund of Deposits of Unions Pending Organizing	1,002.62
Long Beach Auto Mechanics' Strike Fund Donations	1,128.16
Mooney-Billings Defense Fund Donations	322.70
King-Ramsey-Connor Defense Fund Donations	2.00

Total Disbursements	179,164.75
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Excess of Cash Disbursements over Cash Receipts for Year Ended August 31, 1938.....	\$ 5,290.16
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**Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts, Affiliation and Initiation Fees
Year Ended August 31, 1938**

ALAMEDA			Central Labor Council.....	13.00
Carpenters No. 194.....	\$ 9.00		Common Laborers No. 1119.....	9.07
			Meat Cutters No. 520.....	8.52
ALVARADO			Painters No. 313.....	10.60
Salt Workers No. 20425.....	81.36			96.24
ANAHEIM			ELDRIDGE	
Carpenters No. 2203.....	19.95		State, County and Municipal Employ-	
State, County and Municipal Employ-			ees No. 14-1.....	106.36
ees No. 147.....	3.45			
	23.40		EUREKA	
ANTIOCH			Bakers No. 195.....	12.00
Cannery Workers No. 21582.....	471.78		Bartenders No. 318.....	36.78
			Carpenters No. 1040.....	39.60
AVENAL			Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 684.....	42.00
Hod Carriers No. 1241.....	2.00		Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	44.82
			Electrical No. 482.....	11.00
BAKERSFIELD			Federated Trades Council.....	6.00
Bakers No. 146.....	10.00		Hod Carriers, Building and Common	
Barbers No. 317.....	20.73		Laborers No. 181.....	53.39
Bartenders No. 378.....	37.41		Laundry Workers No. 156.....	10.00
Butchers No. 193.....	27.45		Machinists No. 540.....	54.94
Carpenters No. 743.....	71.55		Musicians No. 333.....	12.48
Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	72.24		Painters No. 1034.....	16.41
Electrical Workers No. 428.....	10.00		Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 471.....	10.00
Labor Council.....	12.00		Stage Employees No. 430.....	11.00
Laundry Workers No. 175.....	13.79		Typographical No. 207.....	10.00
Painters No. 314.....	13.18		Waterfront Warehousemen No. 38-145	1.80
Stage Employees No. 215.....	9.00			372.22
Truck Drivers No. 87.....	67.57		FRESNO	
Typographical No. 439.....	4.00		Auto Maintenance Lodge No. 1309.....	93.69
	368.92		Bakers No. 43.....	29.07
BENICIA			Barbers No. 333.....	18.00
Cannery Workers No. 21029.....	195.39		Bartenders No. 566.....	16.86
Federal Labor Union No. 21279.....	127.36		Building Service Employees No. 110..	7.40
	322.75		California Music Operators Associa-	
BERKELEY			tion No. 21439.....	13.31
Carpenters No. 1158.....	13.50		Carpenters No. 701.....	91.27
			Creamery Workers No. 18647.....	32.82
CHICO			Culinary Workers No. 62.....	174.33
Barbers No. 354.....	8.00		Electrical Workers No. 169.....	9.00
			General Teamsters No. 431.....	229.87
CORONA			Iron Workers No. 155.....	14.43
Citrus By-Products No. 20831.....	33.58		Labor Council.....	12.00
Citrus Packing House Workers No.			Lathers No. 83.....	10.00
21005.....	1.00		Laundry Drivers No. 419.....	12.00
	34.58		Laundry Workers No. 86.....	50.40
CORONADO			Machinists No. 653.....	26.29
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 12.....	12.00		Millmen No. 1496.....	18.00
			Moving Picture Machine Operators	
COWELL			No. 599.....	12.00
Lime and Cement Workers No. 21074..	310.46		Oil Field and Refinery No. 356.....	2.91
			Operating Engineers No. 336.....	21.66
CRESCENT CITY			Packing House Employees No. 19653..	38.20
Retail Clerks No. 1126.....	10.00		Paste Makers No. 20264.....	12.00
			Printing Pressmen No. 159.....	9.00
CROCKETT			Retail Grocery Clerks No. 1288.....	69.15
Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037..	449.46		Sheet Metal Workers No. 252.....	11.79
			Sign Painters No. 966.....	12.00
EL CENTRO			Typographical No. 144.....	33.03
Barbers No. 733.....	12.00		Upholsterers No. 26.....	19.02
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No.			Winery and Distillery Workers No.	
338.....	22.54		20554.....	26.53
Carpenters No. 1070.....	20.51			1,126.03

OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

FULLERTON		Rig Builders No. 1458.....	104.74
Flat Glass Workers No. 20928.....	18.42	Roofers No. 72.....	10.87
State, County and Municipal Employees No. 147.....	16.36	Sheet Metal Workers No. 203.....	10.00
	34.78	Soap and Edible Oil Workers No. 18409.....	28.67
GLENDALE		Tailors No. 255.....	12.87
Carpenters No. 563.....	35.25	Teachers No. 456.....	13.00
Central Labor Union.....	13.00	Theatre Employees No. B-108.....	4.00
Electrical Workers No. 691.....	15.50	Typographical No. 650.....	24.00
Printing Pressmen No. 107.....	16.00		1,349.30
Typographical No. 871.....	11.50	LOS ANGELES	
	91.25	Asbestos Workers No. 5.....	19.86
HAYWARD		Bakers No. 37.....	345.57
Cannery Workers No. 20843.....	279.65	Bakers No. 453.....	36.00
HOLLYWOOD		Bakery Drivers No. 276.....	155.51
Machinists No. 1185.....	24.43	Barbers No. 295.....	45.00
Motion Picture Costumers No. 705.....	75.36	Bartenders No. 284.....	247.05
Make-Up Artists No. 706.....	10.21	Bill Posters and Billers No. 32.....	31.20
Screen Actors Guild.....	900.00	Boilermakers No. 92.....	19.50
Studio Electricians No. 40.....	30.00	Bookbinders No. 63.....	45.00
Studio Technicians No. 37.....	304.95	Bricklayers No. 2.....	24.00
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399.....	108.00	Broom and Whisk Makers No. 28.....	10.00
	1,452.95	Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420.....	593.33
HUNTINGTON PARK		Carpenters No. 25.....	455.94
Meat Cutters No. 563.....	79.30	Cement Finishers No. 627.....	65.40
INGLEWOOD		Central Labor Council.....	11.00
Carpenters No. 909.....	41.10	Cooks No. 468.....	206.25
Painters and Decorators No. 1346.....	5.50	Coopers No. 152.....	22.65
	46.60	Credit and Collection Employees No. 20369.....	10.21
KINGSBURG		Dining Car Waiters No. 465.....	14.25
Cannery Workers No. 20889.....	178.55	Draftsmen-Technical Engineers No. 48.....	5.00
KRAMER		Electrical Workers No. 18.....	180.00
Borax Workers No. 19820.....	26.01	Electrical Workers No. 83.....	161.57
LEMOORE		Electrical Workers No. 889.....	15.47
Creamery Employees No. 788.....	13.08	Electrotypers No. 137.....	9.00
LODI		Elevator Constructors No. 18.....	44.52
Winery and Distillery Workers No. 20574.....	21.74	Firemen and Oilers Local No. 758.....	2.50
LONG BEACH		Flint Glass Workers No. 141.....	13.20
Auto Mechanics No. 1126.....	10.00	Flour, Feed, Grain and Cereal Warehousemen No. 757.....	9.90
Bakers No. 31.....	39.00	Garment Cutters No. 36.....	6.00
Barbers No. 622.....	33.50	Garment Workers No. 94.....	12.00
Bartenders No. 686.....	30.25	Garment Workers No. 125.....	147.93
Bricklayers No. 13.....	10.00	Glass Bottle Blowers No. 108.....	10.71
Butchers No. 284.....	46.74	Grocery Warehousemen No. 595.....	35.10
Carpenters No. 710.....	84.54	Hotel and Apartment House Employees No. 435.....	48.11
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Ice Drivers and Helpers No. 326.....	17.10
Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No. 572.....	90.00	Iron Workers No. 433.....	93.81
City and County Employees No. 112.....	45.60	Jewelry Workers No. 23.....	3.00
Cleaners and Dyers No. 36.....	27.00	Lathers No. 42.....	71.40
Culinary Alliance No. 681.....	388.22	Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2788.....	63.04
Electrical Workers No. 711.....	54.00	Machinists No. 311.....	120.00
Fire Fighters No. 372.....	53.16	Machinists No. 1422.....	123.30
Garment Workers No. 56.....	30.00	Mailers No. 9.....	30.00
Gypsum Workers No. 21076.....	14.00	Meat Cutters No. 421.....	499.21
Lathers No. 172.....	4.00	Metal Polishers No. 67.....	37.80
Machinists No. 1235.....	36.00	Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees No. 93.....	847.20
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 521.....	8.40	Miscellaneous Employees No. 440.....	282.42
Oil Industry Council.....	8.00	Miscellaneous Foremen and Superintendents Public Works No. 17894.....	23.38
Painters No. 256.....	76.42	Molders No. 374.....	10.00
Printing Pressmen No. 285.....	13.00	Moving Picture Painters No. 644.....	48.00
Retail Clerks No. 324.....	27.32	Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150.....	111.39
		Musicians No. 47.....	600.00
		Music Operators No. 21574.....	7.16

Office Employees No. 20798.....	30.00		
Operating Engineers No. 45-A.....	19.00		
Oriental Restaurant and Hotel Employees No. 646.....	16.40		
Painters No. 5.....	32.34		
Painters No. 202.....	49.41		
Paper Makers No. 208.....	45.90		
Pattern Makers' Association.....	33.15		
Photo Engravers No. 32.....	27.00		
Plumbers No. 78.....	75.00		
Post Office Clerks No. 64.....	132.00		
Printing Pressmen No. 78.....	81.00		
Produce Drivers No. 630.....	565.05		
Railway Carmen No. 601.....	42.00		
Railway Carmen No. 1368.....	12.00		
Railway Mail Association.....	18.00		
Reinforced Iron Workers No. 416.....	48.60		
Retail Food Clerks No. 770.....	53.17		
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 406.....	10.54		
Roofers No. 36.....	77.95		
Sheet Metal Workers No. 108.....	105.87		
Shopmen No. 509.....	10.00		
Sign Painters No. 831.....	56.94		
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 5.....	22.26		
Soap and Vegetable Oil Workers No. 20283.....	51.91		
Sprinkler Fitters No. 669.....	8.32		
Stage Employees No. 33.....	81.90		
State, County and Municipal Employees No. 99.....	15.00		
Stationary Firemen No. 220.....	10.00		
Steam Engineers No. 72.....	99.89		
Stereotypers No. 58.....	37.02		
Stove Mounters No. 68.....	6.74		
Studio Carpenters No. 946.....	758.49		
Studio Electricians No. 40.....	150.00		
Studio Technicians No. 37.....	300.00		
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399	216.77		
Switchmen No. 43.....	35.96		
Teachers No. 430.....	4.62		
Theatrical Janitors No. 72.....	10.00		
Theatrical Managers No. 18032.....	2.50		
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 17982.....	15.00		
Truck Drivers No. 208.....	921.07		
Typographical No. 174.....	276.00		
Upholsterers No. 15.....	36.00		
Van, Storage, Furniture Transfer Drivers No. 389.....	58.32		
Waiters No. 17.....	333.38		
Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No. 639.....	218.79		
Web Pressmen No. 18.....	72.00		
Wholesale Grocery Drivers and Helpers No. 848.....	125.94		
Window Cleaners No. 101.....	7.75		
Women's Union Label League No. 36.....	12.00		
	\$11,475.89		
MARIPOSA			
Federal Labor Union No. 20743.....	27.99		
MARTINEZ			
Carpenters No. 2046.....	56.10		
Oil Workers No. 5.....	16.59		
Painters No. 741.....	11.00		
Teamsters No. 315.....	160.04		
	243.73		
MARYSVILLE			
Barbers No. 720.....		11.00	
Bartenders No. 715.....		30.50	
Cannery Workers No. 21004.....		52.05	
Carpenters No. 1570.....		22.65	
Central Labor Council.....		12.00	
Culinary Alliance No. 722.....		11.50	
Painters No. 146.....		13.21	
Stage Employees No. 216.....		17.10	
Teamsters No. 137.....		208.05	
		378.06	
MERCED			
Auto Machinists No. 1119.....		19.26	
Carpenters No. 1202.....		28.41	
Central Labor Council.....		6.00	
Culinary Alliance No. 184.....		44.37	
Retail Clerks No. 106.....		9.93	
		107.97	
MIDLAND			
Gypsum Products Workers No. 20951.....		4.00	
MODESTO			
Barbers No. 787.....		12.00	
Building Service Employees No. 58.....		7.00	
Butchers No. 108.....		32.04	
Cannery Workers No. 20592.....		298.89	
Carpenters No. 1235.....		15.05	
Central Labor Council.....		12.00	
Culinary Workers No. 542.....		90.98	
Electrical Workers No. 684.....		11.60	
Post Office Clerks No. 635.....		10.00	
Stage Employees No. 564.....		13.00	
Teamsters No. 386.....		184.26	
Typographical No. 689.....		12.00	
		698.82	
MONTEREY			
Barbers No. 896.....		12.00	
Bartenders-Culinary No. 483.....		51.10	
Carpenters No. 1323.....		44.91	
Central Labor Council.....		7.00	
Electrical Workers No. 1072.....		22.00	
Fish Cannery Workers No. 20986.....		1,211.06	
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 690.....		10.00	
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 337.....		6.00	
Typographical No. 759.....		12.00	
		1,376.07	
MORGAN HILL			
Winery Workers No. 20731.....		11.00	
MOUNTAIN VIEW			
Carpenters No. 1280.....		10.00	
NAPA			
Carpenters No. 2114.....		26.37	
Central Labor Council.....		12.00	
Garment Workers No. 137.....		28.32	
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers No. 371.....		42.24	
Musicians No. 541.....		21.33	
Painters No. 262.....		11.00	
Retail Clerks No. 1264.....		3.00	
United Garment Workers Local 197..		77.35	
		221.61	

OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

NEWARK		PALM SPRINGS	
Stove Mounters No. 61.....	64.59	Carpenters No. 1046.....	7.54
OAKLAND		Central Labor Council.....	2.00
Auto Mechanics No. 1546.....	37.00	Hod Carriers No. 1096.....	6.70
Automobile Salesmen No. 1095.....	123.61		16.24
Bakers No. 119.....	75.00	PALO ALTO	
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432.....	144.00	Barbers No. 914.....	37.95
Barbers No. 134.....	144.00	Carpenters No. 668.....	51.19
Bartenders No. 52.....	252.06	Teachers No. 442.....	12.00
Beauticians No. 134-A.....	66.00	Typographical No. 521.....	10.00
Butchers No. 120.....	60.00		111.14
Cannery Workers No. 20905.....	666.90	PASADENA	
Central Labor Council.....	6.00	Carpenters No. 769.....	44.37
Culinary Alliance No. 31.....	676.71	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456	15.00	Citrus Packing House Workers No.	
Dried Fruit and Nut Packers No. 20020	54.00	20766	9.56
Electrical Workers No. 50.....	15.00	Culinary Workers No. 531.....	161.91
Electrical Workers No. 595.....	78.00	Electrical Workers No. 418.....	68.40
Federal Labor Union No. 21518.....	110.00	Meat Cutters No. 439.....	150.00
Fire Fighters No. 55-501.....	48.30	Painters No. 92.....	29.91
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	42.58	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 280.....	24.00
Janitors and Window Cleaners No. 18	81.82	Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	10.06
Laundry Drivers No. 209.....	124.84	Typographical No. 583.....	30.00
Laundry Workers No. 2.....	108.00		540.21
Mailers No. 63.....	10.00	PETALUMA	
Mausoleum, Columbarium and Ceme-		Barbers No. 419.....	12.00
tery Employees No. 20372.....	36.00	Typographical No. 600.....	10.00
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	180.00		22.00
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 169	29.34	PITTSBURG	
Music Operators Local 21523.....	148.85	Barbers No. 917.....	18.75
Office Workers No. 20744.....	41.11	Chemical Workers No. 20280.....	74.94
Operating Engineers No. 208.....	23.50		93.69
Operating Engineers No. 507.....	72.00	POMONA	
Plumbers No. 444.....	27.00	Central Labor Council.....	2.00
Post Office Clerks No. 78.....	12.00	PORT CHICAGO	
Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	63.00	Chemical Workers No. 20529.....	10.06
Professional Embalmers No. 20883.....	9.17	PORTOLA	
Railway Carmen No. 735.....	19.24	Machinists No. 644.....	11.00
Retail Clerks No. 47.....	52.35	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way	
Retail Food Clerks No. 870.....	399.00	Employees No. 1246.....	30.01
Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.....	45.06	Railway Carmen No. 562.....	10.00
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 878.....	23.10	Retail Clerks No. 1378.....	5.00
Stage Employees No. 107.....	14.00		56.01
State, County and Municipal Employ-		PUENTE	
ees No. 106-1.....	16.09	Citrus Packing House Employees No.	
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 342.....	23.40	21091	10.00
Street Carmen No. 192.....	240.00	REDDING	
Teachers No. 349.....	14.00	Carpenters No. 1599.....	31.09
Teamsters No. 70.....	983.41	Culinary Workers No. 470.....	12.10
Theatrical Employees No. B-82.....	8.20	Hod Carriers, Building and Common	
Theatrical Janitors No. 121.....	22.29	Laborers No. 961.....	2.26
Typographical No. 36.....	103.62	Painters No. 315.....	2.00
	5,544.55		47.45
OCEAN PARK			
Barbers No. 573.....	5.95		
Culinary Workers No. 814.....	45.25		
	51.20		
ONTARIO			
Citrus By-Product Workers No. 20746	31.21		
OROVILLE			
Boilermakers No. 690.....	9.00		
Cannery Workers No. 21634.....	543.75		
Carpenters No. 1240.....	4.00		
Railway Carmen No. 679.....	10.00		
	566.75		

RICHMOND		State, County and Municipal Employ-	
Bartenders and Culinary No. 595.....	50.25	ees No. 146.....	5.95
Cannery Workers No. 20794.....	32.25	Street Carmen No. 256.....	19.83
Contra Costa County Central Labor		Tailors No. 107.....	12.00
Council.....	10.00	Teachers No. 31.....	30.54
Electrical Workers No. 302.....	6.00	Typographical No. 46.....	72.03
Fire Fighters No. 188.....	9.47	Waiters and Waitresses No. 561.....	162.87
Fish Reduction Workers No. 20988.....	24.00		3,952.13
Laundry Workers No. 23.....	11.00	SALINAS	
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 560	12.00	Barbers No. 827.....	5.14
Retail Clerks No. 1179.....	35.89	Bartenders No. 545.....	19.62
Typographical No. 738.....	6.00	Cannery Workers No. 21151.....	138.95
	196.86	Carpenters No. 925.....	13.83
RIO VISTA		Central Labor Union.....	10.00
Cannery Workers No. 20823.....	110.05	Culinary Alliance No. 467.....	24.66
RIVERSIDE		Fruit and Vegetable Workers No.	
Barbers No. 171.....	16.00	21655.....	169.71
Cement Workers No. 20615.....	148.25	Operating Engineers No. 165.....	7.20
Central Labor Council.....	9.00		389.11
Retail Clerks No. 1167.....	23.68	SAN BERNARDINO	
	196.93	Bricklayers No. 20.....	4.00
ROSEVILLE		Carpenters No. 944.....	9.62
Carpenters No. 1147.....	11.00	Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 467.....	245.81
Placer County Central Labor Council..	14.00	Moving Picture Machine Operators	
Typographical No. 961.....	2.00	No. 577.....	10.00
	27.00	Painters No. 775.....	11.99
SACRAMENTO		Stage Employees No. 614.....	6.00
Bakers No. 85.....	151.53		287.42
Barbers No. 112.....	47.34	SAN DIEGO	
Bartenders No. 600.....	58.96	Bakers No. 315.....	8.38
Blacksmiths No. 174.....	6.00	Barbers No. 256.....	35.42
Boilermakers No. 94.....	1.90	Bridgemen No. 229.....	16.90
Bookbinders No. 35.....	24.00	Building Service Employees No. 102...	9.00
Bricklayers No. 9.....	15.06	Butchers No. 229.....	81.00
Butchers No. 498.....	160.71	Carpenters No. 1296.....	102.48
Cannery Workers No. 20324.....	1,632.00	Carpenters No. 1571.....	29.79
Carpenters No. 586.....	141.48	Cooks, Waitresses and Helpers No.	
Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers		402.....	145.49
No. 150.....	360.00	Electrical Workers No. 465.....	22.50
Construction and General Laborers		Electrical Workers No. 569.....	37.50
No. 185.....	180.00	Federated Trades Council.....	10.00
Electrical Workers No. 36.....	31.95	Fire Fighters No. 145.....	80.13
Electrical Workers No. 340.....	19.50	Fish Cannery Workers No. 21251.....	978.50
Federated Trades Council.....	12.00	Hod Carriers No. 89.....	36.93
Laundry Workers No. 75.....	97.50	Hook and Line Bait Boat Fishermen	
Letter Carriers No. 133.....	34.59	No. 21319.....	1,338.94
Machinists No. 33.....	260.25	Letter Carriers No. 70.....	19.56
Machinists No. 536.....	30.23	Machinists No. 389.....	44.86
Maintenance of Way Employees No.		Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297	10.00
922.....	7.65	Musicians No. 325.....	100.20
Material Teamsters No. 803.....	32.19	Office Employees No. 20282.....	11.00
Miscellaneous Employees No. 393.....	78.36	Painters No. 333.....	56.92
Molders No. 199.....	9.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No.	
Moving Picture Machine Operators		346.....	7.56
No. 252.....	13.00	Post Office Clerks No. 197.....	66.32
Musicians No. 12.....	10.00	Practical Nurses No. 21594.....	4.18
Operating Engineers No. 210.....	24.75	Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	18.00
Painters No. 487.....	66.00	Stage Employees No. 122.....	12.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447.....	10.00	Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 82	8.00
Post Office Clerks No. 66.....	42.48	Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers	
Printing Pressmen No. 60.....	24.00	No. 542.....	326.91
Railway Carmen No. 1344.....	15.00	Typographical No. 221.....	90.00
Sacramento City Employees No. 204...	16.48	Waiters and Bartenders No. 500.....	34.74
Sheet Metal Workers No. 162.....	23.00		3,743.21
Stage Employees No. 50.....	12.00		

SAN FRANCISCO

Alaska Fishermen.....	210.00	Garment Workers No. 45.....	47.28
Alaska Fish Cannery Workers No. 21161.....	748.93	General Garment Workers No. 21398..	515.57
Apartment House Employees No. 14.....	23.50	Government Employees No. 51.....	18.00
Asphalt Workers, Pavers and Rammers No. 1038.....	9.00	Grocery Clerks No. 648.....	300.00
Automobile and Car Finishers No. 1073.....	61.02	Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148-A.....	134.89
Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960.....	131.00	Hotel and Apartment House Employees No. 283.....	911.40
Auto Mechanics No. 1305.....	432.00	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	35.07
Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks No. 1026.....	123.90	Janitors No. 9.....	27.00
Bakers No. 24.....	300.00	Jewelry Workers No. 36.....	75.75
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484.....	225.81	Knitting Mill Workers No. 21170.....	36.90
Bar Pilots (Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89).....	6.00	Labor Council.....	12.00
Barbers No. 148.....	150.00	Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256.....	120.00
Bartenders No. 41.....	808.88	Laundry Workers No. 26.....	756.00
Bay District Joint Auxiliaries Nos. 24-119-125.....	170.85	Letter Carriers No. 214.....	288.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44.....	16.80	Lithographers No. 17.....	186.00
Boilermakers No. 6.....	60.12	Longshoremen No. 38-79.....	72.48
Bookbinders and Bindery Women Nos. 31-125.....	135.00	Machinists No. 68.....	180.00
Bottlers No. 293.....	210.00	Machinists No. 1327.....	36.00
Brewery Drivers No. 227.....	180.00	Mailers No. 18.....	31.32
Bricklayers No. 7.....	12.00	Marine Engineers No. 22.....	12.00
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers 377.....	50.00	Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers.....	360.00
Building Maintenance Employees No. 66.....	67.50	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40.....	103.71
Building Material Teamsters No. 216....	18.00	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89.....	4.00
Building Service Employees No. 87.....	507.00	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90.....	321.60
Butchers No. 115.....	330.00	Material Teamsters No. 216.....	18.00
Butchers No. 508.....	322.17	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226.....	374.86
Cannery Workers No. 21106.....	288.44	Miscellaneous Employees No. 110.....	727.50
Can Workers No. 20278.....	108.00	Molders No. 164.....	97.50
Carpenters No. 22.....	432.02	Moving Picture Projectionists No. 162	53.66
Carpenters No. 483.....	322.68	Municipal Park Employees No. 311....	81.00
Carpenters No. 2164.....	108.00	Music Operators No. 21522.....	112.80
Carpet Workers No. 1.....	83.28	Musicians No. 6.....	450.00
Cemetery Employees No. 10634.....	36.00	Newspaper Classified Advertising Workers No. 21253.....	99.60
Chauffeurs No. 265.....	380.25	Newspaper Distributors No. 21445.....	224.88
Cigar Makers No. 228.....	12.00	Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921.....	23.32
Circular Distributors No. BB-11.....	15.47	Nurses No. 19923.....	28.29
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7.....	53.02	Office Employees No. 13188.....	39.00
Cooks No. 44.....	827.76	Office Employees No. 21320.....	10.00
Coopers No. 65.....	48.45	Operating Engineers, Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 45.....	188.79
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	46.55	Operating Engineers No. 59.....	44.50
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304.....	164.00	Operating Engineers No. 64.....	168.12
Dental Technicians No. 20833.....	15.42	Operating Engineers No. 64-B.....	84.15
Draftsmen No. 11.....	28.80	Pacific Greyhound Drivers No. 1114....	19.00
Electrical Workers No. 151.....	34.00	Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989.....	175.03
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	96.00	Painters No. 1158.....	407.16
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	45.00	Paste Makers No. 10567.....	39.00
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117.....	202.32	Pattern Makers Association.....	40.50
Film Exchange Employees No. B-17..	12.00	Pharmacists No. 838.....	75.12
Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365.....	142.80	Photo Engravers No. 8.....	27.00
Florists and Floral Designers No. 21245.....	62.25	Photographers and Allied Crafts No. 21168.....	10.00
Furniture and Appliance Salesmen No. 1285.....	19.00	Pile Drivers No. 34.....	155.85
Garage Employees No. 665.....	360.00	Plasterers No. 460.....	15.00
Garment Workers No. 131.....	150.00	Plumbers No. 442.....	22.50
		Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	292.50
		Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	178.41
		Process Cheese and Mayonnaise Workers No. 20987.....	63.71
		Professional Embalmers No. 9049.....	20.79
		Railway Mail Association.....	91.41
		Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089.....	85.75

Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278.....	222.83	Painters No. 507.....	36.12
Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100.....	541.00	Plumbers No. 393.....	30.00
Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017.....	90.00	Post Office Clerks.....	5.00
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410.....	60.00	Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	9.00
Sailors Union of the Pacific.....	260.00	Railway Carmen No. 767.....	20.16
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	290.28	Retail Clerks No. 428.....	10.00
Sheep Shearers No. 1.....	65.70	Sheet Metal Workers No. 309.....	10.44
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.....	30.00	Stationary Engineers No. 171.....	20.46
Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9.....	30.00	Street Carmen No. 265.....	10.00
Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Build- ers No. 1149.....	64.95	Teamsters No. 287.....	355.59
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510.....	42.80	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134....	7.00
Sleeping Car Conductors No. 19.....	21.27	Typographical No. 231.....	32.88
Stage Employees No. 16.....	34.80	Upholsterers No. 82.....	14.24
Steamfitters No. 509.....	93.75		9,938.90
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29	40.80	SAN LEANDRO	
Stove Mounters No. 62.....	12.00	Musicians No. 510.....	10.50
Street Carmen No. 1004.....	540.00	SAN LUIS OBISPO	
Street Carmen No. 518.....	243.00	Barbers No. 767.....	10.00
Teachers No. 61.....	12.00	Central Labor Council.....	2.00
Teamsters No. 85.....	675.00	Typographical No. 576.....	12.00
Theatrical Employees No. B-18.....	62.40		24.00
Typographical No. 21.....	411.80	SAN MATEO	
United Hatters No. 31.....	14.00	Bartenders and Culinary No. 267.....	84.15
United Leather Bag and Novelty Workers No. 31.....	2.00	Butchers No. 516.....	68.76
Upholsterers No. 3.....	70.14	Carpenters No. 162.....	144.74
Upholsterers No. 28.....	27.00	Central Labor Council.....	9.00
Waiters No. 30.....	1,033.98	Electrical Workers No. 617.....	20.16
Waitresses No. 48.....	632.22	Hod Carriers No. 97.....	10.50
Warehousemen's No. 860.....	10.00	Printing Pressmen No. 315.....	12.00
Watchmakers No. 102.....	37.00	Stage Employees No. 409.....	10.00
Water Workers No. 401.....	30.00	Typographical No. 624.....	18.70
Web Pressmen No. 4.....	72.00		378.01
Window Cleaners No. 44.....	42.00	SAN PEDRO	
	24,345.38	Automobile Salesmen's Association No. 1056.....	19.40
SAN JOSE		Bartenders No. 591.....	68.85
Auto Mechanics No. 1101.....	16.00	Butchers No. 551.....	48.48
Auto Parts and Accessories Clerks No. 1368.....	10.00	Carpenters No. 1140.....	53.02
Barbers No. 252.....	49.31	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Bartenders No. 577.....	76.38	Culinary Alliance No. 754.....	249.69
Butchers No. 506.....	155.47	Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen	80.00
Cannery Workers No. 20852.....	6,841.03	Lumber and Sawmill No. 2607.....	300.00
Carpenters No. 316.....	115.40	Machinists No. 1484.....	32.40
Cement Laborers No. 270.....	71.01	Natural and Artificial Gas Workers No. 20386.....	22.22
Central Labor Council.....	10.00	Operating Engineers No. 235.....	105.00
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 40....	12.00	Painters No. 949.....	13.83
Dried Fruit and Nut Packers No. 21084.....	1,677.00	Pile Drivers No. 2375.....	48.60
Electrical Workers No. 332.....	10.00	Port Watchmen No. 137.....	48.72
Garage Employees No. 556.....	52.50	Retail Clerks No. 905.....	71.15
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 234.....	14.86	Shipyards Laborers No. 802.....	37.17
Hoisting and Portable Engineers No. 842.....	31.42	Truck Drivers No. 692.....	360.00
Lathers No. 144.....	20.16	Typographical No. 862.....	12.00
Laundry Workers No. 33.....	39.36	Women's Union Label League No. 467	9.00
Letter Carriers No. 193.....	22.92		1,591.53
Machinists No. 504.....	21.82	SAN RAFAEL	
Millmen No. 262.....	97.37	Carpenters No. 35.....	4.26
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 431	10.00	Central Labor Council.....	7.00
Musicians No. 153.....	24.00	Electrical Workers No. 614.....	11.00
			22.26

OFFICERS' REPORTS TO

SANTA ANA		SANTA ROSA	
Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748.....	40.48	Barbers No. 159.....	10.00
Central Labor Council.....	13.00	Beauticians No. 159-A.....	8.00
Electrical No. 441.....	10.00	Central Labor Council.....	8.00
Hod Carriers No. 652.....	18.94	Moving Picture Machine Operators	
Meat Cutters No. 453.....	51.36	No. 420.....	11.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No.		Musicians No. 292.....	60.39
489.....	5.00	Painters No. 364.....	10.00
Stage Employees No. 504.....	12.00	Typographical No. 577.....	4.00
State, County and Municipal Employ-			111.39
ees No. 147.....	21.69	SAUSALITO	
Typographical No. 579.....	7.05	Teachers No. 358.....	12.00
	179.52	STOCKTON	
SANTA BARBARA		Barbers No. 312.....	14.60
Barbers No. 832.....	27.00	Barbers No. 839.....	9.40
Carpenters No. 1062.....	104.76	Bartenders No. 47.....	72.90
Central Labor Council.....	6.00	Beauticians No. 312A.....	35.94
Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers		Building Service Employees No. 24....	8.20
No. 914.....	30.82	Butchers No. 127.....	35.81
Construction and General Laborers		Cannery Workers No. 20676.....	2,074.35
No. 591.....	57.78	Carpenters No. 266.....	129.27
Culinary Alliance No. 498.....	95.31	Central Labor Council.....	10.00
Electrical Workers No. 413.....	12.00	Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439.....	317.54
Fire Fighters No. 525.....	8.39	City Employees No. 102-1.....	52.11
Hod Carriers No. 195.....	6.00	Cleaning and Dye House Workers No.	
Lathers No. 379.....	5.00	102.....	12.17
Laundry Workers No. 90.....	10.00	Culinary Alliance No. 572.....	180.72
Letter Carriers No. 290.....	12.30	Electricians No. 591.....	6.22
Meat Cutters No. 556.....	20.07	Farm Equipment Maintenance Work-	
Musicians No. 308.....	4.90	ers No. 20984.....	11.00
Painters No. 715.....	47.16	Fire Fighters No. 456.....	29.19
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114....	12.59	Machinists No. 364.....	46.00
Post Office Clerks No. 264.....	6.00	Moving Picture Projectionists No. 428	12.00
Printing Pressmen No. 426.....	3.00	Musicians No. 189.....	32.37
Retail Clerks No. 571.....	23.22	Operating Engineers No. 508.....	65.94
Roofers No. 137.....	2.00	Painters No. 1115.....	33.60
Sheet Metal Workers No. 273.....	12.00	Post Office Clerks No. 320.....	10.00
Stage Employees No. 442.....	12.00	Printing Pressmen No. 132.....	12.00
Typographical No. 394.....	13.00	Retail Clerks No. 197.....	18.45
	531.30	Street Carmen No. 276.....	8.00
SANTA CRUZ		Typographical No. 56.....	26.58
Butchers No. 266.....	28.74		3,264.36
Central Labor Council.....	5.00	SUISUN	
Culinary-Bartenders No. 530.....	38.20	Cannery Workers No. 21596.....	312.43
Hod Carriers No. 283.....	12.92	TAFT	
Musicians No. 346.....	10.00	Barbers No. 869.....	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304.....	9.00	Carpenters No. 1774.....	11.00
Typographical No. 589.....	9.00	Central Labor Union.....	10.00
	112.86	Culinary Alliance No. 771.....	35.10
SANTA MARIA		Electrical Workers No. 343.....	13.00
Central Labor Council.....	5.00	Moving Picture Projectionists No. 518	11.00
Culinary-Bartenders No. 703.....	26.76		92.10
Fruit and Vegetable Workers No.		TALMAGE	
18211.....	328.37	State, County and Municipal Employ-	
Retail Clerks No. 1423.....	2.00	ees No. 14-5.....	1.62
	362.13	TERMINAL ISLAND	
SANTA MONICA		Fish Cannery Workers No. 20147.....	685.59
Central Labor Council.....	14.00	Seine and Line Fishermen.....	22.00
Electrical Workers No. 1154.....	11.50		707.59
Meatcutters No. 587.....	72.39	TRACY	
Retail Clerks No. 1170.....	5.92	Sugar Workers No. 20058.....	95.23
Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Help-		TULARE	
ers No. 789.....	20.29	Carpenters No. 1578.....	9.85
Typographical No. 875.....	17.16		
	141.26		

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

UPLAND
Citrus Packing House Workers No.
20915

8.68

Laborers No. 585..... 33.15
Plumbers No. 484..... 6.00
Teamsters No. 186..... 58.68
148.60

VALLEJO

Asbestos Workers No. 70..... 12.00
Barbers No. 335..... 12.00
Beauticians No. 335-A..... 22.60
Boilermakers No. 148..... 10.00
Carpenters No. 180..... 29.75
Consolidated Labor Councils..... 9.00
Culinary Workers No. 560..... 51.96
Electrical Workers No. 180..... 39.03
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 20397.. 64.05
Hod Carriers, Building and Common
Laborers No. 326..... 30.00
Laundry Workers No. 113..... 19.62
Machinists No. 252..... 66.00
Machinists No. 1492..... 5.20
Musicians No. 367..... 49.11
Painters No. 376..... 19.41
Plumbers No. 343..... 10.00
Retail Clerks No. 373..... 33.17
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221..... 7.00
Shipwrights No. 1068..... 9.00
Stage Employees No. 241..... 9.50
Steam and Operating Engineers No.
731 9.00
Teamsters No. 490..... 100.78
Typographical No. 389..... 12.00
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No.
302 6.00
636.18

VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837..... 12.00

VENTURA

Carpenters No. 2463..... 28.65
Central Labor Union..... 12.00
Culinary Workers No. 663..... 7.12
Electrical Workers No. B-952..... 3.00

VISALIA

Labor Council..... 10.00
Laundry Workers No. 234..... 14.64
Stage Employees No. 606..... 13.00
37.64

WATSONVILLE

Barbers No. 749..... 12.00
Carpenters No. 771..... 23.55
Central Labor Union..... 10.00
Culinary Alliance No. 345..... 41.19
Painters No. 750..... 13.00
Railway Carmen No. 765..... 9.00
Retail Clerks No. 512..... 4.86
Stage Employees No. 611..... 15.00
Typographical No. 543..... 10.00
138.60

WESTWOOD

Lumber and Sawmill Workers No.
2836 56.50
Office Employees No. 21697..... 78.25
134.75

WHITTIER

Typographical No. 899..... 6.00

WILLOWS

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No.
494 10.81*

WILMINGTON

Borax Workers No. 18640..... 79.54
Chauffeurs and Sales Drivers No. 572.. 90.00
169.54
Total Per Capita Receipts, Affiliation
and Initiation Fees..... \$81,565.24

Schedule 2—Receipts by Districts, Year Ended August 31, 1938

District No. 1		District No. 9	
Coronado	\$ 12.00	Monterey	\$1,376.07
El Centro	96.24	Morgan Hill	11.00
San Diego	3,743.21	Mountain View	10.00
	\$ 3,851.45	Palo Alto	111.14
District No. 2		Salinas	389.11
Anaheim	\$ 23.40	San Jose	9,993.90
Fullerton	34.78	San Mateo	378.01
Long Beach	1,349.30	Santa Cruz	112.86
Santa Ana	179.52	Watsonville	138.60
	\$ 1,587.00		\$12,520.69
District No. 3		District No. 10	
Los Angeles	\$11,475.89	San Francisco	\$24,290.38
Corona	34.38	District No. 11	
Huntington Park	79.30	Alameda	\$ 9.00
Midland	4.00	Alvarado	81.36
Palm Springs	16.24	Berkeley	13.50
Puente	10.00	Hayward	279.65
Riverside	196.93	Newark	64.59
Whittier	6.00	Oakland	5,546.55
Kramer	\$ 26.01	San Leandro	10.50
Ontario	31.21		\$ 6,005.15
Pomona	2.00	District No. 12	
San Bernardino	287.42	Antioch	\$ 471.78
Upland	8.68	Cowell	310.46
	\$12,178.26	Crockett	449.46
District No. 4		Martinez	243.73
Inglewood	\$ 46.60	Pittsburg	93.69
Ocean Park	51.20	Port Chicago	10.06
San Pedro	1,591.53	Richmond	196.86
Santa Monica	141.26		\$ 1,776.04
Terminal Island	707.59	District No. 13	
Wilmington	169.54	Benicia	\$ 322.75
	\$ 2,707.72	Eldridge	106.36
District No. 5		Napa	221.61
Glendale	\$ 91.25	Petaluma	22.00
Hollywood	1,452.95	Rio Vista	110.05
Pasadena	540.21	San Rafael	22.26
Van Nuys	12.00	Santa Rosa	111.39
	\$ 2,096.41	Sausalito	12.00
District No. 6		Suisun	312.43
San Luis Obispo	\$ 24.00	Vallejo	636.18
Santa Barbara	531.30		\$ 1,877.03
Santa Maria	362.13	District No. 14	
Ventura	148.60	Chico	\$ 8.00
	\$ 1,066.03	Marysville	378.06
District No. 7		Oroville	566.75
Avenal	\$ 2.00	Roseville	27.00
Bakersfield	368.92	Sacramento	3,952.13
Fresno	1,126.03	Willows	10.81
Kingsburg	178.55		\$ 4,942.75
Lemoore	13.08	District No. 15	
Taft	92.10	Crescent City	\$ 10.00
Tulare	9.85	Eureka	372.22
Visalia	37.64	Portola	56.01
	\$ 1,828.17	Redding	47.45
District No. 8		Talmage	1.62
Lodi	\$ 21.74	Westwood	134.75
Mariposa	27.99		\$ 622.05
Merced	107.97		\$81,565.24
Modesto	698.82		
Stockton	3,264.36		
Tracy	95.23		
	\$ 4,216.11		

CONVENTION CITIES



Following are the dates and places of meeting of past Conventions of the California State Federation of Labor:

1st—1901, San Francisco	21st—1920, Fresno
2nd—1902, Vallejo	22nd—1921, San Jose
3rd—1903, Los Angeles	23rd—1922, Long Beach
4th—1904, Fresno	24th—1923, Stockton
5th—1905, Sacramento	25th—1924, Santa Barbara
6th—1906, Oakland	26th—1925, San Diego
7th—1907, Stockton	27th—1926, Oakland
8th—1908, Vallejo	28th—1927, San Bernardino
9th—1908, San Jose	29th—1928, Sacramento
10th—1909, San Rafael	30th—1929, Long Beach
11th—1910, Los Angeles	31st—1930, Marysville
12th—1911, Bakersfield	32nd—1931, Santa Barbara
13th—1912, San Diego	33rd—1932, Modesto
14th—1913, Fresno	34th—1933, Monterey
15th—1914, Stockton	35th—1934, Pasadena
16th—1915, Santa Rosa	36th—1935, San Diego
17th—1916, Eureka	37th—1936, Sacramento
18th—1917, Sacramento	38th—1937, Long Beach
19th—1918, San Diego	39th—1938, Santa Barbara
20th—1919, Bakersfield	

CHRONOLOGY**CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
PRESIDENTS, SECRETARIES AND AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
CONVENTION DELEGATES****Presidents**

1901	C. D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
1902-1903	John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
1904-1905	Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
1906	G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
1906	Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
1907-1908	George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1908	A. M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
1909-1911	Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
1912-1915	Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
1916-1921	Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
1922-1924	Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1924-1925	Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
1926-1927	John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1928-1929	William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.
1930-1934	A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1935-1936	Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees No. 518, San Francisco.
1936-1937	James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1937	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

Secretaries

1901-1902	Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
1903	George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
1904	George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco.
1905	Frank J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1906-1907	J. H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
1908-1909	George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
1909-1936	Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.
1936	Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees No. 518, San Francisco.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor Conventions

1904	San Francisco—John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
1907	Norfolk, Va.—Walter Macarthur, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1908	Denver, Colo.—J. B. Dale, Federal Labor Union No. 11345, Vallejo.
1910	St. Louis, Mo.—L. W. Butler, Teamsters No. 208, Los Angeles.
1911	Atlanta, Ga.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
1912	Rochester, N. Y.—Andrew J. Gallagher, Photo Engravers No. 8, San Francisco.
1913	Seattle, Wash.—Patrick Flynn, Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific.
1914	Philadelphia, Pa.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1915	San Francisco—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
1916	Baltimore, Md.—Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 168, San Francisco.
1917	Buffalo, N. Y.—Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
1919	Atlantic City, N. J.—George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1920	Montreal, Canada—A. J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
1921	Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1922	Cincinnati, O.—James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1923	Portland, Ore.—Frank Walsh, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1924	El Paso, Texas—R. W. Robinson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.
1925	Atlantic City, N. J.—John J. Murphy, Post Office Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.
1926	Detroit, Mich.—Don Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
1927	Los Angeles, Calif.—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 40, San Francisco.
1928	New Orleans, La.—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1929	Toronto, Canada—Harvey C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.
1930	Boston, Mass.—Charles Child, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.
1931	Vancouver, B. C.—Edward McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1933	Washington, D. C.—Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific.
1934	San Francisco—A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1935	Atlantic City, N. J.—Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.
1936	Tampa, Florida—George Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.
1937	Denver, Colo.—Robert L. Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento.
1938	Houston, Texas—Thomas Nickola, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention

FIRST DAY

Monday, September 19th

THE Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order Monday, September 19, 1938, at 10:30 a. m., in the new State Armory, at Santa Barbara, by James Matthams, general chairman of the local Committee on Arrangements and also Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor for the Sixth District.

Prior to the opening of the Convention the delegates and visitors had been entertained by the Federal Symphony Orchestra of Santa Barbara, under the leadership of Professor Raymond B. Eldred, with a very talented and pleasing program, the National Anthem being included and the audience standing during its rendition.

INVOCATION

After calling the Convention to order Chairman Matthams introduced the Rev. Father Joseph Stack, pastor of Our Lady of Sorrows Parish, of Santa Barbara, who delivered the following invocation:

"Our Heavenly Father, on this day of strife and trouble we beg Thy blessing upon this assembly of working people. Deign to guide them in their deliberation with Thy light and Thy grace. We ask this of Thee in the name of Him whom Thou has sent to be the great model for workingmen, Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Our Lord. Amen."

ADDRESSES

James Matthams

Chairman Matthams then welcomed the guests and visitors to Santa Barbara in behalf of the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Unions. He said, in part:

"We do not call this our city because before this week is over I think you will have a fair share of it, and I believe we should call it your city. For that reason I want you to know that in seeking all the pleasure that we can extend to you—anything that you feel is lacking—do not hesitate to ask one of the committee, and I feel sure that assistance will be given you."

Mayor Patrick Maher

The Mayor of Santa Barbara, Honorable Patrick Maher, was then introduced to the Convention. In extending a welcome, His Honor stated that with all the sincerity at his command he desired to bring to the delegates the greetings of the historic city of Santa Barbara. "This city," he said, "that you are meeting in today, and will be meeting in in the next

three or four days, is an old city if you compare it with the history of these United States. On the seventeenth of this month, one hundred and fifty-one years ago, in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and many of their associates were struggling to write a Constitution for these United States. I want to call to your mind that before that time the Franciscan Fathers were here in Santa Barbara. The Old Mission was founded in 1786—one year before the Constitution of the United States was written—and the old Franciscan padres and their associates were laying the foundation at that time for the Santa Barbara that you see today.

"During the time I have been in office, and many years before, I have known the local leaders of your organization quite intimately. I know them well and what they stand for, and if your organizations throughout the State are made up of the same kind of men and women as we have here the State of California will not suffer by your presence either here or back at your homes.

"I am not only speaking for myself and the members of my official family, but for every resident and every citizen of this community. I sincerely hope and feel sure that you will bring ideas to our community and deliberate on them at this Convention in a manner that will be useful to us and helpful to us when you leave here.

"So, during these deliberations let us thank God for the great State of California and these communities you all come from; and above all let us thank God for this great country, the United States of America, that permits you and gives you the privilege—and I hope continues for all time to give you that privilege—to come and sit down and deliberate on your problems, in order that you may make your contribution not only to the State of California and the communities you came from but to the preservation and well-being of the United States of America."

District Attorney Heckendorf

The next speaker was District Attorney Percy Heckendorf, who opened his address by pointing out the seriousness to Labor of Proposition No. 1 as proposed for adoption by the enemies of Labor at the November election, and stated that it was one of the great problems which would come before the Convention. He expressed the wish that the delegates and visitors would enjoy the hospitality of Santa Barbara, which he declared to be one

of the most beautiful cities on the West Coast. Continuing, he said:

"There is an inscription over the archway at the county courthouse, where my office is located, which inscription, I think, is emblematic of Labor. It says: 'God hath given us the country; the hand of man hath built the town.' I think those words amply describe what Labor has done and what it will continue to do.

"You have a great task before you today, and you exert a great influence. You represent Labor in California. As I have indicated by referring to the amendments which must be passed on in November, I have the highest hope, and I know from past actions that you will exert the highest honesty, courage and common sense in arriving at your decisions, and we wish you godspeed and good luck."

Sheriff Ross

In presenting the next speaker, Sheriff James Ross of Santa Barbara County, Chairman Matthams said: "I don't know if you recall it in the proceedings of the Convention of three years ago, but there will be found in the officers' reports at that time comments relative to the Sheriff of this county. We didn't have any trouble. It was just what we deemed a little difference of opinion in Santa Maria, but I am telling you with a lot of pride that the Sheriff considered it in the same light, and not alone was order maintained and satisfactory conclusions reached, but Santa Barbara went once more to the headlines in conducting and successfully concluding a strike without an opportunity for those who are opposing us to say one discreditable word; and to me it is a distinct pleasure to introduce our Sheriff."

In responding, Sheriff Ross stated that Chairman Matthams had taken all the glory from him and that he hardly knew what to say, but that he welcomed the delegates and trusted that their stay would be pleasant.

Supervisor Stanwood

Supervisor Samuel Stanwood, on behalf of the county's governing Board, extended greetings and warm welcome to the delegates, wished them a pleasant stay, and stated that anything that Santa Barbara County officials could do to make the stay more pleasant would be cheerfully done.

Chief of Police Garrity

Chief of Police William Garrity, next addressing the Convention, declared that he would like to pay tribute to the American Federation of Labor in that it was truly an American organization; that Americanism is the only thing with which it is concerned. "Your A. F. of L.," he continued, "cannot stray from the pathway of stern righteousness, because it is founded under the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as you, too, have accepted the will of the majority and abide by it; and in doing that you are going to continue to be a success in more ways than one."

Judge Wagner

Judge Ernest Wagner paid a high tribute to the local members of the American Federation of Labor in Santa Barbara. He also stated that he came from a laboring family, and that his father had carried a card in the Carpenters' Union in San Francisco. He concluded: "I wish to welcome you to Santa Barbara and trust after your busy session you will really enjoy the town, because there is a lot here to enjoy."

Miss Bee Tumber

Miss Bee Tumber, Secretary of the Culinary Alliance of Santa Barbara and Chairman of the Arrangements Committee for the present Convention, was then introduced. She stated in her opening remarks that local speakers who had been invited to welcome the Convention were the friends of Labor, and that the Committee in preparing its program had purposely given them the recognition to which they were entitled, leaving Labor's enemies out of the picture. Naming each of the officials who had just delivered addresses of welcome, she paid a tribute to their fair dealing with Labor in local affairs. The speaker next compared the present Convention, with reference to its numerical numbers, to that of the previous Convention of the Federation held in 1931 in Santa Barbara, when only about 300 delegates were in attendance. Miss Tumber then asked that the visitors be patient with any inconveniences that they might possibly find and not to attempt to compare Santa Barbara with San Francisco or Los Angeles, as "we are just a little town trying to get along." After extending a further generous and hearty welcome to the delegates, the speaker outlined the entertainment program prepared by the local committee and asked for the cooperation of the delegates and the visitors in carrying out plans of the committee.

Timothy A. Reardon

Chairman Matthams introduced Timothy A. Reardon, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California, and who has been an honored member of Union Labor for forty years. Director Reardon told in some detail of work of the departments embraced in his branch of the State government. He also enlightened the delegates in the relating of several individual cases that came under his observation concerning accidents which had happened to working men and women, and the work of the Accident Commission in such cases.

With regard to some of the larger construction projects in the Western area, the speaker said:

"Take, for instance, the large \$170,000,000 water project. There is a dam being built at Kennett in connection with this project costing \$56,000,000. If some people could only see what is going on up there—unfortunates that were brought in under the 'boom talk'; men, women and children sleeping under the trees (one family even brought goats to provide the children with milk); thousands and

thousands of them there! The American Federation of Labor and the building workers have agreed that on those contracts there will be employed only American Federation of Labor members, taking in some sixteen or seventeen unions.

"What about the fellow that goes up there now with the wife and children? There are thousands of them now in Sacramento. The Industrial Accident Commission informed the public press of just what was going on there. There is no use of people going to that territory unless they are in the American Federation of Labor. At present the only workers they need are about 300 men; there will be nothing for two years until they get the big construction work going.

"We sat down and laid out laws. The contractor doing this work built the Boulder Dam, during which he lost 127 men. Those bonus jobs, where they gave a bonus for rushing—the Industrial Accident Commission stepped into such conditions. And then on the Parker Dam. Seventeen men were burned there in one night. Those things came before the Industrial Accident Commission.

"We have agreed with the Kennett contractors that they will take all of our safety rules. I have put an engineer from my department up there to see that they do that, and I hope we build it without a loss of a single life.

"Criticism also came out during the building of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. The insurance companies figure for every million dollars of cost, one worker's life will be lost. They lost twenty-two men on the \$75,000,000 bridge contract. I am sorry to say that some were careless, resulting in the loss of their lives. Out of twenty-two men there were nine who took a chance and lost their lives.

"Then the Golden Gate bridge—the scaffolding under that bridge never was inspected by the Industrial Accident Commission; they never had a permit to operate. Someone was clever enough to keep this out of the press. They lost ten men. After constructing all of those thousands and thousands of tons of steel we had only lost one life up to that time.

"The question comes up of the outside districts. Secretary Vandeleur comes to my office and says that the big city districts take care of themselves, but the outlying districts—what about them? We do not have enough inspectors to ferret out all of the violations. We have to rely on the people telling us of them. I think people ought to know about it when we are compelled to fight 60,000 or 70,000 employers of labor in California who are not insured with accident compensation for the men. Sixteen roofing contractors were discovered who had not one cent insurance on their men to protect the widows and orphans."

Director Reardon then told of the efforts of himself and his assistants to correct the former evils that had existed due to lack of workmen's compensation protection on Federal work. He closed with an appeal to the working men and women to give more attention to the support and reading of the Labor press of California.

President C. J. Haggerty

Chairman Matthams then presented the gavel to President C. J. Haggerty of the California State Federation of Labor. In assuming the chair, President Haggerty spoke as follows:

"May I express on behalf of the Convention our thanks for the hospitality so far shown, and for the arrangements made for the entertainment of the delegates the coming week. I must take the opportunity also to thank heartily those public officials who came here this morning and gave us such a splendid welcome to Santa Barbara." Continuing, President Haggerty said:

"I think the time has come for just a few words from your chairman, as I believe we have in this Convention the most momentous and most important Convention in the history of the Federation. I believe the Federation in California is confronted today with the most acute problem it ever has faced in its history. I recognize the fact that we will meet that problem as we have met others in the past, all through the years. This latest challenge is nothing new to the American Federation of Labor, but it seems so appalling in this enlightened day to have a group of blind, selfish, avaricious people trying to regulate Unions out of business, when in the same breath they admit that without this type of organization America and California could never have become what they are at the present time.

"We have just gone through a little experience in the city of Los Angeles, which you no doubt have read about. We found there, and we will find now in the State of California, this group of selfish, blind employers attempting to take over the State of California and all its subdivisions for the purpose of regulating the social, the political, the economic life of every man and woman in this State. I think that we recognize what they are trying to do. We will do everything in our power to see it is not done, and will carry on as we have at all times in the past.

"I am not going to take up too much of your time this morning, except those few words I had to say, and possibly a few I may say as the Convention goes on, to keep us alive to our present dangers and threats. I think we have had a lot of them in California, in the past year particularly, and I know we have enough intelligence and enough ability in our ranks to profit by the errors made in the past and to correct them in the future. I know as this problem arises we will meet it.

"I recognize the fact that we have been somewhat derelict in some things which we should have done. We have more or less gone along on the same old plane, forgetting the fact that the enemy is out undermining the organization by new tactics. We have a job to do within our ranks because of the fact that we have recruited thousands—yes, hundreds of thousands—of new members into the Federation in the past few years. This latter is positive proof, if anybody cares to check the record, that the reason we have them is that

an employed person, if left alone to his or her own good judgment, does want to join a bona fide, legitimate labor union; and therefore thousands and hundreds of thousands flocked to our ranks in the past few years. This, of course, is alarming to this reactionary, blind group, which refuses to recognize the march of time, and the change of laws that has been made by our present administration in Washington. They seek to set themselves up as superior to the United States government and to the State government and by subtle language, clever writings, and smart attorneys they are able to employ, have drafted new measures to guide us—so they say.

"The provisions of these ordinances, such as No. 1 in Los Angeles and such as we will have to face on No. 1 on the State ballot in November, regulate the Union man like a machine gun regulates the enemy, by complete annihilation. I don't think we intend to allow it to go on, as I am sure the Federation will act and act quickly and constructively to use proper methods to offset this and to keep this State still in America and keep it for American citizens.

"The Convention is now in order to transact such business as may properly come before it.

"As you know, the Constitution provides that two committees shall be appointed prior to the convention. They have been appointed

and are now functioning, and we have the Committee on Credentials ready to report.

"The first business I have in mind, with your consent, is that we hope to have a meeting of all the Central Labor Councils' representatives immediately after the adjournment of this session. We want that today so that we may organize ourselves properly with the full knowledge and consent of every council in the State and go forth from here with a constructive program to take care of ourselves in the coming election."

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Delegate Buzzell, Patternmakers, Los Angeles, moved that the Convention adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m., explaining that the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials would require more than an hour, that the delegates might desire to have lunch and that the motion was offered only for that purpose. The motion was defeated.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

President Haggerty then recognized Chairman William H. Urmey of the Committee on Credentials, who submitted the report of that Committee, in which is given the name of the city in which the Union is located, the name of the Union represented, its total vote, the name of its delegate or delegates, and the vote which each delegate is entitled to cast. The report follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

[NOTE.—The report as here printed comprises the completed roll call of the Convention, following the additions and changes made through the supplemental reports made by the Committee on successive days of the Convention.]

