

OFFICERS' REPORTS
AND
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL
(Forty-Ninth Anniversary)
CONVENTION

OF THE
California
State Federation
of Labor



CONVENTION HELD AT LONG BEACH
September 27-October 1, 1948



151

PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

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IN MEMORIAM

Paul E. Burg

WHEREAS, Brother Paul E. Burg, Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1939 to 1946, passed into the great beyond on July 10, 1948; and

WHEREAS, Brother Burg was a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor during his lifetime and long affiliation with the labor movement, and as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor rendered great service to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, His death is greatly mourned, not only by his family and friends, but by the entire membership of the labor movement who have lost, in his passing, a true and devoted friend and leader; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That when this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it do so in sincere memory of Brother Paul E. Burg, and that by a period of silence, we pay our tribute to him and to all other deceased brothers and sisters --- members who have loyally and generously given to the labor movement their time, wisdom and devotion --- who have passed away during the last year.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

REPORT OF PRESIDENT

San Francisco, July 29.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

In submitting this report to the delegates of the Convention, I wish to call to their attention that it is not its purpose to enumerate the various activities in which the Federation has engaged, but rather to emphasize salient developments and to evaluate certain trends and basic problems which labor has experienced and still faces. The Secretary's report is very detailed and establishes a record of Federation activity of which we can be proud, and from which we can learn a great deal. It is my earnest hope that the delegates will consult the Secretary's report in order to appreciate the functioning of the labor movement in California. In this report, I wish to confine myself to matters that are, in my estimation, of extreme importance to labor in California and in the nation as a whole, and to certain international developments which directly and indirectly affect and will influence our status.

World Situation

The present world situation is not very heartening. It has been described aptly as not a world of peace, but merely an interval in the horrible bloodshed that engulfed the world only a short time ago. It would be correct to characterize the present situation as an armed truce. And because this will determine our orientation as American citizens and as members of the organized labor movement, it is important to keep this in mind.

No one can deny that at present the world is divided between two basic concepts flowing from two fundamentally divergent economies. Totalitarianism did not come to an end with the defeat of Hitler. We have today a sinister threat to democracy and its underlying economy presented by communist totalitarianism. At the same time, we must be ever watchful of attempts of the black fascisms to reestablish themselves. The provincialism of American thought and isolationist philosophy has been shattered, just as national boundary lines were shattered following the world war—boundaries which still remain to be delineated on the basis of national integrity and mutuality of interests. Were it not for this international

instability, we in America would be closer to achieving a peace economy.

Pan-American Labor Conference

To implement the program of world domination, the Red totalitarians have attempted to establish control over the international labor movement. They sought to sabotage the Marshall Plan by their control over the labor movement through their predominance in the World Federation of Trade Unions. The American Federation of Labor initiated a counter-offensive, and, fighting strenuously against isolationism, organized the Inter-American Confederation of Workers in Lima, Peru, which represents some 14 millions workers from 14 countries. In spite of programmatic differences that developed at the founding convention, this Confederation has established greater rapport between North and South America, as far as the trade union movement is concerned, than ever existed before. This is only a beginning, however, in the campaign to challenge and defeat communist efforts to dominate and reactionary efforts to destroy labor.

European Trade Union Conference

Meantime, the fight in behalf of the Marshall Plan waged by the AFL has been meeting with considerable success. Because of the failure of the World Federation of Trade Unions, through the domination of the Russian trade unions, to support the Marshall Plan (on the contrary, its official action was to oppose the Plan), the British Trade Union Congress, in cooperation with trade unions of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, were impelled to call a trade union conference of the nations concerned with the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) in March, 1948. An unusual demonstration of American labor unity manifested itself, since both the AFL and CIO took part in this meeting. Twelve nations were represented, Italy being the only exception as a participating nation in the Marshall Plan, because of its communist-dominated unions.

This conference not only endorsed the Marshall Plan but pointed out that "no unacceptable conditions are attached to the offer of American aid, and there shall be no interference in the internal affairs of any participating country." A decision of the conference provided for the establishment of a ten-member advisory committee to keep the member organizations informed of

developments concerning the Marshall Plan, and to reconvene at a future date.

Other significant developments occurring internationally could be mentioned if space permitted. Nevertheless, it is important for us to appreciate their development, because the policy of labor in this country and in this state will greatly influence the course of international events.

The 80th Congress

It is preposterous to assume that one is fighting totalitarianism if democracy at home is curtailed. Totalitarianism thrives on exploiting the difficulties of democracy and the failure to solve social needs. Communism's greatest ally is a reactionary program at home, which only lays the basis for unrest and offers a splendid opportunity for exploitation by the advocates of class war for their own ulterior ends. That is why it would be a serious oversight if we were to ignore the miserable record of the 80th Congress and its dismal failure to solve any of the basic problems facing the American people.