ANAHEIM
Carpenters No. 2203: (55)
R. C. Ewing, 55

ANTIOCH
Cannery Workers No. 21582:
(1310)
Mary L. Jenkins, 655
Robert Cooper, 655

AVENAL
Hod Carriers No. 1241: (6)
Jack Moss, 6

BAKERSFIELD
Barbers No. 317: (58)
C. E. Sheets, 58
Bartenders No. 378: (113)
Earl E. Henry, 113
Butchers No. 193: (76)
George H. Woodard, 76
Carpenters No. 743: (199)
W. H. Bestor, 100
T. W. Marsh, 99
Electrical Workers No. 428:
(28)

J. E. Dolph, 14
Lloyd H. Jewett, 14
Labor Council: (2)
S. P. Smith, 1
Earl E. Henry, 1
Painters No. 314: (37)
Ray Southwick, 37
Teamsters No. 87: (434)
S. P. Smith, 434

BENICIA
Cannery Workers No. 21029:
(543)
Wayne O'Dell, 543

BERKELEY
Teachers No. 349: (39)
Edw. Lee, 20
Sophia Hornstein, 19

BOYES SPRINGS
State, City and Municipal Employees No. 14: (295)
Beulah Dryden, 99
Edgar O. Dryden, 98
Henry Pealzgraff, 98

CORONA
Citrus By-Products No. 21831:
(93)
Chas. E. Black, 93

COWELL
Lime and Cement Workers No.
21074: (862)
R. R. Jolliff, 288
Patrick J. Sullivan, 287
Walter E. Bates, 287

CROCKETT
Sugar Refinery Employees No.
20037: (1248)
Hazel Longfellow, 624
T. H. Cotton, 624

EUREKA
Painters No. 1034: (46)
Frank T. Shipman, 46
Theatrical-Stage Employees
No. 430: (31)
Al. Garcia, 31

FRESNO
Auto Maintenance No. 1309:
(285)
Edward F. Remus, 285
Bakers No. 43: (114)
John C. Bopp, 114
Barbers No. 333: (50)
Juanita Farrant, 25
M. E. Bruce, 25
Culinary Workers No. 62: (574)
Georgia Wallace, 144
Al Bremer, 144
Irene Wetsel, 143
Pauline Watson, 143
Central Labor Council: (2)
W. T. O'Rear, 1
E. J. Nicodemus, 1
Laundry Drivers No. 419: (33)
E. J. Nicodemus, 33
Laundry Workers No. 86: (140)
Ralph E. Gettys, 140
Machinists No. 653: (73)
Edward F. Remus, 78
Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 599: (33)
Harry C. Wolfe, 33
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 1288:
(192)
Ralph Fisher, 192
Teamsters No. 431: (699)
Harry A. MacDonald, 350
H. H. Smith, 349

GLENDALE
Carpenters No. 563: (98)
Wm. H. Armstrong, 49
L. E. Richardson, 49
Central Labor Council: (2)
Charles H. Pettis, 1

GLENDALE—(Continued)

Electrical Workers No. 691: (43)
Dolores Rieman, 43
Retail Clerks No. 1158: (12)
Boyd Buffett, 12

HAYWARD

Cannery Workers No. 20843: (777)
E. F. Kroeger, 389
Hal Angers, 388

HOLLYWOOD

Electricians No. 40: (500)
Wm. A. Kelly, 250
Al. Speede, 250
Machinists No. 1185: (68)
D. T. Wayne, 68
Make-Up Artists No. 706: (78)
Vernon M. Murdoch, 78
Motion Picture Costumers No. 705: (209)
Bert Offord, 209
Screen Actors Guild: (2709)
Pat Somerset, 1355
Ralph Morgan, 1354
Studio Technicians No. 37 (1680)
Harold Newman, 560
Lew C. G. Blix, 560
Harold V. Smith, 560
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399: (900)
Nathan Saper, 450
A. Caya, 450

HUNTINGTON PARK

Meat Cutters No. 563: (220)
Frank A. Kosky, 220

INGLEWOOD

Carpenters No. 909: (114)
Vernon Potter, 57
E. J. Biddlecomb, 57
Painters No. 1346: (15)
C. L. Seaman, 8
Roger F. Rippe, 7

KINGSBURG

Cannery Workers No. 20889: (496)
R. A. Rosander, 496

LONG BEACH

Auto Mechanics No. 1126: (28)
George C. Castleman, 14
Ernest H. Ellermeier, 14
Bakers No. 31: (108)
R. D. Myers, 54
Charles D. Shields, 54
Barbers No. 622: (93)
Charles E. Loop, 93
Bartenders No. 686: (145)
E. H. Allen, 73
T. Waters, 72
Butchers No. 284: (130)
T. J. Lloyd, 65
Jack Lyons, 65
Carpenters No. 710: (272)
George D. Hammond, 91
George C. Benton, 91
A. C. Leonard, 90
Central Labor Council: (2)
Gilbert A. Lahlum, 1
Chauffeur Sales Drivers No. 572: (500)
H. F. Hardy, 125
Chester Washburn, 125
H. L. Woxberg, 125
Richard Seltzer, 125
Culinary and Hotel Workers No. 681: (1244)
Samuel Westheimer, 208
Clayton Smith, 208
Bertha Graham, 207
Stephen Baker, 207
John T. Arnold, 207
Kathryn Arnold, 207
Electrical Workers No. 711: (150)
J. W. Dunn, 150
Machinists No. 1235: (100)
C. E. Edmonds, 100

LONG BEACH—(Continued)

Moving Picture Projectionists No. 521: (23)
Wayne Swank, Sr., 23
Oil Industry Council (Metal Trades: (2)
H. B. McMurry, 1
Painters No. 256: (212)
Ray E. Gelston, 71
James Blackburn, 71
Carl Fletcher, 70
Retail Clerks No. 324: (109)
Fenton E. Winans, Jr., 55
Harold West, 54
Soap and Edible Oil Workers No. 13409: (80)
Arne Aho, 40
E. F. Prior, 40
State, County and City Employees No. 112: (127)
Dominic J. Kane, 127
Theatrical Employees No. B-108: (11)
Wayne Swank, Jr., 11
Typographical No. 650: (80)
Harry Stuck, 80
United Garment Workers No. 56: (93)
Florence Anderson, 93

LOS ANGELES

Asbestos Workers No. 5: (55)
C. H. Patterson, 28
W. R. Michener, 27
Bakers No. 37: (960)
John Helfing, 192
Daniel E. Conway, 192
Ignatz Neufeld, 192
Kenneth Thomas, 192
Rudolph Schirra, 192
Bakers No. 453: (100)
Max Davidson, 100
Bakery Drivers No. 276: (465)
Arthur Jones, 233
Beau Silverton, 232
Barbers No. 295: (92)
Alvin L. Holt, 31
S. R. Turner, 31
James C. Howard, 30
Bartenders No. 284: (686)
Earl Hyatt, 686
Bill Posters No. 32: (87)
C. C. Garnett, 87
Boilermakers No. 92: (134)
E. V. Blackwell, 134
Bookbinders No. 63: (125)
Eugene Bowman, 63
Eileen O'Gorman, 62
Bricklayers No. 2: (67)
Wm. R. Roberts, 34
John V. McGinnis, 33
Building Material Dump Truck Drivers No. 420: (1648)
Burt B. Currigan, 824
W. W. Holt, 824
Carpenters No. 25: (1474)
F. W. Melville, 492
John H. Davis, 491
C. T. Lehmann, 491
Cement Finishers No. 627: (182)
John S. Spencer, 61
James E. Hopkins, 61
W. W. Haslwanger, 60
Central Labor Council: (2)
Harry Sherman, 1
John F. Dalton, 1
Cooks No. 468: (573)
John M. Sargent, 287
Joe Dodge, 286
Credit and Collection No. 20369: (28)
Florence Keith Simmons, 14
Elsie Freeman, 14
Electrical Workers No. 18 (600)
L. E. Woods, 200
Louis Burt Hoffman, 200
J. Cyrus McDaniels, 200
Electrical Workers No. 83: (516)
D. S. Halfhill, 172
J. B. Macdonald, 172
George E. Ellicott, 172

LOS ANGELES—(Continued)

Elevator Constructors No. 18: (124)
Thomas E. Allen, 62
Eugene D. Boyd, 62
Flint Glass Workers No. 141: (37)
J. N. Price, 37
Flour, Feed and Cereal Wholesalemen No. 757: (27)
C. J. Hyans, 27
Grocery Warehousemen No. 595: (115)
A. C. Fortey, 115
Hotel and Apartment Employees No. 435: (141)
Will G. Harton, 141
Iron Workers No. 416: (135)
Joe Ambrose, 45
Wm. R. Parkhurst, 45
Walter Stetson, 45
Iron Workers No. 433: (302)
Walter Fortune, 101
W. J. Starr, 101
Jim Cheely, 100
Jewelry Workers No. 23 (8)
J. Cohn, 4
Frederick A. Kane, 4
Lathers No. 42: (221)
Lloyd A. Mashburn, 111
C. J. Haggerty, 110
Machinists No. 311: (400)
Francis N. Hart, 134
R. P. Althoff, 133
A. W. Hoch, 133
Machinists No. 1422: (342)
Curtis Thompson, 171
John M. Sweeney, 171
Meat Cutters No. 421: (1387)
George Swan, 694
G. W. Roach, 693
Milk Drivers No. 93: (2616)
James T. Bruce, 436
Wesley Herrmann, 436
W. T. Blaney, 436
Vern Cannon, 436
Robert M. Cooper, 436
Paul D. Jones, 436
Miscellaneous Employees No. 440: (784)
John Cooper, 392
Harvey Lundschen, 392
Miscellaneous Foremen and Superintendents of Public Works No. 17894: (65)
Otto H. Wolff, 33
G. J. Payne, 32
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150: (373)
M. J. Sands, 373
Musicians No. 47: (1667)
J. W. Gillette, 278
Henry Alberti, 278
Jack B. Tenney, 278
Frank De Nubila, 278
George Campbell, 277
Larry Walden, 278
Office Employees No. 20798: (100)
Mrs. Elma Goodwin, 50
Lester Boyd, 50
Operating Engineers No. 45-A: (33)
P. A. Judd, 33
Pattern Makers Association: (92)
J. W. Buzzell, 92
Plumbers No. 78: (208)
Ralph A. McMullen, 104
Harry Sherman, 104
Post Office Clerks No. 64: (400)
Sam Weingarten, 400
Pressmen No. 78: (225)
Chas. S. Hall, 113
Zed. H. Benson, 112
Pressmen No. 18: (200)
Fred L. Pfister, 100
Edward M. Balsz, 100
Produce Drivers No. 630: (1570)
John F. Lopez, 785
Lee W. Owen, 785
Railway Carmen No. 1368: (33)
R. S. Roberts, 33

LOS ANGELES—(Continued)

Railway Mail Association: (50)
 Hugh M. Armel, 50
 Retail Food Clerks No. 770:
 (198)
 Joseph T. DeSilva, 50
 Ray Porter, 50
 Hershel Womack, 49
 Oklahoma B. Berry, 49
 Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 406:
 (29)
 Meyer M. Coehn, 15
 Nat Levenstadt, 14
 Roofers No. 36: (250)
 Fred Elkins, 125
 Frank Darby, 125
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 108:
 (294)
 Leonard T. Graham, 294
 Sprinkler Fitters No. 669: (23)
 W. O. Reynolds, 12
 F. M. Brennan, 11
 Studio Carpenters No. 946:
 (2515)
 J. F. Kearns, 420
 H. A. Lofquist, 419
 A. M. Hart, 419
 Ralph Haley, 419
 T. H. Witham, 419
 Cliff Mace, 419
 Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants
 No. 17982 (42)
 Bessie Winder, 42
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 33: (227)
 Edward J. Nagle, 227
 Theatrical Janitors No. 72: (28)
 Charles H. Wodie, 14
 Ed. Fa Galda, 14
 Truck Drivers No. 208: (2810)
 William Lithgow, 1405
 John T. Gardner, 1405
 Typographical No. 174: (767)
 Henry E. Clemens, 192
 John F. Dalton, 192
 Harvey E. Garmen, 192
 C. L. Smith, 191
 United Garment Workers No.
 94: (33)
 John Mysterly, 33
 United Garment Workers No.
 125 (411)
 Anne Peterson, 206
 Corrine Meyers, 205
 Waiters No. 17: (926)
 George T. Childers, 232
 J. W. Van Hook, 232
 P. E. Lingard, 231
 Max Mischel, 231
 Waitresses No. 639: (608)
 Mae Stoneman, 152
 Grace Finnegan, 152
 Marie O'Keefe, 152
 Mary Boyd, 152
 Window Cleaners No. 101: (22)
 Hugo E. Stocks, 11
 Lee Dumas, 11
 Women's Union Label No. 36:
 (2)
 Emma Damon, 1
 Christine Van Hook, 1

LOYALTON

Lumber and Sawmill Workers
 No. 2695 (18)
 Ray Hartwell, 18

MARTINEZ

Carpenters No. 2046: (156)
 Don Cameron, 78
 G. H. Weise, 78
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Freda Roberts, 1
 Charles W. Savage, 1
 Painters No. 741: (31)
 L. P. Brockman, 16
 Russell C. Roberts, 15
 Teamsters No. 315: (490)
 E. E. Carter, 164
 Paul E. Berg, 163
 F. Rains, 163

MARYSVILLE

Barbers No. 720: (31)
 C. E. Rynearson, 16
 J. E. March, 15
 Cannery Workers No. 21004:
 (145)
 Frank Crane, 73
 R. R. Rannels, 72
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 J. E. March, 1
 Teamsters No. 137: (578)
 W. R. Mack, 289
 W. A. Saferite, 289
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 216: (47)
 A. B. Rife, 47

MERCED

Carpenters No. 1202: (90)
 A. C. Allen, 90

MODESTO

Cannery Workers No. 20592:
 (830)
 Charles Janigian, 830
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 R. G. O'Neel, 1
 Teamsters No. 386: (512)
 R. G. O'Neel, 512

MONTEREY

Central Labor Council: (2)
 E. E. Winters, 1
 Lyman Dixon, 1
 Fish Cannery Workers No.
 20986: (3364)
 Jess Scott, 1122
 Joe Freitas, 1121
 D. R. Campbell, 1121

NAPA

Carpenters No. 2114: (73)
 George Bobst, 73
 United Garment Workers No.
 197: (215)
 Lucien Joinette, 215
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Spencer Hamblin, 1

NEWARK

Stove Mounters No. 61: (179)
 Joseph Lewis, 179

OAKLAND

Auto Mechanics No. 1546: (103)
 E. H. Vernon, 103
 Bakers No. 119: (250)
 Jack Larripa, 250
 Bakery Drivers No. 432: (400)
 Frank Nelk, 100
 Frank Rogers, 100
 Paul Fuhrer, 100
 Emmet Foley, 100
 Barbers No. 134: (400)
 O. R. Freitas, 134
 A. Ruyle, 133
 J. H. Newman, 133
 Bartenders No. 52: (759)
 Frank Simmons, 127
 Jack Cannon, 127
 John F. Quinn, 127
 Mike McClure, 126
 Lee Channette, 126
 James J. Turney, 126
 Beauticians No. 134-A: (200)
 Dora B. Lewis, 100
 Marie E. Weisman, 100
 Cannery Workers No. 20905:
 (1852)
 Joe Joseph, 371
 Wilbur Goodbar, 371
 George H. Eastman, 370
 William C. Garcia, 370
 Gerald C. Henry, 370
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 James Doyle, 1
 Culinary Alliance No. 31: (1880)
 William Coziar, 1880
 Electrical Workers No. 595:
 (217)
 F. E. Gaillac, 73
 S. E. Rowell, 72
 D. Campbell, 72

OAKLAND—(Continued)

Laundry Workers No. 2: (300)
 George Mederios, 150
 Ervin Werner, 150
 Mausoleum-Columbarium-
 Cemetery Employees
 No. 20372: (108)
 Jim Symes, 54
 Arthur F. Dougherty, 54
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302:
 (500)
 C. B. Malstrom, 125
 Wm. E. Franklin, 125
 J. Cummings, 125
 Ray Brennan, 125
 Moving Picture Projectionists
 No. 169: (81)
 Al Daul, 41
 E. H. Bishop, 40
 Music Operators No. 21253:
 (413)
 George A. Miller, 207
 Harry Matheny, 206
 Operating Engineers No. 208:
 (65)
 L. J. Neeland, 33
 J. H. Quinn, 32
 Plumbers No. 444: (75)
 J. C. Reynolds, 75
 Retail Food Clerks No. 870:
 (1358)
 Russell W. Nathan, 340
 Homer Capps, 340
 James A. Suffridge, 339
 C. C. Nelson, 339
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 216:
 (125)
 J. Earl Cook, 125
 Steam Fitters No. 342: (65)
 H. O. May, 33
 E. Manville, 32
 Street Carmen No. 192: (667)
 Edward Murphy, 667
 Theatrical Employees No. B-82:
 (23)
 Eloise Parker, 12
 Jack Lubkert, 11
 Theatrical Janitors No. 121:
 (68)
 Frank Figone, 68
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 107: (39)
 William Daul, 20
 Charles J. Kemmler, 19
 Teamsters No. 70: (2732)
 Don M. Witt, 456
 James H. Marshall, 456
 Frank Farro, 455
 Frank Church, 455
 Joseph M. Casey, 455
 Charles W. Real, 455

OCEAN PARK

Barbers No. 573: (17)
 Harold W. Puckett, 17

OROVILLE

Cannery Workers No. 21634:
 (1510)
 W. J. Royle, 1510

PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914: (105)
 A. W. Cross, 105
 Teachers No. 442: (33)
 Grace McDonald, 17
 Joel Berreman, 16

PASADENA

Central Labor Council: (2)
 Louise Hooker, 1
 Elmer E. Mecham, 1
 Culinary Workers No. 531: (490)
 Frank L. Johnston, 164
 H. J. McGovern, 163
 Charles H. Pettis, 163
 Electrical Workers No. 418:
 (190)
 F. V. Frey, 64
 L. C. McMillan, 63
 A. G. Lewis, 63

PASADENA—(Continued)

Meat Cutters No. 439: (417)
 T. J. Lloyd, 209
 M. R. Tyson, 208
 Typographical No. 583: (100)
 Carl B. Jensen, 50
 Ward H. Sutton, 50

PETALUMA

Barbers No. 419: (33)
 Earl W. Davis, 33

PITTSBURG

Barbers No. 917: (52)
 Andrew M. Trentanelli, 52
 Chemical Workers No. 20280:
 (208)
 E. Veregee, 104
 Wm. A. Buzacott, 104

RICHMOND

Cannery Workers No. 20794:
 (90)
 Frank J. Greco, 90
 Electrical Workers No. 302: (17)
 J. Scott Milne, 9
 Kathryn W. Curtis, 8
 Moving Picture Projectionists
 (IATSE) No. 560: (33)
 Charles Zielinski, 33
 Retail Clerks No. 1179: (122)
 Esther Timlinson, 61
 Paul R. Ewing, 61

RIO VISTA

Cannery Workers No. 20823:
 (306)
 Theresa M. DeCosta, 306

RIVERSIDE

Barbers No. 171: (44)
 Alvin H. Bauer, 22
 Charles O. Myers, 22
 Cement Workers No. 20615:
 (412)
 Raymond Sager, 412
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 S. C. Rudd, 1

SACRAMENTO

Bakers No. 85: (460)
 William E. Fleck, 460
 Barbers No. 112: (131)
 Maurice F. Smith, 131
 Blacksmiths No. 174: (17)
 H. W. Weibel, 17
 Bookbinders No. 35: (67)
 Robert L. Ennis, 67
 Butchers No. 498: (446)
 Chris Lages, 446
 Cannery Workers No. 20324:
 (4533)
 William M. Dunn, 1511
 Albert E. Dilger, 1511
 Andrew J. Svlich, 1511
 Carpenters No. 586: (397)
 C. E. Peacock, 199
 Chas. D. Goble, 198
 Federated Trades Council: (2)
 Robert L. Ennis, 1
 Laborers No. 185: (500)
 Harry Sherman, 500
 Laundry Workers No. 75: (271)
 Marshall Burrus, 271
 Letter Carriers No. 133: (96)
 Luther M. Ford, 96
 Machinists No. 33: (723)
 F. H. Dodson, 181
 N. F. Poor, 181
 M. J. Smith, 181
 C. Z. Pond, 180
 Moving Picture Operators No.
 252: (36)
 W. R. Pedreolf, 36
 Musicians No. 12: (33)
 E. R. Drake, 33
 Painters No. 487: (183)
 W. R. Morris, 61
 J. A. Crabbe, 61
 George C. Price, 61

SACRAMENTO—(Continued)

Plumbers No. 447: (28)
 M. B. Kunz, 28
 Pressmen No. 60: (67)
 Wm. J. Quillan, 67
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 162:
 (78)
 Joe Haffirger, 78
 Teamsters No. 150: (1000)
 George W. Stokel, 500
 Einor L. Mohn, 500
 Typographical No. 46: (200)
 Ralph N. Titus, 200
 Waiters No. 561: (452)
 J. E. Wellington, 452

SALINAS

Bartenders No. 545: (65)
 David Pitman, 65
 Cannery Workers No. 21151:
 (386)
 Raymond A. Jones, 386
 Central Labor Union: (2)
 Lyman Dixon, 1
 E. E. Winters, 1
 Culinary Alliance No. 467: (143)
 Marguerite C. Graham, 72
 Lee Wagner, 71
 Fruit and Vegetable Workers
 No. 21655: (472)
 Clayton Alsberge, 236
 C. J. Foster, 236

SAN BERNARDINO

Carpenters No. 944: (27)
 C. S. Brown, 14
 J. E. Hood, 13
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Rea Smith, 1
 J. Ernest Hood, 1
 Moving Picture Machine Op-
 erators No. 577: (28)
 Harry E. Reynolds, 28
 Painters No. 775: (48)
 J. W. Cox, 24
 Hugh Ditzler, 24
 Theatrical-Stage Employees
 No. 614: (34)
 Milton E. Franklin, 34
 Truck Drivers No. 467: (739)
 A. O. May, 370
 G. D. Davenport, 369

SAN DIEGO

Barbers No. 256: (98)
 G. J. Gorey, 49
 B. N. Moses, 49
 Bridgemen No. 229: (47)
 Max J. Osslo, 47
 Carpenters No. 1296: (335)
 Henry Smith, 335
 Cooks, Waitresses No. 402: (488)
 Violet Stevens, 122
 Fred W. Schneider, 122
 Joe B. Springer, 122
 Jess B. Skinner, 122
 Electrical No. B-465: (75)
 R. E. Noonan, 75
 Electrical No. B-569: (104)
 M. L. Ratcliff, 52
 C. W. Jaques, 52
 Federated Trades Council: (42)
 John D. Lydick, 1
 John W. Brown, 1
 Fish Cannery Workers No.
 21251: (2802)
 Horace L. Miller, 2802
 Hod Carriers No. 89: (103)
 Louis F. Mehl, 103
 Hook, Line, Bait Boat Fisher-
 men: (3736)
 Howard Reed, 3736
 Machinist Local No. 389: (125)
 Clarence F. Sawdey, 125
 Motion Picture Projectionists
 (IATSE) No. 297: (28)
 Earl E. Nelson, 14
 Walter Stutz, 14
 Musicians No. 325: (347)
 George E. Nagle, 347
 Office Employees No. 20282: (31)
 John Lydick, 31

SAN DIEGO—(Continued)

P. O. Clerks No. 197: (184)
 John L. Donnelly, 92
 Harry E. Wade, 92
 Practical Nurses No. 21594: (15)
 Mary P. Wilson, 8
 Wilma C. Carmody, 7
 State, County and Municipal
 Employees No. 129: (35)
 Stanley M. Gue, 35
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 122: (33)
 E. H. Dowell, 33
 Teamsters No. 542: (908)
 J. P. Poteet, 454
 Al Frowiss, 454
 Typographical No. 221: (250)
 Paul L. McCollum, 125
 Jack Wright, 125
 Waiters No. 500: (116)
 Fred Schoenbeck, 58
 George A. West, 58

SAN FRANCISCO

Alaska Fishermen: (1000)
 Andrew Vigen, 500
 Abe Lehto, 500
 Alaska Fish Cannery Workers
 No. 21161: (2081)
 Wm. Cabral, 2081
 American Federation of Ac-
 tors: (8)
 Alfred T. Smith, 4
 Charles Renard, 4
 Automobile Car Finishers No.
 1073: (169)
 Gus Uhl, 169
 Auto Drivers No. 960: (364)
 Gerry A. Rhodes, 364
 Auto Mechanics No. 1305: (1200)
 C. L. Hoppe, 200
 Frank O. Hopp, 200
 Charles J. Adams, 200
 John Macfarlane, 200
 C. M. O'Neill, 200
 Lester D. Smith, 200
 Automotive Warehousemen
 No. 860-A: (422)
 John Lyons, 141
 Kenneth M. Griffin, 141
 Thos. White, 140
 Bakers No. 24-125-119 (Aux.):
 (475)
 Bertha Del Carlo, 238
 Bessie Parker, 237
 Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484:
 (746)
 Wendell J. Phillips, 249
 John F. Shelley, 249
 George G. Kidwell, 248
 Barbers No. 148: (417)
 Walter W. Pierce, 139
 Joseph H. Honey, 139
 Clarence K. Weatherald, 139
 Bartenders No. 41: (2247)
 Tom Nickola, 375
 William Walsh, 375
 Michael Joyce, 375
 Sam Wiesz, 374
 George Flynn, 374
 James Burke, 374
 Bill Posters No. 44: (47)
 G. Lea Phillips, 24
 Lawrence E. Grant, 23
 Boilermakers No. 6: (167)
 O. J. Becker, 84
 T. Dulleghan, 83
 Bottlers No. 293: (700)
 Anton Ziegler, Jr., 350
 William H. Ahern, 350
 Brewery Drivers No. 227: (600)
 John S. Horn, 300
 Martin Christen, 300
 Building Service and Apart-
 ment House Employees No.
 14: (65)
 Russell R. Dreyer, 65
 Building Service Employees
 No. 87: (1533)
 Herman Emers, 256
 George Hardy, 256
 Luther Daniels, 256
 B. Hardy, 255

- SAN FRANCISCO—(Cont'd)**
 Ed Kerrigan, 255
 Al Lorensetti, 255
 Building Service Janitors No. 9: (75)
 Charles Hardy, 75
 Butchers No. 115: (917)
 Joseph Y. Henderson, 917
 Cannery Workers No. 21106: (801)
 William H. Urmy, 401
 William McRobbie, 400
 Can Workers No. 20278: (300)
 John E. Byrnes, 300
 Carpenters No. 22: (1200)
 James McKnight, 1200
 Carpenters No. 483: (972)
 Lewis F. Stone, 972
 Carpenters No. 2164: (322)
 C. A. Peterson, 322
 Cemetery Employees No. 10634: (217)
 Joseph McManus, 217
 Chauffeurs No. 265: (1056)
 Ernest Lotti, 176
 A. A. Rinaldi, 176
 Alex Neudelman, 176
 N. Daniels, 176
 William R. White, 176
 George Early, 176
 Circular Distributors No. BB-11: (43)
 R. J. Narsth, 43
 Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7: (147)
 S. T. Dixon, 147
 Cooks No. 44: (2300)
 John A. St. Peter, 384
 Max Meyer, 384
 Charles Dempsey, 383
 C. T. McDonough, 383
 Joe A. Moore, 383
 Rene Battaglini, 383
 Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304: (556)
 John I. Silva, 278
 Joe Borges, 278
 Draftsmen (Technical Engineers) No. 11: (80)
 John J. Casey, 80
 Electrical Workers No. 6: (267)
 Robert Monroe, 267
 Elevator Constructors No. 8: (125)
 Harry A. Milton, 125
 Elevator Operators No. 117: (562)
 Joseph W. deVries, 94
 Grover C. Devlin, 94
 Ernest Satterlee, 94
 Eugene Leahy, 94
 Charles P. Canny, 93
 Erick R. Duttke, 93
 Film Exchange Employees No. B-17: (33)
 Francis Hendricks, 33
 Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365: (397)
 Bill Bilger, 397
 Garage Employees No. 665: (1000)
 Ernest T. Scott, 200
 A. Thomson, 200
 John Edward Pelton, 200
 Kenneth B. Flagg, 200
 K. V. O'Leary, 200
 General Garment Workers No. 21398: (1427)
 Howard Ritchart, 714
 Ted Goldstein, 713
 Grocery Clerks No. 648: (1000)
 William G. Boyce, 334
 Warren G. Desepte, 333
 James Tanner, 333
 Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148-A: (375)
 Louise Burke, 188
 Mary Hudson, 187
 Hotel and Apartment House Employees No. 283 (2532):
 Joseph Marino, 422
 May McQuirke, 422
 May Bryan, 422
- SAN FRANCISCO—(Cont'd)**
 Kate Rydaldh, 422
 John W. Broskey, 422
 John Victor, 422
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519: (117)
 George Cronnelly, 59
 L. B. Kern, 58
 Jewelry Workers No. 36: (210)
 Richard Parino, 210
 Labor Council: (2)
 Clarence King, 1
 Thomas White, 1
 Laundry Workers No. 26: (2100)
 Tillie Clifford, 350
 Margaret Hackett, 350
 Lawrence Palacios, 350
 Charles Keegan, 350
 Tony Mancuso, 350
 Charles O'Connor, 350
 Letter Carriers No. 214: (800)
 John C. Daly, 267
 Frank Klein, 267
 Joseph O'Hara, 266
 Lithographers No. 17: (517)
 F. P. Slater, 517
 Longshoremen 38-79: (201)
 Alvin Kullberg, 201
 Machinists No. 68: (500)
 Harry Hook, 250
 Henry Hagelstein, 250
 Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders: (500)
 B. J. O'Sullivan, 500
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89: (22)
 A. T. Hunter, 22
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90: (1060)
 Capt. C. F. May, 1060
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (1128)
 Thomas Morrison, 188
 J. J. Murray, 188
 M. E. Silva, 188
 Fred J. Wettstein, 188
 Carl S. Barnes, 188
 Charlie Brown, 188
 Miscellaneous Employees No. 110: (2021)
 Albert Gabriel, 337
 Frank Uhler, 337
 Fred Brown, 337
 James Dimakes, 337
 Francis Lancaster, 337
 Walter Cowan, 336
 Molders No. 164: (325)
 A. T. Wynn, 325
 Moving Picture Operators No. 162: (162)
 Anthony L. Noriega, 54
 F. M. Billingsley, 54
 A. B. Cohn, 54
 Motor Coach Employees No. 1114 (Pacific Greyhound Division): (53)
 W. T. Stainback, 27
 H. Schofield, 26
 Municipal Park Employees No. 311: (225)
 Andrew J. Gallagher, 225
 Music Operators No. 21522: (313)
 O. B. Hagedorn, 157
 A. J. Compagno, 156
 Musicians No. 6: (1500)
 Albert Morris, 500
 James G. Dewey, 500
 A. Jack Haywood, 500
 Newspaper Classified Adv. Workers No. 21253: (277)
 P. E. Purdy, 277
 Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921: (65)
 J. Goldberger, 65
 Nurses No. 19923: (82)
 Estelle Blair, 41
 Clarice E. Tripp, 41
 Office Employees No. 13188: (108)
 Laura May, 108
- SAN FRANCISCO—(Cont'd)**
 Office Employees No. 21320: (28)
 Margaret Cowan, 14
 James E. Whitmore, 14
 Operating Engineers No. 45: (570)
 John Bonamie, 95
 Charles Carney, 95
 George White, 95
 L. W. McCabe, 95
 J. H. LaForce, 95
 Jack Foster, 95
 Operating Engineers No. 64: (467)
 Kevin A. Walsh, 467
 Operating Engineers No. 64-B: (234)
 George Winter, 234
 Painters No. 1158: (1131)
 Dewey L. Mead, 189
 Bert A. Williams, 189
 William Rapp, 189
 Chris Olsen, 188
 Lloyd Markland, 188
 Robert Leiser, 188
 Pattern Makers' Association: (112)
 Thomas Stoffer, 112
 Photographers and Allied Crafts No. 21168: (36)
 J. H. Brenenstul, 36
 Plasterers No. 460: (50)
 F. J. Nieberding, 25
 John Magnani, 25
 P. O. Clerks No. 2: (812)
 Charles D. Scott, 271
 H. A. Weirich, 271
 Charles Gibeau, 270
 Pressmen No. 24: (668)
 J. H. de la Rosa, 334
 George G. Spooner, 334
 Pressmen No. 4: (200)
 Clyde E. Bowen, 67
 Daniel C. Murphy, 67
 Mervyn Keegan, 66
 Production Machine Operators No. 1327: (100)
 Anthony Ballerini, 50
 Emmett Campion, 50
 Professional Embalmers No. 9049: (58)
 Phil A. Murphy, 29
 W. J. Williams, 29
 Railway Mail Association: (254)
 Albert C. Meyer, 254
 Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278: (759)
 Charles Graham, 127
 George Maloney, 127
 W. R. Otto, 127
 Charles Rourke, 126
 H. McNally, 126
 L. B. McNelly, 126
 Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100: (2003)
 Ingvald J. Berg, 1002
 Albert Bellante, 1001
 Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410: (200)
 J. B. Torrenga, 67
 Don Lee, 67
 Mark Harrison, 66
 Sailors Union of the Pacific: (2000)
 Joseph St. Angelo, 500
 Harry Lundeberg, 500
 H. Christoffersen, 500
 M. D. Biggs, 500
 Sheep Shearers No. 1: (182)
 W. E. Breshnen, 182
 Shipfitters No. 9: (100)
 Linwood H. Keel, 100
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29: (113)
 J. D. McElhanon, 113
 Street Carmen No. 1004: (1500)
 O. A. Rowan, 1500
 Street Carmen No. 518: (900)
 Edward D. Vandeleur, 300
 John J. Maloney, 300
 Henry S. Foley, 300

SAN FRANCISCO—(Cont'd)

Teamsters No. 85: (2499)
 John Fahey, 417
 Tom Lyons, 417
 Peter Cassinelli, 417
 William Granucci, 416
 Anthony Schurba, 416
 Richard Valerga, 416
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 16: (97)
 F. B. Williams, 97
 Theatrical Employees No.
 B-18: (173)
 Alvin F. Maass, 173
 Typographical No. 21: (1144)
 John A. W. McDermott, 286
 George E. Mitchell, Jr., 286
 A. C. (Bert) Allyn, 286
 Ralph E. Trickle, 286
 United Garment Workers No.
 131: (500)
 Catherine Barrett, 167
 Nellie Casey, 167
 Mayme Graham, 166
 Union Label Section: (2)
 Clarence Weatherald, 1
 Thomas A. Rotell, 1
 Waiters No. 30: (3142)
 Fred Bondaruk, 524
 T. L. Lester, 524
 Harry B. Dennis, 524
 Alfred C. Armstrong, 524
 Hugo Ernst, 523
 Louis A. Francoeur, 523
 Waitresses No. 48: (2139)
 Elizabeth Kelly, 357
 Minnie Lucey, 357
 Ora Irwin, 357
 Lizzie Bryant, 356
 Marguerite Finkenbinder,
 356
 Nonie Fischer, 356
 Watchmakers No. 102: (103)
 George F. Allen, 103
 Window Cleaners No. 44: (167)
 Fred West, 84
 D. Poggi, 83

SAN JOSE

Auto Parts and Accessories
 Clerks No. 1368: (28)
 E. J. Davies, 28
 Auto Mechanics No. 1101: (44)
 Franklin W. Gorham, 44
 Barbers No. 252: (153)
 Ros. Mannina, 77
 Frank Petralia, 76
 Bartenders No. 577: (212)
 M. L. Musso, 212
 Beauticians No. 252-A: (42)
 Elizabeth Taylor, 42
 Butchers No. 506: (431)
 Earl A. Moorhead, 431
 Cannery Workers No. 20852:
 (19003)
 Angelo Ghirlando, 3167
 Cliff C. Cole, 3167
 John Florio, 3167
 John Dunn, 3167
 Victor Evans, 3167
 Romeo F. Vatuone, 3168
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 F. W. Gorham, 1
 Ed. J. Davies, 1
 Dried Fruit and Nut Packers
 No. 21084: (4658)
 Earl T. Baker, 4658
 Electrical Workers No. 382: (33)
 E. A. Stock, 33
 Garage Employees No. 556:
 (146)
 Robert Ash, 146
 Engineers No. 842: (27)
 Robert Sidensol, 44
 Frank E. Johansen, 43
 Moving Picture Projectionists
 No. 431: (28)
 C. H. Tillson, 14
 E. L. Walker, 14
 Retail Clerks No. 428: (28)
 James P. McLoughlin, 28
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 309:
 (35)
 W. G. Mathewson, 35

SAN JOSE—(Continued)

Teamsters No. 287: (988)
 John Smith, 330
 E. F. Denton, 329
 George W. Jenott, 329
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 134: (19)
 Frank Faull, 19
 Typographical No. 231: (110)
 William S. Swords, 110

SAN MATEO

Bartenders No. 267: (376)
 Adrian (Al) Schuymer, 76
 Dolly A. Purdy, 76
 Harvey Holbert, 76
 Andre Jules Chincholle, 76
 Ada Weaver, 75
 Butchers No. 516: (228)
 John T. Donnelley, 228
 Carpenters No. 162: (436)
 John Shand, 218
 J. Cambiano, 218
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Richard McAllister, 1
 Allen T. Hill, 1
 Electrical Workers No. 617: (56)
 Glen W. Curtis, 56
 Pressmen No. 315: (33)
 R. F. McAllister, 33
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 409: (28)
 John Turturici, 28
 Typographical No. 624: (52)
 Allen T. Hill, 52

SAN PEDRO

Auto Mechanics No. 1484: (90)
 Charles E. Edwards, 45
 Roy M. Brown, 45
 Bartenders No. 591: (191)
 Wm. J. Mulligan, 64
 Marshall Petrie, 64
 Floyd Peterson, 63
 Butchers No. 551: (161)
 Frank Krasnesky, 161
 Cannery Workers No. 20147
 (Terminal Island): (2026)
 Verne Broadbent, 338
 Martin Fransone, 338
 Leonard Powell, 338
 Boyce Guilford, 338
 Olaf Pedersen, 337
 James Waugh, 337
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Cecil O. Johnson, 1
 A. M. Gruber, 1
 Culinary Alliance No. 754: (694)
 Margaret Hyde, 347
 Mary Adams, 347
 Lumber and Sawmill Workers
 No. 2607: (1051)
 Albert M. Willson, 526
 Pete Wagner, 525
 Operating Engineers No. 235:
 (351)
 C. A. Evans, 351
 Pile Drivers No. 2375: (135)
 T. G. Murphy, 68
 Cecil O. Johnson, 67
 Port Watchmen No. 137: (135)
 D. E. Craig, 68
 T. H. Jacks, 67
 Plastertenders and Laborers
 No. 802: (103)
 Russell Peacock, 52
 L. McClain, 51
 Retail Clerks No. 905: (254)
 Edna E. Johnson, 64
 William Marron, 64
 Haskell Tidwell, 63
 A. M. Gruber, 63
 Seine and Line Fishermen:
 (222)
 Valentine Fiorentino, 222
 Seine and Line Fishermen
 (Terminal Island): (75)
 K. Tanino, 38
 Yoshio Marumoto, 37
 Women's Union Label League
 No. 467: (2)
 Frances Hunt, 1
 Stenographers No. 20100: (33)
 Mabel Casis, 33

SANTA ANA

Central Labor Council: (2)
 E. Dale Maurice, 1
 R. C. "Cal" Ewing, 1
 Carpenters No. 2203 (Ana-
 heim): (55)
 R. C. "Cal" Ewing, 55
 Hod Carriers No. 652: (53)
 Tony Racine, 27
 Albert Smith, 26
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 504: (33)
 W. L. Coleman, 17
 E. F. Zimmerman, 16

SANTA BARBARA

Barbers No. 832: (75)
 Dan Boesrup, 38
 Henry Bach, 37
 Carpenters No. 1062: (291)
 J. Smedley, 73
 Paul E. Moline, 73
 Armond Gauthier, 73
 C. S. Barrett, 72
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Harley Barr, 1
 James Matthams, 1
 Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 914:
 (86)
 James R. Stewart, 29
 Ellis P. Ley, 29
 M. H. Burnett, 28
 Culinary Alliance No. 498: 265)
 Vance Wilson, 67
 Bee Tumber, 66
 Lolita Grande, 66
 May Womack, 66
 Electrical Workers No. 413: (33)
 H. P. Allen, 17
 R. A. Brockman, 16
 Fire Fighters No. 525: (40)
 R. T. Thompson, 20
 R. Wilder, 20
 Laborers No. 591: (160)
 Fred E. Draper, 80
 Lawrence Smith, 80
 Lathers No. 379: (14)
 Howard Waite, 7
 Riley Womack, 7
 Laundry Workers No. 90: (28)
 Rupert J. Cordero, 14
 Marie Blythe, 14
 Letter Carriers No. 290: (34)
 C. Hammer, 17
 James Morrissey, 17
 Meat Cutters No. 556: (56)
 A. Jensen, 28
 R. B. Stolle, 28
 Musicians No. 308: (40)
 Clairice Davidson, 20
 J. H. Bacon, 20
 Painters No. 715: (141)
 C. A. Covey, 71
 R. E. Blythe, 70
 Plumbers No. 114: (45)
 W. A. Gunther, 23
 Harry Humes, 22
 Pressmen No. 426: (11)
 A. M. Wise, 6
 Paul Hammond, 5
 Retail Clerks No. 571: (64)
 Chauncey Knapp, 32
 John L. Cooley, 32
 Theatrical Stage Employees
 No. 442: (33)
 Robert Rothwell, 17
 John H. Gotchel, 16
 Typographical No. 394: (36)
 Claude Hopkins, 18
 Andrew H. Bredsteen, 18

SANTA CRUZ

Butchers No. 266: (80)
 Kaspar Bauer, 80
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 H. C. Sutherland, 1
 Laborers No. 283: (36)
 H. C. Sutherland, 18
 John Rodin, 18

- SANTA MARIA**
Culinary Workers No. 703: (74)
Mildred Smith Beeson, 37
Ida Hill, 37
- SANTA MONICA**
Central Labor Council: (2)
C. L. Seaman, 1
Paul E. Weaver, 1
Meat Cutters No. 587: (201)
Paul W. Hansen, 201
Retail Food Clerks Association
No. 1442: (8)
William I. Green, 8
Typographical No. 875: (51)
C. G. O'Brien, 26
P. Claude Payne, 25
- SANTA ROSA**
Central Labor Council: (2)
Edgar C. Dryden, 1
R. M. Cayla, 1
Theatrical Stage Employees
No. 420: (31)
Raymond M. Cayla, 31
- STOCKTON**
Building Service Employees
No. 24: (23)
Marion Clark, 23
Cannery Workers No. 20676:
(5734)
Lena Lema, 5734
Central Labor Council: (2)
Henry A. Bradley, 1
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439:
(882)
George Henry Foster, 882
Culinary Alliance No. 572: (502)
Marie DeYoung, 502
Electricians No. 591: (17)
Amos Feely, 17
Machinists No. 364: (128)
Carl Guntert, 64
J. C. Fitzgerald, 64
Moving Picture Machine Op-
erators No. 428: (33)
J. W. Southwick, 17
Charles Sanchez, 16
Operating Engineers No. 508:
(183)
R. A. Woodruff, 183
Retail Clerks No. 197 (84)
Henry A. Bradley, 84
- SUISUN**
Cannery Workers No. 21596:
(867)
Bernadette Dunn, 867
- TAFT**
Electrical Workers No. 343: (36)
O. A. Rieman, 36
- TRACY**
Sugar Workers No. 20058: (265)
V. E. Gray, 265
- VALLEJO**
Barbers No. 335: (33)
R. L. Smylie, 33
Boilermakers No. 148: (28)
Charles F. Daley, 28
Carpenters No. 180: (107)
L. M. Johnston, 107
Central Labor Council: (2)
George P. Glineburgh, 1
Nick Carr, 1
Electrical No. 180: (108)
J. H. Hawes, 108
Hairdressers and Cosmetolo-
gists No. 335-A: (63)
Sarah A. Foss, 63
Hod Carriers No. 326: (83)
George Taylor, 83
Laundry Workers No. 113: (55)
George P. Glineburgh, 55
Machinists No. 252: (200)
Stanley Gregory, 100
Nicholas I. Carr, 100
Painters No. 376: (62)
Louis C. McQuady, 31
Robert Learned, 31
Teamsters No. 490: (280)
F. C. Chesebro, 280
Theatrical Stage Employees
No. 241: (34)
George Costella, 34
- VENTURA**
Carpenters No. 2463: (87)
M. E. Miller, 44
E. F. Crosby, 43
Central Labor Union: (2)
H. R. Tuttle, 1
H. W. Dawn, 1
Culinary Workers No. 663: (34)
Pearl Cash Millard, 17
Lillian Kelly, 17
- VENTURA—(Continued)**
Electrical Workers No. B-952:
(8)
J. J. Sousa, 8
Laborers No. 585: (92)
Lloyd B. Gregory, 46
H. W. Dawn, 46
Plumbers No. 484: (17)
Charles J. Pulaski, 17
Stage Employees No. 709: (20)
Louis Du Moulin, 20
- VISALIA**
Theatrical-Stage Employees
No. 605: (36)
Albert M. Cox, 36
- WATSONVILLE**
Carpenters No. 771: (65)
James T. Mann, 65
G. L. DeWald (Alt.)
Central Labor Union: (2)
James T. Mann, 1
Hazel Kerns Robinson, 1
Culinary Alliance No. 345: (114)
Hazel Kerns Robinson, 114
Theatrical-Stage Employees
No. 611: (42)
Milton E. Franklin, 42
Typographical No. 543: (34)
Ernest E. Winters, 34
- WESTWOOD**
Lumber and Sawmill Workers
No. 2836: (259)
Jack Granger, 87
W. K. Merrill, 86
Russell E. Wing, 86
Office Employees No. 21697:
(217)
Elsie Denton, 217
- WILMINGTON**
Borax Workers No. 18640: (221)
L. C. Bowden, 111
Gordon Sheperd, 110
Truck Drivers No. 692: (1000)
Louis J. Meyers, 167
L. A. Bryant, 167
Henry Vander Haar, 167
Hayward Kingsley, 167
Leonard M. Ravenscroft, 166
Harold Waterbury, 166

Motion was made to adopt the report of the Committee on Credentials as presented [at the Monday morning session—see "Note" preceding the Committee report].

Attention was directed, by Delegates Gallagher, Brown and Wynn, to seeming omissions or errors in the report of the Committee, each of which was referred to the Committee for investigation and report.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee as presented was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

President Haggerty announced the following appointments to the various committees of the Convention:

Committee on Constitution—Adolph Hoch (Chairman), Los Angeles, Machinists; Lawrence Palacios, San Francisco, Laundry Workers; Mae Stoneman, Los Angeles, Waitresses; Don M. Witt, Oakland, Teamsters; Ed. J. Davies, San Jose, Central Labor Council.

Committee on Credentials—William Urmy (Chairman), San Francisco; J. H. Black-

burn, Long Beach, Painters; E. F. Nelson, San Diego, Stage Employees; Romeo Vatone, San Jose, Cannery Workers; C. L. Seaman, Inglewood, Santa Monica Labor Council; J. E. Wellington, Sacramento, Waiters and Waitresses; F. C. Chesebro, Vallejo, Teamsters; Russ Roberts, Martinez, Painters; C. J. Hyans, Los Angeles, Flour, Feed and Cereal Warehousemen.

Committee on Grievances—Joseph F. Cambiano (Chairman), San Mateo, Carpenters; C. E. Rynearson, Marysville, Barbers; C. T. McDonough, San Francisco, Cooks; A. M. Gruber, San Pedro, Central Labor Council; C. A. Covey, Santa Barbara, Painters.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts—Nellie Casey (Chairman), San Francisco, United Garment Workers; A. C. Allyn, San Francisco, Typographical; M. B. Kunz, Sacramento, Plumbers; Charles H. Pettis, Glendale, Central Labor Council; E. R. Drake, Sacramento, Musicians.

Committee on Label Investigation—Thomas A. Rotell (Chairman), San Francisco, Union Label Section; Lolita Grande, Santa

Barbara, Culinary Alliance; Earl T. Baker, San Jose, Dried Fruit and Nut Packers; Ward H. Sutton, Pasadena, Typographical; Christine Van Hook, Los Angeles, Women's Union Label League; Richard Blythe, Santa Barbara, Painters.

Committee on Legislation—Harry Sherman (Chairman), Los Angeles, Central Labor Council; J. Earl Cook, Oakland, Sheet Metal Workers; John S. Horn, San Francisco, Beer Drivers No. 227; C. F. May, San Francisco, Masters, Mates and Pilots; Carl Jensen, Pasadena, Typographical; Bee Tumber, Santa Barbara, Culinary Alliance.

Committee on Officers' Reports—Joseph Casey (Chairman), Oakland, Teamsters; John F. Dalton, Los Angeles, Typographical; Edward H. Dowell, San Diego, Theatrical Stage Employees; Ralph Gettys, Fresno, Laundry Workers; William Michener, Los Angeles, Asbestos Workers.

Committee on Resolutions—J. W. Buzzell (Chairman), Los Angeles, Pattern Makers; John D. Lydick, San Diego, Labor Council; Carl Fletcher, Long Beach, Labor Council; Don Cameron, Martinez, Carpenters; George E. Mitchell Jr., San Francisco, Typographical.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business—C. W. Davidson (Chairman), Santa Barbara, Musicians; Al Daul, Oakland, Motion Picture Operators; Lena Lema, Stockton, Cannery Workers; Thomas White, San Francisco, Labor Council; R. H. Tuttle, Ventura, Labor Council; Harry A. Wade, San Diego, Post Office Clerks; Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 49, Los Angeles.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcements were made of meetings of committees, and of various groups of delegates, to be held during the afternoon and evening; also of an evening meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation and officials of city central labor bodies, to consider plans for the campaign against Initiative Proposition No. 1.

INTRODUCTION OF PROPOSITIONS

Propositions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, having been introduced, were here printed in the original Daily Minutes of the Convention. (For text of the Propositions in these Proceedings, see pages 69-71, inclusive.)

At 1:14 p. m. the Convention adjourned to meet Tuesday morning.

SECOND DAY

Tuesday, September 20th

The Convention was called to order by President Haggerty at 9:48 a. m.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

President Haggerty recognized Chairman C. W. Davidson of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, who presented the following report of that committee:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business submits the following as rules and order of procedure for this Convention:

1. The sessions of the Convention shall be from 9:30 A. M. to 12 M. and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., and no night session unless so ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

2. Delegates when arising to speak shall respectfully address the Chair and announce their full name and the name and number of the organization which they represent.

3. In the event of two or more delegates arising to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which delegate is entitled to the floor.

4. No delegate shall interrupt any other delegate while speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.

5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated while the point of order is decided, after

which, if he is in order, he shall be permitted to proceed.

6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all who desire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the Convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission by vote of the Convention.

7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.

8. When a question is before the house the only motions in order shall be as follows: (a) To adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the opening of the session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the signature of the delegate presenting it and the name and num-

ber of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution shall be introduced later than the second legislative day at 5 P. M., except by unanimous consent of the delegates present. The committee shall report on all resolutions submitted.

13. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

14. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll-call upon any vote where a roll-call is not specified.

15. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the Chair.

16. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Roberts' Rules of Order.

Your Committee earnestly requests the complying with these rules to facilitate the business of this Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. DAVIDSON, Chairman
AL DAUL
H. R. TUTTLE
THOMAS WHITE
HARVEY LUNDSCHEN

Committee on Rules and
Order of Business.

Motion was made to adopt the report of the committee as presented. The motion was concurred in.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman William Army of the Committee on Credentials presented the following Supplemental Report of that committee.

Wilmington-Long Beach—Transfer 250 votes of Chauffeurs and Sales Drivers No. 572 of Wilmington to Long Beach Local No. 572 of Chauffeurs and Sales Drivers, making a total of 500 votes for Local 572 of Long Beach. This was caused by consolidation of locals.

Hollywood—Electricians No. 40.—Investigation reveals that the vote should be changed from 83 votes, as read, to 500 votes. Change caused by transfer of Local No. 40 from Los Angeles to Hollywood.

Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399. Investigation reveals that the vote should be changed from 300 votes to 900 votes. Change caused by transfer of local from Los Angeles to Hollywood.

Oakland—Steamfitters No. 342.—On account of error in credentials the delegates' and alternates' names were transposed. The names of the delegates should read: H. O. May, 33 votes, and E. Manville, 32 votes.

San Diego—Typographical Union No. 221.—Change delegates to Paul McCollum and Jack Wright.

Martinez—Carpenters No. 2046.—Two delegates instead of three, Delegates Don Cameron and G. H. Weise.

San Mateo—Central Labor Council.—The Secretary of this Labor Council has filed credentials substituting the name of Alternate Allen T. Hill for Elmer Vincent.

San Pedro—Seine and Line Fishermen (Terminal Island).—Delete the name of Valentino Fiorentino and transfer to Seine and Line Fishermen of San Pedro.

Richmond—Retail Clerks No. 1179.—Investigation reveals a payment of per capita tax on September 17, 1938, which increases the vote from 100 to 122.

San Francisco—Typographical Union No. 21.—Delete the names of Harold Kreuger, alternate, and William P. Davis, alternate, and reallocate the 1144 votes to the four regular delegates.

Molders No. 164.—Per capita payment received after audit, increasing vote from 271 to 325.

Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.—Claim 188 votes. Investigation shows 97 votes to be correct. Referred back to committee.

United Garment Workers No. 131.—Per capita payment was received by the Secretary after audit, increasing vote from 417 to 500.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders.—Investigation reveals a stenographic error, reducing votes from 1500, as read, to 500 votes.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific.—Your Committee has investigated the payment of per capita taxes by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and finds that \$260 was paid before the audit and \$460 was received after the audit. The total of \$720 entitles the Sailors' Union to 2000 votes, as read.

Delegate Hill, San Mateo, directed attention to an error made in the printing of his name in the Minutes. Questions were also asked with reference to the report by Delegates Joseph Casey, George Winters, John Spencer, and others. The subject matter of the questions was referred to the Committee.

The report of the Committee as presented was adopted.

Miss Bee Tumber, chairman of the local Committee on Entertainment, reported on the plans of that committee for the day's entertainment.

ADDRESSES

Paul Scharrenberg

President Haggerty then introduced to the Convention, Paul Scharrenberg, former Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, now Legislative Agent for the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C. In introducing the former Federation official, President Haggerty directed the attention of the delegates to the history and background of the State Federation and to the work of the pioneers, of which the speaker was one, in building up this organization. Mr. Scharrenberg spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates, Visitors: I need not tell you that it is indeed a pleasure, personal and otherwise, to again have the opportunity of appearing in the California State Federation of Labor Convention.

"I would like to say a few words about the early days of this great Federation—I don't like to go back into ancient history, but some of you young delegates ought to be reminded once in a while that we built this great structure slowly. For instance, I recall distinctly when I was elected State Secretary we were short of funds and short of members and the Secretary was the bookkeeper, the stenographer—he was everything; and for this service he was paid the magnificent sum of fifty dollars a month. Our membership was around twenty-one thousand and we claimed twenty-five thousand to make it look a little better. At our early conventions, if we had a hundred and fifty delegates we were very happy. From that background, in a little over a quarter of a century, you have builded this wonderful organization that is admired and respected all over the world.

"As President Haggerty indicated, I came to California by direction of President Green to do whatever I could in assisting the Los Angeles Labor Movement in their fight against the Anti-Picketing Ordinance, and while we lost that fight, it taught a few lessons which ought to be of interest and benefit to us all.

"In the great city of Los Angeles, which has more than 830,000 registered voters, we lost our fight by about 40,000 votes. Please remember that there are 830,000 registered voters in the city of Los Angeles and we lost out by 40,000 votes. In our movement—in the American Federation of Labor movement—in Los Angeles we have approximately 100,000 members. In this fight the C.I.O. and every radical wing of the Labor Movement were on our side. We were united, if ever we were. Notwithstanding that unity, all we could drum up was 152,000 votes.

"Obviously, there is a lesson in the fact that our own members did not go to the polls and did not induce their families and friends to go there. Our own members, with any sort of exertion at all, could have won that fight. I am not saying this to criticize anybody but merely to call your attention again to the fact that organization alone will not bring us to the millenium. In the first years of my Union membership I was very enthusiastic and very optimistic—I used to think organization could accomplish anything. I have revised that opinion in the light of experience. I now know organization without education doesn't get very far; and if I may be presumptuous to give some advice it is this: we must educate our own members about our Movement, about their individual and collective responsibility, about organization, about the future and about the duty of the individual members to take a hand in the work of the Labor Movement.

"In that Los Angeles election we were confronted by almost unsurmountable barriers. The opposition had unlimited funds. The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles raised, I think, \$15,000 to carry on this fight. I would venture to place a good-sized bet upon an estimate that the Southern California employers spent \$300,000 to carry the Anti-Picketing Ordinance for the City of Los Angeles. They monopolized the radio time, they monopolized the billboards and the newspapers; they organized innumerable clubs and leagues such as the Housewives' League and Citizens' League, each with a secretary and a half a dozen assistants and, as the old saying goes, 'money talks.' While money does not vote, they just took the vote away by high-powered publicity.

"I wish to cite some of the advertising that appeared in the Los Angeles papers day by day during the last week before the election. At the top it would read: 'Stop Bridges—If You Don't, Bridges Will Stop You.' 'Vote for Ordinance No. 1.' We were crucified for the sins of someone we do not love and for whose misdeeds we are not in the least to blame.

It was a most interesting campaign, because the members of the Los Angeles Labor

organizations—those active in the work—never needed to be called upon twice. We addressed every Union meeting in that city several times. I talked sixty-one times in less than five weeks. And while we lost, I have this personal satisfaction: we did our best and we did everything possible that we could do or could have done with the limited resources at our disposal. So much for history. You will understand that I am only dwelling on that subject in order to develop intelligent action for the future.

"Now with regard to the so-called Labor Initiative, known as 'No. 1,' on the ballot at the forthcoming election. All of you know that this particular Initiative is based upon the desire of certain elements to hamstring the California Labor Movement. I think that is their well defined purpose. Our Movement has grown, partly through our own recovery and partly because the Congress of the United States passed a National Labor Relations Act. For the first time in the history of our country, the employers are denied the right to fire a man for mere Union membership or mere Union activity. That no longer can be done. So the gentlemen who control the destiny of our State, or think they do, have decided to try out another angle. They want to write a law on the statute books of the State of California which will distinctly limit normal union activities. I think we can still stop it. I think we can defeat that measure on the ballot if we wake up to the fact that something dangerous and desperate is confronting us. Of course, the Federation of Labor will take the lead. If ever we fought a holy war, it is this one. We want to be free. We don't want our hands tied behind our backs. That is what they aim to do. They can no longer fire a man for union membership so they want to regulate us like bad children in the House of Correction.

"It may be possible, as our lawyers tell us, that the whole darn thing can be declared unconstitutional, but if they carry this Initiative they will have made a long stride against us. Then we will have to go into the courts and work up slowly to the United States Supreme Court to prove that the people who voted for it were wrong.

"If, on the other hand, we win out and defeat that pernicious Initiative, we need not go through the courts but we can go on developing the Labor Movement and make it bigger and better than it ever was.

"I did not intend to give a lecture. I merely wanted to remind you that we must all carry on that fight, and that the outcome of that fight depends largely upon ourselves. Everyone must take an active part, or the recent history of the Anti-Picketing Ordinance in Los Angeles will be repeated.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I have another thing on my mind. Nearly everybody in California is talking about old-age pensions and all sorts of arguments are being advanced about the Initiative known as the Thirty-Dollar-a-Week plan. Everybody is trying to reason that thing out. To me that Initiative seems like just another manifestation of the great unrest

among Californians. First it was the Townsend Plan, then some other Plans and now the Thirty-Dollar-a-Week Plan. Now, the folks who so enthusiastically signed those petitions to put it on the ballot—what was in their minds? Some years ago a man fifty years of age wasn't in the discard. Today he is. We all know our country is rich enough to take care of all its inhabitants. We never stop to think, I am sure, that we live in the most blessed country on earth. We could have twice the present population in California and have more than enough to give to all the comforts and necessities of life. Yet we are still confronted with the fact that we have nearly half a million unemployed, and we don't know what to do about it. It is all our own fault. We have demonstrated to the world—and there is no disagreement on that, and college professors will confirm it—that in our country we have solved the science of production; that we generally produce more than we need. Unfortunately, we have entirely neglected the great, equally important science of distribution. We have imagined, or taken it for granted, that if we produce enough we will all get enough.

"Many times in my short life, when I have sat down to the table with the employers and asked for more, they have said 'Yes, if you can produce more, we can give you more.' We did that. We worked and worked, and it has required less and less men to produce more and more goods.

"You know, of course, that our Federal Government has in recent years paid the farmers for not sowing crops and for not raising pigs. This is just another illustration of the fact that we have neglected the great science of distribution.

"It is the task of our great Labor Movement to catch up on our job—to bring about a more equitable distribution of our great natural resources and of all the useful things we have learned to produce in less time and with ever-increasing man-power.

"I have gotten temporarily off the track, but I am getting right back, because these few remarks have a direct bearing on old-age pensions. The men who are discarded at the age of fifty, they know these facts. They know there is enough for all, and yet they know the employer will not give them a job at fifty years; that they can't get another start. They know they can't get another job if they are fired, so in desperation they say: 'Why can't this rich country take care of me?' and they sign these petitions. Some are ridiculous, some are more or less foolish, but back of it all is the determination of our people around fifty and upwards that if the country refuses to give them jobs it must give them sustenance. That is the thought back of all this pension discussion. I haven't the heart or the nerve to condemn any ordinance or law that aims to provide a pension for the aged that are willing to work and can't get a job. Let us not laugh at any measure on the ballot that aims to take care of the aged because we have sadly neglected our duty in that respect.

"Yes, we have attempted for many years to provide pensions for paupers who could obtain a dole by the slow process of proving that they are paupers. Slowly, very slowly, we are wending our way toward a better and brighter day, when we will have a pension system so that a man who has passed beyond the active years of life can live a comfortable existence until he is called away.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to keep on talking, but I know you have business to do. I have already stated that I am happy to be able to be with you for a day or so. I hope to be able to continue my work in California and to talk to the Labor Councils and local Unions on the menace of Initiative No. 1 on the ballot. I will do my very best; and whether success or failure crowns our efforts I know you will carry on the good work. As long as I live my heart and eyes will never be away from the California movement. Thank you."

John S. Horn

As the next speaker, the presiding officer introduced John S. Horn, member of the State Unemployment Reserves Commission, and a delegate from the Beer Drivers' Union, who, in opening his address, said:

"I welcome this opportunity of appearing before the Federation and talking to you about a subject which is of such vital interest to Organized Labor. My remarks must necessarily be personal and in no sense are they the official views of the Unemployment Reserves Commission. As a member of that Commission representing Organized Labor, it is my privilege and responsibility to bring your views to the attention of the Commission."

The speaker declared that it was not his present purpose to answer criticisms nor to defend the legislation regarding unemployment insurance; also that the law's primary objectives needed no defense. Labor had fought for the adoption of such legislation and does not propose that this protection to the workers be discarded. He then cited the difficulties which the Commission had encountered in undertaking enforcement of the new legislation, there having been no previous experience upon the subject in this State. Among the difficulties were: That the workers did not in the beginning have Social Security account numbers; that individuals who had worked for one employer in one year had secured other positions in the following year; the failure of the worker to indicate properly the name of his former employer and the type of work performed; that workers had performed services for employers who did not have the required number of individuals to render them subject to provisions of the law, the workers not being aware of such fact.

In connection with the latter, the speaker stated that it is now necessary for an employer to have four or more individuals in his employ for twenty days in the calendar year, each day being in a different calendar week, in order for such employer to become subject to the provisions of the law. Thus an employer may hire 500 employees for fifteen weeks and then upon the completion of the job go out of business,

with the result that none of the employees have accumulated benefit rights. It was declared that this problem may not be overcome through the adoption of administrative procedures by the Department, but that legislative correction is necessary. The delay in payment of the benefit checks results from instances where employers fail to observe the law by not reporting the wages earned by their employees. The Commission is rapidly solving, in part, this problem and members of Union Labor can do much to assist the Commission by reporting the facts in such instances to the Department. Workers also failed to notify the Department of a change of address, and approximately 1,500 checks are returned to the Department each week unclaimed. Ineligible claims numbering 80,000 have also been filed with the Commission which require considerable time to definitely establish invalidity, thus contributing to delay of payments to the eligibles.

Commissioner Horn also declared that it has been an arduous task to obtain trained personnel to establish the necessary mechanism for maintenance of records. Consideration is being given by the Commission to methods of determining weekly benefit rates, to the end of establishing a more simple process whereby the worker can better understand the workings of the law.

With respect to criticism which has been voiced regarding the accumulation of a large reserve, certain facts and figures were given in relation to this subject. It was declared, however, that Labor should proceed cautiously in the matter of recommending legislative revision on this subject, and not without further study, which latter the Commission is now also undertaking.

Matters in connection with revision of the law declared to be of interest to Organized Labor, and a subject for study, are: Reduction of waiting period, extension of coverage for employers having one or more individuals in their employ, and to agricultural labor, domestic service, maritime workers and others. This was declared to be a real problem for which the speaker did not have an answer at this time. The proposition relating to the disqualifications from benefits to an individual who left his work because of a labor controversy was said to be far from satisfactory in that it did not give Labor the protection which it deserves, and it must be clarified by amendment.

Another subject of vital interest to Labor concerns the matter of interstate benefit payment plans. A complete system of such payments has now been developed, and is operating throughout the forty-eight States. Over 3,000 California workers now residing in other States, and unemployed, have filed claims for benefits against rights accumulated in California prior to their departure, and have now been paid.

It was declared that the fear of Union Labor that the public employment service might destroy the hiring hall and be used as a strike-breaking agency has proven groundless.

The speaker concluded by saying that as a member of the Commission representing Labor, it was still his responsibility to advocate Labor's interest, but that it would not be possible to be informed of Labor's thinking unless it was called to his attention, and it was suggested that local unions and central bodies appoint committees on unemployment insurance for the purpose of furthering that feature, and for studying future amendments that may be proposed.

Ralph Morgan

President Haggerty next introduced Ralph Morgan, the newly elected President of the Screen Actors' Guild, announcing at the same time the pictures in which Delegate Morgan had taken leading roles. Addressing the Convention, Brother Morgan said, in part:

"I am very, very proud to represent the Screen Actors' Guild. I think some of you probably don't realize that there are actors like myself who have been members of the American Federation of Labor for years. I am proud to be a member of it and I am becoming prouder of it every day that I live. I am sure the Actors' Equity members gradually during the past have become more conscious, and are now completely conscious, of their membership in the American Federation of Labor. One of the greatest duties we have had is to make the members understand the principles back of this great organization. I think gradually we are making them understand that. It is going to take time. I hope, if I step out of office a year from now, that every one of those members will be sincerely conscious of this organization." The speaker expressed his appreciation of being able to be present at this meeting and for the opportunity of meeting the delegates.

Pat Somerset

President Haggerty then presented Pat Somerset, a well known member of the Screen Actors' Guild, prominent in his profession, and a delegate to this Convention. Mr. Somerset declined to speak further than to state that he was happy to be present.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

The Chair recognized Delegate Don Cameron of the Committee on Resolutions, who presented the following report of the Committee and announced that it would be read by Committeeman Fletcher, in the absence of Chairman Buzzell, who was unavoidably detained:

Proposition No. 1—Subject: "State Initiative Proposition No. 1." Presented by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor. (For text of Proposition, see page 69.)

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 2—Subject: "State Initiative Proposition No. 1." Presented by the Executive Council of the California State Federa-

tion of Labor. (For text of Proposition see page 70.)

The Committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Van Hook, Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles, offered the following amendment to the report of the Committee:

"Be it further Resolved, That all international and national unions having local unions affiliated with this State Federation of Labor be requested to contribute financially and send all available representatives to assist in this fight."

The Committee on Resolutions accepted the amendment above offered, and the report of the Committee as amended was adopted.

Proposition No. 3—Subject: "State Initiative Proposition No. 1." Presented by John S. Dalton, J. W. Buzzell, C. H. King, Lyman Dixon and C. J. Haggerty (committee representing officials of all Central Labor Councils in the State, who had been called into session on Monday evening). (For text of Proposition see page 70.)

The Committee recommended concurrence, with the following addition to the Resolution:

"And the Committee further recommends that the President and Secretary be instructed to prepare, at once, a draft of the letter to be sent to the local unions and pledge card and other material, as suggested in the Resolution, and send them in, and further that Secretary make arrangements with his office in San Francisco to begin the addressing of envelopes to Local Unions so that they may be in the mail while this Convention is in session."

Some discussion took place with reference to the use of the word "voluntary" in the second "Resolve" of the Proposition. The discussion was participated in by Delegates Van Hook, Bentson, Palacios, Cameron and President Haggerty.

The recommendation of the Committee for concurrence in the Proposition as amended was adopted.

ADDRESS

Walter Mathewson

President Haggerty introduced Walter Mathewson, Conciliation Commissioner of the Department of Labor of the United States.

Commissioner Mathewson, in opening his address, extended congratulations to the California State Federation of Labor, declaring that the present is the grandest Convention that had ever been held by that body. He stated that many of the delegates are new in the Movement, although many of the old-timers were still present, but that for the benefit of those who were younger in years he would recite some of the history of the Conciliation Service.

This, he said, dated from the time of William B. Wilson, who was the first Secretary of Labor under the Act created by Congress; that Secretary Wilson was a man of vision, who believed that if he could get employer and employee to sit around a conference table

many controversies would fade away, and many hardships would be overcome. Pursuant to this vision, the Conciliation Service was established. This service, the speaker declared, was without power, except the power of conciliation, the Commissioners are sent in only when it appears a strike or lockout may occur in a community. Numbers of cases are thus settled about which the public knows nothing, and it is easy to wire to the Department of Labor and call for the service of a Conciliator, who may finally persuade disputants in a labor controversy to get back around the conference table. Mr. Mathewson continued:

"Now I want to say another word or two. We are entering a period in which there are so many professional mediators. There are so many organizations that feel their interest can only be guaranteed through an attorney. The employers think that their interest can only be guaranteed by the attorneys. Now I have a great admiration for attorneys, and I know they are necessary. But when one attorney comes around, others will be there to combat him. But when you get the direct employers and the union representatives, with the proper committee that understands the work, I want to say that a strike or a lockout cannot occur, or can be ended. * * * Yes, you must strike in defense of your rights, but let us try first to use the agencies that are ours to be used."

The speaker concluded by stating that there are now over forty conciliators in the service in the United States, and urged the men and women of labor: "Patronize the Conciliation Service; it will save you time; it will save you hardships."

TELEGRAMS

The following telegrams were received by officers of the Federation:

"Washington, D. C.

"I extend to all in attendance at the California State Federation of Labor Convention fraternal greetings and personal felicitations. The membership which you represent have always manifested their devotion and loyalty to the principles, policies and philosophy of the American Federation of Labor. Our great Movement stands now, as it has ever stood, for a united Labor Movement and for solidarity and unity within the ranks of Labor. Those who have organized and fostered dual unions such as the C. I. O. are responsible for the division, discord and bitterness which have been created within the ranks of Labor. The responsibility rests with them. They can never atone for the wrong committed until they return to the house and home of labor—the American Federation of Labor. I extend best wishes for an enthusiastic and successful Convention. Be assured of the co-operation and support of the American Federation of Labor in the formulation and execution of policies based upon the laws, principles and Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

"WILLIAM GREEN,

"President,

"American Federation of Labor."

"Washington, D. C.

"The Union Label Trades Department sends greetings and best wishes for a successful Convention. May I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the splendid support rendered by the officers of your Federation and the members of Organized Labor in your State in our campaign to increase the demand for the Union Label, Card and Button. Regards.

"I. M. ORNBURN,

"Secretary-Treasurer,

"Union Label Trades Department,
"American Federation of Labor."

"New York City.

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious and successful Convention.

"T. A. RICKERT,

"General President,

"United Garment Workers of America."

"Modesto, Calif.

"The Stanislaus County Central Labor Council has voted unanimously to endorse the Cannery Workers' Union of Modesto in their strike against Pacific Grape Products Company. This Council requests the cooperation of the Convention in placing the products of the Pacific Grape Products on its unfair list.

"H. F. BLANCHARD,

"Secretary-Treasurer."

"Fresno, Calif.

"Carpenters' Union No. 701 of Fresno send greetings and urge the adoption of Fresno as the next convention city. Best wishes for continued success.

CLYDE CLARK,

"Business Manager."

"San Francisco.

"Retail Department Store Employees' Union No. 1100, forced out on strike by department store employers, hereby asks State Federation of Labor, now in session, for its unqualified support. As you know, prior to our being virtually locked out, and since that time, we have been cooperating with a committee officially appointed by the San Francisco Labor Council. Prior to the attack upon our Union by the employers we not only modified and withdrew proposals objectionable to them, but we offered repeatedly to arbitrate all differences. This offer of arbitration the employers refused prior to strike and since. It is obvious therefore the attack on our Union is the spearhead of an attack on all of Organized Labor in our city and throughout the State. Your support is essential. May that support be forthcoming immediately.

"STANLEY SCOTT, President,

"LARRY VAIL, Secretary,

"Retail Department Store Employees'
Union No. 1100."

"Oakland, Calif.

"Alameda County requests that you bring 1939 Convention to Oakland.

"CHARLES R. GURNEY,

"Secretary,

"Alameda County Building and
Construction Trades Council."

"Fresno, Calif.

"Greetings: Fresno invites the California State Federation of Labor to hold their 1939 Convention in this city. Fresno is the exact geographical center of the State. September climate ideal.

"FRESNO COUNTY BUILDING AND
CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL."

"Fresno, Calif.

"The General Teamsters' Union No. 431 extends to the California State Federation of Labor, in convention, its best wishes for successful deliberation for the benefit of our members in California and extend to you an invitation to convene in Fresno in 1939.

"EARL S. LESHER,

"Secretary-Treasurer."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Secretary Vandeleur announced that according to the rules adopted by the Convention, Resolutions would be received at the headquarters hotel until 5 o'clock P. M. Tuesday.

Further announcements were made of various group meetings of delegates and also of Convention committees to be held during the afternoon and evening.

PROPOSITIONS INTRODUCED

The following Propositions were submitted for consideration by the Convention.

State Initiative Proposition No. 1

Proposition No. 1—Presented by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The enemies of Organized Labor have proposed a State initiative to the voters of California, titled "Labor," and by gross misrepresentations secured sufficient signatures to qualify the proposal for the general election ballot, November 8, 1938; and

Whereas, A campaign of misrepresentation and fraudulent pretense, backed by unlimited money, has and is now being carried on by the sponsors of this proposal with the intent to deceive the voters and insure adoption of the proposal; and

Whereas, This proposed measure, by direct statement and by insidious and tricky phraseology, takes away practically all of the rights of the workers of all groups in fighting for improved conditions, and particularly the rights of Organized Labor which have only been secured after years of struggle; and

Whereas, It is the natural responsibility and duty of the California State Federation of Labor to take the lead in the fight against this fraudulent and dishonest proposal, and seek the cooperation of all other groups of workers whom the proposed measure would affect and to work in full harmony with them for its defeat: now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of

Labor, in regular convention assembled, in the city of Santa Barbara, that the Executive Council of said Federation be and is hereby instituted and appointed as a General Executive Committee to supervise the conduct of a statewide campaign for the defeat of the so-called "Labor" initiative, identified as "Proposition No. 1" on the November 8 general election ballot; and be it further

Resolved, That said Executive Campaign Committee immediately seek the aid and co-operation of all Labor Councils in the State of California to the end that each such body shall name an officer or member to serve on the General Campaign Committee to defeat this measure, and bring about the appointment of active sub-committees in every Union in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Campaign Committee be instructed to immediately institute a statewide campaign against Initiative Proposition No. 1 through every legal means—publicity, radio, and all other methods of contact; and be it further

Resolved, That said General Campaign Executive Committee, in co-operation with the General Campaign Committee, be instructed and empowered to immediately (1) establish a press bureau with instructions to issue such daily and other press releases as may fully and properly convey our opposition to this measure, to the entire public, (2) take proper action toward arranging in advance for an adequate radio campaign to combat this measure, and (3) create a speakers' bureau to furnish speakers from the ranks of Organized Labor to fill all possible engagements, as well as speakers from outside the ranks of Organized Labor whose groups are opposed to the measure; a women speakers' bureau, and such other agencies as may be necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That all agencies established to combat Proposition No. 1 be instructed to bring before every citizen of California the exact language and particularly the deceptive meanings of sections of this vicious proposal and to challenge the proponents of the measure to debate the exact language and meaning of the proposal on every possible occasion and prove its fraudulent, dishonest and utterly reactionary character; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, directly representing close to a half million organized workers, appeal to the newspapers of the State to maintain a neutral attitude on this measure. This appeal is based on the declared policy of the public press to impartially serve all of its readers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 67.

State Initiative Proposition No. 1

Proposition No. 2—Presented by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, There is now before the people of the State of California one of the most vicious anti-Labor proposals they have ever been called upon to consider; and

Whereas, This proposal appears under the title of "Labor" and is identified as Proposition No. 1 on the November 8 general election ballot; and

Whereas, Said proposal threatens the existence of every unit of Organized Labor in California and the conditions for which individual Unions and the Movement in general have fought hard, and at great expense and suffering, for many years; and

Whereas, The proponents of this measure have unlimited resources at their command and are utilizing them to the utmost degree in their campaign to deprive all workers of constitutional rights; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-ninth Annual Convention assembled, in Santa Barbara, has instituted a statewide campaign against this measure, and is faced with many other forms of anti-union legislative activity that seriously threaten the life of our Unions, and has already dangerously invaded the treasury of all groups; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has consistently stood for the principles of the American Federation of Labor and, through organizational activities, resulted in the payment of large sums to the American Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Convention make an urgent appeal to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor for funds to assist in the campaign against the proposal outlined above and more definitely detailed in a copy of the official proposal attached hereto; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of all matter pertaining to Proposition No. 1 which have come before this Convention be submitted to President Green, so that the seriousness of the situation may be realized, and that in view of the short period which occurs between this date and the date when Proposition No. 1 will be voted on November 8 urge immediate action in behalf of the California Labor Movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 68.

State Initiative Proposition No. 1

Proposition No. 3—Presented by John F. Dalton, J. W. Buzzell, C. H. King, Lyman Dixon and C. J. Haggerty (committee representing officials of all Central Labor Councils in the State, who had been called into session on Monday evening).

Whereas, This Convention, realizing the serious problem facing the Labor Movement in the proposed anti-Labor initiative measure, has gone on record as expressing its intention to carry on a statewide campaign to defeat this insidious measure; and

Whereas, It will be necessary to combat a well organized and heavily financed opposition; and

Whereas, Organized Labor will be required to finance its own battle in order that the honor and stability of the Labor Movement in California may be maintained; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor that the

President and Secretary be authorized and instructed to send out an immediate call to every local union explaining the very serious situation that faces the Labor Movement in the election of November 8, and at the same time to explain to the local unions affiliated with the Federation the necessity of raising an adequate campaign fund to pay for a state-wide campaign; and be it further

Resolved, That in the same call every local union affiliated with this Federation be notified that it is expected to contribute to this fund a minimum of 50 cents per member, this money to be raised by the local union through voluntary assessments or in any other manner that the local union sees fit; and be it further

Resolved, That this call include a pledge card, or resolution, to be adopted by each of the local unions, guaranteeing this money, and that the local unions be asked to advance immediately as much of each one's quota as their treasuries will permit; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to transfer from the funds of the Federation, as an advance loan to the Campaign Committee, the sum of \$15,000 in order that the campaign activities may be started at the earliest possible moment; and be it further

Resolved, That this fund be kept in a separate account by the Secretary-Treasurer of this Federation, and that an accounting be made and published as well as distributed directly to the local unions after the campaign is over.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 68.

Legal Holiday Observance by State Civil Service Employees

Proposition No. 4—Presented by Chapter No. 1 of California State Employees Local No. 14, Sonoma.

Whereas, Many Civil Service employees are now enjoying all legal holidays; and

Whereas, Other Civil Service employees, particularly those employed in institutions of the State, only enjoy a portion of these holidays, thereby showing discrimination against those employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Sonoma Chapter No. 1 of California State Employees Local No. 14 go on record as being opposed to this discriminatory practice of the State Personnel Board; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this action be sent to the California State Federation of Labor, Santa Rosa Central Labor Council, and the California State Employees Local No. 14 for their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Shorter Work-Week for State Civil Service Employees

Proposition No. 5—Presented by Chapter No. 1 of California State Employees Local No. 14, Sonoma.

Whereas, Many of the State Civil Service employees of the State of California enjoy the forty-four-hour, five-and-a-half-day week; and

Whereas, Organized Labor recognizes the forty-four-hour, five-and-a-half-day week nationally; and

Whereas, Many Civil Service employees working in institutions do not work under the forty-four-hour, five-and-a-half day week, but work instead on a forty-eight-hour, six-day week, thereby showing discrimination; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Sonoma Chapter No. 1 of California State Employees Local No. 14 go on record as condemning this practice by the State Personnel Board, in discriminating against institution employees; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this action be sent to the California State Federation of Labor, Santa Rosa Central Labor Council, and the California State Employees Local No. 14 for their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Rating of Civil Service Employees

Proposition No. 6—Presented by Chapter No. 1 of California State Employees Local No. 14, Sonoma.

Whereas, The California State Personnel Board has seen fit to propose a schedule of over a hundred questions as a basis of rating employees in the State Civil Service; and

Whereas, A large part of these questions are of a misleading nature, while others deal with purely personal characteristics, which Labor does not recognize as a qualification for employment; and

Whereas, The adoption of this method of rating would definitely place within the hands of certain executives the power to virtually blacklist any employee who might incur their displeasure; and

Whereas, Labor believes the only fair and just method of judging the worker's worth and ability is on the basis of performance and results produced, with proper consideration for the circumstances under which work is performed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Sonoma Chapter No. 1 of California State Employees Local No. 14, meeting in regular session on September 1, 1938, go on record as protesting the adoption of this so-called rating system by the State Personnel Board; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the California State Federation of Labor, the Santa Rosa Central Labor Council, and the California State Employees Local No. 14 for their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Proposed Civil Service Rules

Proposition No. 7—Presented by Chapter No. 1 of California State Employees Local No. 14, Sonoma.

Whereas, The proposed new Civil Service rules, under date of July 20, 1938, set forth too stringent and confining definitions of im-

proper political activity among Civil Service employees, tending to practically disenfranchise these employees; and

Whereas, Subparagraphs B, E, F, and G of Rule 251 of said Civil Service Rules are deemed to be obnoxious to free-thinking citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Sonoma Chapter No. 1 of California State Employees Local No. 14 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees go on record as opposing the hereinbefore-mentioned portions of Rule 251 and ask that they be stricken from the rules; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this action be sent to the California State Federation of Labor, Santa Rosa Central Labor Council, and the California State Employees Local No. 14 for their concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 146.

Prevailing Wage Law

Proposition No. 8—Presented by Central Labor Council of San Bernardino.

Whereas, The prevailing wage law as it now reads is not specific or definite in its requirements and, according to the State Labor Commissioner, unenforceable; and

Whereas, The prevailing wage law now permits, in some counties, over one hundred separate awarding bodies the right to investigate and set up prevailing wage scales, resulting in a wide variation of scales within the same county; and

Whereas, The stabilization of all branches of industry tends to promulgate harmony, confidence and increased prosperity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the State Federation of Labor, recommend the passing of the following revision of the prevailing wage law:

[NOTE: In the following quotation from the existing law the authors of this Resolution propose that the words printed in *Italic* be stricken from the law.]

"An Act to amend Sections 1724, 1770 and 1773 of, and to add Sections 1768 and 1769 to, the Labor Code, relating to the ascertainment of the prevailing rate of wages.

"The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

"Section 1. Section 1724 of the Labor Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1724. 'Locality in which public work is performed' means the county in which the public work is done *in cases in which the contract is awarded by the State, and means the limits of the political subdivision on whose behalf the contract is awarded in other cases.*

"Section 2. Section 1768 is hereby added to Article 2, Chapter 1, Part 7, Division II of the Labor Code, to read as follows:

"1768. Not later than January 1, 1940, the Board of Supervisors of each county

shall determine the general prevailing rate of per diem (including legal holiday and overtime) wages for each craft or type of workman which may be used on any public work which at any time may be performed within the county.

"The Board of Supervisors shall (through an agent or otherwise) contact as many as possible of the bona fide contractors who are competent to do any type of public work which may develop in the county and ascertain from them the average number of men of each class, craft or type employed by them during the six months last past and the per diem wage paid each respective type of employee. From the statistics thus compiled the Supervisors shall select the wage rate paid the majority of the men of each craft, class or type of labor, and shall declare that to be the prevailing wage in the county.

"The Board of Supervisors shall prepare a schedule of its determination in such form as to be readily available to:

"(a) Bodies awarding public contracts.

"(b) Contractors.

"(c) Boards of Supervisors of other counties.

"The Board of Supervisors shall revise or amend this schedule whenever it appears that the prevailing wage for any craft or type of workman has changed, and in any event at least once per year.

"Section 3. Section 1769 is hereby added to Article 2, Chapter 1, Part 7, Division II of the Labor Code, to read as follows:

"1769. The body awarding the contract or authorizing the public work shall determine the general prevailing rate of per diem wages from the schedule determined upon by the Board of Supervisors of the county in which the work is to be performed.

"If the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for any craft or type of workman needed to execute the contract has not been determined by the body awarding the contract or authorizing the public work from all facts and evidence thereof available to that body.

"Section 4. Section 1770 of the Labor Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1770. *The body awarding the contract, or authorizing the public work shall determine the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and its decision in the matter shall be final.* Nothing in this article, *however,* shall prohibit the payment of more than the general prevailing rate of wages to any workman employed on public work. Nothing in this *Act* (Article) shall permit any overtime work in violation of Article 3 of this Chapter.

"Section 5. Section 1773 of the Labor Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1773. The body awarding any con-

tract for public work, or otherwise undertaking any public work, shall ascertain the general prevailing rate of per diem wages in the locality in which the public work is to be performed for each craft or type of workman needed to execute the contract, and shall specify in the call for bids for the contract, and in the contract itself, what the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for legal holiday and overtime work in the locality is for each craft or type of workman needed to execute the contract";

and be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to use every effort possible when this is presented to the State Legislature to secure its passage.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 131.

Extension of Kindergartens

Proposition No. 9—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, The kindergarten has demonstrated its value as an effective agency for increasing efficiency, decreasing the expense and unhappiness due to a lack of adjustment to environment early in life; for promoting the spirit of industry, fair play, appreciation, loyalty, and reverence; and

Whereas, There are in the United States over 4,000,000 children between four and six years of age who, according to experts in child psychology, are losing the most valuable of all possible school years because kindergartens have not yet been provided for them; and

Whereas, There never before was so great a need for the happy, protecting, educating influences of the kindergarten as there is today; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor promote the extension of kindergartens and urge its local branches to petition their school authorities to provide this educational advantage for the children, and wherever conditions make the entire public financing of a class temporarily impossible, that they cooperate with the School Boards in this undertaking, endeavoring to secure a portion of the needed funds through individual and group effort.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 146.

Child Labor on Farms

Proposition No. 10—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, Some progress has been made in the abolition, limitation and discouragement of child labor so that now the long hours of little children during the time of their growth, when they should be in school or at play, are less than at any previous period in history; and

Whereas, Practically all of the efforts made hitherto to discourage and abolish child labor have been in connection with industrial work,

but we now find that thousands of little children are compelled to work long hours on the farms throughout the State of California; and

Whereas, The abolition of this custom would not only free these children for activities suitable to their age and development, but would give employment to many thousands of men and women who are now looking for work or are on relief; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge all public-spirited citizens to assist in educational campaigns to bring to light the facts regarding child labor in agricultural occupations and we demand such legislation as will bring about the complete abolition of this evil; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in accord with its long-standing policy, commend and pledge its support to all efforts to abolish the horrible evil of child labor in all forms.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 145.

Exempting Farm Improvements From Taxation

Proposition No. 11—Presented by Charles Janigian of Cannery Workers' Union No. 20592, Modesto.

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that taxes on improvements on real estate and on other products of Labor tend to discourage industry and work a hardship on the real producers of wealth; and

Whereas, The working farmers of the State suffer a great hardship in being compelled to pay taxes on the improvements on their farms; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record urging appropriate legislation to do away with the taxing of improvements on the farms of actual working farmers; that is to say, that all improvements on farms up to a valuation of \$10,000 should be exempt from taxation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 121.

Six-Hour Day

Proposition No. 12—Presented by Nathan Saper of Studio Transportation Drivers' Union No. 399, Hollywood.

Whereas, The great improvements that have been made in mechanical processes have enabled employers to discharge and dispense with the services of many thousands of workers who find it very difficult to find other employment owing to the fact that a few men through the use of labor-saving machinery are now able to do the work formerly requiring the services of a great many; and

Whereas, The reduction of the hours of labor from ten to twelve hours down to eight hours has prevented the unemployment problem from being worse than it actually is; and

Whereas, A further reduction in the hours of labor is imperative if the majority of our workers are to be kept in steady employment; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-ninth Annual Con-

vention assembled, go on record favoring and urging the enactment of laws providing for a six-hour day instead of the present eight-hour day.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 121.

Increase in Old-Age Pension Payments

Proposition No. 13—Presented by Joseph M. Casey of Teamsters' Union No. 70, Oakland.

Whereas, The laws providing for old-age pensions have marked a long step forward in dealing with the problem of the aged and indigent; and

Whereas, The laws should be further improved and the amount of pensions should be increased so that self-respecting men and women who have not been able to accumulate a fortune may live in peace and comfort and not be forced onto the streets or into public or private charitable institutions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in annual convention, at Santa Barbara, hereby urges that the old-age pension laws be amended to provide that the pension payments be increased to a sum sufficient to afford comfortable subsistence to the recipients.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 127.

Clarifying Labor Code Provisions

Proposition No. 14—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega of Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco.

Whereas, The provisions of the Labor Code of the State of California, adopted in 1933, to secure the rights of Labor, contain in Section 91 certain language which, according to the enemies of Organized Labor, declares a union shop contract to be against public policy; and

Whereas, Attorneys of recognized standing in their profession declare that such is not the meaning or intent of that section of the law, and also state that this contention is frequently advanced in court by counsel for anti-Labor interests; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor demand that the language of the above-mentioned section of the Labor Code be amended so as to eliminate any possibility of such contention being made in the future by the enemies of Organized Labor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 121.

Chartering of Licensed Deck Officers

Proposition No. 15—Presented by Captain C. F. May of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, Proposition No. 10, introduced by Captain C. F. May, National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, West Coast Local No. 90, at the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor held at Long Beach in

1937, was concurred in by that Convention and the delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention followed out instruction at the A. F. of L. Convention held in Denver, Colorado; and

Whereas, That Resolution was referred to the Executive Council and President Green of the American Federation of Labor to straighten out the jurisdictional dispute between the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America and the International Longshoremen's Association immediately; and

Whereas, Both President Green and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor have reaffirmed the jurisdictional rights of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America; and

Whereas, Various conferences between the representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association and the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, held with President Green in the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, D. C., have been fruitless because the representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association refuse steadfastly to revoke dual charters; and

Whereas, The International Longshoremen's Association has failed to revoke Charter No. 1550, composed of coastwise and ocean-going licensed officers, although ordered to do so by President Green; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Santa Barbara in Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, reaffirm its former position of protesting the issuance of such dual charter and demand the International Longshoremen's Association immediately revoke all charters issued to any organization not coming under their jurisdiction; and be it further

Resolved, That the officials of the International Longshoremen's Association be requested to pledge their organization to a policy of non-interference not only in the jurisdiction of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, but also in that of any other legitimate affiliate of the American Federation of Labor which has been victimized by this raiding policy without regard to the decision and ethics of the legitimate American Federation of Labor policies; and be it finally

Resolved, That the delegate from this Convention to the American Federation of Labor Convention, to be held at Houston, Texas, be instructed to submit this Resolution and work for the fulfillment of its purpose according to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 145.

Civil Service as Affecting Masters, Mates and Pilots

Proposition No. 16—Presented by Capt. C. F. May of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, A large number of members of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America served for the United States Shipping Board during the World War and were exposed to the hazards of the war lanes fully as much as those serving in the military departments in similar service; and

Whereas, The Merchant Marine in time of war is always the first line of defense to the navy; and

Whereas, These men have been commended by the President of the United States, the Secretary of Navy, the Secretary of War and other high officials in the government for the patriotic duty they performed during the World War; and

Whereas, Through the "march of time" many of these men have now passed the age limit for entering civil service; and

Whereas, It is getting more difficult for these men to obtain employment in private industry on account of age; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to assist the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America by favoring changes in the civil service statutes of the state and federal governments to the extent of admitting men who served with the United States Shipping Board during the World War to equal rights and footing with veterans of military establishments; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council and Legislative Agent of the California State Federation of Labor in Sacramento be instructed to work to advance the intent of this Resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from the California State Federation of Labor Convention to the next American Federation of Labor Convention, to be held at Houston, Texas, be instructed to submit this or a similar resolution and to work for the intent of the same.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 141.

Reaffirmation of Action Taken

Proposition No. 17—Presented by Capt. C. F. May of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, At the Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor held at Long Beach in September, 1937, Proposition No. 29 was presented by Capt. C. F. May of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, West Coast Local No. 90; and

Whereas, The first and third "Resolve" was concurred in by the Convention; and

Whereas, The subject-matter of the second "Resolve" has been amicably settled between Masters, Mates and Pilots, Nos. 89 and 90; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm its stand of the 1937 Convention and instruct the

incoming Executive Council to act according to the intent of the Resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 141.

Social Security Protection for Seamen

Proposition No. 18—Presented by Capt. C. F. May of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, Every State in this Union now has an Act on its statute books for relieving unemployment and for old-age pensions; and

Whereas, The Federal Social Security Act protects practically all workers in the United States except seamen; and

Whereas, The National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America will submit a suitable bill to the next federal legislature through which all seamen will be protected under the Social Security Act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Santa Barbara, go on record to assist in the passage of such a bill; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from this Convention to the American Federation of Labor Convention, to be held at Houston, Texas, October 3, 1938, submit this or a similar Resolution to instruct the incoming Executive Council and Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor to work for the same.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 141.

Marine Hospital at Port of Los Angeles

Proposition No. 19—Presented by Capt. C. F. May of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, The late Congressman Charles Colden had introduced a bill in Congress to have appropriations made for establishing a marine hospital in the Port of Los Angeles; and

Whereas, The Seventy-fifth Congress of the United States did make no final disposition of this bill; and

Whereas, All seafaring organizations are vitally interested in having a marine hospital established; and

Whereas, The hospitalization for seafaring men at the present time is inadequate on the Pacific Coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, assembled at Santa Barbara in its Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, go on record in favor of such hospital in the vicinity of Los Angeles harbor; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from this Convention to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held at Houston, Texas, October 3, 1938, submit this or a similar Resolution to instruct the incoming Executive Council and Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor to re-submit a bill having for its purpose the establishment of a marine hospital in the vicinity of Los

Angeles, second largest port in the United States.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 141.

Motor Boat Bill

Proposition No. 20—Presented by Capt. C. F. May of National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots, West Coast Local No. 90, San Francisco.

Whereas, For many years the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America endeavored to amend the Motorboat Act of June 9, 1910, in order to protect adequately life and property; and

Whereas, House Resolution 8839, Seventy-fifth Congress, which was introduced for that purpose, was not finally acted upon; and

Whereas, The National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America again will sponsor a bill at the next session of Congress to amend this Act for safety at sea for "preventing collisions of vessels, adequate manning and regular equipment of motorboats" in navigable waters of the United States, and for regular inspection and adequate manning of certain steam and motorboats which are not used exclusively for pleasure and those which are not engaged exclusively in the fisheries in inland waters of the United States, and for other purposes, and will include all vessels above fifteen tons propelled by machinery used for commercial purposes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record to support such bill and instruct the delegate from this Convention to the American Federation of Labor Convention, to be held at Houston, Texas, October 3, 1938, submit this or a similar Resolution to instruct the incoming Executive Council and Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor to advance the intent of such a bill.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 141.

State Initiative Proposition No. 1

Proposition No. 21—Presented by H. A. Bradley of Central Labor Council; Lena Lema, Cannery Workers No. 20676, and Marion Clark, Building Service Employees No. 24, Stockton.

Whereas, The Anti-Picketing Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot, if adopted, would deny to Organized Labor many rights which it now enjoys—rights which have been established through many years of struggle and sacrifice; and

Whereas, Proponents of Proposition No. 1 are waging a determined campaign for its adoption, utilizing every method of propaganda, regardless of cost; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor assume leadership in an educational campaign, utilizing newspapers, speakers, radio and such other means as it deems advisable; and be it further

Resolved, That each and every Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council

in the State of California be urged to cooperate, assuming the responsibility for leadership in their districts—supplying news releases, and advertising in the local press, establishing speakers' bureaus, etc., and providing ways and means whereby these operations may be properly financed; and be it further

Resolved, That every affiliated union be urged to participate with the California State Federation of Labor and with its local Central Labor Council and Building Trades Council to the limit of its ability, both morally and financially.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 127.

Establishment of Standards for Shoe Salesmen

Proposition No. 22—Presented by Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Association No. 410, San Francisco.

Whereas, Improper and ill-fitting shoes are the source of and the cause of not only physical discomfiture, but are the underlying causes of many bodily ailments; and

Whereas, Improper and ill-fitting shoes worn by children and those in adolescent years may be the cause of much serious sickness, deformity, physical ailments and handicaps in later years; and

Whereas, For any individual engaged in the selling or fitting of shoes to properly fit and recommend the same for sale or wear, it is necessary that he have an understanding and knowledge of the anatomical structure of the foot and the bones of the body in relation thereto; and

Whereas, We feel that the direct cause of the sale and wearing of improper footwear is due to deficiency in the knowledge of individuals engaged in the selling and fitting of shoes concerning the anatomical and functional processes of the foot; and

Whereas, It is to the well-being of the State of California that all shoe salesmen within such State be properly instructed and educated as to the anatomical structure and function of the feet and the proper fitting of footwear, which can only be done by and with the means of said knowledge and education; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Board of three members having said knowledge as aforesaid set forth be established to make, promulgate, and set forth rules and requirements to be met by anyone hereafter engaged in the selling of footwear in the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That said Board make, prepare, and give examinations at regular intervals to and for anyone within the State of California wishing to engage in the selling or fitting of shoes; and be it further

Resolved, That said Board be empowered to prohibit the sale, fitting, or advising of footwear within the State of California by anyone who has not passed this examination.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 121.

Discrimination by State Relief Administration

Proposition No. 23—Presented by Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Association No. 410, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State Relief Administration has discriminated against our citizens who belong to the Unions by depriving them of their full rights for relief; and

Whereas, This is evidence by the fact that the members of the Warehousemen's Union are granted food orders *only*, with no allowance for rent or utilities, and the members of the Retail Clerks' Union are denied *all* forms of relief; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby go on record as protesting this discriminatory action and demand of the State Relief Administration that all citizens who are in need shall be granted their full rights to all types of available relief; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution shall be sent to His Excellency the Governor; His Honor the Mayor; to Harold L. Pomeroy, State Relief Administrator, and to the press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 146.

Amendment to State Unemployment Insurance Act

Proposition No. 24—Presented by J. A. Wright of Typographical Union No. 221, San Diego.

Whereas, The purpose of Unemployment Insurance is to insure a more stable level of income to working men and women; and

Whereas, It is reported that the present tax levied on wages and employers in California is producing more revenue than is required to pay benefits on the existing schedule; and

Whereas, Many working men and women who have regular employment and who are subject to this tax have little chance to benefit under existing provisions of the law, but do lose income because of sickness not covered by the workmen's compensation law, and would be aided if a sick benefit were paid under the Unemployment Insurance Act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring amendment of the California Unemployment Insurance Act so as to provide for payment of sick benefits to persons who otherwise would come under the provisions of the Act but who are out of employment because of sickness.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 130.

Proposition No. 25—Withdrawn.

Boycott on "Coca-Cola"

Proposition No. 26—Presented by Central Labor Council, Long Beach.

Whereas, Sales Drivers' Union No. 572 of the Long Beach-San Pedro Harbor District,

after exhausting every reasonable effort to bargain with the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, was compelled to initiate measures against this firm by petitioning the Long Beach Central Labor Council for a general boycott, on June 17, 1938; and

Whereas, The Long Beach Central Labor Council made an honest effort to adjust this complaint of Sales Drivers' Union No. 572 by inviting the Coca-Cola Company, by registered mail, to be present at a hearing on June 20, 1938, in the Council's offices, all of which said company ignored and refused to appear, leaving no alternative than to proceed with a general boycott; and

Whereas, Popular reception and support accorded the boycott on Coca-Cola products by members of affiliated Unions in the Harbor Area were such that the total volume of Coca-Cola sales was reduced by 65 per cent within a period of sixty days, due largely to the lawful activity of officers and members of Sales Drivers' Union No. 572; and

Whereas, By reason of the degree of success attained in this boycott against a reactionary union-baiting concern, six reputable officers and members of the San Pedro Labor Council, Sales Drivers' Union No. 572, Culinary Alliance No. 754, Bartenders' Union No. 591, and Retail Clerks' Union No. 905 were indicted by the Los Angeles County grand jury on September 7, 1938, upon charges fabricated by the Coca-Cola Company in collusion with the infamous "Racket Squad" of the District Attorney's office; and

Whereas, If any offense at all was committed in the prosecution of said boycott on Coca-Cola products unbiased interpretation would deem it nothing more serious than a petty misdemeanor or civil offense; however, the treachery of Coca-Cola and the ethics of the District Attorney's office are such that a diabolical scheme is divulged whereby Union wage-earning citizens, it seems, are to be railroaded to state's prison for the questionable commission of a petty misdemeanor crime; and

Whereas, By official and other acts in this controversy the Coca-Cola Company has violated every rule commonly adhered to in industrial conflict, thereby proving themselves beneath the contempt of this Convention and unworthy of Union patronage in the State of California. Further, Coca-Cola by its attitude in said dispute becomes party to a conspiracy wherein public funds are dissipated in an effort to wreck Labor Unions for the special private benefit of hostile employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-ninth Annual Convention assembled, this nineteenth day of September, in Santa Barbara, that the products of the Coca-Cola Company, namely, "Coca-Cola," "Delaware Punch" and all "Frost" drinks, be placed upon our official "We Don't Patronize List," and copies hereof be released to the press.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

For final action, see page 139.

Prevailing Wage on Printing

Proposition No. 27—Presented by Carl B. Jensen of Typographical Union No. 583, Pasadena.

Whereas, There is confronting many communities the problem of state, county and city (and political subdivisions thereof) printing being done in non-union printing offices; and

Whereas, There has been enacted by several California counties and cities an ordinance providing that at least the prevailing wage rate and hours of labor shall be the minimum requirements of bidders for such work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, instruct its officers and representatives to assist Allied Printing Trades Councils and Typographical Unions in having the following law passed by the next session of the California State Legislature:

"Section 1. All printing for which the State of California, counties, cities or subdivisions thereof are chargeable, or which is paid for with funds appropriated wholly or in part by the State of California, counties, cities or political subdivisions thereof, must be printed within the state, counties, or cities, where practicable.

"Section 2. Printing firms shall be required to establish consideration as a responsible bidder on printing for the State of California, counties, cities, or political subdivisions thereof, as follows:

"(a) As a condition to consideration as a responsible bidder, printing concerns must file with the and Purchasing Agent, a sworn statement to the effect that employees in the employ of the concern which is to produce such printing are receiving the prevailing wage rate and are working under conditions prevalent in the locality in which the work is produced.

"(b) When a collective bargaining agreement is in effect between an employer, and an employee who is represented by a responsible organization which is in no way influenced or controlled by the management, such agreement as to wages and hours shall be considered as conditions prevalent in said locality and shall be the minimum requirements for being adjudged a responsible bidder under the law.

"Section 3. Any contract for printing with a bidder who is not responsible within the requirements of the law shall be declared null and void."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 122.

To Aid California Shipbuilding

Proposition No. 28—Presented by Thomas F. Dulleghan of Local No. 6, San Francisco, and Charles F. Daley, Local No. 148, Vallejo, of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers.

Whereas, The United States Government

has appropriated \$100,000,000 for a shipbuilding program; and

Whereas, The shipbuilding corporations in California have shown no desire to submit bids for the construction of any of these vessels unless contracts be awarded shipbuilding corporations in California under a proviso of a 10 per cent plus cost basis; and

Whereas, The Maritime Commission has power under the Welch amendment, with the approval of the President, to turn over work to the Pacific Coast shipbuilding yards regardless of bids; and

Whereas, Shipbuilding is one of the major industries of California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of various crafts engaged in shipbuilding, request the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention at Santa Barbara, September 19 to 23, inclusive, to petition the Maritime Commission to allocate 40 per cent of the gross tonnage of new ships for construction to the California shipyards; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Vice-President of the United States, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of Labor, Maritime Commission, President and Secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the Governor and members of the California State Legislature, and the California State Chamber of Commerce.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 145.

Garrison Revenue Bond Act

Proposition No. 29—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur of Street and Electric Railway Carmen, Division 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of California did at its regular session of 1937 enact into law a measure known as the "Revenue Bond Act," and more particularly referred to as the "Garrison Act," and the Governor of California did on the 16th day of April, 1937, approve said Act; and

Whereas, The corporate interests of the State have since caused to be circulated throughout the State petitions authorizing a referendum vote on this Act with the aim of repealing the action of the Legislature; and

Whereas, Said referendum will be submitted to the voters of California at the general election on November 8, 1938, as Proposition No. 13 on the ballot; and

Whereas, The Revenue Bond Act (to quote the law):

"authorizes the creation and establishment of a public utilities commission within any city, city and county, county, local governmental agency, society, association, authority, or entity, rendering service to the public; authorizes sale of revenue bonds to defray costs of construction or acquisition of public utilities, extensions and improvements thereto, and provides for the acquisition, production, distribution and sale of products, commodities, energy or services of such public

utilities and for payment of such bonds and interest thereon”;

and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has on numerous occasions endorsed the principles of the Revenue Bond Act; and

Whereas, The Revenue Bond Act would not alone benefit the workers but many communities of the State and the entire commonwealth by making it possible for people to obtain water, power and other public utility services at lower rates than those prevailing in privately owned companies; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled in the city of Santa Barbara, go on record as opposed to the attempt to defeat the purposes of the Revenue Bond Act of 1937 by referendum; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby advise Organized Labor to vote “Yes” on Proposition No. 13 at the November 8 general election.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 142.

Plan for Selecting Vice-Presidents

Proposition No. 30—Presented by Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses’ Alliance No. 31, Oakland.

Whereas, It is wholly possible in the present manner of electing officers of the California State Federation of Labor for California Labor to be represented by men not of their choosing; and

Whereas, In particular, the district vice-presidencies have been held by candidates who have received a minority of votes, and in some instances no votes, from the districts they are slated to represent; and

Whereas, The practice of direct voting has had a wide growth in our governmental offices and institutions, as in all organizations which are democratic; and

Whereas, Democratic principles and practices having always been the aim of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliate, the California Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor shall hereby amend its Constitution, while assembled in convention in September, 1938, in the interests of democratic elections according to its Constitution and By-Laws, in this manner: Section 3 of Article IV shall be stricken out and in its place written:

“Section 3. The President, Secretary-Treasurer, and the Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention shall be elected by a majority of votes of delegates at the State Convention. The District Vice-Presidents shall be elected in district conferences of all unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor. The district conferences shall be convened by the incumbent Vice-Presidents of each district

within sixty days after the adjournment of the State Convention.”

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

For final action, see page 151.

Unity in the Labor Movement

Proposition No. 31—Presented by Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses’ Alliance No. 31, Oakland.

Whereas, The International Convention of Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America has gone on record:

“1. To request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that the negotiations of representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization be resumed to establish unity in the Labor Movement; whereas the C. I. O. at their recent conference, held in Atlantic City, expressed a real desire to reestablish unity and heal the breach in the Labor Movement;

“2. That the policy of the industrial form of organization be responsible for the mass production industries;

“3. That C. I. O. unions be taken into the A. F. of L., and where jurisdictional differences exist that these be settled by a committee of unions not directly involved in jurisdictional disputes;

“4. That in case the A. F. of L. Executive Council fails to take such action the delegates of the Culinary Alliance to the national convention of the A. F. of L. be instructed to fight for this Resolution:”

therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization go on record as endorsing this Resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the California State Federation of Labor Convention for concurrence.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see pages 143-145.

Endorsement for Governor

Proposition No. 32—Presented by Machinists’ Lodge No. 1185, Hollywood.

Whereas, Realizing that this is our opportunity to bring President Roosevelt’s New Deal to California by electing Senator Culbert L. Olson, the Democratic party’s nominee for Governor; and

Whereas, Realizing that Senator Olson’s sympathies are now and have always been with the underprivileged, and for those who work for wages. These sympathies are fertilized by twenty-five years as a champion of Labor. His legislative record, both in this State and in Utah, is 100 per cent for the wage earners; our own organization, the State Federation of Labor of the A. F. of L., entered Senator Olson’s name No. 1 in the list of State Senators. His introduction and passage of what was virtually a “little Wagner Act” in Utah twenty years ago, and his 100 per cent

voting record since then in Utah and California compel us to recognize him as our champion; and

Whereas, Realizing that Senator Olson will be maligned and slandered over the radio, in the press, and by whispering campaigns instituted by those predatory interests who in one hand hold aloft the American flag and in the other the throat of Labor; and

Whereas, The only opponent of Senator Olson for the election in November is a reactionary Republican with a notorious anti-Labor record; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this local union go on record as endorsing Senator Olson as their candidate for the governorship of the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That this local union will bend every effort to send instructed delegates to the 1938 California State Federation of Labor Convention to be held in Santa Barbara, September 19, to instruct said Convention to go on record as endorsing Senator Olson for the governorship.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 127.

Amendment to Vehicle Code

Proposition No. 33—Presented by Kenneth B. Flagg of Garage Employees' Union No. 665, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State and the many subdivisions of the State have enacted parking laws for the protection and in the best interests of the public; and

Whereas, Many recalcitrant motorists have been and are parking their vehicles in flagrant violation of these laws, to the detriment and inconvenience of the law-abiding motorists and the general public; and

Whereas, Because of certain peculiarities in the law our law-enforcing agencies have found it increasingly difficult to prosecute these individuals successfully; and

Whereas, It is imperative that new legislation be adopted to implement the effectiveness of our existing parking laws if their constant flouting is to discontinue; and

Whereas, The "Advisory Committee on Motor Vehicle Legislation," a group representing all organizations and people interested in the subject of vehicular law enforcement, has, after several years of study, decided that the problem can best be remedied by the addition of a new Section 591 to the Vehicle Code, to read as follows:

"Illegal Parking. (a) In any prosecution charging a violation of any regulation governing the standing or parking of a motor vehicle under this code or any ordinance enacted by local authorities, proof by the people of the State of California that the particular vehicle described in the complaint was parked in violation of any provision of this code or such ordinance together with the proof that the defendant named in the complaint was at the time of such parking the registered

owner of such vehicle, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of such parking regulation by the defendant. The above provisions shall apply only when the following conditions are complied with.

"(1) During the time of such illegal parking a notice thereof shall be securely attached to said vehicle setting forth the fact of such illegal parking, including reference to the section of this code or of such ordinance so violated, the approximate time thereof and the location where such violation occurred.

"Such notice shall be attached to said vehicle either on the steering wheel or front-door handle thereof, or in such other conspicuous place upon the vehicle as to be easily observed by the person in charge of such vehicle upon his return thereto.

"(2) Before any warrant shall be issued following the filing of the complaint charging an offense under this section a notice of such illegal parking must be given to the person so charged. Such notice shall contain the information required in paragraph (1) above and shall inform such registered owner that unless he appears in the court to be designated in said notice within five days after service of such notice and answers such charge a warrant or citation to appear will be issued against him.

"Such notice shall be given either by personal delivery thereof to the owner or by deposit in the United States mail of an envelope with postage prepaid, which said envelope shall contain such notice and shall be addressed to such owner at his address as shown by the records of the department. The giving of the notice by personal delivery is complete upon delivery of a copy of said notice to said person. The giving of notice by mail is complete upon the expiration of ten days after said deposit of such notice.

"Proof of giving notice may be made by the certificate of any traffic or police officer or affidavit of any person over eighteen years of age naming the person to whom such notice was given and specifying the time, place and manner of the giving thereof.

(b) Such prima facie evidence shall be sufficient to sustain the conviction of such registered owner of a violation of such parking regulation unless evidence is introduced that said vehicle was not parked so by said registered owner."

Whereas, It appears to this organization that this section would indeed have a salubrious effect; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization heartily endorses and approves the addition of a new Section 591 to the Vehicle Code, reading as above set out; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council and the Legislative Representative of the California State Federation of Labor in Sacramento be instructed to work for the adoption

of this section at the next session of the State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For further action, see pages 122 and 141.

Endorsement for Governor

Proposition No. 34—Presented by Central Labor Union of Monterey County.

Whereas, The gubernatorial contest in the State of California has been clearly divided between liberal and reactionary groups; and

Whereas, The Democratic nominee, Culbert L. Olson, has proven himself the liberal and progressive man and fitted in every way to discharge the duties of the Governor's office; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Monterey County Central Labor Union, respectfully request the Thirty-ninth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, meeting in Santa Barbara, September 19, 1938, to endorse the candidacy of Culbert L. Olson for the office of Governor of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 127.