Aside from the shocking piece of legislation known as the Taft-Hartley Act, on which it is not necessary to agitate labor, there were numerous other basic problems which received similar treatment. Inflation, which is now threatening our whole economy, was completely ignored by the 80th Congress. The comprehensive and adequate measures urged by the President to curb and control inflation were not even taken cognizance of, and the pitiful rent control measure passed by the Congress only aggravated the problem of inadequate shelter which millions of our people are now suffering.

Housing Crisis Ignored

Housing, one of the most crucial problems facing us, was similarly sidestepped. The Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, which would have provided national goals, stimulated research, provided for slum clearance, low-cost housing and farm housing, failed of passage. Instead, a watered-down, insignificant and abysmally inadequate measure was passed, which will do nothing toward alleviating the housing problem.

In regard to tax reduction, the Congress saw fit to pass a bill which favored those in the higher income group brackets, and disdained even to consider the plight of those in the lower income brackets, who constitute the overwhelming majority of our citizens, and whose normal wage gains have been constantly wiped out by inflation.

Social Security Narrowed

Social security, for which labor has fought unrelentingly from its inception, and which had finally attained a semblance of substantiality, instead of being broadened so as to cover many more needy and deserving wage earners, was restricted in coverage, so that at least 750,000 workers who have enjoyed this protection will now be deprived entirely of social security.

The unbelievably low minimum wage of 40 cents, instead of being modified to the 75 cents requested, has been retained, in spite of the fact that millions of workers and their families in this country will be unable to maintain a subsistence level on these starvation rates.

On the other hand, the Congress passed a portal-to-portal pay bill, which not only banned suits for portal pay, but weakened enforcement procedure under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Department of Labor was reduced to an ignoble and ineffective position, being deprived of so many of its divisions and jurisdictions over them that numerous essential services formerly made available to labor have been withdrawn.

Public Power

With reference to the question of water and power, and our Central Valleys Projects, the Congress passed legislation which will victimize the officials supervising this project who sought to enforce the 160-acre limitation, in accordance with public reclamation law. In the Tennessee Valley, Congress denied the TVA a steam electric plant to extend its flow of hydro-electric power. All down the line, monopolistic utility interests were given the benefit of every kind of protection and advantage in their drive to destroy popular and efficient public power.

In the field of civil liberties, a permanent federal fair employment practice committee, an anti-lynch law and an anti-poll tax law were defeated.

In health and education, a bill to provide \$300,000,000 a year as grants to states to provide an educational program for every child was pigeon-holed in a House Committee.

A bill that was finally passed to admit 200,000 displaced persons from Europe was grossly and unjustly discriminatory against Catholics and Jews. The legislation requested by the President was shoved aside.

Such a program, if continued, is the best kind of ammunition that can be furnished communism. The greatest allies of Stalinists are the reactionary interests in our own country, whose political myopia is due to

their insatiable selfishness and indescribably stupid opportunism. In these circumstances, labor has had to activize itself politically to prevent the consummation of their reactionary program.

With the reconvening of the special session of Congress, the arrogance displayed revealed, without a doubt, that the reactionary interests were maintaining an adamant position toward the social needs which they failed to recognize in the regular session. To them, the special session was nothing more than a political maneuver to place the administration in a compromising position before the people. Not one iota of constructive legislation was adopted at this session. As a matter of fact, the Congress refused to consider any kind of legislation that would be of benefit to the people, no matter how urgently needed. This cynicism is a challenge to the trade union movement and one which must be met.

Labor Political Activity

We of the California State Federation of Labor can proudly report that every effort has been made to activize our members politically. It is no longer a problem to discuss: it is a question that must be put into effect before it is too late.

The campaign to reapportion the State Senate is an implementation of the general progressive drive to streamline and make more democratic our own legislature by changing the State Senate from a body that represents a minority of the population to one that speaks for the majority. This is an excellent example of what we mean by democracy. The Federation sponsored this proposal, which is Proposition No. 13 on the November ballot, and has done everything possible to make the campaign for its adoption a success. The senate reapportionment measure is deserving of the unlimited support of our membership, which approved this issue by decisions reached at our previous conventions.

A number of statewide conferences have been held to bring the Federation and the officers of the various locals in the state closer together. In my opinion, these conferences have served an extremely useful purpose in providing greater understanding and confidence between the leadership and the membership.

Federation Leadership

In every social issue that has affected our labor movement in this state, the Federation has taken an active and leading role. This was exemplified in the power crisis that developed in the northern part of the state, in the fight for the Central

Valleys Projects, in the fight for housing, and in the voluminous testimony submitted to the various Congressional committees, in which your President had the privilege to participate and represent the Federation. It is this kind of initiative and perspective that has made the California State Federation of Labor one of the most progressive and influential in the entire country.

Labor Education

The problem of labor education, for the first time undertaken on a statewide basis by the Federation, in collaboration with the University of California, is further evidence of the growing scope of our functions. The Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California has been able to carry on an active program of workers' education in both northern and southern California. The high point of this program during the past year was the Summer Labor Institute, conducted at Asilomar Hotel, Pacific Grove, from July 5 to 11, 1948. Over 100 AFL union members, with their wives and children, attended this Institute. Courses were offered in arbitration and conciliation, collective bargaining, cost of living and other labor statistics, labor history, labor journalism, labor and the political situation, public relations and the union, labor legislation, and the Taft-Hartley Act.

I regretted very much that I was unable to speak as originally scheduled on labor and the political situation, but I know that Secretary Haggerty did a splendid job in explaining to all labor members present their responsibilities in the November, 1948, elections.

The success of this year's Institute makes certain that it will be the first of many.

The San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego Central Labor Councils have all presented labor courses to business agents and union officials. Individual unions, such as the Cannery Workers, the Garment Workers and others have arranged their own institutes, which have included courses dealing specifically with problems peculiar to the industry concerned.

An important contribution to workers' education is the program of labor films which has been announced by the Hollywood Film Council. The Council stands ready to make films for any union so requesting. It has already done an excellent job in presenting the case of the Di Giorgio strikers through a 16 mm. film entitled "Poverty in the Valley of Plenty." Another film, "The Magic State," explains the significance of the senate reapportionment, Proposition No. 13.

Other Federation Activities

The problem of racial intolerance and bigotry has been tackled, and the statement by the Executive Council is one which indicates the progress that has been made.

In the legislative field, the Federation has set an enviable record as the principal guardian of the interests of the wage earners in this state. To fully appreciate the accomplishments we have achieved in this field, I cannot urge the delegates too strongly to read our reports.

In our research and publicity work, the Federation has constantly maintained optimal standards, and this indicates that we are functioning actively in all the important spheres.

The increase in our membership is an indication of the Federation's ability to keep abreast of the times and to parallel the growth of our state with growing organizational strength.

Only bumptious smugness and delusory optimism, however, would make us forget that there is much more to be done, that even greater improvement much be achieved

in spite of our past accomplishments. It is with this thought in mind that I urge upon the delegates assembled to increase their awareness of international and national political implications, and to acquire a greater appreciation for the many problems which still remain a challenge to us.

In concluding this report, I cannot stress too strongly the appreciation I most sincerely feel for the cooperation I have received from the Secretary of the Federation, from all of the vice-presidents, and from the Federation office staff. It is gratifying to be able to say, without qualification, that we have functioned as a team, with the utmost harmony prevailing in our many deliberations, in spite of differences that may have occurred on questions of policy from time to time.

Finally, I wish to thank the delegates for the privilege they have conferred upon me to serve them as President of the Federation, a position which I esteem as my most precious possession.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN F. SHELLEY.

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

San Diego, August 2.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In view of the diverse activities which have been carried on since the last convention of the Federation, perhaps the best medium to pursue in expediting my report is to proceed under the following headings: organizational gains, affiliations, political activity, civic activity, and further progress.

Organizational Gains

With reference to the first subject matter, may I point out that the labor movement as a whole in both counties, has experienced considerable organizational gains and wage increases in all of their contracts. Some of the most outstanding gains were as follows:

Beginning in the early part of September, 1947, Cooks and Waitresses Local No. 402 started an intensive campaign which culminated in the signing of twenty contracts. During the past year this organization has not only experienced considerable growth in membership, but has been successful in signing contracts with chain drug stores in San Diego, in particular, the Rexall and Thrifty firms.

Considerable activity was experienced on the new organizational front in the San Diego County Trade Area by both the Laundry Workers and the Teamsters. The two latter organizations put up a most aggressive fight against strong anti-union opposition and made great headway in signing new agreements with many laundry outlets. The major victory was the signing of the Balboa Laundry, the San Diego Hotel and the Park Blvd. Cleaners.

Retail Clerks

Of great importance was the activity on the part of the Retail Clerks in bringing to a successful conclusion a long, hard-fought battle against the Whitney Department Store. The Clerks were successful in completing the agreement with this department store and gaining a 10 percent wage increase for the employees. This can well be considered a step in the proper direction toward a first break in the organizational work which will be forthcoming in organizing the thousands of department store workers in this area. The Retail Clerks and also the labor movement, which gave its full support, may well be proud of this achievement.