Health Insurance

Proposition No. 35—Presented by A. C. Allyn of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, At the National Health Conference in Washington, D. C., July 17, 18, and 19, 1938, called by Miss Josephine Roche, chairman of the President's Inter-Departmental Committee, at President Roosevelt's request, a plan was outlined by the technical committee as the result of its three years' study covering five major groups needing better and more medical care; and

Whereas, The plan included a compulsory health insurance program for Labor, which received the enthusiastic and whole-hearted support of President William Green, General Counsel Joseph A. Padway, and numerous other officials of the American Federation of Labor organizations; and

Whereas, Compulsory health insurance was deemed necessary, as voluntary plans have always ended in showing the need for the compulsory element; and wage compensation during illness was regarded unanimously as a necessary part of the plan; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the California State Federation of Labor's Thirty-ninth Convention, held at Santa Barbara, September 19, 1938, go on record as favoring making health security part of the Social Security program, and that federal legislation be enacted to provide for Labor a suitable, high standard medical care, preferably organized and to some extent supervised as to standards of care, by committees locally from our many medical schools or such agencies as the federal government determines to be most worthy of the trust, to give the highest type of care in prevention of disease, treatment of sickness, and injuries of our members and their families; and be it further

Resolved, That we agree that wage compensation during sickness or injury be made an

integral part of the program, as it is under workmen's compensation laws.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Establishment of Rural Hospitals

Proposition No. 36—Presented by A. C. Allyn of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, The protection, conservation and restoration of the health of the people is a matter in which the Government must be interested for its own welfare; and

Whereas, A large proportion of the rural areas of this country have no local hospitals and are not within convenient or safe reach of any satisfactory hospital; and

Whereas, The expense of constructing hospitals is often beyond the means of rural districts where the need is great; and

Whereas, Research has shown that even where privately-owned hospital facilities are physically accessible the prices charged for services rendered are beyond the ability to pay of a substantial proportion of the population; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse policies of states and localities having for their purpose the establishment of rural hospitals where these are needed and could be maintained on a good professional and financial standard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation endorse the principle of federal grants-in-aid to states to supplement state and local funds for the establishment of needed rural hospitals.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Socialized Medicine

Proposition No. 37—Presented by A. C. Allyn of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, The cost of obtaining medical treatment and care has advanced in recent years to such an extent as to be in many cases beyond the power of families in moderate circumstances to meet; and

Whereas, The advancement in medical science has produced so many means of preserving and restoring the health of the people that it should be possible for all people to enjoy the benefits of these new inventions and discoveries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby urges the enactment of legislation which will insure that all the people, and particularly families with small incomes, shall be enabled to have the benefit of all necessary medical services and care.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Construction and Painting of Steps and Sidewalks

Proposition No. 38—Presented by C. B. Malstrom of Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 302, Oakland.

Whereas, Many of our members are seriously injured and maimed due to slippery walks and steps during the rainy season; and

Whereas, This hazard is due mostly to the painting and enameling of steps or walks of cement construction; and

Whereas, This condition is man-made and can and should be corrected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Santa Barbara, instruct its Legislative Agent to promote and support legislation that will prohibit the painting or enameling of all walks or steps of cement or other materials that become slippery when wet due to such painting or enameling; and further, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Agent be instructed to promote and support legislation that will prohibit the construction of walks or steps of any material that by the construction or the application of any material to the surface thereof does not insure safe footing at all times.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 127.

Spray Painting

Proposition No. 39—Presented by Robert Leiser, Chris Olsen, B. A. Williams, Lloyd Markland and William Rapp of Painters' Union No. 1158, San Francisco.

Whereas, Journeymen painters are steadily losing employment due to the increasing amount of spray-painting work done in California; and

Whereas, Spray-painting is proven hazardous to the health of painters operating spray machinery, and other craftsmen employed on the same job; and

Whereas, Spray-painting work is proven inferior to brush or hand work; and

Whereas, Painters' Unions throughout the State of California advocate giving the general public a fair and reasonable return on money invested; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this State Federation of Labor Convention go on record as condemning the use of spray-painting, because of the health hazards, unfair competition, inferior type of work and unfair advantages taken of the public through the use of spray-painting work.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 146.

Opposing Political Endorsements

Proposition No. 40—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot, regulating picketing, is the most vital question affecting the Trade Union Movement in the coming election; and

Whereas, This vicious proposition, if passed, will destroy many of our local Unions and must be fought with every means at our command; and

Whereas, Labor's forces when divided on

various political issues are too weak to win any of the issues; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as concentrating on the defeat of Proposition No. 1 and that we make no endorsements of candidates for any state, county or municipal office in the coming elections.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 127.

Endorsement for Governor

Proposition No. 41—Presented by D. S. Halfhill, J. B. Macdonald and George E. Elliott of Electrical Workers' Union No. 83, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Realizing that our opportunity to bring President Roosevelt's New Deal to California lies in the election of Senator Culbert L. Olson, the Democratic nominee for Governor; and

Whereas, Through his record in the California Legislature the State Federation of Labor has entered his name as No. 1 on its list of State Senators; and

Whereas, His long public life records him as a steadfast, courageous and able leader in the fight for the American Federation of Labor's own progressive program; and

Whereas, Only by the election of a Democratic Governor can Organized Labor receive a square deal in this State and have assurance that its own program will be fulfilled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled, hereby endorses Senator Culbert L. Olson for Governor, and urges all members and friends of Organized Labor to vote for him and work for his election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 127.

Allocation of Gasoline Tax Funds

Proposition No. 42—Presented by Miscellaneous Foremen and Superintendents of Public Works No. 17894, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is sent to the County of Los Angeles at the present time approximately \$9,000,000 of the Gasoline Tax Fund to be distributed by the Board of Supervisors in the County of Los Angeles; and

Whereas, The fund is now being diverted for other purposes to such an extent that, if continued, there will be little or none of this fund used for the purpose for which it was originally intended; and

Whereas, The purpose of taxing gasoline and automobiles is for the providing and maintaining of highways in California; and

Whereas, In the collection of the gasoline tax, better than 65 per cent of that collected in Los Angeles County, either from gasoline sales, population or registration, is collected in the City of Los Angeles; and

Whereas, This year with the present amount budgeted by the Board of Supervisors will leave little or none of these funds to be used by the cities of this county; and

Whereas, This small amount that might be available will be so small that it will endanger

the jobs of 800 employees in the Street Maintenance Department of the City of Los Angeles, 90 per cent of whom are Union men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Miscellaneous Foremen and Superintendents of Public Works No. 17894 go on record and ask the various agencies with which it is affiliated and ask the support of candidates for the State Legislature to approve of a bill in the coming session and work for its passage that will allocate to cities of 150,000 population, or more, a direct allocation, in proportion to the automobile registration, of gasoline tax funds for the improvement and maintenance of streets and highways in these incorporated areas.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 146.

Petition of California Citizens Association

Proposition No. 43—Presented by S. P. Smith of Kern County Labor Council, Bakersfield.

Whereas, It has come to the attention of this Council that the so-called "California Citizens' Association" is putting out publicity claiming endorsement for their petition and resolution by all Organized Labor; and

Whereas, A few locals have unwittingly endorsed said resolution and have since disavowed their action; and

Whereas, This Council has never endorsed said resolution or petition; and

Whereas, The method of said Association is to go before Organized Labor bodies soliciting support; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held at Santa Barbara commencing September 19, 1938, be instructed to resist any attempt to secure any endorsement for or on behalf of said California Citizens Association resolution or petition dealing with the migrants' situation in California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 148.

In Support of a Federal Health Plan

Proposition No. 44—Presented by Joel Berreman and Grace McDonald of Local No. 442, American Federation of Teachers, Palo Alto.

Whereas, The health of the citizens of this nation is of deep concern to the men and women who depend on their ability to earn a living for the security of themselves and their families; and

Whereas, President Roosevelt, recognizing this need and the failure of existing facilities to properly care for the bulk of the people of this nation, called a National Health Conference in Washington, D. C., July 18-20; and

Whereas, The deliberations of this conference made plain to the nation the critical health needs of the working people; and

Whereas, Official coöperation of the American Medical Association has just been pledged on a number of vital measures proposed in the Federal Health Plan adopted by the Washington conference, such as: Establishment of

a Federal Department of Public Health; use of federal and state funds for care of persons unable to otherwise afford skillful medical and hospital care; expansion of public health facilities; tax-paid subsidization of tuberculosis hospitals, etc.; and

Whereas, The carrying out of the proposed health plan will rest with the next Congress of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor commend the medical profession for its recognition of responsibility for the carrying out of a federal health program, and endorse in principle the provisions of the Federal Health Plan adopted by the President's conference; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention request President Roosevelt and our California Representatives in the next Congress of the United States to do everything possible to secure passage of legislation to put into operation provisions of the Federal Health Plan.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 146.

Adequate Relief for Migrants

Proposition No. 45—Presented by Mae Stoneman of Waitresses' Union No. 639, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California Farm Security Administration is soliciting and encouraging hundreds of indigent "Dust Bowl" families to migrate to our State for the purpose of eeking out an existence in our agricultural districts; and

Whereas, This same Farm Security Administration extends immediate relief to these thousands of families under the supposition that there will be work available for them in the agricultural districts; and

Whereas, California does not have adequate housing facilities for these people and they are living in river bottoms, outskirts of our cities in ramble shacks, refuse-constructed tents and trailers, and in many instances camped under trees and bluffs or in tents, under the most revolting sanitary conditions; and

Whereas, These living and camping conditions have become a serious menace to public health and morals; and

Whereas, These refugees have been and are unable to secure sufficient employment in the farming belt and are now raiding the craft industry to work for any wage and under any condition the employer may impose, and thereby destroying the wage structures of our organized workers by taking the jobs of thousands of men and women of the State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Under our State laws these indigent thousands become the burden of the taxpayers of California in one year, thereby laying an additional responsibility on the men and women of our State; and

Whereas, The Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and the Central Labor Councils of Los Angeles and Long Beach have endorsed similar resolutions on this subject; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular convention assembled in Santa Barbara, September 19, 1938, do petition all agencies of the Federal Government to provide adequate and immediate relief for these unfortunate people in their own home communities, and that they be officially informed and instructed that there will be no relief available for them in California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federal Government aid and encourage these idle thousands to return to their respective States and that they be given proper aid and assistance by the Federal Government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 148.

State Initiative Proposition No. 1

Proposition No. 46—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The proposed initiative described as No. 1 on the ballot at the November election is a vicious anti-Labor proposal; and

Whereas, This is a statewide fight seriously affecting the welfare of the Labor Movement; and

Whereas, There are over 400,000 members affiliated to the California State Federation of Labor whose economic interests will be placed in jeopardy by this vicious anti-Labor proposition; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, September, 1938, that each organization affiliated with the Federation be requested to write an individual letter, about a week before election, to each and every one of its members, calling their attention to the dangers of this proposal, if passed by a vote of the people; and be it further

Resolved, That this letter request every member of Organized Labor to vote against and work for the defeat of Proposition No. 1 in the November election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 127.

Federal Health Plan

Proposition No. 47—Presented by Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Alliance No. 31, Oakland.

Whereas, The National Health Conference held in Washington, D. C., July 18-20, at the request of President Roosevelt, has served to focus the attention of the nation on the critical health needs of the working people; and

Whereas, This conference adopted a Federal Health Plan which calls for the projection of a ten-year program to attack preventable diseases on a national scale; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California Federation of Labor endorse in principle the Federal Health Plan adopted at the National Health Conference; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention request President Roosevelt and our California Repre-

sentatives in the next Congress of the United States to actively work for the passage of legislation that will put in effect the intent of the Federal Health Plan.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 146.

Election of Federation Vice-Presidents

Proposition No. 48—Presented by Central Labor Union of Monterey County.

Whereas, No Central Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor allows more than one member from any one union on its Executive Council; and

Whereas, On the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor only one representative is allowed from any one national or international union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor at its Convention to be held in Santa Barbara be asked to consider an amendment to its Constitution to provide that no two Vice-Presidents be elected from any one national or international union; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to all Central Labor bodies in the State of California, asking that they adopt this or a similar resolution.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

For final action, see page 151.

Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Law

Proposition No. 49—Presented by M. B. Kunz of Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union No. 447 and Harry Sherman, Construction and General Laborers' Union No. 185, Sacramento.

Whereas, The State compensation insurance laws have been enacted so that the working men and women of California will receive medical attention and compensation benefits when injured while at work; and

Whereas, Certain sections of the law, as applied, work detrimental to the best interests of the injured workers, this being particularly true in relation to the procedure used for arriving at the amount of compensation to be paid, also the waiting period required in many instances before compensation is paid at all; and

Whereas, The procedure used by many insurance carriers in determining the amount of compensation, basing their conclusions upon the actual earnings of a worker for the previous six months or year rather than upon the potential earning power of the worker, is decidedly unfair in most instances; for example, a workman who earns \$10 per day and has not enjoyed steady work for the year preceding an injury may face the possibility of continued future employment, and incapacitation removes the possibility of this worker enjoying this period of employment, and certainly the insurance compensation should be based upon the potential earning power; and

Whereas, In many instances where a question of controversy arises the injured workman receives no compensation whatever during such period of controversy and a serious

handicap is placed upon the worker and his family due to this condition; and

Whereas, The compensation laws are presumed to work to the benefit of the worker in all cases, and any interpretation made that reacts detrimentally to those it is designed to protect should be corrected; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, this 19th day of September, 1938, go on record favoring the modification or strengthening of the compensation insurance laws to the end that the points in question, or any other sections of the law, be so changed as to give to the working men and women of the State of California the full benefits they are entitled to under this section of our State laws.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 122.

Opposing Communist Party

Proposition No. 50—Presented by John F. Quinn of Bartenders' Union No. 52, Oakland.

Whereas, The purposes and aims of this State Federation of Labor are based on true Americanism, and being against Communism this Convention shall place itself on record as against practices of the Communists and that such practices are not in accord with the principles of our international union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Convention of the State Federation of Labor, assembled in Santa Barbara, go on record as against the actions and activities of the Communist party and all its members; and be it further

Resolved, That each delegate take back this request to their locals.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 131.

Labor Representation on State Board

Proposition No. 51—Presented by Ralph A. McMullen of Plumbers' Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There are many beneficial laws on the statute books of this State for the protection of Labor; and

Whereas, These laws are administered by the State of California; and

Whereas, The employees charged with the administration of these laws are chosen through examinations, specifications and requirements set by the State Personnel Board; and

Whereas, On this Board there is no representative of Labor who is familiar with the practical problems of Labor; and

Whereas, The tendency in setting up the examinations for positions in said office has been to favor university graduates or those with legal training, and it is constantly becoming more difficult for qualified laboring people to pass these examinations or meet the requirements set by the Personnel Board; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, at Santa Barbara, the week of September 19th,

respectfully request His Excellency the Governor to appoint at least one Labor representative to the State Personnel Board so that the interests of laboring people may be properly protected.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 131.

Coöperation With Working Farmers

Proposition No. 52—Presented by Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Alliance No. 31, Oakland.

Whereas, The Labor Movement in California is facing an "open shop" drive sponsored jointly by the industrial associations of the major cities and the large grower-banker interests organized under the banner of the Associated Farmers; and

Whereas, The propaganda issued by these large employer interests has viciously misrepresented the attitude of Organized Labor towards the working farmer; and

Whereas, This misrepresentation of the real aims of the Labor Movement has been used by the reactionary political forces of the State to create a permanent cleavage between the working farmer and Labor, to the detriment of both; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California Federation of Labor go on record supporting the position put forward by President Roosevelt in his Denton, Maryland, speech of September 5 on farmer-labor relationship, as follows:

"Farmers have come to realize that unless industrial labor is prosperous it cannot buy the food and the materials for clothing which are produced from the soil. Industrial labor has come to understand that unless the farmers of the country are prosperous they cannot buy the product of the factories.

"Economic lesson Number One of the past twenty years is that men and women on farms, men and women in cities, are partners. America cannot prosper unless both groups prosper. That is the keystone in the arch of the economic and social policy of your Administration in Washington";

and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention adopt in principle a policy favoring consultation with the leaders of those farm organizations that are representative of the working farmers of California, on any and all issues of mutual interest, for the purpose of establishing a working relationship that will serve the best interests of both.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 131.

Safety Rules for All Buildings

Proposition No. 53—Presented by Fred West of Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, The safety orders that are prescribed by the Industrial Accident Commission for window washers are all that the

tradesmen in this occupation could desire in the form of safety regulations; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding these regulations all buildings, lofts, and other structures erected prior to the establishment of these orders are still exempt from the provisions of these safety rules, thereby greatly endangering the lives or safety of the workers in this industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby instruct its Legislative Agent to draw up and submit to the next session of the Legislature such changes in the law as will make the safety orders above mentioned retroactive, thereby including all structures, regardless of the time erected, subject to the safety rules above mentioned.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 122.

Health Insurance

Proposition No. 54—Presented by Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Health is of primary importance to every wage earner and his family;

Whereas, Medical surveys show that there is a direct relationship between income and need for medical care, those who have smaller incomes needing care the most;

Whereas, There is a definite relationship between income and care received, those who have smaller incomes being unable to get adequate care;

Whereas, Every year 70,000,000 sick persons in the United States lose more than 1,000,000,000 days from work;

Whereas, It is the industrial worker who bears most of this expense;

Whereas, Medical expenses are unpredictable and fall with great variation upon different families so that approximately one-fourth of the population of California escape the necessity of expending money for medical services or supplies during the year, while one in every fifty spends from \$500 to \$1000 annually and one in every two hundred actually spends more than the total family income;

Whereas, The principle of insurance can be applied in meeting these large and uncertain losses if the group is large enough;

Whereas, The national convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1934 resolved to study health insurance;

Whereas, In 1936 it was unanimously resolved that the Federal Government be asked to make a study of medical needs and health insurance plans;

Whereas, As ex-President Hoch said on the floor of the state convention in 1934, foreign nations have succeeded in health insurance plans;

Whereas, An extensive survey of medical needs and care in California, into which the Federal Government has put \$54,000, has been completed and shows the need for insurance; and

Whereas, There is a strong movement for such social insurance in this State and in the Federal Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, This Convention go on record favoring the principle of compulsory health insurance, provided that the payments shall be made not only by the employee but also by the employer, and with a contribution from the State; be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge the American Federation of Labor Convention to consider seriously the endorsement of such a program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 146.

Cosmetologist "Company Unions"

Proposition No. 55—Presented by Ros. Mannina of Barbers' Union No. 252, San Jose.

Whereas, "The Registration Bureau of Accredited Cosmetologists of California" is an Association composed of employers and employees, and it constitutes a "company union"; and

Whereas, This "company union" has propagated its branches in many California cities, and has recruited a considerable number of Union beauty operators who blindly have joined as members of the same; and

Whereas, "The Registration Bureau of Accredited Cosmetologists of California" is preying on the rank and file of our local Unions of Beauticians, and recruiting our members, and it has become a serious and destructive menace which tends to destroy the local Unions of Beauticians; and

Whereas, "A "company union" is contrary to the principles of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, and contrary to the principles and laws of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record condemning the activities of the so-called "The Registration Bureau of Accredited Cosmetologists of California," and immediately request all affiliated local Unions to appoint reliable committees to warn and caution the members of Beauticians' local Unions to refrain from joining such a "company union"; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a committee of duly qualified delegates who shall introduce a copy of this resolution in the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urging its endorsement, and requesting its unlimited cooperation to curb activities of "The Registration Bureau of Accredited Cosmetologists of California," through a statewide campaign, to include all Central Labor Councils and American Federation of Labor Unions affiliated with the said State Federation of Labor.

(The above Resolution was adopted by the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Association of Journeymen Barbers.)

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 131.

Postal Employees

Proposition No. 56—Presented by Affiliated Postal Delegation.

Whereas, The Federal Government should be the leader in payment of proper salaries to its employees and improving their conditions and hours of labor; and

Whereas, The Federal Government should lead the way in establishing a finer and fuller life for its people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Santa Barbara, September, 1938, go on record endorsing and urging the passage of the following measures by the Congress of the United States:

1. The Meade Longevity Pay Bill.
2. Court of Appeals Bill, (by Randolph).
3. Hildebrandt Overtime Pay Bill.
4. Haines Substitute Relief Bill.
5. Thirty-Year Optional Retirement.

—all of which have been endorsed by our national organizations and the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare a letter to each of the Congressmen and the two United States Senators requesting their full support of these measures in committees and on the floor of the House and the Senate, and that a copy of this Resolution be sent the above; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council shall keep in touch with this legislation and take necessary measures to circularize the California membership as to those members of Congress supporting this legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 122.

Mail Service by Motor Vehicle Routes

Proposition No. 57—Presented by Affiliated Postal Delegation.

Whereas, The continuing discontinuance of train service has curtailed, and in some instances entirely eliminated, the distribution of mails—mails which are due to be distributed, properly, in the Railway Mail Service; and

Whereas, Regular assignments of Railway Postal Clerks are cancelled; substitute employees are prevented from securing employment; and an inadequate postal distributing service is rendered the general public; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, 1938, go on record endorsing congressional legislation favoring the establishment of railway postoffice service on motor vehicle routes.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 122.

Food Sale with Alcoholic Beverages

Proposition No. 58—Presented by Bartenders Union No. 591, San Pedro.

Whereas, The sale of food is compulsory in places where alcoholic beverages are dispensed; and

Whereas, Regulations requiring the sale of food as a condition for the sale of alcoholic beverages is harmful to the legitimate restaurant business; and

Whereas, The laws of the retail liquor industry, in so far as the "on sale" establishments are concerned, are in need of amendment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in session in Santa Barbara, from September 19 to 24, 1938, go on record as supporting the necessary changes in law to adjust this situation; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor Legislative Agent be instructed to do all in his power to further legislation to make food optional and not a requirement for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Referred to Committee on Legislation

For final action, see page 142.

Requesting Charter for Welders

Proposition No. 59—Presented by H. O. May (for Welders Council) of Steam Fitters' Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The fundamental principle upon which the American Federation of Labor is built is occupational organization, as stated by the late Samuel Gompers in 1880 against the Knights of Labor industrial program of that day, and exemplified today by the Committee for Industrial Organization;

Whereas, This method of organization by trades and occupations has stood the test of time in contrast to the repeated failure of the advocates of industrial organization; and

Whereas, As new methods, and therefore new occupations, spring up it is essential that in adhering to the principle of occupational organization new alignments and new Unions must be formed; and

Whereas, For the past thirty years there has been growing an increasingly larger number of men trained in the art and application of the autogenous welding processes, until today there are conservatively estimated to be over 250,000 men in the United States daily earning a livelihood for themselves and families who are employed in all branches of the metal industry as welders; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly refused to accord this body of men equal union treatment with other bodies of men following definite vocations, but has adhered to a program of compelling them to belong to all the metal trades according to established trade union lines that have been in existence long before the welding processes were known;

Whereas, This method of organization does not protect nor promote the welders' best interests and is more in the nature of a penalty for being a welder, requiring as it does a continual change of affiliation, with its attendant expense of initiations and reinstatements; and

Whereas, Men so treated daily become more resentful at this glaring violation of the funda-

mental principle of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, These men continually find themselves in a minority among the trades with which they are at present compelled to associate. This subordination destroys responsibility and initiative and effectively prevents that coöperation necessary among men for their common good; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do petition the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, to grant a charter for the proper organization of welders and their helpers that they may enjoy equal participation and representation in the Labor Union Movement as is accorded other trades and occupations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 145.

Proposition No. 60—Withdrawn.

Protest of Examination for Offset Pressmen

Proposition No. 61—Presented by Printing Pressmen's Conference.

Whereas, The following Section 157, Article 8, relating to the State Civil Service, approved by the Governor, July 1, 1937, is clear in its purposes:

"Section 157, Article 8. Senate Bill 309 (Chapter 753), An Act Relating to the State Civil Service, Including the Adaption Thereof to Article XXIV of the State Constitution (Approved by the Governor, July 1, A. D. 1937.)

"Sec. 157. Whenever any machine used by any department, board, division, institution, commission, elective office or other State agency for the purpose of printing, offset printing, manufacture, maintenance, construction or office work is replaced, supplemented, or partially replaced or partially supplemented by new and/or different and/or additional machines and the purpose or product of such displacing or supplementing machine is for printing, offset printing, maintenance, construction or office work or the purpose or product is of a same, similar or analogous nature or a similar or an analogous result is accomplished by such displacing or supplementing machine the permanent civil service employee or employees operating such displaced or supplemented machine and who have operated the same for a period of four years must be given the position of operating said new or different or additional machine if such person or persons is then able to operate said machine without prior instruction. In the event that such person or persons is not able to operate said displacing or supplementing machine without prior instruction, each such person or persons must be given the continuous opportunity for a period of three months to learn to operate said displacing or supplementing machine; that during said period of three months such person or persons shall be

paid wages or salary at the same rate as paid to such person or persons for the operation of said displaced or supplemented machine during a period of one year immediately prior to such displacement or supplement.

"If upon the expiration of said period of three months, or at any sooner time, said employee or employees believes he can operate said machine he shall continue to operate said machine, retaining the same position and seniority as he possessed in the operation of the displaced or supplemented machine and such employee or employees can only be removed from said position as provided by Section 173; at all times the position of such employee or employees shall permit him to operate either the displaced or supplemented machine or the displacing or supplementing machine."

Whereas, The Personnel Board of the State of California has violated the principles of Section 157 by issuing a call for examination for offset pressmen when members of the Pressmen's Union have never been given the opportunity for breaking in on these presses as expressly provided by Section 157; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Convention of the California State Federation, in convention assembled in Santa Barbara, protest the calling of the examination for offset pressmen scheduled for October 8, 1938; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor of the State of California, State Personnel Board, and members of the State Civil Service Commission.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 131.

Exemption of Drivers of "For Hire Cars" from State License Tax

Proposition No. 62—Presented by Delegation representing Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of California derives taxes from "For Hire Cars" that operate as taxicabs, limousines, and sight-seeing busses that use the state highways on very few occasions by issuing license plates designated by the letters "P. C." and charge the owners of such vehicles an added fee other than the regular charge for the usual license plates and, further, an added tax is collected by the Board of Equalization from the operator of the "For Hire Car" by charging him a percentage of the fares collected for the transportation of fares to a destination outside of the city limits; and

Whereas, The city in which the "For Hire Car" is operated requires that the driver of the "For Hire Car" be licensed by the municipal bodies, and a fee charged therefor; and

Whereas, The State Motor Vehicle Department requires that the driver of the "For Hire Car" further obtain a license to operate the said vehicle, whether the driver of the "For Hire Car" uses the state highway or remains within the city limits in which he already holds

a license to drive the said "For Hire Car"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body, assembled in this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, go on record to instruct the legislative representative to use every means at the next session of the State Legislature to secure passage of a law by our state legislative bodies to exempt the drivers of "For Hire Cars" who have been licensed by the municipal bodies and are paying a fee therefor, from further being subject to the paying of and obtaining of a State Chauffeurs' license.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 130.

Protesting Government Hiring Halls for Seamen

Proposition No. 63—Presented by Harry Lundeborg and Joseph St. Angelo of Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Whereas, Seamen's unions on the Pacific Coast, through a series of hard-fought struggles with their employers, have succeeded in liberating seamen from the degrading and tyrannical yoke of shipping-board crimping halls, and the discriminating plague of dock shipping, by the establishment of union-controlled hiring halls, which are now formally recognized by the shipowners on the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, The system of shipping seamen through union hiring halls is the only possible method of maintaining unionism in the American merchant marine industry, because of the very character of the industry; and

Whereas, The seamen are at present confronted with a move on the part of a government agency, the Maritime Commission, to open up government hiring halls for seamen and training ships for seamen, in various parts of the country; and

Whereas, The history of government hiring halls and training ships, under the old United States Shipping Board, proves that such a system of shipping is not only used as a means to regiment seamen but invariably becomes the tool of various political mountebanks and unscrupulous shipowners as a means of enslaving the seamen in order to throttle their economic power; and

Whereas, The fight of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific against the opening of such halls recently upon the East Coast has received the endorsement and backing of many Labor organizations, and resolutions similar in content to this Resolution have already been endorsed by the Metal Trades Council at New York City, the Seattle Labor Council at Seattle, Washington, the San Francisco Labor Council at San Francisco, and by William Green president of the American Federation of Labor, who on August 8, 1938, issued a public statement, stating that "The American Federation of Labor supports the Sailors Union of the Pacific in the position which it has assumed regarding the establishment and maintenance of hiring halls through collective bargaining agreement," and that "we cannot

accept regimentation of seamen employed on merchant vessels," and

Whereas, If the Maritime Commission is successful in the establishment of government "fink" halls for shipping of seamen, this move will undoubtedly be used as a club over the entire Labor Movement to smash the closed shop and other union principles which unions in various industries use to insure collective bargaining; and

Whereas, The Sailors Union of the Pacific has announced its determination to fight to the last ditch this move of the Maritime Commission to muzzle the Labor Movement, and even now are engaged in an attempt to close down these "fink" halls on the East Coast, which "fink" halls are even now attempting to break existing contracts between the Sailors Union of the Pacific and certain shipping companies by hiring through these halls; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, this 19th day of September, 1938, do completely endorse the struggle being waged by the Sailors Union of the Pacific and the Marine Firemen's Union of the Pacific, against the establishment of government hiring halls for seamen; and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct the Secretary to dispatch telegrams to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Maritime Commission and the Department of Labor at Washington, D. C., protesting the opening of said hiring halls and training schools; and be it still further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to all unions affiliated to this body; to President William Green and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and to the press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 149.

Hidden and Discriminatory Taxes

Proposition No. 64—Presented by J. W. Roach of Meat Cutters' Union No. 421, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Employment, trade, financial and social changes of the last decade have apparently created new demands for tax revenue for federal, state and local governments; and

Whereas, These new demands are already resulting in higher annual taxes and greater total public debt to an extent that is arousing organized units of finance and industry to protest in their own interests, while the interest of the wage earner-consumer is not yet protested by an equally alert and powerful voice; and

Whereas, A definite trend toward more hidden and special license and other taxes is already manifest, bringing an unfairly high share of taxation to bear upon the consumer by levying upon living essentials or the means and methods of their distribution, and thereby reducing the purchasing value of wages earned as well as lowering the standard of living and reducing employment among those making and handling consumer goods; and

Whereas, Inspired and prejudiced protests against all new taxation are being promulgated with complete indifference to the well-being of consumers and wage earners, while Labor recognizes that the security of its program of social objectives may require levies not now established as permanent necessities; such objectives including: better old-age security provisions, better public health supervision and facilities, better schools, more adequate compensation and safety provisions for workers, more adequate wage rates for certain classes of state and local governmental employees, and so on; and

Whereas, The whole subject of special, punitive and discriminatory taxation has already drawn the attention and active study of eighteen other State Federations of Labor, namely, Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Arkansas and Oklahoma; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in convention at Santa Barbara, September, 1938, authorizes and instructs its president to appoint a special committee of three members to study and report on the effect of punitive and discriminatory taxation as related to living costs, employment opportunities, and the social objectives of Labor; said report to be made to the Executive Council of the State Federation and other properly interested bodies as directed; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention hereby endorses the work already started by other State Federations to study and watch this new threat to Labor's interest, and authorizes its committee to encourage a useful exchange of information with such committees through formation of a central clearing committee of their respective members.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Endorsement for Governor

Proposition No. 65—Presented by C. T. Lehman, F. W. Melville and John H. Davis of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 25, Los Angeles.

Whereas, We are convinced by the past record of Culbert L. Olson that he is a consistent, conscientious and capable fighter for the aims and objectives of Organized Labor and hence worthy of undivided support for the office of Governor of California; and

Whereas, We recognize it is our duty under the present circumstances to work early and late with every means at our disposal to secure his election and defeat the reactionaries in this State who invite us to starve and be grateful in the midst of plenty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 25 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America hereby endorses Culbert L. Olson and urges all brother workers to endorse and work for him; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates to the State

Federation of Labor Convention are hereby instructed to introduce this Resolution at the Convention and to take the floor and speak in support of the endorsement of Culbert L. Olson.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 127.

Liquor Sale in Stores

Proposition No. 66—Presented by Delegates from Culinary Locals Nos. 30, 41, 44, 48, 110 and 283, San Francisco.

Whereas, Chain stores, drug stores and grocery stores selling liquors do not have to employ any extra help for the "on sale" of wines and liquors; and

Whereas, Wines and liquors are only a side line in drug stores, grocery stores and chain stores, and the proprietors can afford to cut prices—which works a hardship on those stores which deal only in wines and liquors and cannot cut their prices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as endorsing a policy of prohibiting the issuance of licenses to stores selling liquor as a sideline; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the members of the State Board of Equalization for action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Negotiation for Labor Unity

Proposition No. 67—Presented by Delegates from Culinary Locals Nos. 30, 41, 44, 48, 110 and 283, San Francisco.

Whereas, There have been held conferences between the representatives of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. which have as yet failed to bring about an agreement and establish unity; and

Whereas, As time goes on the split in the Labor Movement is endangering the gains recently made by Labor; and

Whereas, In some sections of the country this split has developed into open warfare between affiliates of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O.; and

Whereas, The C. I. O., at their recent conference in Atlantic City, expressed a readiness and desire to reestablish unity and heal the breach; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held in Santa Barbara, September 19 to 23, 1938, go on record demanding that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. take steps to immediately resume negotiations with the C. I. O.; and further be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as favoring the principle of industrial unionism for the basic mass production industries; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegate to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce and fight for the adoption of this Resolution at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see pages 143-145.

Commending Public Official

Proposition No. 68—Presented by William J. McQuillan of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 60, Sacramento.

Whereas, The present Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Walter F. Dexter, has openly committed himself to the policy of State printing of school text books and has saved the taxpayers of the State of California many thousands of dollars in his careful consideration of contracts awarded by the State Board of Education for the leasing of plates for the publication of State text books to be printed in the California State Printing Office; and

Whereas, Through his activities he has made it possible for an increased payroll for the employees of the California State Printing Office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does heartily commend Dr. Walter F. Dexter for his activities in behalf of our schools and the publication of books in the California State Printing Office.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Investigation Requested

Proposition No. 69—Presented by T. H. Cotton of Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037, Crockett.

Whereas, The purpose of the Unemployment Reserves Act is intended to give benefits to insured persons as soon as they have qualified; and

Whereas, Large numbers of people have been compelled to wait several months for benefits; and

Whereas, Such delays have forced many of our people to seek aid from the State Relief Administration, thereby adding to the cost of relief from the State funds; and

Whereas, We are of the opinion that such delay is largely a question of inefficient administration of the funds; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Social Security Board (Regional Review), San Francisco, be requested to conduct an investigation of the administration at Sacramento, and make such changes as are necessary to secure efficient attention thereto; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., and the Unemployment Reserves Commission at Sacramento, California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 147.

Amendment of Wagner-Peyser Act

Proposition No. 70—Presented by T. H. Witham, H. A. Lofquist, Ralph Haley, A. M. Hart, J. F. Kearns and Cliff Mace of Studio Carpenters Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The intent of the Wagner-Peyser Act, enacted by the Seventy-third Congress of these United States, was to relieve the unemployment situation and in some measure to insure permanent employment; and

Whereas, The Constitution of these United States guarantees our rights to bargain collectively with our employers and in case of reaching no agreement to strike; and

Whereas, Section 56, Paragraph A, of the California Unemployment Reserves Act does penalize all members of Organized Labor for exercising these rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Agent be instructed to petition the Social Security Board and the California Unemployment Reserves Commission to strike from the Act Paragraph A of Section 56; and be it further

Resolved, That all Labor organizations of California work to repeal this section of the Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 131.

Jurisdiction Over Certain Street Railway Employees

Proposition No. 71—Presented by Machinists' Delegation (Edward F. Remus, Secretary).

Whereas, The Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1004, Division 818, have initiated into their ranks employees of the Market Street Railway Company who very properly come under the jurisdiction of Machinists, Auto Mechanics, Carpenters, Molders, Painters, Pipe Fitters, Plumbers, Storekeepers, Tool Makers, Watchmen, Welders, Electricians, Oilers, Helpers, Truck Drivers, Garage Employees, Blacksmiths, or Laborers; and

Whereas, This is done contrary to the laws and jurisdiction laid down by the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Because of this condition these men are working for scales of wages far below those set in this territory by their respective organizations; and

Whereas, The crafts above mentioned are about to launch an organizing campaign to take over men coming properly under their respective jurisdictions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the undersigned are hereby requesting the aid and assistance of the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the Iron Trades Council in using their best efforts to induce the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Division 1004, Division 818, to turn over to them such members as properly come within their respective jurisdictions, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, the Iron Trades Council, the International Association of Machinists, and all other internationals claiming jurisdiction over this work, and to the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 147.

Mooney and Billings Case

Proposition No. 72—Presented by Jack B. Tenney of Musicians' Union No. 47, Los Angeles (and signed by: W. J. Phillips, Bakery

Drivers, San Francisco; Frank O. Hopp, Auto Mechanics, San Francisco; C. J. Adams, Auto Mechanics, San Francisco; J. C. Fitzgerald, Machinists, Stockton; George C. Castleman, Auto Mechanics, Long Beach; J. H. Newman, Barbers, Oakland; I. J. Berg, Department Store Employees, San Francisco; Al Bellante, Department Store Employees, San Francisco; Hugo Ernst, Waiters, San Francisco; Biff Gray, Sugar Workers, Tracy; D. S. Halfhill, Electrical Workers, Los Angeles).

Whereas, Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are now ending their twenty-second year in prison for a crime of which they have been proved entirely innocent; and

Whereas, They were shamelessly railroaded to prison by unprincipled special interests because of their militant efforts to organize the unorganized workers; and

Whereas, Tom Mooney's petition for a writ of habeas corpus will be considered by the United States Supreme Court when it reconvenes next month, with an excellent chance that the writ will be favorably passed upon; and

Whereas, It appears that Organized Labor's uncompromising fight during the years to free Mooney and Billings will be successful in the very near future, and the final drive must now be made to secure this victory; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Santa Barbara, that we hereby go on record as reaffirming our belief in the absolute innocence of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby appropriate \$1000 to the Mooney habeas corpus appeal, said funds to be transmitted to the stewardship of the San Francisco Labor Council; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby memorialize the Governor of California to grant Tom Mooney an immediate full and unconditional pardon; and be it finally

Resolved, That we send copies of this Resolution to Governor Merriam, to Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, and to the press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see pages 131-134.

Support for President Roosevelt

Proposition No. 73—Presented by Jack B. Tenney of Musicians' Union No. 47, Los Angeles (and signed by: D. S. Halfhill, Electrical Workers, Los Angeles; W. J. Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers, San Francisco; J. C. Fitzgerald, Machinists, Stockton; Frank O. Hopp, Auto Mechanics, San Francisco; C. J. Adams, Auto Mechanics, San Francisco; George C. Castleman, Auto Mechanics, Long Beach; J. H. Newman, Barbers, Oakland; V. E. Gray, Sugar Workers, Tracy).

Whereas, President Franklin D. Roosevelt has initiated legislation which has been of inestimable value to the Labor Movement, such as wages and hours, social security, collective bargaining, public works and work relief, and similar measures; and

Whereas, This legislative program and the other activities of the Roosevelt Administration have enabled the American Federation of Labor to greatly increase its membership and improve their conditions; and

Whereas, President Roosevelt is being attacked by the same reactionary interests which are trying to destroy the Labor Movement; and

Whereas, A militant defense and support of our great President and his Administration is essential to protect the interests of Labor and preserve democratic institutions in this country; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we hereby go on record as reaffirming our support of and loyalty to President Roosevelt and his New Deal legislative program; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's delegate to the coming American Federation of Labor Convention is hereby instructed to introduce this Resolution for concurrence by that body; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to President Roosevelt and to the press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 147.

Amendment to State Unemployment Reserves Act

Proposition No. 74—Presented by T. H. Witham, Vernon L. Potter, Ralph Haley, Edwin G. Biddlecomb and A. M. Hart of Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The provisions of Section 55 of the California Unemployment Reserves Act require that an individual voluntarily quitting his job without cause attributable to his employer, or who is discharged for misconduct connected with his work, must wait eight weeks prior to the receipt of unemployment compensation benefits; and

Whereas, Workers should be permitted to better their conditions by quitting work for the acceptance of new jobs; and

Whereas, It oftentimes results that prospects for new jobs do not materialize; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, now in session at Santa Barbara on September 19, 1938, does hereby instruct its Legislative Agent to urge the adoption of an amendment to Section 55 of the California Unemployment Reserves Act to provide for the payment of benefits to unemployed individuals after a waiting period of four weeks instead of eight under the circumstances set forth in such statutory provision.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 131.

Amendment to Unemployment Reserves Act

Proposition No. 75—Presented by T. H. Witham, H. A. Lofquist, Ralph Haley, A. M.

Hart, J. F. Kearns, and Cliff Mace of Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The California Unemployment Reserves Act in its definition of suitable employment does not fully protect the members of a bona fide Labor organization; and

Whereas, These individuals may be required to accept employment which may be contrary to the By-Laws or Constitution of their organization, thereby making them subject to fines and expulsion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Article 2, New Section 10, paragraph B, of the California Unemployment Reserves Act be amended to include:

"(4) If as a condition of being employed the individual would jeopardize his standing in his International, District Council, Trade Council, Lodge, or Local Union, by being required to accept wages or conditions contrary to the standards of his organization";

and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislative Agent of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to have this section added to the California Unemployment Reserves Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For further action, see pages 122 and 131.

Rule of Unemployment Reserves Commission

Proposition No. 76—Presented by T. H. Witham, H. A. Lofquist, Ralph Haley, A. M. Hart, Cliff Mace and J. F. Kearns of Studio Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Unemployment Reserves Commission, as the administrative agency of the Department of Employment, has issued rules and regulations on the California Unemployment Reserves Act; and

Whereas, Rule 90.2, titled "Joint Returns," would in some measure permit groups of employers to discriminate against members of Organized Labor and at the same time keep all the work for those who would be willing to help break down the standards of Labor, as set up by Organized Labor; and

Whereas, This condition would deprive all men of an equal right to earn a livelihood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, together with all members of Organized Labor, petition the Commission to repeal Rule 90.2 of the California Unemployment Reserves Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 142.

Industrial Accident Insurance Rates

Proposition No. 77—Presented by Ray Southwick of Painters' Union No. 314, Bakersfield.

Whereas, There exists in the State of California, with regard to determination of industrial accident insurance rates, a situation whereby employers paying the Union scale of wages are penalized for their policy in paying such Union scale of wages; and

Whereas, Premiums on industrial accident

insurance are predicated solely upon the volume of wages paid and not upon the number of hours or days worked, all of which gives the non-union, low-wage-paying employer a distinct advantage over the Union employer; and

Whereas, Non-Union employers under the present system of determining accident insurance rates in California can and do work their employees longer hours and for less wages without being compelled to pay a fair share of such insurance rates, or an equivalent of what Union employers are obliged to pay; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in Santa Barbara this 19th day of September, 1938, that the Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to investigate the above-noted situation and make a special effort by whatever means may be at their disposal to modify the present system in order that the cost of industrial accident insurance may be better equalized among all the employers (Union and non-Union) of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 147.

"General Welfare Act of 1937"

Proposition No. 78—Presented by Delegates of Carpenters' Union No. 946, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There exists today one of the greatest needs for economic recovery this country has ever faced, despite the efforts of President Roosevelt and the Administration in Washington through the passage of the Social Security Act, which was a big step in the right direction but is not nearly far enough to bring about the desired results to a permanent recovery; and

Whereas, There has been brought about, in the matter of social security and old-age pensions utmost confusion throughout the nation, with 3070 different county relief systems and 48 State systems, which are cumbersome from a Federal standpoint and require a large expense to keep account of 40,000,000 employees, to say nothing of the inequality between the people of the various States under the matching systems now in force; also, to say nothing about the separating of millions of people who have no security at all; and

Whereas, There has been drafted and filed with the Legislative Committee in Washington a bill known to be titled "The General Welfare Act of 1937, H. R. 4199," which is a combination bill together with amendments which will, if enacted into law, immediately make the necessary changes to pay each and every person of sixty years or over an adequate pension; and

Whereas, By placing our aged people on a decent pension system they will be afforded an opportunity to give up employment in industry and thereby make employment for millions of our people who are now at the heads of families and give them an opportunity of supporting and rearing same; and

Whereas, The added purchasing power will put millions of our people to work who are now on relief systems, at decent standard of

wages, thereby creating further purchasing power, which will bring about permanent recovery; and

Whereas, The adopting and enactment into law of this measure, based upon a gross production tax instead of a pay-roll tax, will cause a much wider scope of payment for old-age pensions from industries that have heretofore been able to "chisel" and cheat the United States Government out of their just tax, wherein return will help lower the local state, county and city tax rates and at the same time will bring our people together under one common security plan from all walks of life and alleviate the present cumbersome and disintegrated condition that now exists; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor, at its Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, in regular assembly at Santa Barbara, go on record as endorsing the "General Welfare Act of 1937, H. R. 4199"; and be it further

Resolved, That we petition the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, at their annual convention in Texas, to adopt and endorse the above measure and request them to solicit the support of all of the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in joining hands in Washington, at the next session of the Congress and to lend all possible aid to the General Welfare Committee, with headquarters in that city, to the end of a passage of this measure at the earliest possible date. By this action we can say to ourselves and to our families that we, as Trade Unionists, have done our duty to reimburse our people when they reach that age and day when they can retire with honor and as free men without any political allegiance to any group or groups of people in these United States; a work that is well done.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 147.

Petition Governor to Pardon Mooney and Billings

Proposition No. 79—Presented by A. T. Wynn of Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco.

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held in Santa Barbara, September 19, 1938, declaring its belief in the innocence of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings, hereby instructs its officers to urge His Honor the Governor of the State of California to grant immediately these men a complete pardon.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see pages 131-134.

Application of Unemployment Reserves Act

Proposition No. 80—Presented by George D. Hammond, A. C. Leonard and George C. Bentson of Carpenters' Union No. 710, Long Beach.

Whereas, Under the provisions of the California Unemployment Reserves Act many workmen are deprived of protection in periods

of unemployment, thus jeopardizing the health and safety of their families; and

Whereas, A large per cent of employers are not subject to the provisions of the Act because of the temporary nature of their activity, yet many such employers withhold portions of the wages of their employees without making returns to the State fund or refunding such deductions thus made to the employee; and

Whereas, The Commission having the gigantic task of administering this fund is doing all possible under the law as it now exists, but said Commission cannot make the necessary changes in the law to correct evils existing thereunder; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor be authorized to take the necessary steps to make the California State Unemployment Reserves Act apply to all employers employing workers, without regard to length of such employment.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 131.

Railroad Wage Reduction

Proposition No. 81—Presented by V. E. Gray of Sugar Workers' Union No. 20058, Tracy.

Whereas, The present attempt of railroad managements to reduce all rail wages by 15 per cent has been placed before the National Mediation Board for consideration; and

Whereas, The Mediation Board will have before it facts and figures to prove that any financial difficulties which the roads may be facing cannot be blamed on railroad wage scales, which are lower than those in other large industries, but that such financial difficulties are entirely the result of financial "hooliganism" by bankers and operating mismanagement by overpaid officials; and

Whereas, This proposed reduction will not only not result in lowered purchasing power and reduced living standards for a million railroad employees and their dependents, but in addition will be followed by a wage-cutting drive in all other industries; and

Whereas, The financial overlords of the country seek through such wage-cutting to sabotage and defeat the recovery program of the Roosevelt Administration in an attempt to discredit the New Deal in the minds of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor appeal to the National Mediation Board to use its influence in an endeavor to secure the withdrawal of this proposed wage reduction, thus coöperating with President Roosevelt and the Administration, of which the Mediation Board is a part, in the effort to maintain the purchasing power of the working people as one of the main requisites for the maintenance of national prosperity and democratic government; and be it further

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the negotiating committees of the railroad unions to absolutely refuse to accept

arbitration of this proposed 15 per cent wage cut and to utilize any and all channels—radio, press, etc.—to place the case of railroad labor before the public, and to prepare the railroad workers for strike action in case mediation proceedings are suddenly broken off or the Board makes a recommendation against the railroad workers; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to William Lerserson, chairman, National Mediation Board, Drake Hotel, Chicago; to President Roosevelt, to all Grand Chiefs, and to all sections of organized railroad labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 145.

In Support of Loyalist Spain

Proposition No. 82—Presented by Rene Battaglino of Cooks' Union No. 44, San Francisco.

Whereas, In Spain today there still rages a bloody war caused by a rebellion of a minority and Fascist generals and landowners against the regularly elected and constituted government, with the support of Germany and Italy, who have been giving the rebels of Spain aid and assistance by sending openly men and munitions, planes and other instruments of war; and

Whereas, The present Neutrality Law makes it impossible for the legally elected government with whom we have diplomatic relations to buy American munitions, while at the same time American munitions and instruments of war are being used by the rebels of Spain, destroying human life; and

Whereas, The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' League of America, assembled in San Francisco in 1938, went on record in favor of a similar resolution; and

Whereas, President Roosevelt and President Green of the American Federation of Labor have repeatedly made statements condemning the aggressor nations and in favor of quarantining such aggressor nations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 1938 California State Federation of Labor Convention go on record as wholeheartedly supporting such statements and policies as above mentioned; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States and to the American Federation of Labor national convention for concurrence; and be it finally

Resolved, That we send a wire to the trade unionists of Spain extending to them our deepest sympathy and full moral support.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 145.

State Proposition No. 4

Proposition No. 83—Presented by A. M. Hart, Ralph Haley, H. A. Lofquist, T. H. Witham, Cliff Mace, J. F. Kearns, of Studio Carpenters No. 946, Los Angeles; F. W. Melville, John H. Davis, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles; George D. Hammond, A. C. Leon-

ard, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach; E. D. Boyd, Elevator Constructors No. 18, Los Angeles; Ralph A. McMullen, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles; Otto H. Wolff, Miscellaneous Foremen and Superintendents of Public Works No. 17894, Los Angeles; Elsie Freeman, Credit and Collection Employees No. 20,369, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In addition to the many millions of dollars spent annually on streets and roads by city and county governments, the State of California is spending about forty million dollars annually on the "State Highway System"; and

Whereas, Authority over this vast and growing expenditure is now scattered among several State departments, bureaus, divisions and a part-time and non-salaried Highway Commission, which method of administration has permitted overlapping functions, duplications of effort, uncertainty and waste; and

Whereas, The approval of Proposition No. 4 on the November 8 ballot will modernize State Highway administration by creating a "Highway and Traffic Safety Commission," which commission shall have authority, subject to the will of the Legislature, over State highway design, construction, maintenance, motor vehicle law enforcement, licensing of operators, and the promotion of traffic safety; and

Whereas, Proposition No. 4 has been endorsed by various State craft conventions, building and other trades, Labor and District Councils and individual American Federation of Labor Unions throughout the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, convening in Santa Barbara this 19th day of September, 1938, endorse Proposition No. 4 and recommend a "Yes" vote to its entire membership.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 134.

State Initiative Proposition No. 1

Proposition No. 84—Presented by A. M. Hart, Ralph Haley, H. A. Lofquist, T. H. Witham, J. F. Kearns, Cliff Mace of Studio Carpenters No. 946, Los Angeles; A. C. Leonard, George D. Hammond, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach; W. R. Michener, Asbestos Workers No. 5, Los Angeles; Ralph A. McMullen, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles; Vernon L. Potter, Edwin G. Biddlecomb, Carpenters No. 909, Inglewood; and T. F. Murphy, Pile Drivers No. 2375, San Pedro.

Whereas, There exists today one of the greatest menaces of harassing and intimidating by the manufacturers' associations against American Federation of Labor Unions by and through the California Inc., which is the same leopard with a few changed spots; and

Whereas, No plainer example could be pointed to than the anti-picketing ordinance sponsored and passed on the 16th day of September in Los Angeles; and

Whereas, On November 8 there is a State anti-Labor measure to come before the voters

of the State of California which is designed to ruin Labor Unions by taking away the right of Labor to strike, boycott and picket in a collective measure; and

Whereas, It will cost money to meet the enemies of Labor in this fight in November, as well as money to carry a fight through the legal channels to the United States Supreme Court—to protect the constitutional right guaranteed to Labor to strike and boycott; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor take the necessary steps now to call upon all Unions in the State of California to donate proportionately to a defense fund of \$100,000 to defend the rights of Labor and American citizens.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 127.

Request to Place Publications on "We Don't Patronize List"

Proposition No. 85—Presented by George E. Mitchell Jr., J. A. W. McDermott, A. C. Allyn and Ralph E. Trickle of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Chicago printing trades Unions have inaugurated a campaign to organize the notoriously unfair and anti-Union R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company, the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, and the Lakeside Press; and

Whereas, The Donnelley enterprises have been not merely non-Union but vigorously and aggressively anti-Union, for the past thirty-four years; and

Whereas, The Donnelley enterprises, besides their endeavors to wreck the printing trades unions, years ago became interlopers in every assault upon Labor in the Middle West; and

Whereas, T. E. Donnelley, chairman of the board of the Donnelley enterprises, was chairman of the "Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award" (a decree handed down by former Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis), that had for its avowed purpose the wrecking of all Building Trades Unions in Chicago; and

Whereas, Members of the Carpenters' District Council and members of the Metal Trades' District Council suffered the loss of millions of dollars by the enforcement of the Landis award; and

Whereas, Such prominent publications as "Time," "Life," "Hunting and Fishing," "Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedia," as well as many other publications of nation-wide distribution, are printed by the Donnelley enterprises under non-union conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorse the unionization drive on the Donnelley enterprises by the Chicago printing trades unions. The California State Federation of Labor utterly condemns the Donnelley enterprises for their assaults upon Organized Labor, and requests organized and unorganized workers wherever located to refrain from purchasing any and all publications

produced by the Donnelley enterprises. The California State Federation of Labor urges that letters of protest be sent to all publishers of magazines, books or catalogs being printed by the Donnelley enterprises; and be it further

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor place "Time" and "Life" and all other publications printed by the Donnelley enterprises and circulated in California on the "We Don't Patronize List," and authorize the Federation's delegate to memorialize the American Federation of Labor to take similar action.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

For final action, see page 141.

Endorsement for Governor

Proposition No. 86—Presented by Machinists' Delegation (Edward F. Remus, Secretary).

Whereas, The New Deal forces of the Democratic party, headed by President Roosevelt, have been the main supporters of pro-Labor legislation; and

Whereas, The present Republican Merriam-Hatfield Administration has been dominated by employer influences to the effect that vigilante attacks upon Labor Unions have been whitewashed by this Administration; and

Whereas, The Republican party of California is so obviously under the influence and control of the Associated Farmers and other employer organizations, that an overwhelming majority of Trade Union members have changed their affiliation to the Democratic party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Conference of Machinists go on record favoring the endorsement by California Labor of Democrat Culbert L. Olson and all other candidates favorable to Organized Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That this State Conference of Machinists submit this Resolution to the State Federation of Labor Convention for concurrence by that body.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 127.

Provide Sick Benefit Fund

Proposition No. 87—Presented by T. H. Witham, Ralph Haley, A. M. Hart of Studio Carpenters No. 946, Los Angeles; Vernon L. Potter, Edwin G. Biddlecomb, Carpenters No. 909, Inglewood.

Whereas, Many unemployed workers have been denied unemployment compensation benefits because of statutory provisions that such individuals be physically able, and available for work; and

Whereas, Unemployed workers through no fault of their own become ill during weeks of unemployment, causing further depletion of their own finances; and

Whereas, Such workers are in need of unemployment benefits during periods of illness, due to inability to secure work; and

Whereas, Workers contribute to the Unemployment Reserves Fund to secure protec-

tion against the loss of wages; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor now in session at Santa Barbara on September 19, 1938, does hereby instruct its Legislative Agent to urge the adoption of an amendment to the Unemployment Reserves Act to provide for the establishment of a "sick benefit fund," out of which unemployed individuals may receive weekly compensation even though such individuals may not be physically able and available for work.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 130.

Raise Weekly Compensation Benefit

Proposition No. 88—Presented by T. H. Witham, Ralph Haley, H. A. Lofquist, A. M. Hart of Studio Carpenters No. 946, Los Angeles; Vernon L. Potter, Edwin G. Biddlecomb, Carpenters No. 909, Inglewood.

Whereas, The average weekly benefit check paid by the Unemployment Reserves Commission to eligible unemployed workers amounts to approximately \$10; and

Whereas, Such weekly benefit amount is not sufficient to provide for decent living and comfort for the unemployed worker; and

Whereas, Contributions collected by the Commission from employers and workers is in excess of the amount necessary to pay current benefit claims; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor now in session at Santa Barbara on September 19, 1938, does hereby instruct its Legislative Agent to secure the adoption of an amendment to the Unemployment Reserves Act by providing for a maximum weekly benefit amount of \$18 with a minimum weekly benefit amount of \$10.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 134.

Unemployment Compensation After Two Weeks

Proposition No. 89—Presented by T. H. Witham, Ralph Haley, H. A. Lofquist, A. M. Hart of Studio Carpenters No. 946, Los Angeles; Vernon L. Potter, Edwin G. Biddlecomb, Carpenters No. 909, Inglewood.

Whereas, Under the provisions of Section 54 of the California Unemployment Reserves Act it is required that an unemployed individual wait four weeks prior to becoming eligible for unemployment compensation; and

Whereas, The worker suffers untold hardship by reason of the loss of wages during such waiting period; and

Whereas, The purpose of unemployment compensation is to pay benefits to eligible unemployed individuals during weeks in which wages are not earned; and

Whereas, The economic security of workers can best be served by the payment of benefits without the necessity of resorting to such an extended waiting period; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at its Thirty-ninth

Annual Convention, now in session at Santa Barbara on September 19, 1938, does hereby instruct its Legislative Agent to urge the adoption of an amendment to Section 54 of said Act at the coming session of the California Legislature to provide for the payment of benefits after a waiting period of two weeks.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 134.