Another organization which had heretofore been considered a small organization in our fold, through its successful achieve-

ments is rapidly becoming a very substantial local union. I refer to the activities of the Building Service Union. During the past year this local union has been successful in signing up nine major office buildings and also the Whitney Department Store. They have, in addition, secured a precedent contract with Glacier Gardens.

The Cannery Workers Union has been successful in the face of vicious labor legislation in keeping their organization strong and maintaining a fine labor-management relationship with its employers. This organization may be complimented on the inroads it has made and the splendid success it has achieved in blocking out any activity whatsoever from any opposition rival unions. Well over 90 percent of the canning industry in San Diego County is AFL. Without a doubt, within the next year with continued progress and success, complete organization will be represented by 100 percent AFL Cannery Workers. This group of workers during the past year has received a wage increase in the amount of 5 cents per hour.

During the past year exceptional gains have been made by the Amalgamated Electric Railway and Street Car Workers. Their affiliation with the Central Labor Council brought our membership rolls well over the 26,000 mark for San Diego County. This particular group of AFL workers has become an integral part of our Central Labor Body and its officers have been most cooperative with all affiliates.

Teamsters

In viewing the activities of the Teamsters Unions, we find that one of the outstanding contracts in the milk industry was completed by Local No. 683. Local No. 542, the oldest of the Teamsters Unions in San Diego and a most active and responsible element in our Central Labor Council, was successful in renewing all their contracts with adequate wage increases, without one stoppage of work. In addition to the above, an outstanding victory was achieved by this union when retroactive pay affecting some 66 members in the Lyon Van and Storage Co., amounting to \$5,792.79, was received.

With further reference to the Teamsters Union, it will be recalled that considerable hardship and litigation was experienced in the organization activity at Union Ice Company, the organization being conducted by Local No. 424, all of which was successfully overcome. Considering such a difficult beginning, this particular group of Teamsters is to be complimented on having achieved fair recognition from

what was formerly a recalcitrant management when they completed the signing of their last contract with favorable wage increases and experienced no difficulty.

In referring to the Building Trades Council and its respective affiliated unions, it may be well to point out that this progressive, responsible group, through the fine work of its officers, is a bulwark of strength in our Central Labor Council, and constantly maintains a responsible and clean labor-management relationship. Recently several of the basic crafts received wage increases of as high as 25 cents an hour, these crafts being the Plasterers, Lathers and Hod Carriers. These negotiations were carried on through the Building Trades Council, enabling them to protect their hard-won gains, in spite of the many disturbing features and complications of the Taft-Hartley Act, which are such an upsetting factor to continued good labor-management relationship.

City Employees

Considerable development was experienced in the field of City Employees. This militant group of employees was successful in getting pay increases of 10 percent, plus an additional \$7.00 monthly cost of living bonus.

In the Printing Trades, we find that Typographical Union Local No. 221 was able to hike wages a little more than \$9.00 per week during the past year. Electrical Workers No. 465 reached an accord in negotiations, providing an average increase of 7.75 percent. Bakers Local No. 315 was successful in renewing its contracts and increasing wages by 12 cents per hour. Electrical Workers Local No. B-569, after fighting aggressively, won a 10-cent increase for their members. In addition, a second wage increase in the amount of 2½ cents an hour was won, to be effective June 1.

Imperial Valley

With reference to organizational activity, it is my privilege to place special emphasis on the activity of the AFL unions in the Imperial Valley. This group, situated in the "Garden of America" (where, from my own experience, they endure the privations of intense heat, cold and the various elements) have been most successful in their organizational activity.

All contracts of affiliated unions have been renewed, with worthwhile increases in wages as well as maintenance of the security of their working standards and conditions. This has been successfully accomplished in a territory which has been considered, to a great degree, anti-union.

Such organizations as the Box Workers, Carpenters, Electricians, Teamsters, Butch-

ers, Engineers, Bricklayers, Laborers, Plumbers, Culinary Workers, etc., have not only protected their wages and working conditions, but in addition, they have purchased a beautiful Labor Temple. This AFL House of Labor in Imperial Valley is an edifice which spells good labor-management relationships and fair play. Particularly outstanding work has been done by the Culinary Workers, who have built a splendid organization.

Affiliations

During the past year affiliations to our State Federation of Labor continued to come in and thus keep pace with the splendid progress of past years. We now find our affiliation of local unions reaching a saturation point, when during the past year such organizations as Typographical Union Local No. 221, Carpenters and Joiners Local No. 2398, and the Allied Printing Trades Council, in addition to the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local No. 230, all affiliated with our State Federation of Labor.