Base Benefit Rates on Annual Earnings

Proposition No. 90—Presented by T. H. Witham, Ralph Haley, H. A. Lofquist, A. M. Hart of Studio Carpenters No. 946, Los Angeles; Vernon L. Potter, Edwin G. Biddlecomb, Carpenters No. 909, Inglewood.

Whereas, The Unemployment Reserves Act provides for the payment of benefits to unemployed individuals, based upon their earnings in the first eight out of the last nine completed calendar quarters prior to their becoming unemployed; and

Whereas, Such provision creates difficult administrative problems in the payment of benefits and can be better handled by the adoption of a system whereby an individual's weekly benefit rate would be determined in accordance with a definite percentage of annual earnings; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor now in session at Santa Barbara on September 19, 1938, does hereby instruct its Legislative Agent to study and propose for enactment at the coming session of the California Legislature an amendment for the payment of benefits in accordance with the spirit of this Resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 134.

State Inspection of Motor Vehicles

Proposition No. 91—Presented by Machinists' Delegation (Edward F. Remus, Secretary).

Whereas, The injuries and fatalities caused in motor vehicle accidents have increased year after year, taking an alarming toll of life and limb in the State of California; and

Whereas, It has been ascertained that a large number of these accidents are caused by defective and inefficient mechanical adjustments of the automobiles involved in these accidents; and

Whereas, Many of these accidents would be prevented, with the result of saving life and limb, by a proper, official, periodical State inspection of all motor vehicles using the highways and public thoroughfares; and

Whereas, Many states and cities have reduced this terrible toll of life, limb and property by such official, periodical inspections; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California Conference of Machinists do endorse and favor legislative action for the purpose of securing periodical, official state inspection of all motor vehicles using the thoroughfares of our cities and state.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 134.

Extend Compensation Benefits

Proposition No. 92—Presented by T. H. Witham, Ralph Haley, H. A. Lofquist of Studio Carpenters No. 946, Los Angeles; Vernon L. Potter, Edwin G. Biddlecomb, Carpenters No. 909, Inglewood.

Whereas, A considerable number of wage earners work steadily and contribute to the Unemployment Reserves Fund for the purpose of receiving unemployment compensation in the event that they should lose their jobs; and

Whereas, The law does not make any distinction between workers for intermittent jobs and those who are steadily employed over long periods of time with the result that no additional benefit credits are given to the steady workers; and

Whereas, Some State Unemployment Compensation laws provide for additional protection to the steady worker through the payment of extended weeks of unemployment compensation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth session of the California State Federation of Labor now in session at Santa Barbara on September 19, 1938, does hereby instruct its Legislative Agent to vigorously urge the adoption of an amendment to the provisions of the Unemployment Reserves Act to assure extended weeks of unemployment compensation to workers who have been steadily employed over a period of three years. It is recommended that the legislative amendment provide for one additional week of compensation for each calendar quarter in which an individual has been steadily employed in excess of two years.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 134.

Proposition No. 93—Withdrawn.

Organizers for Los Angeles

Proposition No. 94—Presented by Machinists' Delegation (Edward F. Remus, Secretary).

Whereas, The City and County of Los Angeles is noted for its notorious "open shop" conditions and its attitude towards Organized Labor; and

Whereas, The Labor Movement in general has the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Neutral Thousands, the Women of the Pacific, and the Southern Californians, Inc., and the Associated Farmers to fight; and

Whereas, The City and County of Los Angeles covers an approximate area of eighty square miles wherein are situated in great numbers industrial plants of all descriptions; and

Whereas, The potential membership that could be recruited and enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor in all of its branches and craft organizations amounts to tens of thousands of men and

women employed in this vast industrial area; and

Whereas, The evident lack of organizers now in the field is insufficient to cope with the above organizations and conditions so prevalent at this time, along with lacking an effective program tending to unify all organizational drives; and

Whereas, The gain of Organized Labor on the Pacific Coast is being felt throughout the nation; it therefore necessitates the cleaning up of this last stand of the "open shoppers" here on the Coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body assembled request the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor to use the influences of his office to impress upon Brother William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, the necessity of concentrating all efforts possible by assigning or causing to be assigned through the respective affiliates of the American Federation of Labor as many organizers as possible to assist in clearing up this notorious "open shop" community, as it is the most poorly organized city on the Pacific Coast.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 148.

Pledges Support to Railroad Workers

Proposition No. 95—[Originally presented by Machinists' delegation. Ordered by Convention to be re-drafted. Following is the re-draft:]

Whereas, In the recent wage conference and in pleadings before the Mediation Board a demand was made upon the railroad workers that they accept a 15 per cent cut in their wages, which, if permitted to go through, would undoubtedly mark the beginning of a wage-cut drive in all the basic industries of the nation; and

Whereas, This wage-cut plan of Wall Street is a direct attack upon the national recovery program, which program has for its purpose the raising of wages and the buying power of the workers and the general public; and

Whereas, The defeat of the wage-cut plan of the railroad bankers is necessary not only to protect the wage standards of the railroad workers but to support the recovery program sponsored by President Roosevelt and to stop the wage-cut program that other big corporations have in mind; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor believes that this menace of nationwide wage cuts confronting railroad labor requires the urgent consideration of the American labor movement, and that nothing short of a vigorous anti-wage-cut stand by Organized Labor will suffice the growing attack now being made upon the wage scales of the working people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor hereby pledges its support and stands ready to cooperate with the railroad workers in their fight against the railroad Wall Street bankers.

Original Proposition referred to Committee on Resolutions. For Convention action, see page 148.

State Initiative No. 1

Proposition No. 96—Presented by Machinists' Delegation (Edward F. Remus, Secretary).

Whereas, The Southern Californians, Inc., the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, California, have sponsored and passed an initiative measure in the form of an anti-picketing ordinance, which ordinance limits and restricts all Labor Unions to the point of rendering their efforts ineffective; and

Whereas, The limitations placed upon Labor Unions will mean the death of many Unions in the area affected, with a great loss in combined strength, due to the loss in membership, to all American Federation of Labor Unions; and

Whereas, Under the vicious provisions of this Act all Labor organizers will be under surveillance of the law authorities at all times, whereupon his very liberty will be in jeopardy, and the effectiveness of his work greatly reduced; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Conference pledge itself to fight in any way possible to have this Act repealed or ruined; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Resolution be carried into the State Federation of Labor seeking the support of all Labor Unions in the State to work towards the repeal of this and other anti-Union legislation within the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 127.

**Urging the Governor to Pardon
J. B. McNamara**

Proposition No. 97—Presented by Machinists' Delegation (Edward F. Remus, Secretary).

Whereas, J. B. McNamara has been imprisoned by the State of California for more than twenty-five years; and

Whereas, His real crime is that he was a devoted leader of the Organized Labor Movement and fought against anti-Union forces in the State of California; and

Whereas, He has served a prison sentence much longer than any Labor prisoner in this country; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor in convention at Tampa, Florida, in November, 1936, adopted a Resolution urging Mr. McNamara's release; and

Whereas, Lincoln B. Steffens, a noted journalist, states in his "Autobiography" that McNamara's conviction was the result of an agreement participated in by the various officials and persons concerned in the trial; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Conference of Machinists, representing 38,000 machinists in California, in convention assembled in Santa Barbara on September 18, 1938, does hereby urge the Governor of California to immediately commute this prisoner's sentence to time served; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Governor of California, and that

the State Federation of Labor be urged to adopt this Resolution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 149.

Election of Vice-Presidents by Districts

Proposition No. 98—Presented by Machinists' Delegation (Edward F. Remus, Secretary).

Whereas, We believe that the present method of selecting Vice-Presidents by the Convention is undemocratic and un-American; and

Whereas, We further believe that it is time for the membership of the California State Federation of Labor to select their District Representatives by their own direct action; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Constitution and By-Laws of the California State Federation of Labor be revised to provide:

1. The Vice-Presidents of the several districts of the State Federation shall be elected by secret ballot by the affiliated local unions of the district. No more than two Vice-Presidents shall be elected from any one federal, national or international union.

2. Nominations and elections for Vice-Presidents shall be held in the various districts within the three-month period preceding the State Federation of Labor Convention and the result of the elections shall be reported to the office of the Secretary of the State Federation not later than thirty days before the opening date of the Annual State Convention;

and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Conference of Machinists, in convention assembled in Santa Barbara on September 18, 1938, do adopt this Resolution and recommend it for adoption by the State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For final action, see page 151.

Labor Support for Office Employees

Proposition No. 99—Presented by James E. Whitmore of Office Employees' Union No. 21320, San Francisco.

Whereas, There exists within the State of California a large group of workers employed in general and miscellaneous office work, commonly referred to as "white-collar" workers; and

Whereas, There has been a great need for organization of this large group of workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and certain progressive leaders of this group in various districts have instituted organization by the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, While such organizational efforts have met with a certain degree of success in various communities, there still exists a great need for promulgation of the idea and benefits of organization to the many thousands of such workers who are not organized; and

Whereas, This group of workers, organized in the various communities under Federal charters issued by the American Federation of Labor, are faced with organizational problems and other obstacles not within their control, as for example, 85 per cent of Office Employees' Union No. 21320 of San Francisco, have entered their fourth week of unemployment because of lockout conditions aimed at the C. I. O. Warehousemen in 121 San Francisco Bay area warehouses; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting every affiliated Labor Council to give unqualified support to the organization of office employees in their respective areas, and all affiliated unions to do likewise with every unit of industry with which they have contact, to the end that complete organization may result through creation of new unions and strengthening of existing unions; and be it further

Resolved, That such policy be definitely pursued so that the status of office employees may be improved to the benefit of the entire Labor Movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 148.

Dispense with Reading of Roll Call

Proposition No. 100—Presented by H. C. Sutherland of Central Labor Union, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, At each Convention of the State Federation of Labor a great deal of time is needlessly taken up by the reading of the preliminary roll of delegates to the Convention; and

Whereas, The time thus spent will continuously increase as the membership increases; therefore, be it

Resolved, That at future conventions the reading of said preliminary roll be dispensed with and that only the names of delegates whose credentials are protested or whose right to sit as delegates is questioned in the proper form be read or announced to the Convention.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

For final action, see page 151.

Labeling of Wool Sacks by Sheep Shearers' Union

Proposition No. 101—Presented by Sheep Shearers' Union of North America No. 1, Butte, Montana (headquarters).

Whereas, The membership of the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America No. 1 residing in California were forced out on strike during the month of April, 1938, in their attempt to promote the welfare of the Labor Movement by demanding of their employers that the International Sheep Shearers' Union Label be placed on wool sacks containing wool shorn by their members in California; and

Whereas, They were blocked in their efforts, due entirely to the activities of the Associated Farmers of California, Inc., bankers' associ-

ations, loan and finance companies, and other associations too numerous to mention; and

Whereas, It is an obligation that one labor organization owes to another to give support to the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers and delegates of the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, assembled at Santa Barbara on September 19, 1938, go on record as endorsing the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America No. 1 future program of labeling all wool sacks at the shearing corrals in California; and, further, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor will notify all of its affiliated unions, requesting them to give all possible support to make this Resolution effective.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

For final action, see page 139.

State Legal Protection for Labor's Rights

Proposition No. 102—Presented by Labor Council, Fresno.

Whereas, There is a constant move in progress on the part of the employing interests to pass laws favorable to the same interests, and detrimental to Labor, such as the Associated Farmers of California; and

Whereas, If Organized Labor does not become aware of these conditions immediately it will only be a matter of time until all of the power will be taken away from Labor Unions, due to unfair and one-sided laws; and

Whereas, This unfair legislation can only be overcome by Labor having laws passed for its protection, and by electing men to office whom we know will give Labor a square deal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention authorize the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to draft a law comparable to the Norris-La Guardia Act, and present same to the next California Legislature and vigorously urge its passage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 148.

Repeal of Chauffeur's License Tax

Proposition No. 103—Presented by Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State Motor Vehicle Act requires every operator to pay a chauffeur's license tax of 50 cents a year; and

Whereas, This tax is charged employees of transportation and teaming businesses for driving motor vehicles in California; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Agent at Sacramento to seek to have said Motor Vehicle Act so amended that no charge will be made for such operators of licensed vehicles in the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 150.

Right of Teachers to Organize

Proposition No. 104—Presented by Grace McDonald of Federation of Teachers No. 442, Palo Alto.

Whereas, Teachers are subject to the same economic pressure as workers employed in other industries and are forced to organize into labor unions to protect and improve their wages and working standards; and

Whereas, School administrators utilize the same methods as other employers to prevent unionization and collective bargaining; and

Whereas, The relation of teachers to government gives school administrators special opportunities to exercise pressure against organization, supervise activities outside of school hours and penalize teachers by withholding promotions, tenure, and by threatening them with dismissal; and

Whereas, Unionization of teachers is imperative for the protection of Organized Labor as a whole—to spread an understanding of the rights of Organized Labor among teachers and students; to prevent the use of students as strikebreakers, etc.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor recognize the need for teachers' unions and the risks to teachers in joining the ranks of Organized Labor and allying themselves with the American Federation of Labor in its struggles and obligations, and that it offer them full protection in the exercise of the teacher's right to organize for better economic conditions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 148.

Use of State Employment Service by Teachers

Proposition No. 105—Presented by Grace McDonald of Federation of Teachers No. 442, Palo Alto.

Whereas, Young teachers usually must seek employment in communities far from their place of residence, and often must spend many days and much money traveling to all corners of the State interviewing prospective employers; and

Whereas, There are very few organized agencies to help teachers in finding employment; and

Whereas, Many of the existing teachers' employment agencies charge such a substantial fee for their services that many young teachers cannot afford to use said services; and

Whereas, Teachers are as much entitled to the services of the California State Employment Service as other workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the creation of a special division of the California State Employment Service to give teachers free aid in finding positions.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 134.

Shorter Hours and Lighter Work Loads for Teachers

Proposition No. 106—Presented by Grace McDonald of Federation of Teachers No. 442, Palo Alto.

Whereas, It is the policy of the American Federation of Labor to reduce the hours of work; and

Whereas, There are large numbers of unemployed teachers; and

Whereas, There is at the present time a tendency for school administrators to increase the number of pupils in classes so that teachers are unable physically to properly recognize and administer to the individual differences of children; and

Whereas, There is also a tendency to increase the number of classes which teachers are compelled to teach during the day; and

Whereas, This increase in the number of students and the lengthening of the school day interferes with the teacher's efficiency, ability and health, to the detriment of the pupils; and

Whereas, Many schools place unreasonable outside duties and extra-curricular responsibilities on teachers, thus further adding to the hours of work and teaching load of teachers; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is interested in improving the quality of educational instruction in California schools; therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in its Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, oppose such tendencies to increase the size and number of classes and strenuously object to the lengthening of the hours of teaching and the imposition of unreasonable extra-curricular duties on teachers to the detriment of both teachers and pupils.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 148.

Against Reduction of School Budgets

Proposition No. 107—Presented by Grace McDonald of Federation of Teachers No. 442, Palo Alto.

Whereas, There is at the present time a concerted effort on the part of various reactionary groups within the United States to curtail expenses for educational purposes; and

Whereas, This effort has been repeatedly expressed in the utterances and published statements of the United States Chamber of Commerce and of the California Chamber of Commerce; and

Whereas, Any curtailment of expense for educational purposes at this time will work irreparable damage to California schools and indirectly to our children who attend those schools; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has always insisted upon the broadest possible educational opportunities for American children, and has stood, moreover, for the provision of educational opportunities for adults; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor resolutely oppose, and that its

representatives be instructed to oppose, all attempts to reduce public expenditures for educational purposes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action, see page 146.

Tenure for Teachers

Proposition No. 108—Presented by Grace McDonald of Federation of Teachers No. 442, Palo Alto.

Whereas, The welfare of our children is of paramount interest to us as individuals and to the great republic of which we are proud citizens; and

Whereas, Our public schools are potent factors in molding the characters of the future citizens of our republic; and

Whereas, The success of our public schools depends upon a virile democratic leadership; and

Whereas, Public opinion in the United States in general, and in California in particular, has unqualifiedly declared that our public servants must not be made the pawns of politicians or the subjects of industrial Fascists; and

Whereas, The present statutory tenure provisions make it possible to wipe out all tenure protection at any session of the Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the California State Federation of Labor, assembled in annual convention, do hereby go on record as reaffirming our frequently repeated pledges of faith in and support of equitable tenure legislation which will protect all the teachers of the State; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty cooperation to the California Federation of Teachers in their efforts to secure a constitutional tenure enactment comparable to that now enjoyed by the State employees of California; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that our executive officers confer with the Legislative Committee of the California State Federation of Teachers when preparing an educational program and that after having prepared such a program it be made a part of the printed legislative agenda to be considered at the 1939 session of the Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 135.

Issuance of Misleading Labels

Proposition No. 109—Presented by Thomas A. Rotell of Union Label Section of San Francisco.

Whereas, The United Garment Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is an old and long-established Union, which has, through good times and bad, rendered whole-hearted support to its brother members; and

Whereas, The United Garment Workers of America has, for many years, identified the products of its members by official Union Labels which are well known and recognized by members of Union Labor; and

Whereas, Such labels are sold to the manufacturers of said products, the proceeds of such sale going toward the development and support of the Union; and

Whereas, Recently, since the passage of the Wagner Act and other legislation, there have been organized numerous plants which have been denied the use of said label because of their non-compliance with the wage scales and other working conditions of the Union; and

Whereas, In defiance of said denial of the official Union Label, certain plants have issued private labels or printed statements to the effect that their product is that of 100 per cent Union Labor; and

Whereas, Said private labels are in conflict with the official label of the United Garment Workers of America and contribute nothing to the support of the Union, but, on the contrary, cause confusion in the minds of good Union men and of the public; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, at its annual convention, held at Santa Barbara, does hereby condemn the purchase and sale of articles bearing such private labels; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be furnished to all local unions, accompanied by a request for posting on bulletin boards, for the information of their members, and that all possible encouragement be given to the purchase and sale of garments bearing the official label of the United Garment Workers of America.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
For final action, see page 139.

Vice-President for Monterey Bay Area

Proposition No. 110—Presented by Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas.

Whereas, The territory of the Ninth District of the California State Federation of Labor is quite extensive, and creates a tremendous amount of work for the Vice-President of this district; and

Whereas, It would be beneficial to the Monterey Bay area to have a Vice-President in its immediate territory, especially at this time when extensive efforts are being made to organize the Salinas, Monterey, Watsonville and Santa Cruz areas; and

Whereas, There are many crafts in need of assistance, and many others at present unorganized; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor be requested to elect two Vice-Presidents from the Ninth District; and be it further

Resolved, That one of these Vice-Presidents be from the Monterey Bay area.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For final action, see page 151.

State Initiative Proposition No. 1

Proposition No. 111—Presented by Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas.

Whereas, Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot will, if passed, be a death blow to effective Labor organization; and

Whereas, The proponents of this measure are sparing no expense and are using every publicity agency to obtain passage of this bill; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor oppose this bill in every way possible, no matter what the cost; and be it further

Resolved, That every Central Labor Council wage a vigorous campaign against this bill by bringing before the voters its vicious anti-Labor possibilities and that every Union member make himself a committee of one to work against it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action, see page 127.

Payment of Unemployment Insurance

Proposition No. 112—Presented by Steam Fitters' Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, Unemployment insurance in many cases has not been paid to the applicant for many weeks after his or her four-week waiting period; and

Whereas, Many unemployed are not eligible for city, county or state relief, on account of waiting for their unemployed benefits, which they do not receive when in dire need; and

Whereas, Unemployment will increase during the ensuing months, due to the seasonal activities of the construction industry, and many men will be in need of immediate assistance; and

Whereas, The fund is rapidly increasing and benefits are, in most cases, needed immediately; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, in Santa Barbara on September 19, 1938, go on record as in accord with the payment of unemployment insurance immediately, upon the proper registration; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor apply their good offices toward proper legislation that this may be accomplished.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action, see page 146.

Curtis Publications of Philadelphia

Proposition No. 113—Presented by J. A. W. McDermott, G. E. Mitchell Jr., A. C. Allyn and R. E. Trickle of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Whereas, The anti-union attitude of the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman," is well known throughout the United States; and

Whereas, In an effort to increase the circulation of their publications the Curtis Publishing Company has sought to employ the services of the charity committees of churches, hospitals, civic clubs, and children, playing upon the sympathies of those approached in order to advance its non-union publications; and

Whereas, The International Typographical Union, the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, and the San Francisco Labor

Council have placed the Curtis Publishing Company on their "We Don't Patronize" lists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor assist the printing trades unions by placing the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman," on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Federation; and be it further

Resolved, That delegates to this Convention inform their respective organizations that Typographical Unions are carrying on a vigorous campaign against the Curtis Publishing Company and urge their coöperation in this campaign.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

For final action, see page 139.

Automatic Sprinkler System for San Francisco Piers

Proposition No. 114—Presented by W. O. Reynolds of Sprinkler Fitters' Union No. 669, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Within recent years San Francisco's waterfront, which is a part of state-owned property, has experienced several costly fires, each of which could have been checked in its incipency had the piers been properly equipped for fire protection; and

Whereas, The unprotected piers, and their sometimes highly inflammable contents, constitute a fire hazard liable at any time to develop into a general conflagration with possible hazard to the lives of workmen employed on the piers and at other places; and

Whereas, This contention has been repeatedly called to the attention of those responsible for lack of fire protection on these piers; and

Whereas, At the demand of the Toll Bridge Authority, two of the piers adjacent to the bridge have been equipped with automatic sprinklers; and

Whereas, It has long been acknowledged by the leading fire protection engineers that water is the fire-extinguishing agent with the widest range of applicability and the greatest degree of effectiveness, and that a well designed and properly installed automatic sprinkler system is the most reliable and efficient medium yet devised for utilizing water as an extinguishing agent; and

Whereas, The loss of life by fire in the United States has been estimated at about 10,000 annually, but the records of associations interested in fire protection show that during the past forty years the loss of life in buildings equipped with automatic sprinklers has been practically negligible; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding the claim that to provide the modern protection for San Francisco's waterfront would involve excessive cost, the fact remains that piers and warehouses in Oakland, Stockton, San Pedro, Wilmington, Portland, Seattle, and Brooklyn, New York, have been equipped with automatic sprinkler protection; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Agent

to take steps to bring this subject to the attention of the California State Legislature at its coming session to the end of making adequate financial provision for the installation of automatic sprinklers on the piers of the San Francisco waterfront, and that prior to that time all efforts be made to have those in authority make immediate provision for this purpose in so far as funds may now be available.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 135.

To Regulate Interest Charges by Banks

Proposition No. 115—Presented by E. D. Boyd of Elevator Constructors No. 18 and C. T. Lehman of Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that banks have made large profits through the period of the depression, and through the monopoly of business which they enjoy are able to make sufficient profits, even if they loan out only a small portion of the money which they have on deposit for that purpose; and

Whereas, If all or a considerable portion of the funds on deposit with the banks were loaned out, and thus placed in the channels of trade, it would bring relief to the business community and bring about the return of prosperity; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth session of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring the principle and urging the enactment of legislation for its enforcement which will reduce the amount of interest that may be charged by banks to such an extent as to compel them to loan out all or a very large portion of the money which they have on hand.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 142.

Schools of Cosmetology

Proposition No. 116—Presented by Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 335-A, Vallejo.

Whereas, There are at the present time in the State of California some 28,000 beauty operators, whose numbers are being increased at the rate of 3,000 a year by graduates from the eighty-five schools in the State, resulting in a serious overcrowding of this profession; and

Whereas, The low standards of proficiency and the short period of training in these schools result in the licensing of girls, the majority of whom are not skilled as all-around operators; and

Whereas, The surplus of operators and the incompetence of the greater number of them enable shop owners to exploit the operators to a shameful degree. We therefore declare:

First. That it is desirable to remedy the deplorable conditions prevailing in this industry by raising the legal requirements for the licensing of cosmetologists, thereby insuring a smaller but more skilled supply of operators; and

Second. That this improvement should be effected by amending the law governing the practice of cosmetology in California (approved May 31, 1927), so as to raise the educational requirements for entrance to and to lengthen the period of training required for graduation from schools of cosmetology, and so as to further provide for adequate State supervision of these schools;

therefore, be it

Resolved, That this local union go on record endorsing the appointment of a committee at this Convention which shall study this problem in detail, make specific recommendations for appropriate amendments to the State law, and take the necessary steps to have an adequate bill introduced at the next session of the California Legislature; and be it further

Resolved, That a request for the adoption of this Resolution be made to the California State Federation of Labor at its Annual Convention, convening at Santa Barbara on September 19, 1938.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action, see page 150.

Election of Vice-Presidents

Proposition No. 117—Presented by Consolidated Building Trades, Metal Trades and Central Labor Councils of Vallejo and vicinity.

Whereas, We believe that the present method of selecting Vice-Presidents by the Convention is undemocratic and un-American; and

Whereas, We further believe that it is about time for the membership of the California State Federation of Labor to select their District Representatives by their own direct action; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Constitution and By-Laws of the California State Federation of Labor be revised to provide:

1. The Vice-Presidents of the several districts of the Federation will be elected on a secret ballot by the affiliated local unions of the district at the expense of the district and under the supervision of the Central Labor Councils of the district.

2. The results of the elections to be reported to the office of the Secretary of the Federation not later than thirty days before the opening date of the Annual Convention; and be it further

Resolved, That this Council, together with several others throughout California, expects to obtain constructive action on the subject matter of this Resolution or to invoke the provisions of Sections 4, of Article VIII of the Constitution and Rules of Order of the California State Federation of Labor, as amended; and be it further

Resolved, That the Vallejo Central Labor Council, in regular meeting August 26, 1938, indorse the above Resolution, and hereby instructs its delegates to present same to the Convention for adoption by the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For final action, see page 151.

Voting Strength of Central Labor Council Delegates

Proposition No. 118—Presented by Consolidated Building Trades, Metal Trades and Central Labor Councils of Vallejo and vicinity.

Whereas, Many local unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor find it impossible to send delegates to the Conventions, thereby being deprived of their vote; and

Whereas, The Central Labor Councils affiliated with the Federation are better able to send delegates to the Convention; and

Whereas, The problems of the local unions are reflected through the Central Labor Council; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That sub-sections (d) and (e) of Section 6, Article I of the Constitution and Rules of Order, be changed to provide:

1. The regular delegates of the Central Labor Councils shall be entitled to the entire vote of the local unions affiliated with the Federation except those local unions affiliated who send their own delegates to the Convention.

2. No other proxies except through Central Labor Council delegates shall be allowed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Vallejo Central Labor Council in regular meeting August 26, 1938, endorse the above Resolution and instruct its delegates to present same to the Convention for adoption by the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

For final action, see page 151.

Amendment to Election Law

Proposition No. 119—Presented by Fred L. Pfister of Newspaper Pressmen's Union No. 18, Los Angeles.

To amend the Constitution, Article IV, "Officers and Election," by striking out Section 9, and add the following:

"Sec. 9. The Secretary to provide and the Committee on Credentials shall issue to each delegate an Admission Card with a voting coupon attached thereto. [See below.]

"Sec. 10. The Committee on Election shall consist of three Supervisors and nine Tally Clerks. The Secretary shall provide a sufficient number of ballots which shall be numbered consecutively, beginning with No. 1, and issue them to the Committee on Election.

"The Committee on Election shall have charge of the election. It shall be the duty of such committee to visit the assembly hall the

morning of election prior to the convening of the Convention, and perfect arrangements for such election in accordance with the facilities of the hall, including the convenient location of ballot boxes and arrangement for counting the ballots. The committee shall secure a proper number of ballot boxes. It shall be the duty of the Supervisors to have charge of the ballot boxes, during the election, and they shall have charge of the counting of the ballots.

"The Tally Clerks shall distribute the ballots to those entitled thereto under the direction of the Committee on Election not later than 10 a. m. on the day of election. Each member shall deliver to the Supervisors or to a member of the Committee on Election his Admission Card and Voting Coupon (to be detached by the election official when member deposits his ballot). Balloting to begin not later than 11 a. m."

All other sections to remain the same and be renumbered.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

For final action, see page 151.

California Whaling Industry

Proposition No. 120—Presented by Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

[With the consent of the sponsors the following replaced the Proposition as originally introduced:]

Whereas, In 1936 a law was enacted in Congress forbidding catching of gray whales and, on the fifth day of August, 1937, this country, with nine others, signed treaties restricting the area as to where whales may be caught, namely, 35 degrees north latitude and 40 degrees south latitude and east of 150 degrees longitude; and

Whereas, Many years ago whaling was quite an industry and this country practically led the world and sent out ships all over the world to catch whale for the bone, which was a very useful product at that time but has since been supplanted by various other materials and many new discoveries have been made in later years to replace that product obtained from the whale; and

Whereas, Those countries not parties to the agreement restricting the catching of gray whales, and especially Japan, is now taking all the opportunity of catching those whales; and

Whereas, Practically all companies which formerly operated under the "Stars and Stripes" are now in the hands of receivers on account of these restrictions, and many work-

SAMPLE OF ADMISSION CARD

[See Proposition No. 119, above]

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
 Thirty-ninth Annual Convention
 Santa Barbara, September 19 to 23, 1938
 DELEGATE—Fred L. Pfister.
 UNION—Los Angeles Newspaper Pressmen No. 18.
 (To obtain ballot, present this card to
 Election Committee)

VOTING COUPON
 Void if Detached
 (To be detached by the
 election official
 when ballot is
 deposited.)

ers who made their livelihood in the industry have been put out of employment; and

Whereas, If proper representation had been made to the federal legislators before passing these restrictions, which sabotaged the American whaling industry, this law would never have gone into effect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at Santa Barbara in 1938, go on record for the repeal of the law passed in 1936 and also for the cancellation of agreements with other countries regarding catching of whales, to bring back the American whaling industry to its former position; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and H. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from this Convention to the American Federation of Labor to be held at Houston, Texas, October 3, 1938, submit this or a similar Resolution to instruct the incoming Executive Council and Legislative Committee to the American Federation of Labor to work for the same.

For final action see page 149.

Requests National Boycott

Proposition No. 121—Presented by Cannery Workers' Union No. 20592, Modesto.

Whereas, Cannery Workers' Union No. 20592 is a loyal Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, A majority of workers employed by the Pacific Grape products Company, Modesto, California, up to date of the strike, hereinafter referred to, were members of the said Union; and

Whereas, Numerous attempts were made by the said Union to negotiate and bargain with said Pacific Grape Products Company with reference to the demands of the workers for higher pay and better working conditions, and all such attempts to negotiate were met with an uncompromising refusal on the part of said employer, the said employer refusing the demand of the said Union to become a party to an agreement entered into by and between the California State Federation of Labor and the California Processors and Growers' Association regarding the working conditions in canneries, and also set up minimum wages of Cannery Workers, said minimum wages being 52½ cents an hour for men, and 42½ cents an hour for women; and

Whereas, Said Pacific Grape Products Company paid its workers a minimum of 40 cents per hour for men, and 35 cents per hour for women; and

Whereas, On the fourth day of September, 1938, because of the refusal of the said employer to meet the just demands of the workers, as aforesaid, the said workers of said cannery struck, and said workers are still on strike; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record

as wholeheartedly supporting the said strike and that the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be and they are hereby instructed to take such action as they deem appropriate and proper to advance the interests of said workers and to support the said strike, including the placing of all the goods produced by the said Pacific Grape Products Company on its unfair and "We Do Not Patronize List," and requesting all affiliates of the American Federation of Labor to boycott and refuse to handle or purchase any of the products of said company; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Hon. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and that he be requested to lend national assistance to the said strike and place the products of said company upon its unfair and "We Do Not Patronize List," and that he take immediate steps to bring about the full coöperation of all National and International Unions and Central Labor Bodies, in boycotting the products of said company, and refusing to handle or purchase the same.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

For final action see page 139.

Restrict Licensing of Detective Agencies

Proposition No. 122—Presented by T. H. Jacks and Don E. Craig of Port Watchmen's Union No. 137, San Pedro.

Whereas, It is a known fact, attested by the bitter experience of Organized Labor in many Labor controversies in California, that one of the most dangerous enemies of Organized Labor and of its activities in improving the condition of the workers is the widespread use of Labor spies; and

Whereas, It has recently been conclusively proved by the LaFollette Senate Investigation Committee that the Pinkerton National Detective Agency is a Labor spy organization; and

Whereas, The Pinkerton Agency and other agencies engaged in similar anti-Labor activities are strong organizations in the State of California, with almost unlimited power to injure the cause of Organized Labor in California; and

Whereas, All such agencies can operate only by permission of the State, as is evidenced by license to operate issued by a State agency; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in State Convention assembled in Santa Barbara, September, 1938, hereby recommends, urges and demands the enactment of legislation which will prevent the issuance of a license to any detective agency, or other similar body, which has in the past been guilty of either directly or indirectly agitating, instigating, encouraging or fostering in any manner any labor dispute and providing for the immediate suspension of the license of any such detective agency, or other organization upon the filing with the State Board of Prison Directors of a sworn statement or statements setting out any such activity by such detective agency, or other similar organization, with

appropriate provisions for a hearing on such charges and the permanent revocation of such license, should such charges be found true.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action see page 135.

Demand Label of United Garment Workers

Proposition No. 123—Presented by Anne Peterson, Corrine Meyers, Florence Anderson and John Mistry of United Garment Workers of America, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Union Label of the United Garment Workers of America is the only label recognized by the American Federation of Labor on shirts, men's working garments, men's wool tailored suits or pants, and all white goods; and

Whereas, The C. I. O. organizations have adopted and are using labels on garments similar to the label of the United Garment Workers of America, thereby confusing the members of the American Federation of Labor and merchants, to the point where it is diminishing the work of the United Garment Workers; and

Whereas, In spite of the increase in membership in the California State Federation of Labor, the demand for the label of the United Garment Workers of America is not reflected in increase of work in the factories as much as it should be; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor notify all local unions and councils under its jurisdiction that the label of the United Garment Workers of America is the only bona fide label on garments mentioned above, and enclose facsimile of said label therewith; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates of this Thirty-ninth Convention of the State Federation of Labor call this to the attention of their membership, with a request that they make a special effort for the demand of the label of the United Garment Workers of America and give this matter all possible publicity.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
For final action see page 139.

Help for the Working Farmer

Proposition No. 124—Presented by David Pitman of Bartenders No. 545, E. E. Winters and Lyman Dixon, Central Labor Union, Salinas.

Whereas, The working farmers of California frequently suffer an injustice due to the fact that after taxes on their farms, personal property and crops have been assessed and paid they suffer a crop failure, on account of which they receive no return upon their labor for the entire year, and yet are compelled to pay taxes on the same basis as if they had made a crop and thus been paid for their labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, assembled in Santa Barbara, go on record favoring the enactment of laws which, under the circumstances as above noted, would permit a recovery of the taxes

paid for such year or a corresponding rebate on the next year's taxes.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action see page 142.

Amend Department of Industrial Relations Law

Proposition No. 125—Presented by Lloyd Mashburn of Lathers' Union No. 42, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is in the State of California a department of the government known as the Department of Industrial Relations, and this department, as well as the divisions comprising it, is set up solely as a law enforcement agency; and

Whereas, By reason of this set-up there is no agency of the government authorized and/or dedicated to the purpose of a proper study of labor problems; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor in the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, assembled in the city of Santa Barbara, that the Legislative Representative of the Federation in Sacramento, next January, be authorized and directed to submit an amendment to the law setting up said Department of Industrial Relations in accordance with the following language:

"The purpose of the Department of Industrial Relations shall be to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action see page 142.

Compute Average Earnings as of Injury Date

Proposition No. 126—Presented by Lloyd Mashburn of Lathers' Union No. 42, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the section of the California Workmen's Compensation Act of the State of California, known as "Average Earnings," interpretations are now being made to the detriment of the worker and to the direct financial benefit of the insurance carrier; and

Whereas, It was the original intention and purpose of this "average earnings" to be based upon a weekly wage computed upon the wage being actually earned by the employee at the time of his injury or death; and

Whereas, It is by right that "average earnings" should be computed upon the actual wage being earned at the time of an injury for the full week thereof and thereafter for a full year upon the same basis; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation in the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, assembled in the city of Santa Barbara, hereby instructs its Legislative Agent in Sacramento to prepare the necessary amendment to this law for the purpose of carrying out the intent and purpose of this Resolution.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action see page 142.

Would Endorse Proposition No. 3

Proposition No. 127—Presented by Adolph M. Hoch of Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Ever since the inception of the gasoline tax in the State of California it has been the policy of the California State Federation of Labor to oppose the diversion of gasoline tax funds for purposes foreign to highway administration, construction and maintenance; and

Whereas, At the Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Long Beach, held in September, 1937, that Convention endorsed Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 28, which bill when concurred in by the people of the State will forbid the raiding of the gasoline tax fund and registration fees; and

Whereas, Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 28 is now designated as Proposition No. 3 on the November 8 ballot; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, convening in Santa Barbara the week beginning September 19, 1938, reiterate its previous action condemning the use of gasoline tax and registration fees for purposes other than originally intended, and that we endorse Proposition No. 3, and recommend a "Yes" vote to our affiliated membership.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 146.

Amendment to Federation Election Laws

Proposition No. 128—Presented by Charles D. Goble and C. C. Peacock of Carpenters No. 586, Sacramento; W. K. Merrill, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2856, Westwood; Rene Battaglioni, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; and John L. Cooper, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles.

Whereas, In the present manner of election of district officers in the California State Federation of Labor it is wholly possible for California Labor to be represented by men not of their choosing or preference; and

Whereas, It has been common on the basis of a general convention election for a candidate to receive a minority of votes, and in some instances practically no votes, from the district he was slated to represent; and

Whereas, In practically all organizations dedicated to democracy, as in our governmental institutions and offices, there has been a growth and expansion of the practice of direct elections; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated body, the California State Federation of Labor, have been vehement in their espousal of democratic principles and practices; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in September, 1938, does hereby amend its Constitution and By-Laws in this wise: Section 3 of Article IV shall be stricken out and in its place shall be written:

"Section 3. The President, Secretary-Treasurer, and the Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention shall be elected by a majority of all votes of delegates at the State Convention. The District Vice-Presidents shall be elected in district conferences of all Unions affiliated with the California Federation of Labor. The district conferences shall be convened by the incumbent Vice-President of each district within sixty days after the adjournment of the State Convention."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

For final action see page 151.

Immediate Pardon for McNamara

Proposition No. 129—Presented by Carl B. Jensen of Typographical Union No. 583, Pasadena.

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor concur in the following Resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor Convention held in Tampa, Florida, November, 1936:

"Whereas, J. B. McNamara has been imprisoned by the State of California for more than twenty-five years [twenty-seven years at present]; and

"Whereas, He has served a prison term sentence much longer than any Labor prisoner in this country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Tampa, Florida, go on record petitioning the Governor of the State of California for an immediate pardon for J. B. McNamara."

and be it further

Resolved, That the request for pardon of this Labor prisoner be forwarded at once to the Governor of California, and that a copy of this Resolution be sent upon conclusion of the Convention to J. B. McNamara.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 149.

Opposes Compulsory Arbitration

Proposition No. 130—Presented by Alvin Kullberg of International Longshoremen's Association No. 38-79, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and all Unions affiliated therewith have consistently opposed the inclusion of compulsory arbitration clauses in agreements affecting their membership; and

Whereas, This policy has proved to be an economic protection to the bona fide organized workers of the United States during the fifty-eight years of existence of the American Federation of Labor, and throughout the life of the Labor Movement in California and all other States of the Union; and

Whereas, A dual alleged union organization, commonly referred to as the C. I. O., has since its inception attempted to menace the interests of the workers of California and the entire Pacific Coast, particularly in the maritime industry, by agreeing to a compulsory arbitra-

tion provision in agreements with employers; and

Whereas, Such practice creates a precedent detrimental to the workers; and

Whereas, The aforesaid dual organization has also agreed to the fixing of penalties for individual members for violation of agreements, in absolute violation of the constitutional rights of American workers and in violation of the principles of American Trade Unionism as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated unions; and

Whereas, Such practices as those being prosecuted by the dual union organization are a dangerous factor and may bring about a setback in the constructive activities of American Federation of Labor Unions and destroy many years of hard, constructive and consistent effort in the interest of bettering the conditions of workers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention instruct the Secretary of the Federation to give all possible aid to such Unions as are suffering because of the insincere practices of the dual organization; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor seek financial aid in behalf of those organizations, particularly in the maritime industry, who are suffering because of the compulsory arbitration clause agreed to by our enemies.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 149.

Support for General Garment Workers

Proposition No. 131—Presented by Howard Ritchart of General Garment Workers' Union No. 21398, San Francisco.

Whereas, General Garment Workers' Union No. 21398 is a bone fide Union directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council; and

Whereas, With the direct assistance of the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, General Garment Workers' Union has been successful in organizing workers in the women's apparel industry under the banner of the American Federation of Labor who were previously unorganized, thereby bringing to these workers the benefits of a bona fide non-political Labor organization; and

Whereas, General Garment Workers' Union has organized workers in the field formerly under the jurisdiction of a Union now directly or indirectly affiliated with the C. I. O., known as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; and

Whereas, The International President of this Union has seemingly made overtures or representations to the American Federation of Labor intimating that his organization might re-affiliate with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, President William Green decided that further organization at this particular time by the General Garment Workers' Union

in opposition to an international union seemingly interested in bringing peace and harmony to the Labor Movement would not serve the best interests of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, General Garment Workers' Union, being a loyal affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has strictly complied with the request and advice of President William Green to discontinue accepting into membership any additional workers who wish to become affiliated with the General Garment Workers' Union; and

Whereas, Despite such withdrawal from the field of organization by the General Garment Workers' Union, many unorganized workers have been deprived of the opportunity of Union affiliation, and will continue to be deprived of this opportunity through inability of any other Union to give them benefit of organization; and

Whereas, President William Green and the Executive Council have made every reasonable and honorable attempt to make possible the re-affiliation of organizations, including the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who cast their lot with a dual organization; and

Whereas, Despite all overtures, representations and intimations made by the leaders of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, there is no concrete evidence of any further re-affiliation by that organization with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, It is obvious that the strong and unbreakable ties of that organization with the so-called American Labor Party and its adventures into the political field, which were denounced by the American Federation of Labor, make it virtually impossible for that organization to re-affiliate on a sound American Federation of Labor basis; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, herein assembled, go on record to support the General Garment Workers' Union and its bona fide organizational activities; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be submitted for adoption at the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Houston, Texas, and the delegate from the California State Federation of Labor to the American Federation of Labor be so instructed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 148.

For an American Policy Based on the President's Chicago Speech

Proposition No. 132—Presented by J. H. Newman of Barbers' Union No. 134, Oakland.

Whereas, World peace is a national interest of the United States; and

Whereas, The foundation for a world peace policy was formulated under the leadership of the United States in the Kellogg Peace Pact, in which all governments of the world pledged themselves to abstain from war as an instrument of national policy; and

Whereas, This pledge to maintain world peace has been ruthlessly violated by the Fascist States of the world—Germany, Italy, Japan—bringing in the wake of their war aggressions the menace of world war, with its threatened destruction of civilization itself; and

Whereas, President Roosevelt in his Chicago address, October 5, 1937, clearly formulated in his slogan, "Quarantine the War Makers," the method whereby the principles embodied in the Kellogg Peace Pact could be rendered effective; and

Whereas, There is before Congress a legislative proposal embodying the principle of "Quarantining the War Makers" in the O'Connell Peace Act (H. R. 527), which would establish the identity of those who violate the Kellogg Peace Pact, would cut off from these violators of the world peace access to the American economy and would offer moral and economic coöperation to all governments to maintain their pledged word, particularly the victims of war aggression; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body support and endorse the peace policy of President Roosevelt as enunciated in his Chicago address; and be it further

Resolved, That this body favor the enactment into law of the O'Connell Peace Act (H. R. 527) and call upon Congress in its next session to so enact into law this Act; and be it further

Resolved, That this body call upon President Roosevelt and the Congress of the United States to embark upon those representations to other world democracies necessary to bring about concerted and collective action to make effective the policy of "Quarantining the War Makers" as the cornerstone of maintaining world peace.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action see page 149.

Placing of Firms on Unfair List

Proposition No. 133—Presented by W. R. Otto, Retail Delivery Drivers' Union No. 278, San Francisco; and Charles W. Real, Teamsters' Union No. 70, Oakland.

Whereas, The State Federation of Labor issues a "We Do Not Patronize List" for the information and observance of all Organized Labor; and

Whereas, It is proper, before any firm is placed on the said list that (1) any Labor organization affected by such announcement should be called before the officers or any special representative of the Federation to justify such action, and (2) that in the event that the firm employs or has an agreement with any Labor organization in any place, or more than one place in this State, that all such organizations be notified of the contemplated action, in order that an attempt at adjustment may be made before action is taken to declare the firm unfair; therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereafter no firm or employer be placed on the said "We Do Not

Patronize List" before these conditions are complied with.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
For final action see page 139.

Unity in the Labor Movement

Proposition No. 134—Presented by A. Ruyle, J. H. Newman and O. R. Freitas of Barbers' Union No. 134, Oakland.

Whereas, A situation has developed in the Labor world that has brought brother against brother, union against union and even entered the home life; and

Whereas, Such a situation, if continued, will disrupt and destroy the entire Labor Movement, to the detriment of the rank and file, and may even endanger democracy, which we have enjoyed in the past. Under the democratic form of government which we now enjoy we hold that it is patriotic, economic and sensible to try and maintain it—this, we affirm, should be our aim in all political activities, even to our unions; and

Whereas, We believe that unity in the Labor Movement will gain public support in our struggle for a better life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Labor may again present a solid front, we urge that both factions in Labor's dispute be compelled to arbitrate and adjust all differences, that we may again perform our work without dictation, coercion or force.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action see pages 143-145.

Finances for Department Store Strikers

Proposition No. 135—Presented by Russell Dreyer of Building Service Employees' Union No. 14, San Francisco.

Whereas, The City of San Francisco is threatened with a situation that deserves the careful consideration of the individual membership of the Organized Labor Movement of the State of California; and

Whereas, The department store employers have indicated and threatened to wreck the organization of the Department Store Employees' Union; and

Whereas, There are now thirty-five stores which have deliberately forced their employees on strike, thereby affecting 5,000 employees of the Department Store Employees' Union No. 1100 and various other organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be hereby instructed by the delegates assembled in the Thirty-ninth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to circularize all locals of the California State Federation of Labor, requesting a voluntary contribution so that the efforts of the department store managers to defeat the aims of Organized Labor can be defeated; and be it further

Resolved, That all funds so contributed shall be forwarded to the office of the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action see page 148.

Pledges Support to Democratic Candidates

Proposition No. 136—Presented by A. Ruyle, J. H. Newman and O. R. Freitas of Barbers' Union No. 134, Oakland.

Whereas, The Democratic Party, with the influence of the nationwide New Deal has used its full force and influence for pro-Labor legislation; and

Whereas, Vigilante attacks upon Labor organizations have gone unchallenged here in California—the Merriam-Hatfield Republican Administration have so lent official influence to the employer group that they have become immune to law and order; and

Whereas, These groups, the Industrial Association, Associated Farmers, etc., are a very solid part of the Republican machine. The Trade Unions and progressives of all kinds are left no alternative but to support the Democratic Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the successful candidate for Governor in the Democratic primary election be given the full support of this organization at the general election; and be it further

Resolved, That our delegates to the California State Federation of Labor and California State Association of Journeyman Barbers' conventions be instructed to submit this Resolution for adoption.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 149.

Unlawful to Display "Cut Rate Shop" Sign

Proposition No. 137—Presented by J. H. Newman, O. R. Freitas and A. Ruyle of Barbers' Union No. 134, Oakland.

Whereas, Throughout our district, constituting the area of Alameda County and part of Contra Costa County, our Local and all organized shops under the jurisdiction of Local 134 are suffering, due to the great menace of the cut-rate shops; and

Whereas, Local 134 has exerted every effort to curb these cut-rate practices; and

Whereas, The advertising practices of these cut-rate shops, by the use of large, conspicuous signs placed in the windows, some painted all over the fronts of buildings, some with novelty clock signs, some with elaborate electrical Neon signs, and some signs chalked on the sidewalk—all this to attract the general public—are doing a great injury to our organization; and

Whereas, We believe there is no method to stamp out this evil only through legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local 134, Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America, of Oakland, recommend that an Article be added to our State barber law making it unlawful for any barber shop to display any prices outside or inside of a barber shop, or to display the words "Cut Rate Shop" or any other words referring to barber prices on their premises; and be it finally

Resolved, That our delegates to the California State Federation of Labor and California State Association of Journeyman Bar-

bers conventions be instructed to submit this Resolution for adoption.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action see page 142.

Support of Culbert L. Olson

Proposition No. 138—Presented by Culinary Unions Nos. 30, 41, 44, 48, 110 and 283, San Francisco.

Whereas, The New Deal forces of the Democratic Party, headed by President Roosevelt, have been the main supporters of pro-Labor legislation; and

Whereas, The present Republican Merriam-Hatfield Administration of California has been dominated by employer influences to the effect that vigilante attacks upon Labor Unions have been whitewashed by this Administration; and

Whereas, The Republican Party of California is obviously under the influence and control of the Associated Farmers and other employer organizations, with the result that an overwhelming majority of Trade Union members have changed their affiliation to the Democratic Party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Local Joint Executive Board of San Francisco, representing the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and the Bartenders' League of America, go on record favoring the endorsement by California Labor of Democrat Culbert L. Olson and all other Democratic Party New Deal candidates in the final elections of November, 1938; and be it further

Resolved, That the Local Joint Executive Board recommend to the affiliated locals that the delegates from these locals to the California State Federation of Labor Convention support this Resolution; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the California State Federation of Labor Convention at Santa Barbara for concurrence by that body.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 127.

To Eliminate Evils in Workmen's Compensation Act

Proposition No. 139—Presented by Thomas White of Warehousemen's Union No. 860, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of California has on its statute books one of the finest of workmen's compensation laws obtaining in these United States; and

Whereas, The interpretation of this law has led to many abuses, all reacting against the working men and women of our State; and

Whereas, Many insurance companies now operating and licensed in the State of California in the workmen's compensation field have taken advantage of many workers in their unfair and unjust interpretations of the California Workmen's Compensation Act; and

Whereas, Warehousemen's Union No. 860 has had and has now pending extreme examples of this unfair attitude of many insurance carriers; and we do hereby

Resolve, That this Convention do appoint a committee of parties interested who shall de-

wise ways and means to circumvent these evils and to eliminate wherever proper and possible these unfair and unjust insurance carriers, to the end that the State of California shall ultimately take over all of the workmen's compensation in the State of California, to the end that this service be given to both employer and employee at cost.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action see page 131.

Unfair Shoe Stores

Proposition No. 140—Presented by members of Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, and with the following signatures: F. E. Winans, Long Beach; Ralph Fisher, Fresno; Esther Tomlinson and R. R. Ewing, Richmond; E. D. Maurice, Santa Ana; Haskell Kidwell, San Pedro; Boyd Buffett, Glendale; Harold K. West, Long Beach; I. J. Berg, San Francisco; C. B. Knapp, Santa Barbara; J. P. McLoughlin, San Jose; Joseph B. DeSilva, Los Angeles; William Green, Santa Monica, William D. Boyce and James Tanner, San Francisco.

Whereas, After long and diligent effort on the part of Retail Clerks' Local 324 of Long Beach to peacefully negotiate a Union working agreement with Edison Brothers Shoe Company, operators of Leeds, Burts, and Chandler shoe stores, Locals 324 of Long Beach and 406 of Los Angeles were faced as a last extremity to declare a condition of strike against the stores of that chain falling within their combined jurisdiction; and

Whereas, After the strike was called, as had been the policy of our locals before the final issues, the representatives of the locals involved did endeavor and are now endeavoring to win this strike peacefully and amicably; and

Whereas, After six months of endeavor on the part of the above locals the Edison Brothers Shoe Company still refuses to deal with them; and

Whereas, This stand, attitude and practice does create a condition of unfair competition in a field where the majority of shoe store operators are working and operating on a union shop basis; and

Whereas, Failure to settle this dispute to the satisfaction of the locals, the employees and employers involved, would tend to discourage Union organization in this area and would cause a tendency to lower wage scales and lengthen hours in other stores; and

Whereas, This condition, if not corrected, can and will spread to other sections of this State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in session this 19th day of September, 1938, in the city of Santa Barbara, does hereby go on record as condemning the policies and practices of the Edison Brothers and does hereby request and urge all members and friends of the American Federation of Labor to refrain from patronizing the stores operated by this company, namely, Leeds, Burts, and Chandler shoe stores in all locations within the State; and be it further

Resolved, That the stores named Leeds, Burts, and Chandler of the Edison stores of California, Incorporated, be placed on the official "We Do Not Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
For final action see page 139.

Opposition to State Proposition No. 13

Proposition No. 141—Presented by W. R. Michener of Asbestos Workers' No. 5, Los Angeles; Warren B. Hackett and Wade McNeil, Local No. 70; J. E. Wellington, Waiters and Waitresses, Sacramento; Will G. Harton, Hotel and Apartment House Employees No. 35, Los Angeles; A. H. Feely, Electrical Workers, Stockton; Ralph A. McMullen, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles; E. B. Boyd, Elevator Constructors No. 18, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There will appear on the November 8 ballot Proposition No. 13, known as the "Revenue Bond Act of 1937," or the "Garrison Bond Act"; and

Whereas, This Act would evade the two-thirds majority vote now required on bond issues, would permit unlimited borrowing of money without bond issues, would even permit issuing bonds to pay principal and interest on previous bond issues; and

Whereas, The people of California have suffered greatly in the past from legislation which made the way easy to get into public debt—such as the late Mattoon Act and irrigation-bond-district Acts, which were permitted on a majority vote or less; and

Whereas, There has never been any difficulty in California so far in securing a two-thirds majority vote on justified bond issues; and

Whereas, Organized Labor, as such, would not be affected in any way by the "Revenue Bond Act of 1937," but individual members of Organized Labor would be adversely affected, because this bill would permit unlimited increase in public debt and provides for taking property off the tax rolls, thus increasing the taxes that must be paid by home-owners and other taxpayers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor in official Convention does hereby go on record as opposing Proposition No. 13, on the grounds that it is dangerous to the public credit and a forerunner of higher taxation to home and other property owners in California, and does recommend a "No" vote on this measure.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action see page 149.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor

Proposition No. 142—Presented by Committee on Constitution.

1. Proposed amendment to Constitution regarding appointment of organizers.

Whereas, For many years it has been the custom of the Secretary-Treasurer to appoint all organizers; and

Whereas, The continuance of this custom is for the best interests of the State Federation; now be it

Resolved, That Section 7, Article V, of the Constitution be and it is hereby amended by substituting the word "Secretary-Treasurer" in place of the word "President," said section as amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7. The Secretary-Treasurer shall have power to appoint deputy organizers in any part of the State he shall find necessary."

2. Proposed amendment to Constitution providing for counter-signature of checks.

Whereas, It often occurs that the President of the State Federation of Labor does not reside in the headquarters city of the Executive Council; and

Whereas, It is expedient and convenient that checks be countersigned by some official residing in said headquarters city; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That sub-section (i) of Section 1 of Article VI of the Constitution be and it is hereby amended by adding after the word "President" the words "or a Vice-President" to be designated by the President." The sub-section as amended to read as follows:

"(i) To withdraw none of said money in any manner other than by check, signed by himself and countersigned by the President, or a Vice-President to be designated by the President, with their official titles."

3. Proposed amendment to Constitution relating to surety bonds to be furnished by Secretary-Treasurer.

Be it Resolved, That Section (n) of Article IV of the Constitution be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the figures "\$10,000" in place of the figures "\$5,000" and adding at the end of the section as it reads at present the words "provided that the Executive Council shall have the power to increase this amount, if necessary." The section as amended to read as follows:

"(n) To furnish a surety bond in the sum of \$10,000 to be issued by a bona fide surety company designated by the Executive Council, the premium on which shall be paid by the Federation, provided that the Executive Council shall have the power to increase this amount if necessary."

4. Proposed amendment changing Section 6 of Article V.

Be it Resolved, That Section 6 of Article V of the Constitution be and it is hereby amended by deleting the first seven lines and the word "same" on the eighth line of said section as it now appears, leaving the remainder of said Section 6 as it now appears, the section as amended to read as follows:

"Five days prior to assembling of the regular Convention, the President shall appoint not less than three delegates-elect as a Committee of Credentials of

delegates-elect, who shall apportion the vote of each, as provided in Section 6, Article I, who shall report the same to the Convention in writing immediately after roll call on the first day of the session. The President, in appointing this committee, shall choose from delegates against whom no contest has been filed and, if practical, from those residing in the vicinity of the headquarters."

5. Proposed amendment to Constitution relating to duties of Secretary-Treasurer.

Be it Resolved, That Section (m) of Article VI of the Constitution be and it is hereby amended to read as follows:

"To make a summarized statement of all receipts and expenditures at the end of each quarter, to be audited by a Certified Public Accountant, together with a quarterly report from the Executive Council, mailing a copy of such report to the Secretary of each affiliated union."