Political Activity

In this field I am confident that we are all cognizant of the multiple problems we face in a major degree. It may be briefly and simply stated that on the whole, the affiliated local unions in the State Federation, and our Central Labor Council have cooperated in state political activity. In this necessary and worthwhile activity, it is our hope to nullify anti-labor legislation, destructive to the future and well-being of our members. The many worthwhile gains which have been secured through tedious toil and sacrifice, as we well know, are being challenged at every turn.

Bearing in mind the hard road ahead, our affiliated unions of the Central Labor Council formed the AFL Voters League on August 20, 1947. One of the first projects of the League after its inception was a concentrated effort to register all of our members. As a result, San Diego County had the largest registration of voters in its history. This was followed by our first successful rally, staged under the auspices of the League. The rally was held on January 21, 1948, and as a part of the program many of the problems that would face organized labor in the coming election were dramatized. An aggressive campaign has been started among our unions to bring the true story to our membership. In this behalf, representatives of our unions have been most cooperative in distributing the worthwhile literature endorsed by our State Federation, such as "The Senator" and other pamphlets. This

material was addressed personally to each of our members.

A public speaking class was sponsored under the auspices of our Central Labor Council in the hopes of better qualifying various leaders in the presentation of facts. A membership card is being distributed to all of our volunteer workers participating in our League. In addition, a Speakers Committee has been formed, whose duty it is to assist the representatives of local unions in developing the necessary enthusiasm on the political scene within our membership.

A precinct organization was established to develop the reapportionment story, not only to our membership, but to the entire community. The results of the primary election prove the necessity of the further development of this worthwhile medium.

Meetings of the League, under the auspices of the League officers, have been held from time to time to coordinate the activities of our Labor League with that of the State Federation of Labor, in order to effectively deal with the legislative problems. It may be pointed out that this task, while it is most arduous, is meeting with appreciable success and cooperation from a large portion of the representatives of our local unions. In order to get the true feeling of the problems faced on the local scene, polls are conducted from time to time. As we face the coming election the tempo of the League's activities will be accelerated.

Civic Activity

San Diego AFL unions are to be commended for the work that they are doing in their unselfish participation in community activity. Full-hearted cooperation has been received in such humanitarian projects as the Blood Bank, which has been supervised by a detail from the Medical Society, in order to assist in immediately giving necessary transfusions to all people.

The activity of our local labor movement in the Infantile Paralysis Campaign has been most outstanding, as well as the representation various labor leaders are making on Boards of Welfare Agencies, Community Chest, etc.

Perhaps one of the most touching situations of the year has been the conditions affecting AFL workers in the Di Giorgio Strike scene, and in this behalf our movement cooperated with the State Federation of Labor by supplying a caravan of cars and donations valued at an estimated cost of nearly \$7,000.

Another project of our labor movement is the Christmas Party which is sponsored

by our Labor Council. This Christmas Party for the unfortunate kiddies in our community has now been going on for two years and has become widely accepted as an outstanding project at this particular time of the year.

Further Progress

As a conclusion to the varied activities participated in by our local unions, progress is still the keynote or byword of our movement. Local unions are building better headquarters. On October 6, 1947, the Carpenters Union broke ground for a beautiful new building, which was completed a few months ago. At the dedication of this building the Mayor and other representatives of city government were present.

The Cannery Workers and Fishermen have purchased and remodeled a beautiful new headquarters, and at the present time Painters Local No. 333, the Plasterers and Cement Finishers Local, and the Plumbers Local are going to erect a new building to serve as their headquarters, upon which work will commence in the near future.

Another aspect of the local scene, which proves the interest of those who believe in the principles of organized labor, has been the formation of a Ladies' Auxiliary Council, the charter for which was established and made effective January 1, 1948.

As a concluding statement in this report, it may be well to express my feelings in the superlative—that the interest, fine spirit and cooperation predominant in our ranks are manifested and reflected in the degree of success our movement enjoys.

I am most appreciative of the unselfish counsel and guidance which I have received from my colleagues and officers in the Executive Council. In grateful acknowledgment of this opportunity to have served the interests of labor during the past year, I conclude by referring to the simple Latin phrase, which runs so true to form, and which is our national symbol—"Labor Omnia Vincit."

Fraternally submitted,

MAX J. OSSLO.

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

Long Beach, June 16.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In submitting my report this year, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to be able to report progress in spite of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Long Beach

Much progress has been made in the building trades, under the capable leadership of the Secretary of the Building Trades Council, George Hammond. Over one hundred and twenty-five million dollars worth of construction, in small homes and business buildings, has been completed without a single work stoppage. A successful organizing campaign among the workers has enlarged the membership in the various crafts within the building industry.

Over two hundred and fifty contracts have been signed with contractors and builders. Successful negotiations have been completed with the Associated General Contractors and the Building Contractors of California, by which the six basic trades received a wage increase of thirteen and three-fourths cents an hour, and the sub-trades received at least the same wage

increase and in some instances a higher increase.

Industrial Relations

The only labor dispute in the Long Beach area is the eighteen-months-old lockout of the Cleaners and Dyers, which is still pending in the courts. Some forty other labor misunderstandings have been successfully disposed of under the leadership of the Secretary of the Central Labor Council, Edward L. Brown, who is now starting his fifth year as the Executive Secretary of the Council.

New Headquarters

The Sales Drivers' Union, Local No. 572, headed by Richard Seltzer, will soon move into its own new sixty thousand dollar building, which is located right next to the Labor Temple. City Employees, Local No. 112, are now housed in new headquarters, just a few blocks from the Labor Temple.

Organization

The Retail Clerks, Bakers, Culinary Workers and Bartenders have all been engaged in organizing campaigns, which are progressing very favorably. The Typographical Unions have just completed negotiations which provide substantial wage increases. The Musicians have the district

practically one hundred percent organized. ized.

November Election

The Bartenders and Culinary Workers are engaged in an intensive campaign in connection with the Liquor Control and Enforcement Amendment which will appear on the ballot in November, and the entire labor movement is working hard on the Reapportionment campaign. Now, what gives me more pleasure than almost anything else to report, is that the father of the labor movement here, our own Carl Fletcher, Democrat, was re-elected to the Assembly in the primaries on both the Republican and the Democratic ticket.

Orange County

The Central Labor Council, under the leadership of Secretary C. E. Devine, has been very active in organization work and in the political field, and has done outstanding work on the Reapportionment program. The Retail Clerks, Butchers and the Bakers have been very successful in their organizational work.

Strike Activities

The Teamsters have been on strike against the Excelsior Creamery since January, 1946. The Council gave full support to the Di Giorgio strike and was one of the outstanding units at the Di Giorgio demonstration. The walls of the Council

chambers are filled with pictures of the demonstration.

Building Trades

The Building Trades Council, directed by Secretary R. E. Conzelman, has met with such success that the Council has put on a full-time Assistant to the Secretary. Numerous contractors have been signed to union agreements. All jobs are being thoroughly checked on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays; all crafts have received wage increases ranging from thirteen to twenty-five cents per hour. The building trades have been very active in apprentice training, having just recently graduated seventy-five apprentices in the various building trades crafts.

Both the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of Orange County express their appreciation and thanks to Secretary Neil Haggerty of the State Federation for the part he has taken in building a strong labor movement in Orange County, and for his willingness to be available at all times for assistance and advice.

In closing this report, I wish to express my sincere thanks to Curt Hyans, Organizer for the Federation, for his assistance in all matters concerning the welfare of the membership of our Federation, and my deepest gratitude to President Shelley, Secretary Haggerty and the Executive Council for their wholehearted cooperation.

Fraternally yours,

JACK ARNOLD.

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No. 3

(Los Angeles City Proper, Hollywood, North Hollywood, Burbank, San Fernando, Glendale, Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, and San Bernardino and Riverside Counties)

(Report of Vice-Presidents Leonard T. Graham, C. T. Lehmann, Thomas L. Pitts and Pat Somerset)

Los Angeles, July 5.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has continued to expand, having increased the number of their affiliations, while the membership on which per capita tax is paid has risen from 135,540 to 163,452 from June, 1947, to June, 1948. The splendid work of the officers and the staff of the council are responsible for this increase, in spite of concerted resistance to organized labor sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Los

Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

The standing Committees of the Council are to be commended for the faithful and energetic endeavors they have put forth in accomplishing the duties assigned to them. The labor movement can be proud of the accomplishments of Dr. Robert Ziegler, who is Director of Veteran Service; Aubrey Blair, Chairman of the Church Civic and Charities Committee, and those who have given their time to the United AFL Voters League.

Taft-Hartley Law

In Los Angeles the Taft-Hartley Act has made it necessary for some unions to en-

gage in expensive strike activity and court litigation. During the year unions affiliated with Los Angeles Central Labor Council have had 65 strikes, most of which involved a small number of members and were of a short duration. The average strike was settled in 14 days, although one strike lasted for 11 months.

Printing Trades Council

The Printing Trades Council and its affiliated unions have negotiated new wage contracts which are comparable to and in some cases surpass the highest scales paid in the United States. All the unions have been carrying on an extensive organizing program which has resulted in sizable increases in membership, together with the unionization of a large number of printing establishments and trade plants which have been non-union for the past 25 years.

The newspaper employes and the commercial shop employes received a raise of 25 cents an hour, which amounts to \$10.50 per week increase in all crafts. Newspaper employees receive three weeks' paid vacation for three or more years' seniority in any one shop. Extra employees, through a credit system, earn one day's vacation for each 25 days or major fraction worked during the previous year. This amounts to two weeks' vacation for extras. Employes of commercial printing establishments receive two weeks' paid vacation, and five holidays off with pay each year.