6. Proposed amendment to Constitution on appointment of committees.

Be it Resolved, That Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution be amended by inserting the words "not less than" after the words "each to consist of" in the fourth line of said section, the section as amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. After the report of the Committee on Credentials has been adopted the President shall appoint the following committees, each to consist of not less than five members: Rules and Order of Business, Reports of Officers, Resolutions, Legislation, Grievances, Labels and Boycotts, Union Label Investigation, and Thanks."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For final action see page 152.

For New Vice-Presidential District

Proposition No. 143—Presented by Carl B. Jensen, Typographical Union, Pasadena; J. E. Hood, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Milton E. Franklin and Harry E. Reynolds, Moving Picture Machine Operators, San Bernardino; G. D. Davenport and A. O. May, Truck Drivers, San Bernardino; Charles E. Black, Citrus By-Products Workers, Corona; and Charles H. Pettis, Central Labor Union, Glendale.

Whereas, The organization of American Federation of Labor Unions, and membership, has made rapid progress in the San Fernando and San Gabriel valleys during the past three years; and

Whereas, The Union organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor in these valleys have never had direct representation upon the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The Union Labor organizations in these valleys are now of a number and size that we feel we should have direct representation on our Executive Council, and are now requesting such representation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session, that we form a new vice-presidential district in these valleys, to include San Fernando, Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena, Monrovia, Alhambra, El Monte, Pomona, Ontario, Whittier, and Riverside and San Bernardino counties, the exact boundaries of said new district to be set by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

For final action see page 151.

For Release from Federal Unions

Proposition No. 144—Presented by E. H. Vernon, Auto Mechanics, Oakland; L. D. Smith, Auto Mechanics, San Francisco; D. T. Wayne, Machinists, Hollywood; J. C. Fitzgerald, Machinists, Stockton; Robert Sase, Garage Employees, San Jose; S. E. Rockwell, Electrical Workers, Oakland; R. A. Woodruff, Operating Engineers, Stockton; Francis N. Hart, Machinists, Los Angeles; George C. Castleman, Auto Mechanics, Long Beach; C. E. Edmonds, Machinists, Long Beach.

Whereas, In the older established Unions chartered by their internationals and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, we have noticed an increasing number of federal charters being given to Federal Unions under the guidance of the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The hours, wages, and working conditions of craft unions are being violated by the fostered Federal Unions; and

Whereas, Local unions of international unions have protested the organizing of workmen of the crafts into Federal Unions; and

Whereas, All appeals to organizers of the American Federation of Labor and California State Federation of Labor have been of no avail; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, now assembled, go on record as condemning the practice of organizers of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor in placing workmen of classifications within craft jurisdiction into any other than local unions when such local unions of international unions are established; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, now assembled, request the American Federation of Labor to release from Federal Unions all members who rightfully belong within the jurisdiction of the craft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see pages 148-149.

Amateur Musicians Serving Without Compensation

Proposition No. 145—Presented by J. H. Bacon of Musicians' Union No. 308, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, The history of the American Federation of Musicians, a duly affiliated organization of the American Federation of

Labor, has and continues to be interested in the musical education of our youth; and

Whereas, Numerous educational bodies, such as grade and high schools, in the pursuance of aiding in the musical education of our youth, conduct musical educational courses and bring about the organization of school bands and orchestras and like groups; and

Whereas, The children of members of the American Federation of Musicians, and children of other members of Organized Labor, and of other citizens are pupils in public schools throughout the State to which every citizen contributes support; and

Whereas, Members of Organized Labor are heavy tax contributors and as such are entitled to protection in the earning of an honest and decent living; and

Whereas, Certain school authorities have consistently brought about the unemployment of members of the American Federation of Musicians by permitting and ordering school bands and orchestras to play and participate in various public parades, receptions and other affairs; and

Whereas, Such action deprives long-experienced members of the American Federation of Musicians of employment; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to the use of amateur musicians who serve without compensation and supplant working members of the musical crafts; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to every educational body in the State of California, and semi-public and private groups who resort to the practice of depriving bona fide musicians of employment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 146.

Endorsement for United States Senator

Proposition No. 146—Presented by L. E. Woods, J. Cyrus McDaniel, Louis Bert Hoffman of Electrical Workers No. 18, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Local No. 18 having endorsed the Hon. Sheridan Downey as their choice for the United States Senate to represent the State of California, and having presented a Resolution to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in session in Santa Barbara, California, September 17 and 18, and the said Convention having endorsed the Hon. Sheridan Downey; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor here convened, and inasmuch as the Hon. Sheridan Downey is the only man Organized Labor can in justice support, we hereby declare the Hon. Sheridan Downey our choice for the high office of United States Senator for the State of California and pledge our undivided support for his election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 127.

Amending Cosmetology Act

Proposition No. 147—Presented by Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of California has recognized the necessity to regulate the occupation and practice of hairdressing and cosmetology and has enacted Act No. 1755, entitled "Act Concerning Cosmetology," Stats. 1927, p. 1711; amended Stats. 1931, p. 2403; Stats. 1933, pp. 576, 2458; and

Whereas, There is an increasing need for the strengthening and supplementing of such legislation; and

Whereas, There was introduced at the last session of the Legislature Assembly Bills No. 1821 and No. 1822, which were referred to the Committee on Judiciary and which proposed some further amendments to said Act; and

Whereas, The public and the profession are being increasingly injured by certain practices hereinafter described which require immediate remedy; and

Whereas, Schools teaching such occupation and practice accept customers for treatment on Saturdays and deprive practicing cosmetologists of such trade by having the work performed by inexperienced operators who are learning the trade; and

Whereas, The present requirements for only 1500 hours of training are insufficient and do not insure the necessary experience for the conduct of such occupation, and result in overcrowded schools and the exploitation of students by such schools, thereby resulting in abuse to the occupation and to the public; and

Whereas, The granting of special permanent-wave licenses for those only skilled in the giving of permanent waves offers an opportunity to persons to operate shops and misrepresent such special license to be a license to practice cosmetology; and

Whereas, There is a need for a greater number of inspectors and for full-time employment for members of the Board of Cosmetology to insure the enforcement of present regulations; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention, duly assembled, that the Act concerning cosmetology, hereinabove mentioned, be amended to provide as follows:

1. Schools engaged in the teaching of the occupation and practice of cosmetology be prohibited from accepting customers for treatment on Saturdays of any week;

2. The requirement for the issuance of a license to practice cosmetology provide that there be 2500 hours of training;

3. Special permanent-wave licenses be eliminated;

4. Members of the Board of Cosmetology be employed on a full-time basis and the number of inspectors be increased.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action see page 142.

Federal Health Plan

Proposition No. 148—Presented by Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A, San Francisco.

Whereas, The National Health Conference held in Washington, D. C., July 18-20, at the request of President Roosevelt, has served to focus the attention of the nation on the critical health needs of the working people; and

Whereas, This Conference adopted a Federal Health Plan which calls for the projection of a ten-year program to attack preventable diseases on a national scale; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse in principle the Federal Health Plan adopted at the National Health Conference; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Convention requests President Roosevelt and our California representatives in the next Congress of the United States to actively work for the passage of legislation that will put in effect the intent of the Federal Health Plan.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 146.

Plan for Campaign Against State Initiative Proposition No. 1

Proposition No. 149—Presented by C. H. King and Al White of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Whereas, Initiative Measure known as Proposition No. 1 to be submitted to the voters of California, November 8, 1938, contains many clauses detrimental and destructive to the Organized Labor Movement, and workers in general, and has been proposed by reactionary interests which have for their purpose the destruction of Organized Labor in California. Among the vicious parts of this proposition is the anti-picketing clause which, if adopted, will do away with effective means of letting the public know as to the unfairness of some employers; and

Whereas, In San Francisco in two campaigns recently held in the past two years San Francisco's Organized Labor Movement was successful in defeating measures similar in scope through an efficient labor organization and educational program organizing the whole Labor Movement in San Francisco into a Campaign Committee, appointing an Executive Committee and a Campaign Manager. Therefore, for the information of the delegates of the State Federation of Labor, the following are some of the cardinal principles and campaign organization used in the conduct of these two successful campaigns, submitted for your information and reference only:

Every Central Labor Council shall immediately appoint two members from every Union, or not more than five, to cooperate with the Central Campaign Committee of their Council. They shall hold meetings weekly to devise a campaign covering their whole city. Each Union Committee shall immediately have envelopes addressed for their whole membership within their city or in the State of California. They shall be addressed on standard sized No. 10 envelopes. Sending out of this letter assures that every member of the Union will be enlisted in the campaign and will carry the program to wherever he may obtain votes.

The letter should advise the membership of the seriousness of this Proposition, and it should request that every member of the Union form himself into a committee of one to defeat it. There should be in the envelopes three or five pledge cards which the member should have signed as a pledge by his friends that they will vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1 to defeat the measure. A sticker should also be enclosed in the envelope, "Vote NO—Proposition No. 1" to be placed on the automobile of every member.

When a Union Local Committee has addressed all of the envelopes of its Union—say two thousand—they should be delivered to the General Campaign Committee of the Local Central Council. A letter of instructions to the members, election cards, return pledge cards and an automobile sticker should be placed in the envelopes and mailed to each member. The Campaign Committee of the Local Labor Council should make a list of every Union affiliated with the Council as well as the Building Trades Council and the Railroad Brotherhoods or any other organization sympathetic to our cause. If there are one hundred Labor organizations in the city of the Central Body, every effort must be used to see that every Union within the city carries out this program to the letter.

In San Francisco this program was carried out 100 per cent, one hundred and sixty Local Unions of the American Federation of Labor having sent in 100,000 addressed envelopes through the Central Committee. You can plainly see that through this means the Labor Movement was thoroughly organized in San Francisco. This can be done in like manner all over the State of California by following the same procedure. Some Unions quote their by-laws, and refuse to bring their addressed envelopes to the Committee claiming that their mailing list could not be given to anyone. It is obvious that this is a Labor fight, and we want success in overcoming these objections. In some cases the Union brought in their envelopes and supervised the mailing and took the addressed mail to the postoffice themselves on account of their laws. This was satisfactory as it served our purpose.

In addition some 100,000 more pieces of mail were addressed to citizens and voters friendly to the Labor Movement, municipal employees, doctors and dentists and professional men who are sympathetic to the cause of Labor, the small businessman, the American Legion, housewives' organizations and all kinds of central improvement clubs. In fact, by going to the Registrar's office a copy of every registered voter may be had at small expense. If the whole city or county can be canvassed in this way, so much the better.

Where there is no Central Labor Council within a city or town, this program can be carried out by one or more Unions in like manner as outlined above.

Carrying this proposition out strictly on the lines set forth will thoroughly organize every Union, Central Body and members of Labor in the State of California. This should be done

immediately, and this campaign should be in the hands of Labor, complete, three weeks before Election Day.

All Central Labor Councils using paid political advertisements in their local papers should also incorporate in their advertisement: "Vote NO on Proposition No. 1—and listen to Labor's side of this question over Radio XXX" (or whatever the name of the radio station may be). By doing this you get a radio audience, at the same time you tell the voter reading the ad to "vote NO." Paid ads in the papers should be started, say, with three-inch ads as a minimum and be brought out larger and larger as the campaign progresses, with the largest display ad appearing the day before election. The placing of the radio ads, and at the same time calling attention to "vote NO" on the Proposition, is very important and effective.

A speakers' committee should be appointed by every central campaign body, or in other words a Campaign Committee to visit all organizations and improvement clubs within their city to explain why Proposition No. 1 should be defeated.

The State Federation of Labor or General Campaign Committee should cooperate in a general campaign, in so far as all pamphlets and election material are concerned, in order that the campaign may be carried out uniformly throughout the State, and all central bodies should get in touch with the State Committee in order to keep themselves informed as to this part of the program.

If the 400,000 members of Labor of California receive this program and carry it out three weeks' prior to election day, and all get five pledges on a pledge card with the signature of the voter's name pledging him to vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1, the combined efforts of Labor in California should be able to carry the message to at least a million people who will support Labor if they are properly approached and sold on the dangers of this amendment to all Labor, whether they are organized or not.

Pamphlets should be gotten out in large quantities by the State Central Campaign Committee, also Speakers' Manuals should be gotten out and members of Speakers' Bureaus drilled so they may effectively carry Labor's measure to the voters.

Central Labor Council Committee may, by applying to the Registrar of Voters in their city or county, receive a copy of the precinct locations in their city for this election. If a city has 500 precincts they can call their central committee to meet on a Sunday prior to election day and arrange to have each Union cover each precinct in the city. Some Unions may cover ten precincts, some may cover fifty, some may volunteer their service, some Unions may desire to pay their men. Two men should be assigned to each precinct, with a District Captain for efficiency. Each member at the polls should be supplied with ample cards, to be distributed 100 feet from the polls, asking the voters to vote "NO" on Proposition No. 1. Cities that have local radio

stations should put Labor's program over the station as many times as possible in order that the message may be carried everywhere to the voters of the State. No time should be lost to secure this radio time and have it reserved, as the opposition in the closing weeks of the campaign will endeavor to buy up all radio time to keep Labor off the air; particularly will this happen in large cities.

In counties where there is no Labor central body, but a few scattering Unions, a County Committee should be formed from Labor or people friendly to Labor so that a campaign may be carried out within the county to hold down the anti-Labor activities and votes. The opposition already have made the statement they have been organized in fifty counties. All editors of newspapers throughout your city and county should be contacted and, if possible, they should be prevailed upon to remain neutral in this campaign or endorse the program of Labor which is to vote "NO" against Proposition No. 1. This, of course, is a hard thing to do inasmuch as the press is controlled by interests antagonistic to Labor, but much good can be done by an interview with the city editor or owner. This has been tried in San Francisco, with the result that the large newspapers of San Francisco printed both sides of the argument in the recent anti-picketing campaign with the result that Labor received fair play. All Central Committees should send in constructive articles of publicity daily to all papers within their city as well as all district papers, language papers, and any and all papers that will give Labor's side of the Proposition; also the foreign language papers will print our Articles in their languages if copy is sent; also all Labor papers, serving Labor should be given the program and constructive articles in our behalf.

Wherever possible, the State Federation of Labor General Campaign Committee, of course, should outline their State program, which no doubt will cover radio, and billboarding which latter is better known as "sixteen sheet," "three sheet" and "one sheet." Printed quarter-cards should be placed all over the city and state. The State Federation of Labor General Campaign Committee should send out programs from time to time to fit in with your local program.

All political city and county committees should be solicited by the local Labor committee for an endorsement to vote "NO" against this Proposition. Every influence should be used upon them to see that no adverse endorsements are made against Labor, and if they are means should be taken to counteract any unfair influence by these political bodies.

It is also highly necessary that speakers be sent to carry Labor's program throughout the State and throughout the cities as it is reported at this time that the opposition are offering attorneys \$50 to \$75 a day to address five organizations or clubs in a campaign against Labor.

These statements are given to you as a pre-

liminary advisory guide so that immediately upon your return to your Union and Council no time be lost in carrying out your organization's work. No time is to be lost as election day is about six weeks' off, and the information contained in this Resolution is given to you and has stood the tests of two successful campaigns in San Francisco. It has worked there and will likewise work in your Central Body or Union. You must get workers and you must have supervision of those who know how to carry on organization. Place men in charge who are not afraid to take their coats off and go to work. It will need every ounce of strength at our command to beat this Proposition. It can and will be done with your 100 per cent support. Make it your slogan, "They Shall Not Pass."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 145.

State Initiative Proposition No. 1

Proposition No. 150—Presented by Central Labor Council, Long Beach.

Whereas, There will appear in No. 1 position on the November ballot in the State election in California a measure conceived by professional Labor-baiters for purposes of legislating Unions out of existence within the boundaries of our commonwealth; and

Whereas, If this nefarious proposal is allowed to become law by the electorate of California, Labor Unions will cease to exist as such and can only be permitted to function not unlike lodges, churches, clubs and other benevolent and spiritual societies; and

Whereas, Should the infamous sponsors of this piece of class legislation be successful in their subversive efforts to prostitute the free exercise of the democratic franchise with which the people of California are constitutionally endowed, then Organized Labor of this State will incur an expense of inestimable thousands of dollars in financing appeals on the measure to the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, In the event such a misapplication of the prerogatives of free democratic government is inflicted upon our people, no candidate, even though successful in his or her quest for public office, can legally or otherwise be expected to render us any relief from the arbitrary mandates embodied in the proposal; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-ninth Annual Convention assembled this nineteenth day of September, in Santa Barbara, that any and all endorsements of candidates for public office made by this Convention be predicated upon the willingness and ability of such candidates to oppose and defeat Initiative Proposition No. 1, titled "Labor," on the November 8 ballot; and be it further

Resolved, That these and other Resolutions dealing with Proposition No. 1, and introduced in this Convention, take precedence over any and all Resolutions designed to bring about political endorsements by this State Federation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see page 127.

To Endorse Statewide Candidates Only

Proposition No. 151—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles, and Thomas Stoffer of Pattern Makers' Association, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor had organized a political organization known as the American Federation of Labor Political League of California; and

Whereas, Said American Federation of Labor Political League of California at its last meeting here in Santa Barbara, July 9 and 10, 1938, did pass a resolution through which it is mandatory that the American Federation of Labor Political League of California meet concurrently with this Federation in this Convention for the purpose of considering political endorsements of candidates for offices in the final general election on November 8; and

Whereas, Best results can be obtained in selection of proper candidates for offices that are filled by people in the local district by leaving endorsements to the local Labor Movement in those districts; and

Whereas, The Labor endorsement and campaign for those endorsees who are located in the statewide vote may best be passed on by the State Federation of Labor as a whole; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Convention, acting in dual capacity of the California State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor Political League of California, that consideration of endorsement be had upon offices that are statewide in their nature only; that endorsements for district candidates of all offices be left to the local Labor Movement in their respective districts.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

For final action see pages 125-126.

Compute Compensation on Full-Time Rate

Proposition No. 152—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles, and Thomas Stoffer of Pattern Makers' Association, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of California has one of the Best Workmen's Compensation Acts of any State in the United States, but there is one feature of it that militates against amounts paid to injured workers, namely, that the rate of compensation is computed upon the average weekly earning for the yearly period immediately preceding date of injury; whereas there are hundreds of cases where men have been unemployed for long periods of time and in cases when they have become injured their compensation rate is much reduced because of previous unemployment, which is no fault of their own; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Agent of the California State Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to introduce an amendment to the California Compensation Act which would repeal the present method of computing the compensation for injured workers and set up in its place an amendment to the Act which would make computation of compensation be based upon the full-time rate

at the daily rate of wages the injured worker was receiving on the date of his injury.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action see page 142.

Declare V. O. Milling Company Unfair

Proposition No. 153—Presented by C. J. Hyans, Local 757, Flour, Feed, and Cereal Warehousemen of Los Angeles.

Whereas, Major flour mills of Los Angeles and vicinity, with the exception of the V. O. Milling Company, are organized and signed agreements are in existence; and

Whereas, Repeated attempts have been made to organize those coming under the jurisdiction of Local 757, Flour, Feed, and Cereal Warehousemen, working at the V. O. Milling Company to no avail; and

Whereas, The wage scale paid by the V. O. Milling Company is lower than that paid by the mills under Union agreements, causing embarrassment because of this unfair competition; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session at Santa Barbara the week of September 19, go on record as declaring the V. O. Milling Company unfair to Organized Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

For final action see page 139.

Amend Labor Code Relating to Safety Devices

Proposition No. 154—Presented by J. W. Buzzell of Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles, and Thomas Stoffer of Pattern Makers' Association, San Francisco.

Whereas, In many lines of manufacture there are many small shops employing from one to four or five men; and

Whereas, Much of this type of industry is in trades where there is a health hazard to the worker; and

Whereas, The present factory safety and sanitary laws of the State of California provide that safety and sanitary devices are required only in shops employing five or more employees, thereby exempting those smaller shops to the detriment of men and women who must work in them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Agent of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to introduce, at the next session of the California State Legislature, an amendment to that section of the California Labor Code which now provides that safety and sanitary devices shall be installed in factories employing five or more, to read that "regulation shall apply to factories, shops, employing one or more."

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action see page 142.

Tax Exemption Following Crop Failures

Proposition No. 155—Presented by Edward D. Vandeleur of Street and Electric Railway Carmen, Division 518, San Francisco.

Whereas, The working farmers of California frequently suffer an injustice due to the fact that after taxes on their farms, per-

sonal property and crops have been assessed and paid they suffer a crop failure, on account of which they receive no return upon their labor for the entire year, and yet are compelled to pay taxes on the same basis as if they had made a crop and thus been paid for their labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, assembled in Santa Barbara, go on record favoring the enactment of laws which under circumstances as above noted would permit a recovery of the taxes paid for such year or a corresponding rebate on the next year's taxes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action see page 146.

Trade Union Label Exhibit

Proposition No. 156—Presented by Thomas A. Rotell of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The present Trade Union Label Exhibition has received most favorable comment from hundreds of delegates; and

Whereas, This form of Trade Union activity is of great educational value to both delegates and visitors at our Annual Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as making a distinct part of every Convention the setting up of a comprehensive Trade Union Label Exhibition under the direction of the State Federation of Labor, and all the Label Section branches in the State that are able to participate.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For final action see page 148.

Change Representation on Executive Council

Proposition No. 157—Presented by Construction and General Laborers' Union No. 591, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, It is a general practice and at times a constitutional requirement of labor bodies that not more than one member of an affiliated labor organization can be appointed or elected to serve on an executive or legislative board or committee, and Section 8, Article IV of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor regarding elections in Conventions reads: "There shall not be more than one member of the Election Board from any one labor organization"; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor, although the most important labor body in the State, has no such regulation applying to its Executive Council and frequently one labor organization is represented on said Executive Council by several members to the exclusion of representation by other affiliated labor organizations; and

Whereas, While appreciating the difficulty at times of avoiding such duplication, the Local Unions affiliated with the Southern California District Council of Construction and General Laborers are in unanimous accord that this Labor Organization, a large one numerically, should be represented on the

aforesaid Executive Council; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention, does hereby instruct its delegates in attendance to make an earnest and sincere effort to nominate and elect a representative delegate of the Construction and General Laborers to the office of Vice-President in one of the vice-presidential districts, that this Labor Organization may have representation on this important body.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For final action see page 151.

Amend Section 1770 of Labor Code

Proposition No. 158—Presented by Construction and General Laborers' Union No. 591, Santa Barbara.

Whereas, Under Section 1770 of the Labor Code, "Federal Aid Projects," part of paragraph D, Section 4, reads: "Labor which has been referred by an office of the United States Employment Service and accepted for employment on any previous work by the contractor may be employed on the project. The contractor shall have on file copies of the Introduction Cards, Form USES 320, for all such labor so employed"; and

Whereas, This paragraph permits the contractor to import all his employees from districts outside the district where the project is located; and

Whereas, This is not in accord with the spirit of federal aid, which is furnished to provide employment, as it permits a contractor to deprive the unemployed within the district of an opportunity for employment on such projects; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be, and hereby are instructed to take such action as is necessary to have paragraph D, referred to above, deleted or amended so that all labor, except "key men" necessary to a project, shall be cleared through the office of the United States Employment Service having jurisdiction over the district wherein the project is located; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to keep the Building Trades Councils, Central Labor Councils and interested Local Unions informed as to the progress being made that the said Councils and Local Unions may assist when necessary.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action see page 142.

Dried Fruit and Nut Products Label

Proposition No. 159—Presented by Earl T. Baker of Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union No. 21084, San Jose.

Whereas, For the first time in the history of the Labor Movement in California, or any other State, our members and the public may now buy packages of dried fruit and nut products prepared and packed by members of the American Federation of Labor, and bearing a

Union Label authorized by the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Said Union Label appears on packages of dried prunes, peaches, apricots, pears, figs, nectarines and other fruits, apricot kernels, walnuts and other products; and

Whereas, The dried fruit and nut-packing industry is one of the major branches of California's great agricultural industry, and its success is reflected in many ways in improved working conditions and wages that directly or indirectly affect virtually all other crafts of California; and

Whereas, Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union No. 21084 has shown enterprise and initiative in bringing about organization of the workers in this industry and as a result of such action has been granted their own Union Label; and

Whereas, All of this activity and results have been accomplished within the remarkably short period of thirteen months, and contracts have been signed with fifteen major packing firms, who operate thirty plants in Santa Clara and San Benito counties; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in Thirty-ninth Annual Convention, assembled in Santa Barbara, go on record as commending the unusual and constructive activity in the procurement of this new Union Label, and request all of its members to demand the Union Label on all dried fruit and nut products packed in this State.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycotts.
For final action see page 139.

"General Welfare Act"

Proposition No. 160—Presented by A. Marvin Hart, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is conceded by everyone that although the Social Security Act was a big step in the right direction, the matters of social security and old-age pensions is in utmost confusion throughout the nation with 3070 county systems of old-age relief, 48 state systems and an expensive, cumbersome Federal system which requires the keeping track of the weekly wages of 40,000,000 employees and which results in inequality between the people of the various States under the "matching system" now in force;

Whereas, The present Federal system takes money out of purchasing power—out of the payrolls of America—without an equivalent return to the workers and employers paying the payroll tax, which is scheduled to go up to 6 per cent, plus a payroll tax of around 3 per cent for unemployment insurance, which will make a total payroll tax of 9 per cent, much of which is to be used for the ordinary running expenses of the government, which was not contemplated when the Social Security Act was originally passed;

Whereas, On a "pay-as-you-go" basis by which the money collected for old-age pensions from a universal 2 per cent gross income tax (with proper exemptions for those in the very low brackets) is immediately disbursed to the old people on a pro rata basis the very next month, less the cost of administration,

the merchants, manufacturers and farmers will benefit from the far greater purchasing power on the part of the general public, and Labor will have full opportunity for employment in private industry to manufacture the things the old people will need and be able to buy if they are given an adequate annuity now; and

Whereas, The trend of the times is toward a universal national old-age pension that is fair and reasonable and away from the visionary, "crackpot" ideas which have been developed in this field and have resulted in the exploitation of the aged; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as approving the principles of the proposed "General Welfare Act" which made such remarkable headway in the Seventy-fifth Congress after it was modified and made reasonable by a series of amendments, which bill we endorse if these amendments or improvements are retained in it when it is reintroduced in the Seventy-sixth Congress.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For final action see page 142.

Adequate State Inspection of Electrical Work

Proposition No. 161—Presented by Al. Speede, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 40, Hollywood.

Whereas, Faulty, defective and substandard overhead line construction and inside electrical installations are hazardous to both life and property, causing each year the loss of many lives and thousands of dollars' worth of property; and

Whereas, Such faulty, defective and substandard construction and installations are expressly forbidden by State Safety Orders of the California Industrial Accident Commission, and General Order 64A (effective March 1, 1929) of the California Railroad Commission, and are now so installed and constructed in direct contravention to the laws of the State; and

Whereas, These standards, regulations and laws which have been developed to protect life and property in the installation, construction and maintenance of high-tension transmission lines, power plants, substations, and all other utility company equipment, as well as residential, commercial and industrial electrical installations for light and power, should be equally applied, and rigidly enforced; and

Whereas, This costly, illegal and dangerous practice of ignoring all Safety Orders is possible only because funds for proper and adequate inspection of electrical construction and installations are not available; and

Whereas, The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as an organization of good citizens, as well as of electrical workers, has an important interest in seeing that all electrical construction and installations are made in a safe and approved manner, in order that the present toll of life and property, which is inevitably felt by every citizen of the State, may be definitely decreased; and

Whereas, Appropriations for inspection funds depend upon the action of our State Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the California State Association of Electrical Workers, the Northern California Joint Executive Conference, the Central Valley Joint Executive Conference, the Southern California Joint Executive Conference, and every local Union of our Brotherhood in the State of California request the active support of the California State Federation of Labor in securing the passage of proper legislation to make available the funds without which proper inspection is not possible, so that the laws now on the statute books of the State of California covering this class of work may be enforced, with a resultant benefit to every citizen of the State.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.

For final action see page 142.

In Memoriam

Proposition No. 162—Presented by the Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas, Brother Clarence E. Dowd, for many years a Vice-President of the Fresno-Bakersfield district of the California State Federation of Labor, passed to the Great Beyond on March 22, 1938; and

Whereas, Brother Dowd, during his lifetime

and affiliation with the Labor Movement was a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor rendered invaluable service to advance the cause of Organized Labor; and

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

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

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

For final action see page 149.

At 11:50 o'clock a. m. the Convention adjourned to meet Wednesday morning at 9:30.

THIRD DAY

Wednesday, September 21st

MORNING SESSION

The Convention was called to order by President Haggerty at 9:50 o'clock a. m.

President Haggerty complimented the local Entertainment Committee upon the plans for and successful handling of the barbecue given at the Stowe Ranch on Tuesday afternoon. His remarks met with hearty response and applause from the delegates.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman William H. Army of the Committee on Credentials presented a supplemental report of that Committee. (It is embodied in the final report of the Committee, here printed in the minutes of the fourth day's session, having been again read at that time.)

Motion was made to adopt the above-mentioned report of the Committee. The motion was concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

The presiding officer recognized Chairman Harry Sherman of the Committee on Legislation, who presented the following report of that Committee:

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Proposition No. 11—"Exempting Farm Improvements from Taxation."

The Committee recommended that the subject be referred to the incoming Executive Council. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 12—"Six-Hour Day."

The Committee recommended concurrence, and that the executive officers use their best efforts to promote the shorter workday. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 14—"Clarifying Labor Code Provisions."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 22—"Establishment of Standards for Shoe Salesmen."

The Committee recommended as follows: "Your Committee, not having the proper information, we suggest referring the Resolution to the incoming Executive Council for further study, and request the sponsors of the Resolution to provide the Executive Council with proper statistics and information to have legislation drawn if found advisable."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 27—"Prevailing Wage on Printing."

The Committee recommended concurrence, with the addition of the words "organizations within the industry" after the word "responsible" in the fourth line of paragraph (b) of the law, and the changing in the same paragraph of the word "is" to "are."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 33—"Amendment to Vehicle Code."

The Committee requested that the Proposition be re-referred to the Committee. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 56—"Postal Employees."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 57—"Mail Service by Motor Vehicle Routes."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 75—"Amendment to Unemployment Reserves Act."

The Proposition was re-referred to the Committee.

Proposition No. 49—"Amendment of Workmen's Compensation Law."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 53—"Safety Rules for All Buildings."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

The chairman of the Committee requested the sponsors of certain designated Propositions to appear before the Committee at its next session to explain and give desired information on the proposals.

ADDRESS

Daniel C. Murphy

President Haggerty called upon Delegate Murphy of Web Pressmen's Union, San Francisco, and former President of the California State Federation of Labor, to address the Convention.

In opening his remarks, Delegate Murphy referred to the recent campaign in which he had been engaged, and also to the proclivities of members of his craft, the Pressmen, for traveling. He then made some observations regarding the Great War, which had been fought in the hope of eradicating autocracy and dictatorship, and of how after twenty years it was found that the ideas of an autocracy and dictatorship had actually won in some countries.

"Some of our experiences in life may be a little disappointing," he said, "but we can have a sustaining philosophy if we take all of the experiences of our life and put them on a scale and see how they balance; and as I look back over the years and place the important experiences of my own life on the scale, I find that the very pleasant experiences of life completely overbalance the things in which I felt only a temporary disappointment, and the pleasant experiences I treasure always."

The speaker concluded by saying: "In all of the commitments that you have given me, and out of the experiences that I have had, it has made me a better Labor man, a better Labor representative, and that is a worthy objective of life; I want to do things for Labor

because Labor is doing things for humanity, for the betterment of mankind."

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

The presiding officer announced that the nominations for officers of the California State Federation of Labor for the year 1938-1939 would be the next order of business.

For President

C. J. Haggerty of Lathers' Union No. 42, Los Angeles, was placed in nomination by John F. Dalton of Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles. The nomination of C. J. Haggerty was seconded by J. Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 216, Oakland; J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles; W. R. Michener, Asbestos Workers No. 5, Los Angeles, and John B. McGinnis, Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles.

Vice-President, District No. 1

E. F. Nelson, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego, was nominated by Paul McCollom, Typographical Union No. 221, San Diego. The nomination was seconded by Stanley M. Gue, State, County and Municipal Employees, San Diego.

Vice-President, District No. 2

Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach, was nominated by Dominic Kane, State, County and Municipal Employees No. 112, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by Jack Arnold, Culinary and Hotel Workers No. 681, Long Beach, and George C. Bentson, Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.

Vice-President, District No. 3

C. T. Lehman, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, was nominated by Joseph Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo. The nomination was seconded by Ralph A. McMullen, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles.

Henry E. Clemens, Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles, was nominated by Adolph W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Charles S. Hall, Pressmen No. 78, Los Angeles, and Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara.

Vice-President, District No. 4

A. M. Gruber, Central Labor Council, San Pedro, was nominated by Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by Haskell Tidwell, Retail Clerks No. 905, San Pedro, and Captain Charles May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco.

Vice-President, District No. 5

Nathan Saper, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood, was nominated by Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by C. J. Hyans, Flour, Feed and Cereal Warehousemen No. 757, Los Angeles; Ralph Morgan, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, and Ernest Lotti, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.

Vice-President, District No. 6

James Matthams, Carpenters No. 1062, Santa Barbara, was nominated by Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara. The nomination was seconded by Lolita Grande, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; Charles J. Pulaski, Plumbers No. 484, Ventura; Arthur R. Janssen, Meat Cutters No. 556, Santa Barbara; Joseph Casey, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Ellis P. Ley, Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 914, Santa Barbara, and J. H. Bacon, Musicians No. 308, Santa Barbara.

Lawrence B. Smith, Construction and General Laborers No. 591, Santa Barbara, was nominated by Fred E. Draper, Construction and General Laborers No. 591, Santa Barbara. The nomination was seconded by Lloyd B. Gregory, Laborers No. 585, Ventura.

Vice-President, District No. 7

Ralph E. Gettys, Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno, was nominated by W. T. O'Rear, Central Labor Council, Fresno. The nomination was seconded by M. E. Bruce, Barbers No. 333, Fresno, and H. A. MacDonald, Teamsters No. 431, Fresno.

Vice-President, District No. 8

Lena Lema, Cannery Workers No. 20676, Stockton, was nominated by Henry A. Bradley, Central Labor Council, Stockton. The nomination was seconded by W. J. Royle, Cannery Workers No. 21634, Oroville; Marion Clark, Building Service Employees No. 24, Stockton; George Foster, Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 439, Stockton; William M. Dunn, Cannery Workers No. 20324, Sacramento, and Don M. Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

J. C. Fitzgerald, Machinists' Lodge No. 364, Stockton, was nominated by R. A. Woodruff, Operating Engineers No. 508, Stockton. The nomination was seconded by Roy M. Brown, Auto Mechanics No. 1484, San Pedro; V. E. Dray, Sugar Workers No. 20058, Tracy; F. H. Dodson, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento, and Kevin A. Walsh, Operating Engineers No. 64, San Francisco.

Vice-President, District No. 9

Ros. Mannina, Barbers No. 252, San Jose, was nominated by Ed J. Davies, Central Labor Council, San Jose. The nomination was seconded by Romeo F. Vatuone, Cannery Workers No. 20852, San Jose; Walter W. Pierce, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; Alvin L. Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles; George W. Jenott, Teamsters No. 287, San Jose, and Earl T. Baker, Dried Fruit and Nut Packers, No. 21084, San Jose.

David Pitman, Bartenders No. 545, Salinas, was nominated by Ernest E. Winters, Typographical No. 543, Watsonville. The nomination was seconded by H. C. Sutherland, Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz.

Vice-President, District No. 10

C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, was nominated by J. W. Van Hook, Southern California Waiters No. 17, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Hugo Ernst,

Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; Frank Uhlert, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco; Anthony Ballerini, Production Machine Operators No. 1327, San Francisco; John W. Broskey, Hotel and Apartment House Employees No. 283, San Francisco, and Marguerite Finkenbinder, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

Henry S. Foley, Street and Electric Railway Carmen No. 518, was nominated by John J. Moloney, Street and Electric Railway Carmen No. 518, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by C. J. Adams, Auto Mechanics No. 1305, San Francisco.

Joseph Casey, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco, was nominated by Carl S. Barnes, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Thomas White, Labor Council, San Francisco.

Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco, was nominated by F. B. Williams, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Clarence King, Labor Council, San Francisco; Vernon M. Murdoch, Make-Up Artists No. 706, Hollywood, and Mae Stoneman, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles.

Joseph McManus, Cemetery Employees No. 10634, San Francisco, was nominated by James Symes, Mausoleum, Columbarium and Cemetery Employees No. 20372, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by Phillip A. Murphy, Professional Embalmers No. 9049, San Francisco; Michael Joyce, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; John F. Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland; Thomas A. Rotell, Union Label Section, San Francisco, and Andrew J. Gallagher, Municipal Park Employees No. 311, San Francisco.

William Urmy, San Francisco, was nominated by J. B. Macdonald, Electrical Workers No. 83, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Amos Feely, Electricians No. 591, Stockton; E. F. Kroeger, Cannery Workers No. 20843, Hayward; J. W. Dunn, Electrical Workers No. 711, Long Beach, and J. J. Sousa, Electrical Workers No. B-952, Ventura.

Captain C. F. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, San Francisco, was nominated by Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by T. Dulleghan, Boilermakers No. 6, San Francisco, and Joseph St. Angelo, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Vice-President, District No. 11

Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland, was nominated by James Doyle, Alameda County Central Labor Council, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by William Garcia, Cannery Workers No. 20905, Oakland; Don M. Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland; James H. Marshall, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland, and Michael McClure, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland.

Vice-President, District No. 12

Russell Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez, was nominated by G. H. Weise, Carpenters No. 2046, Martinez. The nomination was sec-

oned by Robert Leiser, Painters No. 1158, San Francisco; C. L. Seaman, Painters No. 1346, Inglewood, and Joseph Y. Henderson, Butchers No. 115, San Francisco.

Vice-President, District No. 13

Charles F. Daley, Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo, was nominated by George P. Glineburg, Central Labor Council, Vallejo. The nomination was seconded by George M. Bobst, Carpenters No. 2114, Napa; Sarah A. Foss, Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists No. 335-A, Vallejo; Nicholas Carr, Central Labor Council, Vallejo; Spencer Hamblin, Napa Central Labor Council, and T. Dulleghan, Boilermakers No. 6, San Francisco.

Vice-President, District No. 14

George W. Stokel, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers No. 150, Sacramento, was nominated by Michael Kunz, Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 447, Sacramento. The nomination was seconded by Robert Ennis, Bookbinders No. 35, Sacramento; E. R. Drake, Musicians No. 12, Sacramento; J. E. Wellington, Waiters No. 561, Sacramento; Andrew J. Svilich, Cannery Workers No. 20324, Sacramento; William E. Fleck, Bakers No. 85, Sacramento, and H. Angus, Cannery Workers No. 20843, Hayward.

Vice-President, District No. 15

Frank T. Shipman, Painters No. 1034, Eureka, was nominated by Don Cameron, Carpenters No. 2046, Martinez. The nomination was seconded by J. H. Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach, and W. R. Mack, Teamsters No. 137, Marysville.

Secretary-Treasurer

Edward D. Vandeleur, Street and Electric Railway Carmen and Motor Coach Employees No. 518, San Francisco, was nominated by Edward Dowell, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122, San Diego. The nomination was seconded by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles; Haskell Tidwell, Retail Clerks No. 905, San Pedro; Joseph Casey, Teamsters, San Francisco; W. K. Merrill, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836, Westwood; Russ Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez; G. W. Roach, Meat Cutters No. 421, Los Angeles; Walter Cowan, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco; Estelle Blair, Nurses No. 19923, San Francisco; Sarah A. Foss, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 335-A, Vallejo, and Lawrence Palacios, Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco.

George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco, was nominated by Henry Foley, Street and Electric Railway Carmen and Motor Coach Employees, Division No. 518, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by T. J. Lloyd, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena; Lester D. Smith, Auto Mechanics No. 1305, San Francisco; Russell R. Dreyer, Building Service and Apartment House Employees No. 14, San Francisco; Wendell J. Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco, and Frank Uhlert, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention

Tom Nickola, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco, was nominated by Walter Cowan, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Harry Dennis, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco; Anthony Ballerini, Production Machine Operators No. 1327, San Francisco, and Frank Uhlert, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco.

Harry Sherman, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles, was nominated by J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood; Joseph De Silva, Retail Food Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles; Ralph A. McMullen, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Elma Goodwin, Office Employees No. 20798, Los Angeles.

Convention City

E. J. Davies, Central Labor Council, San Jose, placed that city in nomination for the Convention City next year. John F. Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland, nominated his home city for the Convention City next year. W. T. O'Rear, Central Labor Council, Fresno, announced that Fresno would withdraw from the contest for entertaining the 1939 Convention of the Federation, but would seek that honor for the 1940 gathering.

The Chair announced the closing of nominations for all offices and for the Convention City.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chairman of the local Entertainment Committee, Miss Bee Tumber, made announcement of the entertainment program for the afternoon and evening. Other announcements were made of various committee and group meetings.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION BOARD

President Haggerty announced the appointment of the following to constitute the Election Board:

Lawrence Palacios (Chairman), Laundry Workers No. 26, San Francisco;
 Harry Sherman, Laborers' Union No. 185, Sacramento;
 Ralph A. McMullen, Plumbers' Union No. 78, Los Angeles;
 W. J. Royle, Cannery Workers No. 21634, Oroville;
 Marguerite Finkenbinder, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco;
 Paul Hammond, Pressmen No. 426, Santa Barbara;
 Lloyd A. Mashburn, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles;
 Don M. Witt, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland;
 Earl Baker, Dried Fruit and Nut Packers, No. 21084, San Jose;
 Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council, Martinez;

Cecil O. Johnson, Central Labor Council, San Pedro;

J. W. Dunn, Electrical Workers No. 711, Long Beach.

A motion was made that the Convention recess, to reconvene at 3:30 o'clock and to

remain in session until 6:30 o'clock, it being understood that a report of the Committee on Resolutions on Proposition No. 151 would be made a special order of business for 4 o'clock. The motion was adopted.

At 2:20 p. m. the Convention recessed until 3:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Wednesday)

The Convention was called to order at 3:55 p. m. by President Haggerty.

ADDRESSES

Hon. Culbert L. Olson

The Chair introduced Honorable Culbert L. Olson, candidate for Governor of the State of California.

In opening his address, Mr. Olson stated that he felt at home in any Labor convention; that his work in the industrial field, as well as the political field, had been for the cause of Labor and for its ideals and objectives. He pointed out the fact that at present Union Labor in California is confronted by an organized opposition that openly and purposely is now engaged in an effort to strike down Labor, to curtail and circumvent rights which had been fought for through the years, and to actually invade the constitutional rights of Labor that are guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. He referred to the ordinance recently adopted in the city of Los Angeles, declaring that it was against the interests of Union Labor and all that it has striven for. The speaker declared that it was natural for him to join with Labor in opposing the ordinance, and further declared that it was only because the forces of Labor were not adequately financed that they had suffered a defeat at the polls. He next pointed out the dangers of the proposition now being presented to the people of the State—one more vicious than the Los Angeles ordinance—which again puts Labor on the defensive, and urged the workers to turn and be the aggressor in this instance and thus defeat the proposed Act. "I have no doubt," he declared, "that if the issue can be brought home to the people, this fight can be won, but it is certainly going to call upon the workingman to use every effort to defeat it, not only those of you who are delegates to this Convention, but all workers in the State."

Mr. Olson then touched upon some of his own work in the political and legislative fields, and told of some of the enemies he had been called upon to face. He declared that the greatest friend of Labor this nation has had since Abraham Lincoln is Franklin D. Roosevelt. In concluding, the speaker stated he hoped to see increases each year in the organization of Labor, in the power, intelligence and sincerity of its leadership, and a leadership that will take deep concern in the course of

our government policies and in the shaping of policies that will really affect economic problems.

Assemblyman Patterson

The Chair next introduced Ellis E. Patterson, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor at the coming State election, who told of his work in the Legislature, in which body he has served for six years. The speaker declared that he knew Labor's problems and was sympathetic with them, and pointed out that it was a job of Labor and its friends to educate the great indifferent public to the proper objectives in the science of government.

SPECIAL ORDER

Report of Committee on Resolutions

The Chair recognized Chairman Buzzell of the Committee on Resolutions, who stated:

"The Committee on Resolutions has a number of matters before it which have to do with the endorsements of candidates; and so, feeling that the Committee has a right to know the feeling of the Convention, it desires to bring in a report on Proposition No. 151. I will read it for you."

Delegate Buzzell then read Proposition No. 151, which was titled as follows:

Proposition No. 151—Subject: "To Endorse Statewide Candidates Only."

(For text of Proposition, see page 118.)

Delegate Buzzell read the following report of the Committee:

"Your Committee, in considering Proposition No. 151, feels that the subject of endorsements is of the utmost importance, and likely to be one of the most serious in results of any issue that may come before this Convention. The Resolution as presented proposes that the Federation, acting as the American Federation of Labor Political League of California, confine itself to consideration only of the candidates for statewide offices.

"In view of the critical nature of Initiative Measure No. 1 and having in mind that nothing should be done by this Federation that would in any measure alienate votes from the Labor Movement's side of that question, the Committee believes that the fewer endorsements made by this Convention, acting in dual capacity for the Political League as well as the State Federation of Labor, the less the likelihood of our position on candidates being

used to influence public judgment upon Initiative Measure No. 1.

"The Committee, therefore, in concurring in the thought expressed in Resolution No. 151, believes that it is too broad, and recommends that the Resolution be amended in the last 'Resolve,' so as to make it read as follows:

"Resolved, By this Convention, acting in dual capacity of the California State Federation of Labor and of the American Federation of Labor Political League of California, that if any are made, consideration of endorsement be only for the office of Governor."

Motion was made to adopt the report and recommendation of the Committee.

The subject matter in various phases of the question was discussed by Delegates Ernst, Payne, Casey, Mulvihill, Dowell, Kidwell, Tidwell, Gallagher, Tenney, Matthams, Alberti, White, St. Angelo, Thompson, Palacios, Wright, Gillette and others.

An amendment was made that the original Proposition (No. 151) be substituted for the recommendation of the Committee.

An amendment to the amendment was offered that the Convention go on record at this time as endorsing no candidates.

The amendment to the amendment was adopted and the subject matter contained in Proposition No. 151 was thus disposed of.

Delegate Fred Brown, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, San Francisco, asked to be recorded as voting "No" on the action of the Convention, as did Delegate Robert Leiser, Painters No. 1158, San Francisco.

ADDRESS

Hon. Carl S. Kegley

The Chair introduced Hon. Carl S. Kegley, candidate for Attorney General in the coming November election, who very briefly addressed the Convention. He stated that he was for Union Labor and against those organizations which were opposing the legitimate objectives of Labor; further, that he was opposed to State Initiative Proposition No. 1,

and that he thought the present session was a splendid gathering of the State Federation of Labor.

TELEGRAMS

The following telegrams were received by officers of the Federation:

"Fresno, Calif.

"Greetings and best wishes for a successful Convention.

"HELEN MALLORY,
"Culinary Workers Union No. 62."

"Los Angeles, Calif.

"Severe cold confines me to house, preventing acceptance of opportunity to address Convention California State Federation of Labor. Please express to delegates reiteration of stand I take against Proposition No. 1 on November ballot, and assure them that throughout the campaign I will do all I can to assist in defeating this reactionary measure. Cordially,

"SHERIDAN DOWNEY."

Telegrams were received from organizations and individuals in Fresno urging that the 1939 Convention of the Federation be held in that city. (The name of the city of Fresno was later withdrawn from the contest, accompanied by announcement that city would seek to entertain the 1940 Convention.) These communications were from the following: Mayor F. A. Holman; M. P. Lohse, executive Secretary, Fresno County Chamber of Commerce; James Weldow, president, Labor Council; Fred M. Low, president, Building Trades Council; William Glass, commissioner of finance; I. C. Mitchell, vice-president, Bank of America; William H. Pabst, vice-president and manager of the Anglo-California National Bank.

A letter was received from John J. Hayes, administrator of the State Board of Equalization in the San Jose district, urging the advantages of that city as a meeting place for the 1939 Convention of the Federation.

At 5:50 p. m. the Convention adjourned, to meet Thursday morning at 9:30.

FOURTH DAY

Thursday, September 22nd

MORNING SESSION

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:51 a. m.

MOTION ON SAILORS' STRIKE

The Chair recognized Delegate Lundeberg of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, who made the following motion:

"That the State Federation of Labor go on record endorsing the strike of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific against the Sheppard Steamship Company, and that this body go on record condemning the National Relations Board for aiding the shipowners and the C. I. O. in their attempt to break a closed shop agreement with the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and that this action be wired to the National Labor Relations Board and the Department of Labor."

Delegate Lundeberg then explained the subject to the Convention and concluded by asking that his motion be adopted. The motion was adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENT

President Haggerty stated to the Convention that pamphlets which had been prepared by the State Federation and sent throughout California explaining the reason why Amendment No. 1 should be defeated were available and suggested that the delegates take them for distribution, upon returning to their homes. He further stated that more would be available for use in the campaign now in progress against this vicious anti-Labor initiative measure.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (Resumed)

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Chairman Buzzell, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report:

Propositions Nos. 21, 46, 84, 96, 111 and 150—The Committee reported as follows:

"All of these Resolutions have to do with State Proposition No. 1 and are covered by Resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 3 adopted on Tuesday. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Resolutions be filed."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Propositions Nos. 32, 34, 40, 41, 65, 86, 138 and 146—The Committee reported as follows:

"All of these Resolutions have to do with proposed endorsements for Governor, except that of No. 146, which latter proposes an endorsement for United States Senator. In view of the action of the Convention on Wednesday, when it decided to make no political endorsements, the Committee recommends non-concurrence in all of these Resolutions."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Resumed)

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

The President recognized Chairman Harry Sherman of the Committee on Legislation, who presented the following report of that Committee:

Proposition No. 13—"Increase in Old Age Pension Payments."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 38—"Construction and Paving of Steps and Sidewalks."

The Committee recommended the elimination of the second "Whereas," the first "Resolve" and the first six words in the second "Resolve," and with such amendment recommended concurrence.

The subject was discussed by Delegates Spencer of Los Angeles, Winters of Monterey, and Blackburn of Long Beach, who opposed the committee recommendation.

Motion was made to table the Proposition and the recommendation of the Committee. The motion was adopted.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Chairman William Urmey of the Committee on Credentials presented the following as the final report of that Committee (the figure following the name of the union indicating the number of votes to which the Union is entitled, and that following the name of the delegate the number which that particular delegate would be entitled to cast):

FRESNO

Culinary Workers No. 62: (574)
Pauline Watson, 143

LOS ANGELES

Cooks No. 468:
John M. Sargent, 287
Musicians No. 47: (1667)
J. W. Gillette, 278
Hotel and Apartment House Employees No. 435: (141)
Will G. Harton, 141
Women's Union Label League No. 36: (2)
Christine Van Hook, 1
International Jewelry Workers No. 23: (8)
J. Cohn, 4
Frederic A. Kane, 4
Waiters' Alliance No. 17: (926)
J. W. Van Hook, 232

OAKLAND

Engineers No. 208: (65)
L. J. Neeland, 33
J. H. Quinn, 32
Plumbers No. 444: (75)
J. C. Reynolds, 75

SACRAMENTO

Blacksmiths No. 174: (17)
 H. W. Weibel, 17
 Plumbers No. 447: (28)
 M. B. Kunz, 28
 National Association Letter Carriers No. 133: (96)
 Luther M. Ford, 96

SAN FRANCISCO

Butchers No. 15: (917)
 Joseph Y. Henderson, 917
 Alaska Fish Cannery Workers No. 21161: (2081)
 William Bilger, 2081
 Operating Engineers No. 64: (467)
 Kevin A. Walsh, 467
 Operating Engineers No. 64-B:
 George Winter, 234
 Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410: (200)
 J. B. Torrega, 67
 Sailors Union of the Pacific: (2000)
 Harry Lundeberg, 500
 Cannery Workers No. 20278: (300)
 John E. Byrnes, 300
 Newspaper and Periodical Drivers and Helpers
 No. 921: (65)
 J. Goldberger, 65
 Web Pressmen No. 4: (200)
 Clyde E. Bowen, 67

SAN JOSE

Beauticians No. 252-A: (42)
 Elizabeth Taylor, 42

SANTA ANA

International Association of Theatrical Stage
 Employees No. 504: (33)
 E. F. Zimmerman, 16

SANTA BARBARA

Typographical Union No. 394: (36)
 Andrew H. Bredsteen, 18

SAN BERNARDINO

Carpenters No. 994: (27)
 C. S. Brown, 14
 Central Labor Council (2)
 Rae Smith, 1
 Painters No. 775: (33)
 Hugo Ditzler, 16

SANTA MONICA

Santa Monica-Venice Typographical Union No.
 875: (48)
 C. G. O'Brien, 24

SUISUN

Cannery Workers No. 21596: (867)
 Bernadette Dunn, 867

WESTWOOD

Office Employees No. 21697: (217)
 Elsie Denton, 217.

CHANGE IN VOTE**San Bernardino**

Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 577: (28)
 Harry E. Reynolds, 28
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 614: (34)
 Milton E. Franklin, 34

In presenting this final report the Committee desires to gratefully acknowledge the volunteer aid which it has received from several of the delegates and members of unions.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM H. URMY, Chairman
 JAMES H. BLACKBURN
 E. F. NELSON
 ROMEO VATUONE
 C. L. SEAMAN
 J. E. WELLINGTON
 F. C. CHESEBRO
 RUSS ROBERTS
 C. J. HYANS

Committee on Credentials.

Motion was made to adopt the report of the Committee on Credentials as a whole. The motion was concurred in.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At 9:40 o'clock the Chair announced that voting upon election of officers of the Federation for the ensuing year would begin and that the delegates, as their names were called, should come forward and receive ballots from the Election Board. Chairman Palacios of the Election Board began the calling of the roll of delegates.

At 11:30 o'clock, following the receiving of ballots by the delegates, the roll was again called and the delegates deposited their ballots. The voting was concluded at 1:09 p. m.

Upon motion, which was adopted, the Chair declared the Convention recessed until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Thursday)

The Convention was called to order by President Haggerty at 3 p. m.

Announcement was made that the official Convention photograph would be taken at the entrance to the building. The delegates repaired to the outside of the building and upon their returning, at 3:20, the Convention was again called to order.

UNION NURSES

Miss Estelle Blair, Nurses' Union No. 19913, San Francisco, addressed the delegates concerning organizational work among those of her profession in San Francisco and other cities. She stated that it might surprise some of the delegates to know that the average monthly earnings of the registered nurse is \$75, and that she is forced to work twelve-hour

split shifts in order to earn that amount. Appeal was made to join in the task of demanding the Union nurse just as faithfully as one would demand the Union Label on any purchases made.

Delegate Blair moved that the California State Federation of Labor go on record as instructing its delegates to carry word to their respective organizations asking their members to demand Union nurses when such services are required. The motion was adopted.

ADDRESSES**Frank C. Macdonald**

The Chair introduced Frank C. Macdonald, President of the California State Building Trades Council, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Sisters and Brothers: Like

you and all loyal American citizens, we men in the building trades are much concerned about attacks that are being made on Organized Labor. I am going to transgress upon your time long enough to remind you that for generations, because of our limitations, we were unable to produce all of the things necessary for the welfare of the people of this nation. By and through our economic development in recent years we have reached a point where, instead of being confronted by too little, we have been confronted by too much, with the result that because of a superabundance—standing as it were in foodstuffs up to our knees—we turned millions of people into unemployment and permitted, here in the United States of America, thousands of people to die of starvation. That was the lamentable condition that confronted us until the voters of America gave us the greatest man since Lincoln—Franklin D. Roosevelt. Thanks to his courage, to the backing of his Administration, the Federal Government reversed the 'do nothing' program and proceeded to banish starvation from America. They went further than that. That Administration proceeded to save the business of America. That Administration did save from annihilation, through economic force, the businesses of America, practically all of whom were running 'in the red.' The Federal Government inaugurated a program not only of relief, but a constructive program to give work to the people and to stimulate business, and just as soon as Big Business got on its feet it threw a monkey-wrench into that reconstruction program, because Big Business felt it was not going to get a tremendous cut in profits out of that Federal program intended to save the nation. You will recall that last year we were swinging upwards very rapidly with improved business conditions, when suddenly there came a halt. Big Business of the United States of America deliberately, maliciously and intentionally shut down industry and threw hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—into unemployment.

"It had a twofold purpose. One purpose was to intimidate the United States, to compel them to heed the demand of Big Business that they should not increase the tax burden upon business in order to make sure that people would not starve as a result of that shutdown. The other reason was to discipline Organized Labor and to make you hesitate to demand further better conditions in that regard in the United States. You recall that under the leadership of President Roosevelt, and despite the protest of Big Business, the Federal Government, through Congress, voted a four-and-half-billion-dollar program, not alone to help unemployed millions of American people, but also to stimulate and to safeguard the industrial corporations of America, which cannot survive without Government support.