The printing trades are continuing their rapid expansion with prospects for additional large concerns establishing plants in this area. Practically all establishments are preparing for installment of latest modern printing equipment, along with the expansion program.

Two large firms which recently applied for use of the Allied Printing Trades Union label are the Pacific Press and the Compton Printing Company. The Compton Company also owns the California Rotogravure Company, which has a rapid expansion program under way.

The continuous growth in population in Los Angeles has increased circulation of daily newspapers to the point where practically all plants are expanding their mechanical departments. The Daily News and the Examiner have expanded so greatly that it has now become necessary to erect additional buildings to house the necessary equipment. Undoubtedly Los Angeles is destined to be one of the largest printing centers in the United States.

Building Trades Council

The Building Trades Council has recently completed negotiations with the Associ-

ated General Contractors, through which the basic trades received a 13¼ cents per hour wage increase. This increase applies to all members of the Carpenters, Laborers, Teamsters, Engineers, Cement Finishers, and Reinforced Iron Workers' Unions. Most of the sub-trades have also completed negotiations with the sub-contractors, establishing wage increases ranging from 15 cents to 30 cents per hour.

Representatives of the council have presented the new wage scales to all political subdivisions attempting to obtain the same increases for building trades members employed by these groups. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors recently adopted the new prevailing rates, while the city council and housing authority now have them under consideration. Judging from past experience, both of these groups will undoubtedly adopt the rates for the new budget.

From present indications, the Los Angeles Board of Education, for the first time in the history of the council, will adopt the full prevailing rates. Under previous systems of lower wage rates, the Board of Education is experiencing difficulty in obtaining skilled mechanics in the building trades line.

Negotiations for the six basic trades apply to the 12 Southern California counties, and 10 Building Trades Councils with approximately 365 unions.

Employment in building trades is continuing at a high peak, and employment will undoubtedly remain at this level for many years to come to meet the increasing population and housing demands in Southern California. Under the state apprenticeship system, building trades unions have over 8,500 apprentices indentured. A large number of these apprentices were placed through the cooperation of the Veterans Employment and Rehabilitation office of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Metal Trades Council

The year 1947 saw a new two-year contract negotiated for the Pacific Coast with the Metal Trades Council a very active participant. An average 14 cents increase was obtained, with many other working conditions and wage items. This contract is presently opened for wages only. The contract for small boat yards is also open in this area at the present time, and another substantial wage increase is expected. A successful organizing drive has been carried on in many yards, not AFL during the past year, and many are still continuing.

Many uptown shop contracts were ne-

gotiated during the year, and with higher wages and better working conditions. Several new metal trades contracts were signed and many certification and union shop elections won.

An organizing drive has been carried on within the Terminal Island Naval Base during the past year, and over two thousand new union members have joined the rolls. Considerable time and effort were expended by the Metal Trades Council and its affiliated unions to aid in supplying material for their wage review and this helped considerably in obtaining higher wages for the civil service employees.

Culinary Workers Joint Board

The local joint executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Bartenders International Union in Los Angeles has made considerable progress in the past year in the face of the organized opposition of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law. Soon after the passage of this law, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union adopted a position that this law did not cover the hotel and restaurant industry, and advised the local unions to proceed as though the law had not been passed. In line with this policy, the joint board has succeeded in retaining the union shop and union hiring hall clause in all new contracts and all contract renewals which have been signed during the past year.

Serious objections to this policy have been encountered on the part of certain sections of the industry, such as the chain drug companies, the Fred Harvey operations, and the in-plant feeding cafeterias in industrial plants. However, in every instance, the board has succeeded in negotiating union shop contracts without sacrificing the union hiring hall provisions in any of the contracts.

In the past year, the local joint executive board has signed contracts with a number of new hotels and restaurants in Los Angeles, including several chains. Among these are Coffee Dan's Restaurants, Mayflower Foods, Inc., Canteen Food Service, and Du Par's Restaurants, and several hundreds of individually owned restaurants and taverns.

The locals affiliated with the joint executive board today have a combined membership of over 20,000 and enjoy one of the highest scales in the United States. This record has been made possible through the combined efforts of J. W. Van Hook, president of the local joint executive board and secretary of Waiters Local No. 17; Walter Cowan, secretary-treasurer of

the local joint executive board; John M. Sargent, secretary of the Cook's Union Local No. 468; Mae Stoneman, secretary of the Waitresses' Union Local No. 639; Harvey Lundschen, secretary of the Miscellaneous Union Local No. 440; J. W. Van Hook, Jr., secretary of the Hotel Service Employees' Union Local No. 765; and Thomas Meehan, International trustee, Bartenders Union Local No. 284.