"In California we were confronted by a very peculiar situation. In addition to the thousands and thousands of our citizens who have been thrown into continuous unemployment, we had an invasion of American citizens from

the 'Dust Bowl' and an invasion of an additional horde of agricultural employees who were driven out of employment in the agricultural districts because of the utilization of modern machinery. We find that, despite the fact that our agricultural crops generally have a value of approximately \$650,000,000 annually, and despite the fact that the United States Government has dumped \$558,774,925 into California for relief and for public construction in order to save California. Yet despite these facts the most brutal and inhuman conditions have been forced upon men, women and children working in our agricultural enterprises. Here in California we still keep children in bondage in our agriculture and because of malnutrition and lack of food and because of improper housing and unsanitary conditions epidemics and disease have broken out among those agricultural workers. For humanity's sake, in the name of Christianity, and in the name of civilization Organized Labor dared try to help these unfortunate agricultural workers, and because we have so dared Big Business in this State—a billion-dollar combine that controls the agricultural products and fixes the prices thereon, and that in cooperation with the national combine—has started out to discipline Labor in California.

The first attack levied upon you was the attack through the instrumentality of the initiative petition which was to compel you to incorporate, which was so worded that it would have wrecked Union Labor in California, and I want to thank you on behalf of the State Building and Construction Trades Council for the splendid cooperation you extended to us in our effort to kill that bill. The next bill that confronted you was the anti-picketing ordinance. In this connection let me say to you that 90 per cent of the victories that we have won in our State Building and Construction Trades Council have been won without the use of the picket line. The picket line is useful. The principal reason we object to the abolishment of the picket line is that it strikes at our right as free American citizens. It is an endeavor to take away those rights that are guaranteed to us under the Constitution of the United States of America.

"Let us remember this, that under the Federal law, particularly the interstate commerce law, the State of California, even should it adopt the anti-picketing ordinance, would not be able and would not dare to interfere with our right to picket in interstate commerce. I am not going to discuss the details of that measure because I know that by our united efforts, by the effort of all Organized Labor we can kill the anti-picketing measure.

"We must look to the morrow. Strange things happen politically. Let me call your attention to this fact: History shows that oppression has always brought about its own reform. The President of the United States, in his wisdom, appointed a commission to make an international investigation of the cooperatives as affecting Labor. I say to you that if the merchants—the big merchants and the small merchants who are going along with

us—unite against this attack against Labor, then we will kill this bill without question; and if they do not, then we in California will have to use our purchasing power to discipline the merchants who are endeavoring to crush us.

"You know that the President's commission reported that over one-half of the purchasing done by the great mass of people in Great Britain was done in Labor-controlled cooperative organizations. Do you know that in 1934 these cooperatives did a two-billion-dollar business? Do you know that in that year in Great Britain there was \$122,877,000 of sales out of which the cooperatives rebated \$23,111,000 to their patrons? Do you know that in 1934 that these cooperative sales had an aggregate value of exceeding \$270,000,000? Do you know that cooperatives are not an experiment, but they are recognized as an integral factor in fifty-six countries in the world? Do you know that in these fifty-six countries they have over 600,000 cooperatives? Do you know that in our own United States of America we had 3100 cooperatives last year doing a business of over \$188,000,000? This will be our reply to any real effort to enforce the anti-picketing law in California. It will become our duty to make pamphlets out of the United States and British Government reports and circulate them among the merchants; and I assure you that when we call this to their attention, when we call to the attention of the merchants in certain local communities what will happen in the event of the anti-picketing ordinance, that they will do everything in their power to kill this vicious anti-picketing law.

"One word more, and I am through. We men in the building trades are particularly mindful of the fact that this great convention and the other conventions that represent a tremendous increase in membership in the Unions of the United States of America would not have been possible had it not been for the action of the United States Congress under the leadership of Roosevelt.

"We men of the Building and Construction Trades Council will not permit ourselves to be ranked or classified as ingrates. We are for Roosevelt, we are for those who stand with Roosevelt and will cooperate with Roosevelt. We say to you, in conclusion, it is our earnest desire to cooperate fully with you in your every effort, in every county of this State, to inform the people as to the true facts, so that we will make sure that once and for all the experiment of trying to crucify Labor by and through the instrumentality of initiative petitions shall fail. I thank you."

Delegate John V. McGinnis, Bricklayers No. 2, Los Angeles, moved that the address just given by Mr. Macdonald be printed in the minutes of the Convention. The motion was adopted.

General James A. Drain

President Haggerty introduced General James A. Drain, representative of the Social Security Board, of Washington, D. C.

In addressing the Convention, General Drain paid tribute to Samuel Gompers and William Green and their efforts toward pro-

moting social security legislation. He stated that President Roosevelt four years ago had named a special committee to study the subject, upon which committee there were men from Union Labor. He told of the results of the investigations and the report made by that committee, further declaring that there is nothing sacred in the present Social Security Act except the principles on which it rests, and that those principles must be preserved. There are provisions for cooperation between the Federal Government and the States, he explained, for old age, dependent children, maternal welfare, and other worthy objects, and millions of people have already been helped.

He declared that millions have already been helped, and that on the subject of public health alone the accomplishments have been almost unbelievable; that over forty million old-age insurance accounts have been applied for and that over twenty-seven million persons are earning benefits which will help carry them through unemployment periods.

The speaker concluded by urging the men and women of Labor, who are so close to the problems involved in the Social Security Act, concerning their duty of keeping closely in touch with the acts of the State and Federal governments in regard to social security legislation, to the end of being prepared to assist in every way possible to amend and improve the present law.

LABEL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

Chairman Rotell of the Committee on Label Investigation announced that from time to time throughout the remaining sessions various delegates would be called before the Committee, in compliance with the Federation law upon that subject.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Resumed)

Chairman Harry Sherman of the Committee on Legislation presented the following report: (For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Proposition No. 62—"Exemption of Drivers of 'For Hire Cars' from State License Tax."

The Committee recommended that the word "for" be substituted for the words "of and obtaining of" in the last lines of the Resolution, and that it then be concurred in. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 24 ("Amendment to State Unemployment Insurance Act") and **No. 87** ("Provide Sick Benefit Fund").

The Committee reported that Propositions Nos. 24 and 87 were based on the same subject, viz., sick benefits under a proposed amendment to the Unemployment Reserves Act; that the Propositions did not fully cover the object desired though No. 87 would better, but not fully, serve the purpose. The Committee recommended that Proposition No. 24 be filed and that with certain additions, which the Committee suggested, to further strengthen the intended purpose, No. 87 be concurred in.

The subject matter of the Propositions was briefly discussed by Delegate John A. Horn, member of the Committee, who explained the operation of the law as at present existing with respect to a worker who has made contributions to the fund and later is taken ill, and is then unable to secure compensation. He supported the recommendation of the Committee with reference to the Proposition.

The recommendation and suggestions of the Committee were concurred in.

Proposition No. 70—"Amendment of Wagner-Peyser Act."

The Committee reported that the Commission and Board mentioned in the proposal have no legislative power, and that the Act can only be remedied by legislation. Recommendation was made that the subject be referred to the Executive Council for study. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 74—"Amendment to State Unemployment Reserves Act."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 75—"Amendment to Unemployment Reserves Act."

The Committee recommended concurrence, but that the first "Resolve" be first stricken out, and that in lieu thereof the following be submitted:

"Resolved, That Section 13 of the Unemployment Reserves Act be amended by adding thereto sub-section (b) 4 to read as follows: "Work shall not be deemed suitable and benefits shall not be denied if the conditions of the work offered are contrary to rules, regulations and principles of the individual's labor organization."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 139—"To Eliminate Evils in Workmen's Compensation Act."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

The nature and intent of the Proposition was briefly discussed by Delegate White of San Francisco.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 80—"Application of Unemployment Reserves Act."

The Committee reported that it concurred in the spirit of the Resolution and recommended that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study and for the purpose of taking such action as may be determined necessary to protect Labor's interests.

The proposition was discussed by Delegate George D. Hammond of Carpenters No. 710, Long Beach.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 8—"Prevailing Wage Law."

The Committee recommended the Proposition be referred to the Executive Council, reporting also that this course was agreeable to the sponsors.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

(Resumed)

Chairman Buzzell of the Committee on Resolutions presented the following report:

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Proposition No. 51—"Labor Representation on State Board."

The Committee recommended concurrence and also that the State Federation seek legislation requiring the appointment of a Labor representative on the Personnel Board.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 52—"Coöperation with Working Farmers."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 55—"Cosmetologist 'Company Unions.'"

The Committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Alvin Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles, moved to amend the Proposition by adding after the name "Registration Bureau of Accredited Cosmetologists of California" in the first "Resolve" the following: "or any other trade association or employers' association accepting employed beauty operators to membership."

The amendment was adopted, and the Committee report as amended was concurred in.

Proposition No. 61—"Protest of Examination for Offset Pressmen."

The Committee recommended concurrence; also that the Secretary and Executive Council of the Federation be instructed to coöperate with the Printing Pressmen's Unions, to the extent of seeking court action if necessary.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 50—"Opposing Communist Party."

The Committee recommended concurrence, and further that the position of this Federation as adopted at its San Diego Convention in 1935 be reaffirmed.

Delegate Nathan Saper moved to amend the Proposition by including therein a condemnation of Naziism and Fascism.

The amendment was adopted, and the report of the Committee as amended was concurred in.

Propositions Nos. 72 and 79—"Mooney and Billings Case."

The Committee presented the following report on the two Propositions:

"In consideration of Resolution No. 72, your Committee fully appreciates the importance of this case, and that any action taken by this Convention will have an influence and bearing upon it and the conduct of it.

"The Committee believes that the action of this Federation at its Convention in 1937 at Long Beach concerning ballyhoo and expenditure of money for exploitation purposes should be reaffirmed.

"Your Committee also believes and recommends that this Federation should reiterate and reaffirm its oft-repeated declaration of its belief that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were sent to the penitentiary upon frame-up and perjured evidence, and that this Federation should definitely go on record demanding their immediate release by full and complete pardon. The Resolution deals with funds. The Committee makes the following recommendations as a statement of this Federation:

"1. The Federation declares its desire to work whole-heartedly to cooperate with the bona fide attorneys now handling the Mooney case and its appeal to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus.

2. That the State Federation of Labor shall petition each of the local unions to contribute funds to this case, but that any such funds when contributed shall be made payable directly to the California State Federation of Labor and that such funds shall be paid by the Secretary of this Federation to the bona fide attorneys representing Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings for legitimate prosecution of their appeal.

"Upon the second 'Resolve' in the Resolution, this committee believes that contributions out of the funds of the California State Federation of Labor for this cause, or any similar cause, would not be the proper expenditure of per capita tax funds, all such tax being paid into the Federation for specific purposes."

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 79 and the substitution of its report for Resolution No. 72.

Motion was made to adopt the recommendation of the Committee.

Discussing the subject matter of the two Resolutions, Delegate Jack Tenney of Musicians' Union No. 57, Los Angeles, said:

"I personally feel that this is a proper expenditure on the per capita tax or any other fund of this Federation, and I feel that the Federation should now go behind Tom Mooney and Warren Billings at the last minute, when their case is just about to be ended. The case is now before the Supreme Court of the United States, and I feel that Mooney and Billings have a right to receive justice and law. Tom Mooney has been in the state penitentiary at San Quentin for many, many years, and I feel that the California State Federation of Labor should not at this time let him down, and I urge you men to pass the Resolution that I offered, No. 72, and vote down the report of the Resolutions Committee."

Delegate John J. Moloney, Street and Electric Railway Carmen Division 518, stated that the delegates knew how long Mooney had been in prison and the efforts made to obtain his freedom, and he believed it was the right thing to aid him.

Delegate Lundberg, Sailors Union of the Pacific, declared that his organization had

gone behind Mooney for a great number of years and had helped in a financial way to the extent of \$50,000, but declared that he would like to know at this time what portion of the finances contributed to the Mooney fund had been devoted to the propaganda which was on the table of the delegates in the Convention hall this morning.

Delegate Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers, San Francisco, spoke as follows:

"I am not going to attempt to add anything to this Committee's report. I think the Committee was rather fair, and as a matter of fact I was inclined to be agreeably surprised that the Committee made such a generous report at this time. However, some of the questions that some of the delegates have raised on this floor would appear to me to be unfair to the Mooney case in general. I think that some of the remarks that have been made before the Convention are such that even a delegate who had only been a member of a labor organization for one year would not fall into some of the errors that some of the delegates have fallen into, judging from the remarks that have been made upon this floor. You all know, delegates, as well as does any laboring man in this country, that the principal attorney for Tom Mooney has been identified in this case for over twenty years. I refer to the Hon. Frank Walsh, and to my knowledge he has never received a penny for his services, and I personally know that he has been identified with the Mooney case from the inception. I have also been identified with the Mooney case from its inception and I know of no attorney fee that has ever been paid to any of the principal attorneys in this case. There has been special legal work which has been paid for by certain individuals, and those individuals have been paid, but I say again that none of these principal attorneys connected with the Mooney case has ever received a penny from any funds that have been contributed.

"Now as to the second matter, Mr. Chairman, I do not believe I should remain silent in the face of this attempted criticism. I cannot conceive that it can be possible that every effort should not be made regarding this case. You must realize these are political prisoners. As has been stated by several of the delegates, these men have been confined as political prisoners for over twenty-two years, and I think these men could be excused for grasping at every possible straw and making every effort possible to obtain their release from prison in their declining years. I say that this organization is entirely justified in putting forth every resource possible to assist in the final culmination of this case. I am not unmindful of the disappointments in the courts that have faced the organization over the years, but I am also not unmindful that for a period of years counsel in this case has suffered from the lack of a proper defense fund, and it seems to me that every reasonable effort that can be expended consistently in bringing about this result should be expended at this time, and I am opposed to the report of the Committee."

Delegate Buzzell, Patternmakers' Association, Los Angeles, further discussing the subject, said:

"Both the members of the Committee and I, as chairman of the Committee, had desired to make no particular statement concerning this Resolution and the report of the Committee. But in view of certain of the facts surrounding it as well as in view of the circumstances that have come before this Convention and in view of the fact that my name has been put in the pamphlet which has been distributed this morning, the funds for the distribution of which have been questioned, I deem it my duty as Chairman of this Committee to answer some of the statements which have been made upon the floor of this Convention.

"I fully understand that there may be some misunderstanding of my purpose and my judgment; and I, as chairman of the Committee, might have taken a different attitude but for the statement contained in this pamphlet. But I would like to say on behalf of the Committee members that the Committee of which I am chairman has made a report similar to this for many consecutive years. I want to say we have disclaimed any responsibility for any of the ballyhoo and the luxury trips over the United States and the many financial and many other angles that might have grown out of the Mooney case, and say that it does not connect with our understanding of the thing.

"A lot of people have been interested in the promotion of various kinds of schemes and movements in the Mooney case, and the Mooney case has paid for it all. Your committee feels this committee and this Federation (beginning back in about 1922, and in this very city in 1924, at a time when I was chairman of the committee also) went on record, without equivocation, for a pardon for Tom Mooney and for Warren K. Billings, and at that time and at the same time it demanded an accounting from the many Mooney committees of the funds that had been solicited and collected from the American Federation of Labor unions in California; and the representatives of the committee in the Convention in this very city had the audacity to tell the trades union movement of this State that it was none of their damn business where the money went to.

"And from that time forward the State Federation of Labor has continued to assume the attitude that if it was to be used as the agency to collect money from the men and women in the trades union movement, that it had the moral responsibility in connection therewith that it must be responsible to the people it represents, and to account for their funds. For that reason, and beginning at that time in 1924, in this city, this Federation has declared if it is to be responsible for collecting any more money in the Mooney case it must insist upon knowing who is going to handle that money so that it can know where that money is expended and can account for it yearly to this Convention. And I submit that

there is nothing wrong with knowing where the money goes.

"It is a strange coincidence, too, that most of the communistic part of these various ramifications of the so-called Labor Movement find their expressions through the Mooney-Billings committees, and I think it is passing strange—or maybe not strange, I don't know—that we find a great many of the factions of the Communist Party who use the Mooney-Billings case as a vehicle upon which to ride, and from which to get public notice in various localities, not only in California but in the entire United States. I think it, too, passing strange that the delegate who has made most of the remarks in this Convention, when we come to examine his record, it would indicate that he, too, is responsible at least for the liaison between the Mooney-Billings committee and the Communist Party.

"This Federation collects per capita tax from its unions for the purpose of carrying on the work of this Federation, just like city central labor councils collect their tax; and it is not for the purpose of making donations to any cause, in spite of the fact that the delegate has very well pointed out that we have a defense fund for the purpose of carrying on defense work in the movement and in defense of our political prisoners. This Federation has never reneged nor has the chairman of this Committee nor the Committee on Resolutions, whether I headed it or anyone else, over the years on the question of continually reaffirming its demand for a full and complete pardon for Tom Mooney—and it demands the same thing now; and, as a matter of fact, you know that all of the committees, in their Resolutions, have demanded it in accordance with the original Resolution introduced at Santa Barbara.

"Since Delegate Tenney has seen fit, in response to Delegate Lundeberg's question as to where the money came from to pay for the pamphlets, to say that the statements contained in it are true and can be verified, it seems to me that it will be necessary not to let that statement go in the record of this Convention unchallenged.

"First, let me say that there is not a man or woman—friend or enemy—within the sound of my voice now who knows anything about the Mooney-Billings case, or me personally, but who knows that every statement in that pamphlet is a lie. And secondly, I make this statement, and I want these men to take it up if they don't like it, that I charge now that many men who are free to walk the streets, and who haven't the guts to sign that statement, got a man behind the bars of the penitentiary in San Quentin to sign it, because he is without the law if he is attacked for making it. It is very simple for any delegate to get him to make the statement that the matters contained in the pamphlet are true, but he knows he lied when he said it.

"I have been before several Governors of this State in the interest of Tom Mooney's freedom, but I have not done anything to promote the Communist Party. The Labor Unions of this State have never deserted the

cause of Tom Mooney and neither have I deserted the cause of Tom Mooney, and I challenge certain people in the State of California to say as much.

"I say to you now that it is my firm conviction, because of my experience in this case and in similar cases—and I know something about how to handle them—that had it not been for the desire of certain people to make a living off of Tom Mooney's incarceration he would have been released before now. It is not Tom Mooney's liberty that some people want, it is the continuation of his incarceration so that they can carry on the campaign; and I want to say to the men who wrote the statement in that pamphlet that when they make the threat in print that is contained on the second page they did not want to free Tom Mooney but they wanted to keep him in the penitentiary until he comes out feet first.

"I regret that it is necessary to say things of this kind that will become public records and that may go forward from this Convention and be used to the discredit of the attorneys that are handling this case. I know them, or at least some of them, and I know that men like Judge Frank Walsh and others who have been working on this case have received little or no compensation; and I believe Brother Kidwell's statement when he says they never had a fee, although I know other lawyers that have had fees.

"I believe, like many others in the United States believe, that there has been a miscarriage of justice in this case, and I agree with what the delegate has said that if Tom Mooney or any other man can be put into the penitentiary on perjured evidence, and no protests are made, no man and no woman is safe. There is no question about that. Tom Mooney is in the penitentiary, and being in the penitentiary is not a picnic in spite of his privileges. If you think it is a picnic go and take a look at poor Warren Billings, of whom you never hear anything about, because he would not write the kind of stuff that you see in that pamphlet nor let his name be used for the purposes of those people.

"You know and I know that there has been a lot of money made out of this thing. You know and I know that it has been broadcast over the State and the nation many times. Billings is not a money-getter. Billings' name could not be sold; Billings' name could not be used because he would not permit it. And that is the reason he made the stones in that arch in that new penitentiary up there that I have sat and talked to him about and heard him describe and heard him tell about each of the cuts and marks on it and the labor and misery that he put in when he made each one of those marks. He will not permit his name to be used. And so we don't hear anything about him, because he won't permit his name to be used. And it is a peculiar thing that, either of his own volition or at the advice of his so-called friends, Tom Mooney has condemned everybody that had anything to do with his case except the people who were making a living out of it."

The subject and the motion in connection therewith was also discussed by Delegates Kunz, Plumbers, Sacramento; Kullberg, Longshoremen No. 38-79, San Francisco; Gillett, Musicians, Los Angeles; Wynn, Molders, San Francisco; and St. Angelo, Sailors, San Francisco.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee on Resolutions on Propositions Nos. 72 and 79 was adopted.

A ruling of the President, declining to permit Delegate Tenney to speak upon a question of personal privilege, was here appealed from. The Chair had ruled that the remarks complained of were in reply to those previously made by the delegate making the appeal, and that the entire discussion would be closed. Vice-President Charles Real was called to the chair and presided during discussion on the appeal. The ruling was sustained and President Haggerty resumed the chair.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Resumed)

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Proposition No. 83—"State Proposition No. 4."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 88—"Raise Weekly Compensation Benefit."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 89—"Unemployment Compensation After Two Weeks."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 90—"Base Benefit Rates on Annual Earnings."

The Committee recommended concurrence, with an amendment that the words at the end of the "Resolve," "in accordance with the spirit of this Resolution," be changed to read "as above provided." The Proposition as amended was adopted.

Proposition No. 91—"State Inspection of Motor Vehicles."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council.

The Proposition was discussed by Delegates L. D. Smith, Auto Mechanics, San Francisco, and J. C. Fitzgerald, Machinists, Stockton.

Amendment was made to adopt the Proposition as originally proposed.

The Committee accepted the amendment and the Proposition was adopted.

Proposition No. 105—"Use of State Employment Service by Teachers."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 92—"Extend Compensation Benefits."

The Committee recommended concurrence, with an amendment in the "Resolve" to pro-

vide that the worker should have been employed over a period of two years instead of three years.

The Committee's recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 108—"Tenure for Teachers."

With the changing of the word "children" to "citizens" in the second "Whereas" the Committee recommended concurrence, and the recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 122—"Restrict Licensing of Detective Agencies."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 114—"Automatic Sprinkler System for San Francisco Piers."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

Delegate Joseph Casey, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, was recognized and read the following report of that Committee:

REPORT OF PRESIDENT

In extending hearty greetings to the Thirtieth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, your President recounts the fact that many new Unions have been organized into our Federation. He states that this Convention should show a delegation in excess of 300,000 tax-paying members. He dwells considerably on the political and economic power of such a large group of organized workers. Election year being here, he cautions all to be wary of all pieces of vicious legislation and to elect Labor's friends.

Considerable space is devoted to the account of the activities of anti-Labor groups—groups which invariably propose unfavorable and damaging laws, as far as our Organized Labor Movement is concerned. Special emphasis is placed upon the proposed Anti-Picketing Ordinance, and an accounting is given of the work already being done by this Federation to defeat this measure. Particular note should be taken of the fact that our enemies have used women in their campaigns against us. Your President urges you to organize American Labor women, particularly the wives of laboring men, into powerful groups to offset the activities of these anti-Labor women's groups.

Under the caption "Organization," particular stress is laid on education as a vital need in our organizational campaign. Your attention is called to the fact that the California State Federation of Labor has placed very many beneficial laws on the statute books of our State, but our enemies are ever watchful and energetic in a campaign to paralyze them, hence he urges all to vote for and elect our friends.

In the paragraph labeled "Consistency," your President calls attention to the fact that our Federation has been definitely active against all destructive "isms," save good

American unionism. He rightfully criticizes crackpot theories and cure-all measures theoretically intended to help, but actually destructive in intent and purpose.

Reference is made to the bitter opposition confronting the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor in their efforts to organize, but a happy note is struck in the statement that, in spite of all, we have forged ahead. Due credit is given to the California State Federation of Labor and its official staff for this growth.

In conclusion, a very important request, and timely request, is made to all affiliated local unions, as well as to non-affiliated unions: To affiliated local Unions your President urges that they pay up their taxes on their full membership; to non-affiliated local Unions the call is made to come into the Federation, in order to pay their pro rata in the campaign against the vicious legislation and the enemies of Organized Labor. He closes with an expression of sincere thanks and the hope of further success for the coming year.

REPORTS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

Report of Vice-President for District No. 1

A general forward movement is noted in this district. Twelve new Unions have been organized and this locality claims a membership of over 12,000. The attention of the Convention is called to the fact that the Retail Clerks have been, and still are, involved in a bitter dispute with the Whitney Department Store. Tribute is paid to the San Diego *Labor Leader*, claimed to be outstanding in its field.

At the present, building is still off; however, a Federal program amounting to \$8,000,000, together with a local program amounting to \$1,000,000, is expected to get under way shortly. The local Building Trades Council was successful in signing an agreement in San Diego County with the Associated General Contractors. Tribute is paid to the California State Federation of Labor for the assistance of a steady organizer.

In the Imperial Valley there are eleven local Unions that are holding their own.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 2

The outlook in Long Beach and Orange County is very encouraging. Growth of Organized Labor has been substantial. A general increase in membership and the signing of new contracts, notably by Retail Clerks, the Culinary Alliance, Butchers and Bakers, is reported. Garment workers are 100 per cent organized, as are cleaners and dyers, rig builders, rock products workers, flat glass workers, and others. Strikes have been few. Special reference is made to the strike involving the clerks of the Burts, Leeds, and Chandler shoe stores.

A happy note is struck in the fact that the extremely drastic Anti-Picketing Ordinance passed by the City Council was adjudged unconstitutional by the courts.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 3

This district shows a gain of over fifty-two new Unions. Special reference is made to the

fact that the very vicious use of injunctions in Labor controversies is holding up Labor's program of organization. The building trades crafts experienced their greatest trouble with those who are taking contracts on residential buildings, and with the Associated General Contractors of California. A general improvement in all lines is noted.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 4

A forward march of Labor in this locality is reported by A. M. Gruber, who was called upon to "pinch hit" for W. R. Patterson, who moved out of the State. Unemployment is exceptionally low. The Lumber Workers, with over 1200 members, are 100 per cent organized, and the fish cannery workers, with a potential membership of 3500, are gradually being brought into our Labor Movement.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 6

General progress of the Labor Movement in this locality is reported. Ventura and Camarillo, as well as Santa Paula and Oxnard, are doing very well in spite of drastic anti-picketing laws. Santa Maria was successful in defeating a restraining order prohibiting the picketing of Ed Rencher's cafe. The officers of the State Federation of Labor should take note of the fact that San Luis Obispo needs help.

The Culinary Alliance in Santa Barbara shows the greatest improvement of any local union in this area. The Santa Barbara Labor Movement is happy to report the defeat of a restraining order involving the Carillo Hotel.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 7

An air of sadness was noted throughout this report because of the passing of our good friend and faithful worker, Clarence E. Dowd. Brother Ralph E. Gettys was selected to fill our departed brother's place, and reported substantial gains in the Labor Movement in this locality, together with the fact that there have been hardly any wage cuts. The Convention's attention is called to the organization of a group known as "Retailers' Committee."

The Retail Clerks' local in Fresno was successful in winding up a two months' strike against the Woolworth stores.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 8

San Joaquin and adjacent counties report a general progress in their Labor Movement. The Retail Grocery Clerks were enjoined, but the demurrer was sustained, resulting in a victory for the Union.

Considerable activity in the wine industry, though successful, was, nevertheless, hampered by a campaign of vituperation and slander conducted in the name of the C. I. O. and its sympathizers.

Two new locals were organized in Stockton. In Stanislaus County the Central Labor Council had a very active and successful year. The Vice-President for this district resigned, thereby creating a vacancy which will be filled at this Convention.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 9

Many new Unions have been organized in Santa Clara and adjacent counties and a gen-

eral improvement in existing locals is noted. The activities of the "Women of the Pacific" have been extensive in this area, but fortunately the women of Organized Labor have taken up the cudgel against this organization. An active campaign against anti-picketing, in the form of an Initiative called "Labor," is noted here.

The Vice-President for this district calls particular attention to the association in the form of a "company union" called "The Registration Bureau of Accredited Cosmetologists of California," organized here. The Building Trades Council of Santa Clara County has experienced a very successful year. The cannery workers in this locality have one of the largest local unions in the entire American Federation of Labor, having a paid-up membership in excess of 19,000.

Report of Vice-Presidents for District No. 10

A forward movement of Labor is noticed in all lines in the San Francisco area, in particular the theatrical crafts having organized several new Unions. A bitter strike was conducted against the Foster chain lunches, at a cost of about \$50,000. This strike was successfully concluded. Several new local unions were formed under the banner of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Retail Clerks in this area were successful in organizing several new locals. Fruit and Vegetable Clerks report an increase of \$3.50 per week in pay. Building Service Employees were successful in organizing the Owl and the Shumate drug stores, together with watchmen and pin boys in bowling alleys. The laundries in this locality report very favorable closed shop agreements with their employers. A new Union of apartment house employees, with membership approximating 350, was organized, with agreements giving them preferential hiring, an eight-hour day, forty-hour week, and vacations and holidays with pay. Masters, Mates and Pilots held their own in this locality during the past year, though considerable opposition was met from the C. I. O.-controlled Maritime District Council No. 2. The Sailors Union of the Pacific had quite a stormy time during the past year, and are to be congratulated for holding their own in the face of very bitter odds.

Barbers and Beauticians' locals in this district have been doing very nicely. It is further reported that the Building and Construction Trade Unions have had a very successful year.

For the information of the delegates, and with the hope of "selling" San Francisco to Union Labor of the United States, it was noted that the great 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition is 100 per cent union, in spite of C. I. O. destructive opposition.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 11

General progress is noted in Alameda County. Unions in this county are opposed in their campaign of organization, as usual, by the C. I. O.; however, it is reported that the influence and power of the C. I. O. in this locality is very definitely waning.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 12

Brother Russ Roberts was called upon to replace the former Vice-President, who resigned. He notes general progress throughout Contra Costa County, and especially notes the intensive coöperation and support of the Federation in this area. This area has been known as the hotbed of destructive activities of the C. I. O. These activities, however, have been definitely curtailed.

Reference is made to the disastrous Crockett Sugar Refinery fiasco. In conjunction with the dispute involving Local No. 1179, legal talent was sent by the California State Federation of Labor.

The Lime and Cement Workers' Union at Cowell is operating under most favorable conditions; however, the National Labor Relations Board has since seen fit to attempt to disrupt this organization. Several new local Unions were organized in this district, including Chemical Workers, Auto Mechanics, Machinists, and the Ladies' Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 2046 of Martinez. The Contra Costa Building and Construction Trades Council reports very favorable closed-shop conditions.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 13

Sonoma County, Marin County, Napa County and Solano County have all enjoyed a forward move in the field of organization in new locals. At Mare Island Navy Yard there is under way one of the largest dry docks ever erected in the State of California and there is a 100 per cent agreement signed between the Central Labor body and the contractor of this job. The Metal Trades at Vallejo and Mare Island have a very bright future. An injunction in Napa County against Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 335-A and Barbers and Beauticians' Union No. 335 was decided in favor of the unions involved—California State Federation of Labor attorneys handled the case. An injunction against the Retail Clerks of Vallejo is still to be decided, with the California State Federation of Labor attorneys on the job. Considerable progress is noted among the cannery and winery workers in the northern part of California. The vast Shasta Dam project has been successfully signed under an American Federation of Labor agreement.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 14

The Sacramento and Northern Counties area report a general forward advance in their Labor Movement. Several new Unions were organized and innumerable closed-shop agreements concluded and signed.

The Vice-President for this district wishes to call attention of the Federation to the fact that the Taxicab Drivers' Local Union No. 583 was locked out by a cab owner, popularly known as "Teddy." Request is made that all delegates to the Convention notify their friends in the Legislature and in the many lobbies at Sacramento to be sure to insist upon riding in Union cabs while in Sacramento during the next session of the Legislature. The Teamsters' local reports gains in this vicinity. This

district was also instrumental in lining up the Shasta Dam project for the American Federation of Labor.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 15

This district includes all of the northern counties of California. A forward advance in the Labor Movement of Eureka is reported. Successful agreements were concluded by many of the local Unions in this area. Crescent City is reported to be fairly well organized in the miscellaneous trades. In the Building Crafts Unions only the laborers are organized. In Mendocino County a campaign of organization among laborers, and sawmill workers and loggers, is under way. It is reported that the C. I. O. movement in Eureka is dormant, at the present, with the probability that it will remain so.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

At the last Convention of the State Federation of Labor, Robert L. Ennis was chosen to represent the Federation at the Denver, Colorado, Convention of the American Federation of Labor. His report is very interesting and, with due credit to Brother Ennis, all of the propositions involving our State Federation were capably presented.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

As a prelude, your Secretary-Treasurer outlines the terrific task that confronted the Federation during the year just past. This task was met by the largest staff of organizers ever put to work by any State Federation of Labor. Due credit is given to the effective coöperation received from all members of the Executive Council, together with the officials of all local and international unions throughout the State.

General Organization

Under the leadership of your Secretary-Treasurer, the Federation of Labor has put forth tireless efforts in every field of endeavor in the State. Besides activities in new and unorganized fields, a campaign to build up and solidify what has already been organized was maintained.

Agricultural Organization

In the canneries, dried fruit industry, the olive and wine industry, together with field workers in agriculture, an effective campaign of organization was conducted. Due entirely to the efforts of your Secretary-Treasurer, the former attitude of Labor in the State of California has been changed towards these groups. It is unnecessary to tell you that many of us were mistaken as to the caliber of the people working in these particular industries. The only proof needed is contact with the able young men and women that the organizations in these respective fields have sent to this Convention. In the canneries over 60,000 people have been organized, with agreements. Your Secretary-Treasurer tells you that the job is only half-finished, and sets a goal of 110,000 in the very near future. Canneries in Oroville, Antioch, and Suisun have been or-

ganized. In refutation of the empty charge that our Secretary-Treasurer reigns supreme over these cannery groups, he has formed a National Council, with the hope that eventually they will be able to conduct their own business entirely.

Particular note should be made of the fact that these cannery workers secured through organization wages and conditions that were never before enjoyed. Wages have been raised from a basic minimum of 30 cents per hour to an all-time high of 52½ cents per hour. In the dried-fruit industry over 10,000 workers were organized in the Santa Clara Valley, Fresno, Alameda County, and the Sacramento area.

Opposition

In all of this work the California State Federation of Labor met strenuous opposition of the ruthless group of C. I. O. so-called leaders. Unfortunately, too, it must again be noted that the National Labor Relations Board actually is attempting to disrupt this entire set-up in the canning industries. This attack, your Secretary-Treasurer maintains, is inspired by communistic leaders who are definitely opposed to fundamental unionism. Unions throughout the State have been pirated by the C. I. O. and where these pirating raids were successful those Unions have been destroyed. Further, the C. I. O., through the pernicious philosophy of communism, has instituted futile campaigns of picketing and has called unsuccessful strikes. As a sample, your Secretary-Treasurer calls your attention to the mess at Crockett, California. With respect to the opposition of the National Labor Relations Board, he outlines in particular the attention that was given by this Board to the unsuccessful group of communistic C. I. O. agitators when the cannery workers in the State Federation of Labor were falsely accused of collusion. It was necessary for these people to appear before the National Labor Relations Board for trial. The attitude of the Trial Examiner was so palpably biased that the State Federation of Labor was obliged to withdraw from the case. The cannery workers of the State of California will have to pay in the neighborhood of \$9,000 to defend themselves against the false charges.

Lumber Industry

In northern California your Secretary reports that the Federation joined hands with the Carpenters in a campaign to organize the lumber industry. In spite of the fact that the American Federation of Labor was first in this field, again the pirating tactics of the C. I. O. appeared. At Westwood over 2000 new lumber workers, whose only aim and purpose was to remain good American citizens, were organized into our Labor Movement. It is necessary that this Convention go on record as vindicating these Westwood workers. I would ask all of the delegates to speak to the Westwood delegates to this Convention and I take the unusual position of introducing them to you, namely, Brother Granger and Brother Merrill.

Besides activities in Westwood, similar organizational work was carried on in this section.

Legal Defense

Your Secretary reports that the California State Federation of Labor has on its staff two competent attorneys as legal counsel to the Federation. The Committee on Officers' Reports urges all of you to read carefully the many cases that our attorneys have handled in the interests of local Unions throughout the State of California.

Shorter Work-Week

The usual campaign of organized labor throughout the nation for a shorter work-week has been intensified by the activities and efforts of your Secretary-Treasurer. Every possible means have been employed by the State Federation of Labor to bring about a shorter week of work in all crafts.

A. F. of L. Political League of California

During the year the American Federation of Labor Political League of California came into existence as a result of the attempts of certain misleaders of Labor to palm our great movement off for some type of individual political gain. Where these misleaders of Labor were not seeking individual gain, we found that they were playing directly into the hands of our enemies in the C. I. O. This League had to be formed in order to offset the vicious and pernicious activities of the so-called Labor's Non-Partisan Political League. The formation of the American Federation of Labor Political League of California, together with its methods of procedure, are outlined in detail in the Secretary's report and you are asked to peruse and study that report carefully.

Anti-Labor Initiative

Your Secretary reports that an actual and effective campaign has already been started to defeat Proposition No. 1 on the ballot of the coming State election, November 8. Every possible means will be employed in an attempt to educate all classes in the State of California in connection with the misleading language set out in this proposition. Naturally, it becomes the duty of every Labor organizer in the State of California to cooperate with your Secretary and the officers of the State Federation of Labor in this campaign. Other measures of importance to Organized Labor in the State of California will appear on the November ballot. They are outlined in detail in the Secretary's report and you are urged to study that very carefully and lend active and financial assistance to protect Labor's interests in this respect.

Publicity

The Committee on Officers' Reports feel that this particular item cannot be sufficiently stressed. The Secretary-Treasurer has gone further into the field of publicity than any organization of Labor throughout the State of California. His efforts in this respect should be supported and a perfect type of Labor publicity developed within our organization.

Workers' Education

Workers' education, together with youth problems in Labor, have also taken up considerable time and study by your Secretary-Treasurer. It is exceptionally urgent that propaganda favoring these two items be gotten under way by the Labor Movement immediately.

Labor Day throughout the State of California, so it is reported, reached heights never before known in the West. Every locality reports a very successful turnout on Labor Day of 1938.

The Secretary's report closes with the urgent request that all delegates to the Convention and all local Unions throughout the State of California support the Union Label and the Union Shop Card.

In conclusion, your Committee on Officers' Reports wishes to state to you that it is absolutely amazed at the momentous task undertaken and successfully completed by your Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. CASEY, Chairman
JOHN F. DALTON
ED DOWELL
RALPH GETTYS
WILLIAM MICHENER

Committee on Officers' Reports.

Motion was made to concur in the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports. The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS

Delegate A. C. Allyn of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was recognized by the Chair, and presented the following report of that Committee:

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Proposition No. 140—"Unfair Shoe Stores."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 26—"Boycott on 'Coca-Cola.'"

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 85—"Request to Place Publications on 'We Don't Patronize List.'" (Committee report postponed. See page 141.)

Proposition No. 101—"Labeling of Wool Sacks by Sheep Shearers' Union."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 109—"Issuance of Misleading Labels."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 113—"Curtis Publications of Philadelphia."

The Committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate McDermott of Typographical Union No. 21 briefly discussed the subject, and urged cooperation of union members in the campaign of the printing trades unions against the publications named in the Proposition.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 121—"Request National Boycott."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council.

Delegate West, Window Washers, San Francisco, being also an organizer for the State Federation of Labor, briefly explained the situation in the district where the plant mentioned in the Proposition is located, telling of the anti-Labor attitude which had been shown to exist there.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 123—"Label of United Garment Workers."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 133—"Placing of Firms on Unfair List."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 159—"Dried Fruit and Nut Products Union Label."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation was adopted.

Proposition No. 153—"Declare Milling Company Unfair."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council. The recommendation was adopted.

"We Don't Patronize List"

The Committee then presented the authorized "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor, as existing prior to the opening of this Convention, as follows:

Builders—Pacific Building Corporation, Los Angeles.

Foods and Beverages—Bottled Coca-Cola (in the Sacramento Valley area); San Francisco Cracker Company of North American Biscuit Company; Wilson Confectionary, Stockton, Palo Alto, and San Francisco; Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

Furniture—Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Stoves—Gaffers & Sattler Company, Los Angeles; O'Keefe & Merritt Company, Los Angeles.

Hotel—Carrillo Hotel, Santa Barbara.

Manufactured Products—Skippy Dog and Cat Food; Dr. Ross Dog and Cat Food; Dr. Ross Toilet Soap; Dr. Ross Animal Soap; Dr. Ross Soap Powder.

Newspaper—Riverside Evening Press.

Resorts—Hoberg's, Siegler, Adams Springs, Lucerne, Austin's, Saratoga Springs, Harbin Springs. (All of these resorts are situated in Lake County.)

[NOTE—By action of the 1938 Convention, or by that of the Executive Council session after adjournment of the Convention, the following concerns are now on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor: **Magazines:** "Time" and "Life," and all other publications produced by the R. R. Donnelley companies, Chicago; also the "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," and "Country Gentleman," published by the Curtis Company, Philadelphia. **Flour Mill:** V. O. Milling Company, Los Angeles. **Shoe Stores:** Burts, Leeds, and Chandler Stores, Inc. (of the Edison Brothers Stores of California, in all locations within this State.)]

Fraternally submitted,

NELLIE CASEY (Chairman),

A. C. ALLYN,

CHARLES H. PETTIS,

M. B. KUNZ,

E. R. DRAKE,

Committee on Labels and Boycotts.

The above report of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts was adopted as a whole, with permission being granted the Committee to make a later report on Proposition No. 85. (See page 141.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The following written report of the California State Federation of Labor representatives upon the California State Committee on Apprenticeship was submitted to the Convention:

To the Officers and Members of the California State Federation of Labor.

Greetings:

As the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor upon the California State Committee on Apprenticeship Training, we beg to report that, in coöperation with the policy as outlined by the American Federation of Labor, we are still carrying on.

At the last session of our Legislature the bill which had for its purpose the setting up of an apprenticeship training program in California passed both houses of the State Legislature but did not receive the approval of the Governor and, therefore, did not become law.

However, and in the meantime, with the full support of the American Federation of Labor, the Federal Government has by law set up a permanent agency within the United States Department of Labor for the purpose of promulgating through the medium of collective bargaining, a bona fide system of proper apprenticeship training.

Upon the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training the American Federation of Labor is represented by Brother John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department, and in conformity with the recommendation of this Committee upon which we are representatives and with which the American Federation of Labor is in wholehearted ac-

cord, we recommend the resubmission of the bill to govern the training of apprentices in California which failed to meet with the approval of the Governor after the last session of our State Legislature, and to that end we further recommend that the Legislative Agent of the California State Federation of Labor be so directed.

Many things have transpired in California which clearly indicate the necessity of this kind of legislation. However, one outstanding example should be sufficient to outline our purpose. We have in California an Industrial Welfare Commission and the Division of Industrial Welfare which has for its purpose the establishment and maintenance of wages, hours and working conditions for women and minors. In this Division there are three recognized classes of people who can work for less than the established minimum wage rate and they are known as "learners," "beginners" and apprentices," and all three of these classifications are defined and wage schedules set up for them.

However, and in spite of the fact that in defining the foregoing it would seem that no loopholes were left which would admit of the possibility of defeating the purpose of this law, yet we know that an opinion has been rendered by the Attorney General wherein this opinion states in just so many words that if a person works for experience he can work for nothing.

This action of the Attorney General was based upon the thought that because learners, beginners and apprentices had been defined, and that working for experience had not been specifically defined or mentioned in any other of the definitions, therefore it was all right to work for experience and for nothing at the same time. In passing, we would mention the fact that the Division of Industrial Welfare has corrected this situation by disapproving of this action and clearly outlining its intent and purpose that, so far as their jurisdiction is concerned, nobody can work for nothing for any reason whatsoever.

In the meantime, we find that representations are now being made to the Federal Government, under the provisions of the Walsh-Healy Contract Bill, wherein differences are outlined as between learners and apprentices. We take the position that anyone starting work as an apprentice, and as such, is entitled to the apprenticeship wage which provides a much lower minimum than the regular wage by reason of the fact that the apprentice when starting is absolutely inexperienced and therefore must be a beginner or a learner or whatever you want to call him. In view of this we repeat the necessity of legislation governing this situation which has for its purpose the elimination of the recurrence of such ideas.

In the meantime, in the building and construction industry some progress has been made in the establishment of bona fide apprenticeship agreements between our local Unions and the organizations of the employers, while nationally a committee has been set

up among our international unions and the national organizations of employers for the purpose of putting into effect the provisions of the Act which we are in this report recommending.

Upon the Federal Committee program there is full representation from the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

In conclusion, we report that, in spite of many obstacles, we have made some progress in carrying out the policies of the American Federation of Labor and our own Labor Movement in California upon the subject matter of apprentices, and feel that our work should be continued and encouraged by both the California State Federation of Labor and the several Central Councils and local Unions comprising it.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

GEORGE S. HOLLIS
J. W. BUZZELL

Committeemen.

(Attached to the above Committee report was a copy of Assembly Bill No. 1612, introduced by Assemblyman McMurray on January 21, 1937, being an act relating to master

and apprentice and providing for amending, adding to and repealing of certain designated sections of the Labor Code.)

REPORT OF ELECTION BOARD

Chairman Lawrence Palacios of the Election Board announced that he was prepared to submit the result of the election for officers of the California State Federation of Labor, but that the Board had not completed its formal written report, which latter would be submitted at Friday's session of the Convention.

The Convention accepted the figures as read by Chairman Palacios, and the candidate announced as having received the highest vote for each of the contested offices was declared by the presiding officer to be duly elected.

Authority was also given to the Chairman of the Election Board to cast one ballot in favor of the candidates against whom no opponents had been nominated, and, this being done, these candidates were declared elected. (For final report of the Election Board see pages 150-151.)

At 7:30 p. m. the Convention adjourned, to meet Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

FIFTH DAY

Friday, September 23rd

MORNING SESSION

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 9:50 a. m.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABELS AND BOYCOTTS (Concluded)

Proposition No. 85—"Request to Place Publications on "We Don't Patronize List."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The subject of the Proposition was explained by Delegate Mitchell, Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Resumed)

Report of the Committee on Legislation was resumed, with Chairman Harry Sherman reading the report as follows:

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Proposition No. 16—"Civil Service as Affecting Masters, Mates and Pilots."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 17—"Reaffirmation of Action Taken."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 18—"Social Security Protection for Seamen."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 19—"Marine Hospital at Port of Los Angeles."

The Committee recommended concurrence and further stated that the Committee wished at this time also to pay its respects to the late Congressman Charles Colden, who was a friend of labor and who had urged the building of the above-mentioned hospital while a member of Congress.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 20—"Amendment of Motorboat Act."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 33—"Amendment to Vehicle Code."

In the paragraph numbered (2) line 9 of the quoted proposed new section the Committee recommended that the word "court" be changed to read "a police department," and that in line 3 of paragraph 5 of the proposed

new section that the words "in the" be changed to read "by registered." The Committee report then stated: "Your Committee concurs in the principles of this Resolution, but because some of the clauses appear to be too stringent we recommend that the Resolution be referred to the Executive Council for study and investigation with its sponsors."

The amended Proposition and the recommendation of the Committee were adopted.

MOTION

A motion was made that in order to conserve time in the reading of committee reports upon Propositions only the "Resolve" of the Proposition be read where the Committee recommendation was favorable. The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Resumed)

Proposition No. 58—"Food Sale with Alcoholic Beverages."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 76—"Rule of Unemployment Reserves Commission."

The Committee reported that after study of "Rule 90.2," referred to in the Proposition, it was believed that it would require considerable study, and that the Proposition itself might not cover the purpose intended. The Committee recommended the Proposition be referred to the Executive Council.

The subject was discussed by Delegate T. H. Withams, Studio Carpenters No. 946, Los Angeles, who stated it was feared that the existing situation would eventually break down Union Labor and close the door to a great number of building trades workers in the matter of contractors, and he felt that protection should be offered against any group which might take advantage of the present rule.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 115—"To Regulate Interest Charges by Banks."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 124—"Help for the Working Farmer."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council for study.

The Proposition was discussed by Delegate E. E. Winters, Central Labor Union, Salinas, who favored the Proposition.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 125—"Amend Department of Industrial Relations Law."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 137—"Unlawful to Display 'Cut-Rate Shop' Sign."

The committee recommended non-concurrence, stating that it believed the proposal would constitute class legislation. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 147—"Amending Cosmetology Act."

The Committee recommended concurrence in the principles of the Proposition, and that it be referred to the Executive Council. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 154—"Amend Labor Code Relating to Safety Devices."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 158—"Amend Section 1770 of Labor Code."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 160—"General Welfare Act."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council.

The subject was discussed by Delegate A. Marvin Hart, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles, who asked for adoption of the Proposition.

Delegate Jensen of the Committee stated that the Committee felt that it would be wise for the Convention to take no action at the present time, or to go on record as endorsing any one plan on this general subject.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 161—"Adequate State Inspection of Electrical Work."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 126 ("Compute Average Earnings as of Injury Date") and **Proposition No. 152** ("Compute Accident Compensation on Full-Time Rate").

The Committee reported that the two Propositions deal with the same subject, but that it believed No. 152 to be more complete, recommended concurrence therein, and that Proposition No. 126 be filed.

The recommendation was concurred in.

Proposition No. 29—"Garrison Revenue Bond Act."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

APPRECIATION EXPRESSED

Delegate John F. Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland, extended his appreciation to those delegates who had supported Oakland for the Convention city of 1939, and stated that Oakland would "try again" in the future.

COMMITTEE REPORT APPROVED

Delegate Ralph C. McMullen, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles, moved that the Convention give its approval to the written "Re-

port of the Committee on Apprenticeship Training" which had been printed in the proceedings of Thursday's session. The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

(Resumed)

Chairman Buzzell of the Committee on Resolutions continued presentation of the report of that Committee, as follows:

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Proposition No. 31 ("Unity in the Labor Movement") **Proposition No. 67** ("Negotiation for Labor Unity"), and **Proposition No. 134** ("Unity in the Labor Movement").

The Committee reported as follows:

"Propositions Nos. 31, 67 and 134, all have to do with the situation that exists between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor.

"Proposition No. 134 merely deplores the civil war between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. and as such will not be treated in the report of your Committee.

"Proposition No. 31 was presented by the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Alliance of Oakland and is declared to be a quotation from the proceedings of the recent convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League, which was recently held in San Francisco, and can be treated in one report, specifically directed to No. 31. This Resolution puts forward four points:

"1. To request the American Federation of Labor to re-open negotiations with the C. I. O. for the purpose of seeking peace, and it declares that the C. I. O. at a recent meeting in Atlantic City had indicated a desire for such conference.

"2. It proposes to endorse the industrial form of organization 'responsible for mass production industries.'

"3. That C. I. O. Unions be taken into the A. F. of L.

"4. That in case the A. F. of L. Executive Council fails to take such action, the delegates of the Culinary Alliance International to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to fight for this Resolution.

"This is treated differently in Resolution No. 67, which proposes that the State Federation demand that the A. F. of L. take immediate steps to do all of the things above outlined.

"Your Committee desires to call to the attention of this Convention the truth of the situation which these Resolutions deal with.

"The Resolution would indicate that the American Federation of Labor is responsible for the secession movement, that originated with the leaders of the C. I. O., of several national and international unions from the A. F. of L. and the formation of a dual and antagonistic Labor organization. Examination of the record discloses the fact that the leaders

of the so-called C. I. O. formed a Committee for Industrial Organization because they would not abide by the action of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor that had been taken by a majority of the delegates in attendance at that convention. The record would further indicate that within a few months after the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, when it became apparent that it was about to engage in dual and antagonistic activities, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor appointed a standing committee of three, to act without any restrictions whatever, to meet with the Committee for Industrial Organization for the purpose of settling any differences of opinion on policies that might exist.

"This action was taken by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in the belief that the leaders of the C. I. O. were trade unionists, and that differences of opinion concerning policies could be ironed out between the trade unionists. For more than one year the committee of the American Federation of Labor had extended an invitation to the leaders of the C. I. O. to meet and discuss the whole situation and attempt to arrive at an adjustment, but the C. I. O. leaders consistently refused to meet the A. F. of L. committee until during the last Convention of the A. F. of L. in October, 1937, at Denver when, because of the pressure within the ranks of some of the international unions that had seceded, the C. I. O. then made an offer to accept the invitation and a committee was appointed by them to meet the A. F. of L. committee. The Denver convention of the A. F. of L. reiterated its statement for peace in the Labor Movement and directed its committee to proceed with the meetings with the C. I. O. and gave the committee full power to act to make any adjustment their judgment indicated proper.

"These committees did meet and after a long series of meetings the committeemen on both sides did finally reach an agreement, which under the terms of the appointment of its committee the A. F. of L. was bound to accept. However, when the C. I. O. committee reported to its czar, John L. Lewis, he immediately vetoed the whole agreement, and as a consequence nothing as yet has come out of it.

"Your Committee desires to call the attention of the Convention to the fact that the A. F. of L. committee is still in existence, and is still ready and willing to meet the committee from the C. I. O., and that the committee has no strings attached to it, but is free to act according to the dictates of its own judgment. Your Committee believes that this Convention should go on record as resenting the implication that the American Federation of Labor is responsible for this civil war in the Labor Movement or that it is at all responsible for its continuation. The Committee also desires to call to the attention of the Convention the action of this Federation at the Convention at Long Beach on this subject, and to again

assert that it is the belief of the Committee that most of the so-called "Unity" Resolutions originating in American Federation of Labor local Unions are apparently the work of C. I. O. sympathizers, and that they are not offered in good faith because they are predicated upon misstatement of facts which are all common public knowledge.

"These Resolutions also declare that the C. I. O. at a recent conference had expressed a desire for peace. Your Committee has no knowledge of any such declaration, but if it has been made we desire to call to the attention of the Convention the fact that at the same time the declaration is supposed to have been made the C. I. O. was planning to destroy or capture further A. F. of L. Unions and many of them in California.

"The Resolutions also propose that this Federation demand that the A. F. of L. permit C. I. O. organizations to be accepted into the Federation. That is a matter for the A. F. of L. to decide upon when the opportunity comes, but it is the belief of your Committee that this Federation should assume the position that bona fide workers who may be members of the C. I. O. are most certainly welcome into the ranks of the Unions in the A. F. of L., but that there is no room in the Federation for the Communist leaders of the C. I. O. nor for their policies or philosophies.

"The Resolutions would also imply that the American Federation of Labor prohibits and is opposed to an industrial form of organization. The Committee calls your attention to many and oft-repeated declarations of the Federation that its affiliated national and international unions may form any type of organization which best suits their needs, and that it has within its ranks, and has had since its inception, a number of industrial unions.

"Your Committee, therefore, recommends to the Convention that it reaffirm the action taken in the 1937 Convention at Long Beach, and disapprove these Resolutions."

Discussing the report and recommendation of the Committee, Delegate Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco, said in part:

"I want to say that Resolution No. 67, introduced by the delegates of the six unions in San Francisco, is somewhat different from the others, because it does not provide for a way in which the unions can be taken back in the American Federation of Labor. It makes two most emphatic requests, and demands that attempts be again made to heal the breach within the ranks of Labor. Chairman Buzzell states in his opening remarks that the responsibility for this war rests not with the American Federation of Labor. We admit that, but at the same time we do not admit that just because the responsibility does not lie with us that we have no right or we have no duty to the Labor Movement generally to try to heal that breach.

"That has been very clearly and forcibly demonstrated to us, just the other day, in Europe when a small country like Czechoslovakia, not being the aggressor at all, had

to surrender a portion of its territory in order to secure peace in Europe.

"Now it does not always mean that the aggressor has to take the first step; sometimes it is good policy for those who are not the aggressors to take the first step, and I believe we should take a very tolerant view of this matter and do everything that we can in order to pacify and strengthen the position of the laboring man. We have learned much about communism and other stuff in this Resolution—so much so that it is really remarkable and wonderful to think that we have a laboring man left anywhere that is in favor of cooperation—and I say merely because we make a move towards pacification and towards friendly unity that does not brand us as Communists; and merely because it devolves upon us to take the first step does not brand us as radical Communists, because lots of times in so doing we are merely trying to do something to perpetuate labor organizations and to promote peace.

"I sincerely hope that at this Convention it is not going to be impossible in such a situation to not express ourselves in California as being absolutely in favor of adopting any means to promote this Resolution.

"The anti-picketing law that was passed in Los Angeles only just recently, and the attempt to foist No. 1 in the next election on the citizens of the State of California, are merely an outgrowth of the fight existing in labor organizations at the present time. Had Labor been united and presented a solid front in Los Angeles those people would have never dared to present a proposition of this sort; and it is merely because of the fact that we are divided and because we have energy to fight among ourselves that these things have happened.

"I am opposed to the report of the Committee and I believe that the Resolution should be adopted by the delegates in this Convention and that our delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor should be instructed to present a Resolution similar to this to that convention on this particular question. If the matter of promoting peace lies entirely with our side, then we will have to do it. I say also that the matter of making peace sometimes has to be started by the one who did not create the condition in the ranks of Labor, and I sincerely hope that the report of the Committee will be voted down."

Delegate Allen T. Hill, Central Labor Council, San Mateo, stated he did not desire to make a speech but wanted to inform the Convention that the delegates from the Council had been instructed to do everything possible to bring about unity in Labor's ranks.

Delegate Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland, declared that he had been a delegate to the San Francisco convention, mentioned in Resolution No. 31, and that a delegation from New York had stated that they were the organizers and sponsors of the Resolution and had forced its adoption. He further declared that he believed this Convention should ex-

press itself as being willing that the C. I. O. organizations should return but that the latter should put forth the effort if they want to return, and that he was in favor of the Committee report.

Chairman Buzzell of the Committee defended its report and recommendation, saying that the real burden placed on the American Federation of Labor, so far as the Resolutions under discussion were concerned, would be in saying that it is responsible for prolonging the strife in Labor and had done nothing to promote peace—which would not be in accord with fact, as was set forth in the Committee report. He continued:

"And if the word were to go forward, particularly from an organization like the State Federation of Labor, and if we should adopt these Resolutions here as a statement of our policy, then it would create a false impression in the minds of many.

"I am going to make this statement, and I can prove it: That the strategy for all these movements has been planned in the office of the secretary of the county Communist Party in Los Angeles. And may I say right here that an attempt has been made to form a culinary workers' union in Los Angeles, and this meeting was held in the office of the county secretary of the Communist Party. If you think this is a 'red herring,' all right, but I can prove it."

Delegate Sam Weingarten, Post Office Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles, stated that the last national convention of his organization took a definite stand to do everything in its power to bring about peace in Labor's ranks and that he wished to let this fact be known to this Convention.

Delegate Weise, Carpenters No. 2046, Martinez, favored the Committee report, saying that he did not believe in passing any resolutions which would prolong the strife and that he believed the latter would have been ended "if we had not equivocated with this organization."

Delegate Harry Lundeberg, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, said: "I don't believe any union represented in this hall is more qualified to speak on the C. I. O. than the Sailors Union. The C. I. O. on the Pacific Coast has attempted, time and time again, to fight the Sailors Union and to establish another one on this Coast. They have time and again gone through our picket lines, and I want to say that I am in favor of the adoption of the Committee's report."

The recommendation of the Committee on Propositions Nos. 31, 67 and 134 was adopted.

Proposition No. 149—"Plan for Campaign Against State Initiative Proposition No. 1."

This Proposition was submitted by Delegates King and White of the San Francisco Labor Council and pertains to the plan of campaign used in San Francisco at the time of the election in that city when anti-picketing

ordinances were before the voters. The Committee approved the plan and recommended its reference to the various Unions and Central Councils for use so far as possible in the present state campaign. The recommendation was adopted.

In declaring the recommendation adopted, President Haggerty said: "I trust every one of you will take this Resolution home with you and read it, and use it, because it sets up a definite line to be guided by in the campaign."

Proposition No. 59—"Requesting Charter for Welders."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council, and that the Council be guided by the action of the A. F. of L. on the subject.

The Proposition and the report by the Committee were discussed by Delegates McMullen, Plumbers No. 78, Los Angeles; Wynn, Molders, No. 164, San Francisco; Dulleghan, Boilers No. 6, San Francisco, and Chairman Buzzell of the Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 81—"Railroad Wage Reduction." The Committee recommended the Proposition be filed, stating there is another Proposition on the same subject.

Proposition No. 82—"In Support of Loyalist Spain."

The Committee reported as follows: "Your Committee feels that the American Labor Movement ought to keep its nose out of international warfare in European countries, and particularly since the war in Spain is a war between the Communists on one side and the Fascists on the other—both enemies of Labor—for control and enslavement of the Spanish people. Your Committee recommends the Resolution be non-concurred in."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 28—"To Aid California Ship Building."

With an amendment to the last "Resolve" providing that copies of the Resolution should be sent to all United States Senators and Congressmen, the Committee recommended concurrence. The amendment and recommendation of the Committee were adopted.

Proposition No. 15—"Chartering of Licensed Deck Officers."

The Committee recommended that, inasmuch as the subject of the Proposition is a jurisdictional matter, it be referred to the complaining unions with advice that they submit the question to the American Federation of Labor.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 10—"Child Labor on Farms."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 9—"Extension of Kindergartens."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 7—"Proposed Civil Service Rules."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 4—"Legal Holiday Observance by State Civil Service Employees."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 6—"Rating of Civil Service Employees."

The Committee recommended concurrence, and that the Secretary be instructed to present the subject matter to the proper authorities.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 5—"Shorter Work-Week for State Civil Service Employees."

The Committee recommended that the second "Whereas" be deleted and that the Proposition be then concurred in. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 64—"Hidden and Discriminatory Taxes."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 66—"Liquor Sale in Stores."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 68—"Commending Public Official."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 39—"Spray Painting."

The Committee recommended the Proposition be amended by inserting after the words "spray-painting" in line 3 of the "Resolve," the following: "except that used for applying clear lacquer, pigmented lacquer, bronzing matter or whitewash," and that with this change the Proposition be concurred in.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 23—"Discrimination by State Relief Administration."

The Committee recommended concurrence and that a wire be sent to the Governor on the subject.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 42—"Allocation of Gasoline Tax Funds."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 36—"Establishment of Rural Hospitals."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 145—"Amateur Musicians Serving Without Compensation."

The Committee recommended that the two "Resolves" be amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to furnishing of student bands by school authorities to work on competitive engagements, thereby supplanting working members of the musical crafts; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the school authorities of the State of California."

With the above amendment, the Committee recommended concurrence in the Proposition. The amendment and recommendation of the Committee were adopted.

Propositions No. 35 ("Health Insurance"), **No. 37** ("Socialized Medicine"), **No. 44** ("In Support of Federal Health Plan"), **No. 47** ("Federal Health Plan"), **No. 54** ("Health Insurance"), and **No. 148** ("Federal Health Plan").

The Committee reported that all these Propositions deal with proposed public health service by Federal and State authorities and creation of a National Department of Health, and recommended concurrence in the general proposals as set forth, and that the Secretary of the Federation be instructed to reduce them all into one concrete statement and take necessary steps to call the general subject to the attention of the proper authorities.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 107—"Against Reduction of School Budgets."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 155—"Tax Exemption Following Crop Failures."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 127—"Would Endorse Proposition No. 3."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

(Resumed)

Proposition No. 112—"Payment of Unemployment Insurance."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

STATEMENT ON CARRILLO HOTEL CASE

Miss Bee Tumber, President of the Culinary Alliance in Santa Barbara, was here granted the privilege of the floor to explain to the Convention the situation with respect to the

Carrillo Hotel in Santa Barbara, which is on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the California State Federation of Labor. She stated that after failure of negotiations a picket had been placed on the hotel and that the Union had then been served with a restraining order, but that the court had given a favorable decision to the Union with regard to the order. The Union has been confronted with a so-called Citizens' Association, and at a meeting with the owner of the Carrillo Hotel had found the president, secretary and two members of the board of that association in attendance. The president of that organization lives in Montecito and is paying wages in his

establishment of only a dollar a day, the speaker stated, pointing out the handicap upon the Union in attempting to deal with that kind of employer and, further, that it was the belief of the Union that the Citizens' Association was directing the hotel owner in the controversy, and that he was not wholly at fault. The speaker, who was also chairman of the local Entertainment Committee, thanked the delegates for their coöperation with the Committee, and assured them of a warm welcome at future conventions in Santa Barbara.

The Convention adjourned to again meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Friday)

President Haggerty called the Convention to order at 2:08 p. m.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS (Resumed)

Chairman Buzzell continued presentation of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Proposition No. 78—"General Welfare Act of 1937."

The Committee reported as follows: "This deals with the proposed national old-age retirement Act. The Committee believes this Federation should reiterate its stand in favor of old-age retirement and for the National Social Security Act. We believe, however, that this matter is of so great importance that it cannot be properly studied at this Convention, and that inasmuch as the Committee is advised that this entire subject will be presented to the American Federation of Labor by its sponsors the Committee recommends that the Resolution be filed and that this Federation be guided by the action of the American Federation of Labor in the premises."

The report and the recommendation of the Committee were adopted.

Proposition No. 73—"Support for President Roosevelt."

The Committee reported as follows:

"In its consideration of this Resolution your Committee feels that it has been unwisely drawn inasmuch as the recommendation not to concur in it might be taken by the public to mean an active disapproval of President Roosevelt. Your Committee desires to call to the attention of the Convention, however, that this Resolution proposes an endorsement in advance of a legislative program and indicates that such a program would be promulgated by the President. It would seem to your Committee that to adopt this Resolution would

mean that this Convention and Federation had endorsed a national legislative program in advance of knowing what it is; and there have been in the past several measures proposed by the President of the United States in which the American Federation of Labor did not agree—there are some points of the President's program for the coming session of Congress with which the American Federation of Labor does not agree, with particular reference to the American Federation of Labor's demand for an amendment of the National Labor Relations Act, which would prevent the National Labor Relations Board from becoming recruiting officers and agents for the C. I. O.

"In view of this your Committee recommends that, without any criticism directed at the President of the United States, the Resolution be not concurred in."

The report of the Committee was briefly discussed by Delegate Moloney, Street and Electric Railway Carmen, Division No. 518, San Francisco, who favored adoption of the original Proposition, and by Chairman Buzzell, who supported the recommendation of the Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 69—"Investigation Requested."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 77—"Industrial Accident Insurance Rates."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council, the chairman stating in making the report that the Proposition is a new thought in the method of computing insurance rates for industrial accident insurance. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 71—"Jurisdiction Over Certain Street Railway Employees."

The Committee reported that the Resolution was apparently addressed to the several

organizations mentioned in it and not to the State Federation of Labor, and felt that the jurisdictional matter was one in which the State Federation had no authority to interfere, and recommended the Unions involved be guided by the American Federation of Labor's decision upon the subject. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 94—"Organizers for Los Angeles."

The Committee recommended that the Proposition be referred to the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 95—"Pledges Support to Railroad Workers."

The Committee recommended that the original Resolution be re-drafted by the Secretary so as to make it a statement based upon the policy of the American Federation of Labor. (The Resolution as printed on page 98 is the re-drafted Resolution.)

The Committee recommended that the intent of the original Resolution in so far as it pledged support to the railroad workers be concurred in. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 99—"Labor Support for Office Employees."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 102—"State Legal Protection for Labor's Rights."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 106—"Shorter Hours and Lighter Work Loads for Teachers."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 135—"Finances for Department Store Strikers."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 131—"Support for General Garment Workers."

The Committee recommended the Proposition be concurred in after amending by striking out the last "Whereas" and by substituting the following for the first "Resolve":

"Resolved, That the Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call this matter to the attention of the coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and to respectfully state at that time that if the reaffiliation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is not consummated at a very early date that the General Garment Workers' Union be authorized to renew its organizing activities, especially in the cotton goods industry."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Propositions No. 43 ("Petition of California Citizens Association") and **No. 45** ("Adequate Relief for Migrants").

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in No. 43, and that No. 45 be approved.

Delegate Roy Southwick, Painters No. 314, Bakersfield, briefly discussed the proposal, saying that while he did not wish to criticize its sponsors he believed the Proposition should not be adopted.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 104—"Right of Teachers to Organize."

The Committee recommended that in the fourth "Whereas" the words "to spread an understanding of the rights of Organized Labor among teachers and students" be deleted, and that with this amendment the Proposition be concurred in. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 156—"Trade Union Label Exhibit."

The Committee recommended concurrence "provided that it be definitely understood that exhibits referred to in the Proposition are not commercialized in any manner whatsoever." The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 144—"For Release from Federal Unions."

The Committee recommended that inasmuch as the subject deals with jurisdictional matters, which are not within the province of the State Federation of Labor to handle, the Proposition be filed.

The report of the Committee was discussed by Delegate L. D. Smith of Auto Mechanics No. 1305, San Francisco, and Delegate Fitzgerald, Machinists No. 364, Stockton, who opposed the recommendation of the Committee and favored adoption of the Resolution.

Delegate Fred West, Window Washers No. 44, San Francisco, and organizer for the State Federation of Labor, stated the policy had been to try to carry out the policy of the American Federation of Labor as expressed at the 1934 convention by organizing mass production industries on a like basis, and that it was understood certain international unions would waive jurisdictional rights in such industries to promote organization. He further said that certain organizations have established policies, and that "while a great majority of the crafts get their people, there may be a very few of these organizations which they use as a basis of wrecking the American Federation of Labor." The majority of machinists working under federal unions, so far as he knew, are members of the Machinists' Union, especially No. 68 in San Francisco, and are sent out by corporations that own the machines. The cement industry, in which the workers have been organized into federal unions in California, the speaker further declared, was one which the 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor specifically stated would be organized on an industrial basis.

Chairman Buzzell of the Committee pointed out that the recommendation of the Committee did not prejudice or jeopardize the status of the Machinists, the report merely stating that the Resolution should be filed because it is not within the province of the Federation to do anything about the situation.

Delegate George Winters, Operating Engineers No. 64, asked to be placed on record as being in favor of Proposition No. 64.

The recommendation of the Committee on Proposition No. 144 was adopted.

Proposition No. 120—"California Whaling Industry."

The Committee recommended a substitute for the original Proposition, it being stated that this action was taken with the consent of the sponsors of the original Proposition. (The substitute Proposition is printed in its numerical order on pages 105-106 of these Proceedings.)

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 141—"Opposition to State Proposition No. 13 on the November Ballot."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 136—"Pledging Support to Democratic Candidates."

The Committee reported as follows: "This Resolution appears to be an effort to pledge the California State Federation of Labor to endorse the Democratic Party, in violation of the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor. The Committee recommends that this Resolution be not concurred in." The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 132—"For an American Policy Based on the President's Chicago Speech."

The Committee recommended as follows: "Since this Resolution deals with international affairs and proposes the endorsement of a bill now before Congress, namely, H. R. 527, the Committee recommends that the Resolution be filed and that this Convention be guided by the advice of the American Federation of Labor upon the general subject matter of the Resolution." The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Propositions No. 129 ("Immediate Pardon for McNamara") and **No. 97** ("Urging the Governor to Pardon J. B. McNamara").

The Committee recommended that, inasmuch as the two Propositions deal with the same subject, Proposition No. 129 be concurred in and that No. 97 be filed. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 130—"Resistance to Compulsory Arbitration."

The Committee recommended that the last "Resolve" be stricken out and that in lieu thereof the following be inserted:

"Resolved, That this Convention, in emphatic terms, go on record against any form

of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes; and be it further

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor call this matter to the attention of the American Federation of Labor at the convention in Houston, and request that the Federation give financial and moral support to all labor bodies in resisting compulsory arbitration as well as the inroads or attack by dual organizations, with particular reference to the maritime unions of the Pacific Coast."

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 63—"Protesting Government Hiring Halls for Seamen."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

During the consideration of Proposition No. 63 a motion was made that the Federation's delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention be instructed to do all in his power to have an international charter issued to the Sailors Union of the Pacific. Objection was made that the motion did not pertain directly to the subject matter of Proposition No. 63, also that its adoption in connection therewith might endanger the intended purpose of the Proposition. Several delegates expressed favor to the general intent of the motion. Following adoption of the committee report on Proposition No. 63 the above-mentioned motion was renewed, and was concurred in.

Proposition No. 162—"Presented by the Committee on Resolutions."

The Chairman of the Committee announced the preparation of this Resolution in memory of the late Vice-President Dowd of the Sixth District, and all other members who have passed away during the year, and moved concurrence in the Resolution. The motion was unanimously adopted. The report concluded:

"This completes the report of your Committee on Resolutions.

J. W. BUZZELL, Chairman
DON CAMERON
CARL FLETCHER
JOHN LYDICK
GEORGE E. MITCHELL, JR.
Committee on Resolutions.

Motion was made to concur in the report of the Committee as a whole. The motion was adopted.

Permission was here requested by Delegate Dowell to introduce a Resolution. Objection was offered, and under the rule requiring unanimous consent at this stage of the Convention, the request was denied.

ADDITION TO OFFICIAL REPORT

Delegate A. M. Gruber, Central Labor Council, San Pedro, was recognized and made the following statement as an addition to his official report, which latter appears on pages 7 and 8 in the Officers' Reports herein:

"I wish at this time to make a little additional report for the Fourth District. Last

Saturday, a week ago, I received a telegram from Secretary Vandeleur notifying me of the resignation of Vice-President Patterson, and asking that I make a report for that District. The time being very short, I made a report—an incomplete report. I wish at this time to state that during the strike, known as the fishermen's strike, at the time the Deep Sea and Purse Seine Fishermen went C. I. O. and changed the name to the Union Fishermen of the Pacific, we, with the assistance of the members of the American Federation of Labor in the Harbor District, immediately got busy in order to organize what is now known as the Seine and Line Fishermen. We succeeded in organizing two branches, one in San Pedro and one on Terminal Island, and that one being composed of Japanese fishermen. Both of those organizations have delegates to this Convention. During the strike, which was a very serious one, the details of which would take up too much time, we received the greatest assistance from President James T. Waugh of the Cannery Workers' Union, and with the influence of his members we won that fight.

"Now, during this time the C. I. O. did everything they could to stampede the cannery workers, but were unsuccessful. Through the efforts of Brother Waugh of the Cannery Workers, the 3000 members voted unanimously to remain in the A. F. of L. first, last, and all the time."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION (Resumed)

Proposition No. 103—"Repeal of Chauffeurs' License Tax."

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 116—"Schools of Cosmetology."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

The above completes the report of the Committee.

Fraternally submitted,
HARRY SHERMAN, Chairman
J. EARL COOK
JOHN S. HORN
C. F. MAY
CARL JENSEN
BEE TUMBER
Committee on Legislation.

The report of the Committee on Legislation was adopted as a whole, and the Committee was discharged with the thanks of the Convention.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENTED

The Chair presented Chairman James Matthams of the local Committee on Arrangements for the Convention, who stated that the Committee felt the delegates were entitled to thanks for the manner in which they had co-

operated with the Committee in the various entertainment features. He stated also that he wanted the delegates to know those who had taken a part in preparing the plans, and then introduced the following: R. E. Blythe, Painters No. 715; Miss Lolita Grande, Culinary Alliance No. 498; Harley Barr, Musicians No. 308; E. T. Lee, Teamsters No. 914, and Miss Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498. Mr. Matthams concluded by saying that Santa Barbara would be pleased to entertain the Convention at any future time that the Federation should see fit to return.

President Haggerty, on behalf of the delegates and visitors, declared that the committee had done a splendid job of entertainment, for which he desired to express appreciation. He continued: "In the twenty years or more I have been going to Conventions, I have never been cared for better than I have at Santa Barbara. I think you are entitled to the thanks of the delegates, for you have done a wonderful job and deserve all the credit."

REPORT OF THE ELECTION BOARD

Chairman Lawrence Palacios submitted the following report by the Election Board of the returns from the election held on Thursday: To the Delegates of the State Federation of Labor, assembled at Santa Barbara:

The Committee on Election wishes to submit the following report in conjunction with the report submitted Thursday afternoon, September 22, 1938. The method and procedure used for the election in counting of ballots held Thursday, September 22, 1938, was strictly in conformity with Article IV, Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.

Ballots were issued, beginning at 9:40 a. m., of said date and were called in at 11 a. m. All ballots were returned, by the Convention assembled, at 1:09 p. m. The Committee immediately proceeded to tally. The final and complete tally revealed the following:

Vice-President, District No. 6—	
James Matthams.....	163,487
Lawrence B. Smith.....	27,726
Vice-President, District No. 8—	
Lena Lema	142,729
John C. Fitzgerald.....	48,135
Vice-President, District No. 9—	
Ros. Mannina.....	153,718
David Pitman.....	37,441
Vice-President, District No. 10 (Four to be elected)—	
Anthony L. Noriega.....	160,091
Joseph D. McManus.....	64,392
C. T. McDonough.....	172,825
William H. Urmey.....	122,711
Joseph Casey	144,074
Henry Foley.....	29,082
Captain C. F. May.....	50,628
For Secretary-Treasurer—	
Edward D. Vandeleur.....	145,714
George Kidwell	43,187

For American Federation of Labor	
Delegate—	
Tom Nickola	152,471
Harry Sherman.....	37,336
For Convention City—	
San Jose.....	147,451
Oakland	41,415

[For tabulation, by Unions, of above vote, see pages 155 to 174, inclusive.]

The Election Committee adjourned at 7:15 p. m., Thursday, September 22, 1938. This completes the Election Committee's report.

The Committee recommends the adoption of this report and further recommends that the Committee be dismissed.

LAWRENCE PALACIOS
MARGUERITE FINKENBINDER
HARRY SHERMAN
RALPH A. McMULLEN
LLOYD A. MASHBURN
FREDA ROBERTS
DON M. WITT
CECIL O. JOHNSON
EARL T. BAKER

Election Board.

The report of the Board was adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

Chairman A. W. Hoch of the Committee on Constitution read the following report of that Committee:

(For text of Propositions here reported upon by the Committee, and names of their sponsors, see pages 69 to 121, where Propositions are printed in their numerical order.)

Proposition Nos. 110 and 143—"For New Vice-Presidential Districts."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 100—"Dispense with Reading of Roll Call."

The Committee recommended non-concurrence, stating that it is essential that the Committee on Credentials make full report of all eligible delegates. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 48—"Election of Federation Vice-Presidents."

The Committee reported as follows: "Your Committee feels that the framers of the Constitution believed the most democratic way to choose officers of the Federation would be to permit the delegates to choose those best fitted to carrying out the duties, regardless of craft. Therefore, we recommend non-concurrence."

Delegate H. W. Dawn, Laborers No. 585, Ventura, opposed the Committee's report and urged the adoption of the Proposition.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 157—"Change Representation on Executive Council."

The Committee recommended non-concurrence, stating in its report that, as each delegate has the right to nominate any delegate desired, there should be nothing in the laws

which would give preference to any affiliated organization.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 118—"Voting Strength of Central Labor Council Delegates."

The Committee reported: "There should be nothing in the Constitution to discourage attendance at the Convention, and under no circumstances should this Federation tolerate vote by proxy."

The Committee recommended non-concurrence.

Delegate Glineburgh, Central Labor Council, Vallejo, stated that in that city there were about seventeen small Unions and that if this Proposition were adopted it would force these Unions to pay the expenses of their delegates to the Federation conventions, and that he desired to go on record opposing the Proposition.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 119—"Amendment to Election Law."

The Committee recommended reference to the Executive Council for study in connection with any possible recommendations to be made in the future on amending the Constitution of the Federation.

The report of the Committee and the Proposition were discussed by Delegate Pfister, Newspaper Pressmen No. 18, Los Angeles, who explained his conception of how the proposal would be effective in case of its adoption, stating also that the plan had been adopted from the laws of another organization with which he was affiliated and that it had worked very well in the elections conducted by that organization. He also answered certain objections that he had heard against the plan.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Propositions No. 30 ("Plan for Selecting Vice-Presidents"), **No. 98** ("Election of Vice-Presidents by Districts"), **No. 117** ("Election of Vice-Presidents"), and **No. 128** ("Amendment to Federation Election Laws").

The Committee reported as follows: "Resolutions Nos. 98 and 117 recommend that the election for Vice-Presidents be held prior to the convening of the Annual Convention, and Resolutions Nos. 30 and 128 recommend that such elections be held after the Convention in the respective vice-presidential districts. Resolution No. 98 suggests that there be no more than two Vice-Presidents from an international or national union upon the Executive Council. We recommend non-concurrence in these Propositions as we believe that the election for Federation officers should be held in the convention hall and be a part of the regular proceedings of the Federation."

Delegate Glineburgh, Central Labor Council, Vallejo, stated that the bodies which he represented felt that the proposal was the democratic way to elect Vice-Presidents; that

they had no ax to grind inasmuch as they were perfectly satisfied with the incumbent Vice-President in that district but were not sure how long he might remain with them. He further declared that if the Federation had the confidence which they should have in Central Labor bodies that such bodies would have complete control over the election of the Vice-Presidents. He urged adoption of the Proposition.

Delegate C. A. Peterson, Carpenters No. 2164, San Francisco, stated that he was opposed to any decentralizing movement in the Federation, for the reason that propositions are presented to the Convention and are there acted upon, and that the Convention should have the power to elect the officers and control their actions upon work which they had been directed to perform by the Convention.

The recommendation of the Committee on the four Propositions was adopted.

Proposition No. 142—“Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor.”

Section 1 (of the Proposition), regarding appointment of organizers. The Committee recommended as follows: “Delete the entire Section No. 7 of Article 5 under the caption ‘Duties of President,’ and amend Article VI, Section 1, under the ‘Duties of Secretary-Treasurer’ by adding sub-section (p) to read: ‘The Secretary-Treasurer shall have power to appoint deputy organizers in any part of the State he shall find it necessary, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.’”

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Section 2 (of the Proposition), providing for counter-signatures on checks.

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Section 3 (of the Proposition), relating to surety bonds to be furnished by Secretary-Treasurer.

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Section 4 (of the Proposition), changing Section 6 of Article V.

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Section 5 (of the Proposition), relating to duties of Secretary-Treasurer.

The Committee accepted the suggestion that the word “union” be inserted before the word “Certified” in line 3, and recommended that the Section as thus amended be concurred in. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Section 6 (of the Proposition), relating to appointment of committees.

The Committee recommended concurrence. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Chairman Hoch announced that the Committee, in examining the Constitution of the

Federation, had noted other sections which it believed required amending. He requested permission, which was granted, to present other amendments to the Constitution, which follow:

“Whereas, This Convention has adopted certain changes in the Constitution wherein the membership of the various committees of the Convention shall consist of not less than five members; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That in Section 8 of Article V the words ‘consisting of not less than five members’ be added after the word ‘Constitution’ in the fourth line of that section, making it read:

“Section 8. The President shall, one week before the date set for the meeting of the Federation, appoint the Committee on Constitution, consisting of not less than five members, and all proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before that time for transmission to such committee.”

Delegate Hugo Ernst, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco, stated he had discussed the subject with various delegates and that all agreed something must be done to expedite the work of the Convention, due to the larger attendance in recent years and the consequent increase in subjects presented. He urged that the incoming Executive Council do all in its power to expedite the work of future conventions and be given power to act in submitting proposals to this end to the next Convention.

The amendment to the Constitution as above submitted was adopted.

Chairman Hoch of the Committee stated that the next proposal about to be presented by the Committee would cover the subject presented by Delegate Ernst. He then read the following:

“Your Committee on Constitution recommends that the incoming Executive Council make a study of the Constitution of the Federation and have full power to act in making necessary recommendations to expedite the work of the coming Convention.”

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

Chairman Hoch next read the following proposed amendment:

“Whereas, For the past few sessions there has not been appointed a Committee on Thanks; and

“Whereas, The practice of having a Committee on Thanks with a Convention as large as that of the California State Federation of Labor has met with disapproval; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That the word ‘Thanks’ be deleted in line 8, Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution.”

The amendment to the Constitution as above submitted was adopted.

Chairman Hoch then stated the intent and purport of the following Resolution and that the Committee recommended concurrence,

which recommendation and change in the Constitution was adopted:

"Whereas, The membership of the California State Federation of Labor has made a great increase in membership in the past few years; and

"Whereas, Section 4 of Article VIII of the Constitution defines that five Unions may petition to submit to a referendum vote any proposition dealing with the Federation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in Section 4 of Article VIII the word 'five' be deleted and the word 'twenty-five' be added, which will make this section read:

"The Executive Council shall be required, when petitioned by at least twenty-five Unions, to submit to a referendum vote any proposition dealing with the affairs of the Federation."

The Committee report concluded:

"This completes the report of the Committee on Constitution, and we move that the Committee's report be adopted as a whole.

ADOLPH W. HOCH, Chairman
MAE STONEMAN
ED. J. DAVIES
LAWRENCE PALACIOS
DON M. WITT

Committee on Constitution.

The motion to adopt the report of the Committee as a whole was concurred in.

President Haggerty announced the discharge of the above Committee with thanks and also asked that at this time the Convention pay proper tribute to the hard work which had been performed by the Committee on Credentials, which request was greeted with applause.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LABEL INVESTIGATION

Miss Lolita Grande of the Committee on Label Investigation read the following report of that Committee:

To the Officers and Delegates to the California State Federation of Labor Convention:

Your Committee desires to report that it has made an examination of 1017 credentials deposited by delegates to this Thirty-ninth Annual Convention. This is the largest number of credentials ever examined in the history of the Federation, and your Committee is pleased to report that the majority of the members of this Convention have provided themselves with the necessary number of Union Labels as required by our law.

In a few instances your Committee has interviewed delegates who did not qualify with sufficient labels. In fact, a great many of the labels reviewed were those not recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

It is encouraging to report that the showing of labels on delegates from the smaller cities is most satisfactory, and in all probability is due to the fact that merchants throughout the State are cognizant of the desires of Labor

to purchase only Union Label goods, and therefore are displaying an increasing stock of these materials.

Your Committee wishes to call your attention to the Dried Fruit and Nut Packers' Union Label. This is the first label to be granted by the American Federation of Labor to a Union in this industry, and you now may purchase union-labeled dried fruits and nuts.

We wish to extend our congratulations to the Organized Labor Movement of Santa Barbara on the splendid Union Label Exhibit displayed during the Convention week. The exhibit was well planned, the attendance was most satisfactory, and your Committee is confident that the local unions have received most valuable publicity because of this display.

In conclusion, we wish to commend the local Arrangements Committee on the beautiful delegate's badge and to call your attention to the fact that this badge carries five Union Labels.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS A. ROTELL, Chairman
CHRISTINE VAN HOOK
R. E. BLYTHE
LOLITA GRANDE
EARL T. BAKER
Committee on Label Investigation.

Chairman Rotell of the Committee on Label Investigation made a brief statement on the work of the Committee in fulfillment of its duties as prescribed by law, saying that those delegates who had been called for examination had been picked at random from the list of the credentials submitted to the Committee. He asked that the recommendation with reference to the work of the Committee, which was adopted at the San Diego Convention be complied with in future. He also directed attention to the Union Label Exhibit at the headquarters during the present Convention session, the notice it had attracted, mentioning in particular that delegates had become acquainted with the fact that canned goods and dried fruits bearing the Union Label can now be purchased. It was stated that the Union Label report on the credentials of 1017 delegates had been examined.

The report was concurred in and the Committee discharged with thanks.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

Secretary Vandeleur read the names of those who had been elected officers of the California State Federation of Labor for the ensuing term, and asked that they come to the platform for installation.

A. W. Hoch of Machinists' Union No. 311, Los Angeles, and former President of the California State Federation of Labor, was called to the chair to administer the oath. He addressed the officers-elect: "The delegates of this Convention have imposed the most serious duty upon you during the past week. There has been action taken here by the delegates which, if properly carried out, will result in great benefit to the great rank and file of

Union men in the State of California, and I sincerely trust when we meet again we will be able to stamp a strong note of approval upon your actions, denoting that you have carried out your work faithfully, diligently, and honestly."

The oath of office was then administered. Following are the officials for the year 1938-1939:

President—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers' Union No. 42, Los Angeles.

Vice-Presidents—

District No. 1—E. F. Nelson, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122, San Diego.

District No. 2—Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach.

District No. 3—C. T. Lehman, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, and Henry E. Clemens, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.

District No. 4—A. M. Gruber, Central Labor Council, San Pedro.

District No. 5—Nathan Saper, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 299, Hollywood.

District No. 6—James Matthams, Carpenters No. 1062, Santa Barbara.

District No. 7—Ralph E. Gettys, Laundry Workers No. 86, Fresno.

District No. 8—Lena Lema, Cannery Workers No. 20676, Stockton.

District No. 9—Ros. Mannina, Barbers No. 252, San Jose.

District No. 10—Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco; C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; William H. Urmy, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Joseph Casey, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

District No. 11—Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

District No. 12—Russell Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez.

District No. 13—Charles F. Daley, Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo.

District No. 14—George W. Stokel, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers No. 150, Sacramento.

District No. 15—F. T. Shipman, Painters No. 1034, Eureka.

Secretary-Treasurer—Edward D. Vandeleur, Street and Electric Railway Carmen, Division 518, San Francisco.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention—Tom Nickola, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco.

Delegate Hoch then returned the gavel to President Haggerty, and at the same time complimented him upon the way in which he had filled the office during the year and the impartial manner in which he had presided over the Convention.

President Haggerty replied: "Thank you, Brother Hoch and delegates. All I can say is it has been an enjoyable experience, and I want to thank you for the opportunity of working with you. Your coöperation has been fine. Nothing has been lacking; everything that could be asked for by anyone has been demonstrated by you delegates. The work of a chairman in handling a Convention of this type leaves one with an extreme feeling of humility, if he is a man who has any ideas, which I believe most of us have. I am looking forward to the next meeting of the Convention at San Jose, and trust that it will be twenty-five per cent larger than it is here."

At 4:20 p. m., President Haggerty declared the 1938 Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Fraternally submitted,

Edward D. Vandeleur

C. C. HOPKINS

W. N. MAPPIN

Assistant Secretaries.

Secretary.

Central Labor Council
 J. E. March 2 2 2 2 2 2
 Teamsters No. 137 (578) 289 289 289 289 289 289
 W. R. Mack 289 289 289 289 289 289
 W. A. Saferte 289 289 289 289 289 289

MERCED

Carpenters No. 1202 (90) 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
 A. C. Allen 90 90 90 90 90 90 90

MODESTO

Cannery Workers No. 20592 (830) 830 830 830 830 830 830
 Charles J. Jamigan 830 830 830 830 830 830
 Central Labor Council and
 Teamsters No. 386 (514) 514 514 514 514 514 514
 R. G. O'Neel 514 514 514 514 514 514

MONTEREY

Fish Cannery Workers No. 20986 (3364) 1122 1122 1122 1122 1122 1122
 Jess Scott 1121 1121 1121 1121 1121 1121
 Joe Freitas 1121 1121 1121 1121 1121 1121
 D. R. Campbell 1121 1121 1121 1121 1121 1121

NAPA

Carpenters No. 2114 (73) 73 73 73 73 73 73
 George M. Bobst 73 73 73 73 73 73
 Central Labor Council
 Spencer Hamblin 2 2 2 2 2 2
 United Garment Workers No. 197 (215) 215 215 215 215 215 215
 Lucien Joinette 215 215 215 215 215 215

OAKLAND

Auto Mechanics No. 1546 (103) 103 103 103 103 103 103
 E. H. Vernon 103 103 103 103 103 103
 Bakery Drivers No. 482 (400) 100 100 100 100 100 100
 Paul Fuhrer 100 100 100 100 100 100
 Emmet J. Foley 100 100 100 100 100 100
 Frank Nelk 100 100 100 100 100 100
 Frank J. Rogers 100 100 100 100 100 100
 Bakers No. 119 (250) 250 250 250 250 250 250
 Jack Larripa 250 250 250 250 250 250
 Barbers No. 134 (400) 133 133 133 133 133 133
 J. H. Newman 133 133 133 133 133 133
 A. Ruyle 133 133 133 133 133 133
 O. R. Freitas 134 134 134 134 134 134
 Bartenders No. 52 (759) 117 117 117 117 117 117
 Mike McClure 116 116 116 116 116 116
 Lee Chanette 117 117 117 117 117 117
 Jack Cannon 117 117 117 117 117 117
 Frank E. Simmons 116 116 116 116 116 116
 J. J. Turney 117 117 117 117 117 117
 John F. Quinn 100 100 100 100 100 100
 Beauticians No. 134A (200) 100 100 100 100 100 100
 Marie E. Weisman 100 100 100 100 100 100
 Dora B. Lewis 1852 1852 1852 1852 1852 1852
 Cannery Workers No. 20905 (1852) 1852 1852 1852 1852 1852 1852
 G. H. Eastman 1852 1852 1852 1852 1852 1852
 Central Labor Council
 James Doyle 1 1 1 1 1 1
 Cooks and Waiters No. 31 (1880) 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880
 William Cozair 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880 1880
 Electricians No. 595 (217) 217 217 217 217 217 217
 S. E. Rockwell 217 217 217 217 217 217

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. No. 6		Vice-Pres. for Dist. No. 8		Vice-Pres. for Dist. No. 9		Vice-Presidents for District No. 10					Secretary-Treasurer			A. F. L. Delegate		Convention-City		
	James Matthews	Lawrence Smith	Lena	J. C. Fitzgerald	Ros Manning	David Pfitman	Anthony L. Ortega	Joseph D. McManus	C. J. McDonough	William Urmey	Joseph M. Casey	Henry Foley	C. F. May	Edward D. Vandeleur	George Kildwell	Thomas Nickola	Harry Sherman	San Jose	Oakland
SAN FRANCISCO—(Continued)																			
Music Operators No. 21522 (313)																			
Otto B. Hagedorn.....	157	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
A. J. Compagno.....	156	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
Newspaper Classified Advertising Workers No. 21233 (277)																			
P. E. Sturdy.....	277	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277
Nurses No. 19923 (82)																			
Clarice E. Tripp.....	41	.....	41	.....	41	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Estelle Blair.....	41	.....	41	.....	41	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Office Employees No. 13188 (108)																			
Laura May.....	108	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Office Employees No. 21320 (28)																			
James E. Whitmore.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operating Engineers No. 64 (467)																			
Kevin A. Walsh.....	467	.....	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467
Operating Engineers No. 64-B (234)																			
George Winter.....	234	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
Pattern Makers Association (112)																			
Thomas Stoffer.....	112	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Painters No. 1158 (1131)																			
William Rapp.....	189	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
Robert Leiser.....	188	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Dewey L. Meade.....	189	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
Bert A. Williams.....	189	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
Lloyd Markland.....	188	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Chrys Olsen.....	188	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Photographers No. 21168 (28)																			
Photographers.....	188	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
J. H. Breckenstul.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post Office Clerks No. 2 (812)																			
H. A. Wright.....	812	.....	.....	812	.....	.....	.....	812	.....	.....	.....	.....	812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	812
Pressmen No. 24 (668)																			
George G. Spooner.....	334	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334
J. H. de la Rosa.....	334	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334
Production Machine Operators No. 1321 (100)																			
Emmett Champion.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Anthony Balterini.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Professional Embalmers No. 9049 (58)																			
Phil A. Murphy.....	58	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Railway Mail Association (254)																			
Albert C. Meyer.....	254	.....	.....	254	.....	.....	.....	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278 (759)																			
W. R. Otto.....	759	.....	.....	759	.....	.....	.....	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	759
Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100 (2003)																			
Ingvald J. Berg.....	1002	.....	.....	1002	.....	.....	.....	1002	.....	.....	.....	.....	1002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1002
Albert Bellante.....	1001	.....	.....	1001	.....	.....	.....	1001	.....	.....	.....	.....	1001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1001
Sailors Union of the Pacific (2000)																			
Harry Lundberg.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep Shearers No. 1 (182)																			
W. E. Bresnmen.....	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182
Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410 (200)																			
J. B. Torrens.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stereotypers No. 29 (113)																			
J. D. McElhanon.....	113	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113

	Vice-Pres. for Dist. No. 6		Vice-Pres. for Dist. No. 8		Vice-Pres. for Dist. No. 9		Vice-Presidents for District No. 10						Secretary-Treasurer		A. F. L. Delegate		Convention City		
	James Mathams	Lawrence Smith	Lena	J. C. Fitzgerald	Ros. Mannina	David Pitman	Anthony L. Noriega	Joseph D. McManus	C. T. McDonough	William Urym	Joseph M. Casey	Henry Foley	C. F. May	Edward D. Vandeur	George Kidwell	Thomas Nichola	Harry Sherman	San Jose	Oakland
SAN JOSE—(Continued)																			
Dried Fruit and Nut Packers No. 21084 (4658)	4658		4658		4658		4658		4658	4658	4658		4658		4658		4658		4658
Earl T. Baker																			
Garage Employees No. 556 (146)	146		146		146		146		146	146	146		146		146		146		146
Robert Ash																			
Motion Picture Projectionists																			
No. 431 (28)																			
C. H. Tillson	28		28		28		28		28	28	28		28		28		28		28
Retail Clerks No. 428 (28)																			
James P. McLoughlin	28		28		28		28		28	28	28		28		28		28		28
Teamsters No. 287 (388)																			
F. E. Denton	329		329		329		329		329	329	329		329		329		329		329
John Smith	330		330		330		330		330	330	330		330		330		330		330
George W. Jenott	329		329		329		329		329	329	329		329		329		329		329
Typographical No. 231 (110)																			
William S. Swords	110		110		110		110		110	110	110		110		110		110		110

SAN MATEO

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 267 (376)	376			376					376						376				376
Adrien Schnuymmer																			
J. T. Donnelly	228		228		228		228		228	228	228		228		228		228		228
Carpenters No. 162 (436)																			
John Shand	218		218		218		218		218	218	218		218		218		218		218
J. F. Cambiano	218		218		218		218		218	218	218		218		218		218		218
Central Labor Council																			
R. McAllister	1		1		1		1		1	1	1		1		1		1		1
Allen T. Hill	1		1		1		1		1	1	1		1		1		1		1
Pressmen No. 315 (33)																			
R. McAllister	33		33		33		33		33	33	33		33		33		33		33
Theatrical Stage Employees																			
No. 409 (28)																			
John Turturici	28		28		28		28		28	28	28		28		28		28		28
Typographical No. 624 (52)																			
Allen T. Hill	52		52		52		52		52	52	52		52		52		52		52

SAN PEDRO

Auto Mechanics No. 1484 (90)																			
Roy M. Brown	45		45		45		45		45	45	45		45		45		45		45
Charles E. Edwards	45		45		45		45		45	45	45		45		45		45		45
Bartenders No. 591 (191)																			
Marshall Petrie	191		191		191		191		191	191	191		191		191		191		191
Butchers No. 551 (161)																			
Frank Krasnesky	161		161		161		161		161	161	161		161		161		161		161
Cannery Workers No. 20147 (2026)																			
Verne W. Broadbent	2026		2026		2026		2026		2026	2026	2026		2026		2026		2026		2026
Central Labor Council																			
A. M. Gruber	1		1		1		1		1	1	1		1		1		1		1
Culinary Alliance No. 754 (694)																			
Mary Adams	694		694		694		694		694	694	694		694		694		694		694
Laborers No. 802 (103)																			
L. McClain	103		103		103		103		103	103	103		103		103		103		103

I N D E X

- Announcements63, 69, 124, 127
 Carrillo Hotel Case—Statement on146-147
 Chronology of the Federation 52
 Committee Reports—
 Apprentice Training140-141, 142
 Constitution151, 152, 153
 Credentials56-62, 64, 121, 127
 Label Investigation130, 153
 Labels and Boycotts139, 140, 141
 Legislation121, 122, 127, 130, 131, 132
 134, 135, 141, 142, 146, 150
 Officers' Reports135-139
 Resolutions 67, 68, 125, 126, 127, 131
 134, 143-146, 147, 148, 149
 Rules and Order of Business 63- 64
 Committee on Local Arrangements for
 Convention—Members of Presented.... 150
 Committees—Appointment of 62- 63
 Convention Cities—Year and Place of
 Past Sessions 51
 Convention—Proceedings of Thirty-
 eighth Annual 53-154
 Delegates to American Federation of La-
 bor Conventions—Names, and Dates
 of Service 52
 Election—
 Appointment of Board of124-125
 Of Federation Officials 128
 Report of Board of141, 150-151
 Tabulated Vote of155-176
 Executive Council—Names and Ad-
 dresses of MembersInside Front Cover
 Financial Statement 39- 40
 Green, William—Message to the 1938
 Convention 2
 Installation of Officers153-154
 Introduction of Propositions for Conven-
 tion Consideration 63, 69-121
 Invocation—By Reverend Father Joseph
 Stack 53
 Membership Report 36
 Membership Statistics 36
 New Affiliations 36- 38
 Nominations—
 Of Officers122-124
 Of Delegate to American Federation
 of Labor Convention 124
 Of Convention City 124
 Nominees Declared Elected 141
 Nurses' Union—Remarks and Motion on
 Subject 128
 Officers' Annual Reports—
 President 3- 5
 Vice-Presidents 5- 18
 District No. 1 5
 District No. 2 6
 District No. 3 7
 Vice-Presidents' Reports—*Continued.*
 District No. 4 8, 149
 District No. 5 8
 District No. 7 9
 District No. 8 10
 District No. 9 11
 District No. 1012-14
 District No. 11 14
 District No. 12 15
 District No. 13 16
 District No. 14 17
 District No. 15 18
 Secretary-Treasurer21-50
 Opening Ceremonies of 1938 Convention. 53-56
 Presidents—Names, and Dates of Service 52
Propositions Presented to the Convention
 —Text, and Action Upon (*See Separate
 Index on following pages*).
 Reaffiliations 38
 Receipts by Districts 50
 Receipts in Detail41-49
 Reports—
 Of Auditors39-50
 Of Committees (See "Committee Re-
 ports").
 Of Delegate to American Federation
 of Labor Convention19-20
 Of President 3- 5
 Of Secretary-Treasurer21- 50
 Of Vice-Presidents 5-18
 Sailors' Strike—Motion on 127
 Seal—Replica of Back Cover
 Secretaries, and Dates of Service 52
 Speakers—
 Drain, General James A. 130
 Garrity, William 54
 Haggerty, C. J.55-56, 154
 Heckendorf, Percy 53
 Horn, John S. 66- 67
 Kegley, Hon. Carl S. 126
 Macdonald, Frank C.128-130
 Maher, Hon. Patrick 53
 Mathewson, Walter 68
 Matthams, James 53
 Morgan, Ralph 67
 Murphy, Daniel C. 122
 Olson, Hon. Culbert L. 125
 Patterson, Ellis E. 125
 Reardon, Timothy A. 54-55
 Ross, James 54
 Scharrenberg, Paul 64- 66
 Stanwood, Samuel 54
 Tumber, Miss Bee 54, 146
 Wagner, Judge Ernest 54
 Special Order—Endorsement of Political
 Candidates125-126
 Telegrams68, 69, 126
 "Union Label, Union Shop Card, and
 Union Button"Inside Back Cover
 Vote for Officers—Tabulation of.....155-176
 "We Don't Patronize List"139-140

INDEX TO PROPOSITIONS

- Alcoholic Beverages—Food Sale with
(Proposition No. 58) 87, 142
- Arbitration, Compulsory—Opposition to
(Prop. No. 130)108, 149
- Automatic Sprinkler System for San
Francisco Piers (Prop. No. 114)....103, 135
- Barber Shop Law—Amendment of (Prop.
No. 137)111, 142
- Chartering of Licensed Deck Officers
(Prop. No. 15) 74, 145
- Chauffeurs' License Tax—Repeal of
(Prop. No. 103)100, 150
- Child Labor on Farms (Prop. No. 10) 73, 145
- "Coca-Cola"—Request to Place on "We
Don't Patronize List" (Prop. No.
26) 77, 139
- Commending Public Official (Prop. No.
68) 91, 146
- "Company Unions"—Cosmetologists'
(Prop. No. 55) 86, 131
- Communist Party—Opposing (Prop. No.
50) 85, 131
- Constitution of the California State Fed-
eration of Labor—Proposed Amend-
ment to (Prop. No. 142)112, 152
- Construction and Painting of Steps and
Sidewalks (Prop. No. 38) 81, 127
- Cosmetology—
Schools of (Prop. No. 116)104, 150
Amending Act Relating to (Prop. No.
147)115, 142
- Curtis Publications—Request to Place on
"We Don't Patronize List" (Prop. No.
113)103, 139
- Democratic Party—Urging Support of
Candidates of (Prop. No. 136)111, 149
- Department Store Strikers—Finances for
(Prop. No. 135)110, 148
- Detective Agencies—To Restrict Licens-
ing of (Prop. No. 122)106, 135
- Donnelley Company—Request to Place
on "We Don't Patronize List" (Prop.
No. 85) 96, 141
- Dried Fruit and Nut Packers Union—
Label of (Prop. No. 159)119, 139
- Election Law of Federation—Amendment
to—
(Prop. No. 119)105, 151
(Prop. No. 128)108, 151
- Electrical Work—State Inspection of
(Prop. No. 161)120, 142
- Executive Council, Federation—Asking
for Representation on (Prop. No.
157)119, 151
- Farm Improvement—Exemption of from
Taxation (Prop. No. 11) 73, 121
- Farmers—
Coöperation with (Prop. No. 52).... 85, 131
Help for (Prop. No. 124)107, 142
- Federal Unions—For Release from (Prop.
No. 144)114, 148-149
- "For Hire Cars"—Exemption of Drivers
of from State License Tax (Prop. No.
62) 88, 130
- Garment Workers, General—Support for
(Prop. No. 131)109, 148
- Garment Workers, United—Urging De-
mand for Label of (Prop. No. 123)....107, 139
- "General Welfare Act of 1937"—
(Prop. No. 78) 93, 147
(Prop. No. 160)120, 142
- Governor—Endorsement for—
(Prop. No. 32) 79, 127
(Prop. No. 34) 81, 127
(Prop. No. 41) 82, 127
(Prop. No. 65) 90, 127
(Prop. No. 86) 96, 127
(Prop. No. 138)111, 127
- Gasoline Tax Funds—Allocation of
(Prop. No. 42) 82, 146
- Garrison Revenue Bond Act—
(Prop. No. 29) 78, 142
(Prop. No. 141)112, 149
- Health—Insurance, and Federal Planning
for—
(Prop. No. 35) 81, 146
(Prop. No. 44) 83, 146
(Prop. No. 47) 84, 146
(Prop. No. 54) 86, 146
(Prop. No. 148)115, 146
- Industrial Accident Insurance Rate
(Prop. No. 77) 93, 147
- Industrial Relations Law—Amendment
of (Prop. No. 125)107, 142
- Initiative—State Proposition No. 1—
(Prop. No. 1) 69, 67
(Prop. No. 2) 70, 68
(Prop. No. 3) 70, 68
(Prop. No. 21) 76, 127
(Prop. No. 46) 84, 127
(Prop. No. 84) 95, 127
(Prop. No. 96) 99, 127
(Prop. No. 111)102, 127
(Prop. No. 149)115, 145
(Prop. No. 150)117, 127
- In Memoriam (Prop. No. 162)121, 149
- Interest Charges, Bank—Regulation of
(Prop. No. 115)104, 142
- Kindergartens—Extension of (Prop.
No. 9) 73, 146
- Labels—Misleading (Prop. No. 109)....102, 139
- Labor Code—
Amending Section 1770 (Prop. No.
158)119, 142
Clarifying Provisions of (Prop. No.
14) 74, 121

Labor Council Delegates—Voting Strength of in Federation Conventions (Prop. No. 118)	105, 151	Railroad Wage Reduction, Pending— (Prop. No. 81)	94, 145
Labor Representation on State Personnel Board (Prop. No. 51)	85, 131	(Prop. No. 95)	98, 148
Labor's Rights—State Legal Protection for (Prop. No. 102)	100, 148	Roll Call—Dispense with Reading of (Prop. No. 100)	100, 151
Liquor Sales in Stores (Prop. No. 66)	90, 146	Rural Hospitals—Establishment of (Prop. No. 36)	81, 146
Mail Service by Motor Vehicle Routes (Prop. No. 57)	87, 122	Safety Devices—To Amend Labor Code relating to (Prop. No. 154)	118, 142
Marine Hospital at Port of Los Angeles (Prop. No. 19)	75, 141	Safety Rules for All Buildings (Prop. No. 53)	85, 122
Masters, Mates and Pilots— As Affected by Civil Service (Prop. No. 16)	74, 141	School Budgets—Against Reduction of (Prop. No. 107)	101, 146
Reaffirmation of Action Concerning (Prop. No. 17)	75, 141	School Teachers— Shorter Hours and Lighter Work Loads for (Prop. No. 106)	101, 148
McNamara, J. B.—Release for— (Prop. No. 97)	99, 149	Right of to Organize (Prop. No. 104)	101, 148
(Prop. No. 129)	108, 149	Tenure for (Prop. No. 108)	102, 135
Migrants— Adequate Relief for (Prop. No. 45)	83, 148	Use of State Employment Service by (Prop. No. 105)	101, 134
Petition of California Citizens' Association in Relation to (Prop. No. 43)	83, 148	Seamen— Protesting Government Hiring Halls for (Prop. No. 63)	89, 149
Mooney and Billings Case— (Prop. No. 72)	91, 131, 134	Social Security Protection for (Prop. No. 18)	75, 141
(Prop. No. 79)	94, 131, 134	Sheep Shearers—Labeling of Sacks by (Prop. No. 101)	100, 139
Motor Boat Bill (Prop. No. 20)	76, 141	Shipbuilding, California—In Aid of (Prop. No. 28)	78, 145
Motor Vehicles—State Inspection of (Prop. No. 91)	97, 134	Shoe Salesmen—Establishment of Standards for (Prop. No. 22)	76, 121
Musicians, Amateur—Serving Without Compensation (Prop. No. 145)	114, 146	Shoe Stores (Burts, Leads, and Chandler)—Request to Place on "We Don't Patronize List" (Prop. No. 140)	112, 139
Office Employees—Labor Support for (Prop. No. 99)	99, 148	Six-Hour Day (Prop. No. 12)	73, 121
Old-Age Pension Payments—Increase in (Prop. No. 13)	74, 127	Socialized Medicine (Prop. No. 37)	81, 146
Organizers for Los Angeles (Prop. No. 94)	98, 148	Spain—Support of Loyalists in (Prop. No. 82)	95, 145
Pacific Grape Products Company—Request to Place on "We Don't Patronize List" (Prop. No. 121)	106, 139	Spray Painting (Prop. No. 39)	82, 146
Political Endorsements— Opposing (Prop. No. 40)	82, 127	State Civil Service Employees— Legal Holiday Observance by (Prop. No. 4)	71, 146
Proposing for Statewide Candidates Only (Prop. No. 151)	119, 125, 126	Proposed Rules for (Prop. No. 7)	71, 146
Postal Employees (Prop. No. 56)	87, 122	Rating of (Prop. No. 6)	71, 146
President Roosevelt— Support of (Prop. No. 73)	92, 147	Shorter Work Week for (Prop. No. 5)	71, 146
For American Policy based on Chicago Speech by (Prop. No. 132)	109, 149	State Election Proposition No. 3—For Endorsement of (Prop. No. 127)	108, 146
Pressmen, Offset—Protest of Examination for (Prop. No. 61)	88, 131	State Election Proposition No. 4 (Prop. No. 83)	95, 134
Prevailing Wage Law (Prop. No. 8)	72, 131	State Relief Administration—Discrimination by (Prop. No. 23)	77, 146
Printing—Prevailing Wage on (Prop. No. 27)	78, 122	Street Railway Employees—Jurisdiction Over (Prop. No. 71)	91, 147
		Taxes— Hidden and Discriminatory (Prop. No. 64)	89, 146
		Exemption from Following Crop Failure (Prop. No. 155)	118, 146

- Unemployment Reserves Act—
 Proposing Amendment of—
 (Prop. No. 24) 77, 130
 (Prop. No. 74) 92, 131
 (Prop. No. 75) 92, 122, 131
 (Prop. No. 80) 94, 131
 (Prop. No. 87) 96, 130
 (Prop. No. 88) 97, 134
 (Prop. No. 89) 97, 134
 (Prop. No. 90) 97, 134
 (Prop. No. 112) 103, 146
 Proposing Investigation of Adminis-
 tration of (Prop. No. 69) 91, 147
 Unemployment Reserves Commission—
 Rule of (Prop. No. 76) 93, 142
 Union Label Exhibit (Prop. No. 156) ..119, 148
 United States Senator—Endorsement for
 (Prop. No. 146)114, 127
 Unity in the Labor Movement—Propos-
 als for—
 (Prop. No. 31) 79, 143, 145
 (Prop. No. 67) 90, 143, 145
 (Prop. No. 134)110, 143, 145
 Vehicle Code—Amendment to (Prop. No.
 33) 80, 122, 141
 Vice-President—
 Plan for Selecting—
 (Prop. No. 30) 79, 151
 (Prop. No. 98) 99, 151
 (Prop. No. 117)104, 151
 Limitation on Election of (Prop. No.
 48) 84, 151
 For Monterey Bay Area (Prop. No.
 110)102, 151
 Proposing New District for (Prop. No.
 143)113, 151
 V. O. Milling Company—Request to Place
 on “We Don’t Patronize List” (Prop.
 No. 153)118, 139
 Wagner-Peyser Act—Amendment of
 (Prop. No. 70) 91, 131
 “We Don’t Patronize List”—
 Policy for Placing of Firms on (Prop.
 No. 133)110, 139
 Requests to Place Firms on—
 (Prop. No. 26) 79, 139
 (Prop. No. 85) 96, 141
 (Prop. No. 113)103, 139
 (Prop. No. 121)106, 139
 (Prop. No. 140)112, 139
 (Prop. No. 153)118, 139
 Welders—Requesting Charter for (Prop.
 No. 59) 87, 145
 Whaling Industry, California (Prop. No.
 120)105, 149
 Workmen’s Compensation Law—
 Amendment to (Prop. No. 49) 84, 122
 Compensation Benefit—To Raise
 Weekly (Prop. No. 88) 97, 134
 Computation of Earnings Under
 (Prop. No. 126)107, 142
 Extend Benefits of (Prop. No. 92) 98, 134
 Proposing Computation on Full Time
 Rate (Prop. No. 152)118, 142
 To Eliminate Evils in (Prop. No.
 139)111, 131

THE UNION LABEL

THE UNION SHOP CARD

THE UNION BUTTON

◀ These are the emblems which designate Union products and Union service.

◀ Union members—likewise their families and friends—are urged to *buy* collectively in the same manner that we *bargain* collectively.

◀ The Union Label, Union Shop Card, and Union Button act as a continual boycott against *Unfair* conditions. They are a perpetual strike for shorter hours, higher wages, and the better standards of living.

◀ One does not have to face tear gas or machine guns when demanding the Union Label, the Union Shop Card, or the Union Button.

◀ Spend Union-earned money for Union-made products and Union service.

◀ Organize Union Label campaigns. In various cities, the mayors have set aside a week for the purpose of promoting the Union Label, the Union Shop Card, and the Union Button. Label displays are made in store windows, and Label merchandise featured in newspaper advertising. Other legitimate forms of publicity are also available.

◀ Do your part to acquaint the general buying public with the guarantees which the Union emblems afford to purchasers of merchandise and service.