Special mention should be given the fine record achieved by J. W. Van Hook, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the newest local union, the Hotel Service Workers Local No. 765. Negotiations have recently been completed, granting an 80 cents per day increase in wages to the service employes in the major hotels in Los Angeles.

Garment Workers

Membership in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union was swelled to more than 15,000 by the organization of approximately 100 new shops during the recent strike, which undoubtedly was the biggest controversy of AFL unions in Los Angeles during the year. By the same token, the ILGWU strike was met with more opposition than any of the AFL groups which were engaged in organizing drives. Employer opposition was well organized, and heavily financed. The Taft-Hartley Law was an inspiration for anti-labor employers to conduct an all-out battle against unionization. Non-union employers ordinarily inclined to be friendly with the union were rallied around key labor-haters, and sold on the idea that the Taft-Hartley Law could be used to halt the organization of their employes, or the necessity of signing union contracts.

At the height of the strike, damage suits against the ILGWU totalled more than \$2,000,000. At the request of the ILGWU, the Central Labor Council called an emergency meeting of the AFL business agents to plan a counter-offensive and convened attorneys from all unions to secure advice in the battle against injunctions. A slack period in business has made it necessary to retard the organizing activities. However, when the industry resumes production, organizing will be resumed on a large scale.

During the negotiations with the employers, wage increases of \$5 per week were obtained for workers receiving less than \$1 per hour, and \$3 per week increase was granted to all employes receiving more than \$1. The new agreement provides an 85 cents per hour minimum for all employees. Earnings are in excess of the minimums due to the fact that most employees are paid by piece work.

As a result of negotiations, a union health center will be erected through the contributions from employers to the union's vacation, health and welfare funds. Contributions of coat and suit manufacturers were raised from 3 to 5½ percent of the gross payroll beginning July 1. Sportswear manufacturers will contribute 5 percent beginning July, 1949 and 5½ percent one year later. The health center will provide medical examinations, clinical treatment, medicine, X-Ray service and other types of care either free of charge or at a very low cost.

During the year, the union-sponsored FM radio station became a reality. A beautiful transmitter building has been erected on top of Mt. Wilson. Installation of the radio equipment is now in progress, and within a few weeks it will be ready to beam a 60,000 watt signal to every home in Southern California. Studios have been located at 6540 Sunset Boulevard on Hollywood's Radio Row. The station has been assigned the call-letters KFMY, and will operate on a frequency of 94.7 megacycles. A committee of outstanding church, civic, and labor leaders will act as advisors to the station management on program policy to assure operation in the public interest.

Another milestone for the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board of the ILGWU was the opening of new headquarters at 1016 Broadway Place on May 1. One floor of the structure is devoted to Cloakmaker's Headquarters, one to an auditorium, and the third is leased to the Dress Joint Board for offices. The past year undoubtedly has been one of the most progressive years in the history of the ILGWU in Los Angeles.

Food Council

All of the unions affiliated with the Food Council have received substantial wage increases and improved working conditions. Some of the unions experienced difficulty due to the attempt of certain employers to impose Taft-Hartley restrictions in the union contract. To date, this has been successfully resisted; however, some litigation remains in relation to controversies existing between individual affiliated unions and some individual employers.

The Food Council has conducted a continuous organizing campaign to keep pace with the expansion of the industry and the establishment of new firms in the industry. The council is one of the best organized groups in the AFL, with over 95 percent of the employes in the industry covered by AFL contracts.

The council and its affiliated unions has

been required to combat attempts of employers to obtain injunctions against organizing drives, the most outstanding case being the injunction against Retail Clerks No. 770, which prohibited the union from conducting picket line activity, and which resulted in the fine and imprisonment of Joseph T. deSilva, secretary, when the union failed to comply with the injunction. The close cooperation between the unions of the Food Council have made it possible to overcome practically all of the resistance and obtain or retain contracts in spite of the many attempts by individual employers to use the Taft-Hartley Act to escape contractual obligations.

Unions in the Food Council have the largest membership of any unions in this industry throughout the United States.

Teamsters Joint Council

Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42 embraces all of Southern California, with 50 affiliated local unions having a membership in excess of 80,000 drivers, warehousemen and helpers in virtually all industries. Since the last report, a comprehensive organizing campaign in all jurisdictions, combined with a publicity and public relations program and the cooperative help of other AFL Unions, has resulted in a vast increase in membership as well as building wages, hours and conditions.

Brewery and cannery workers in California are now affiliated with or members of Teamsters local unions. Masses of unorganized workers within the jurisdiction of the Teamsters International have been organized, and their wages, and conditions have been brought up to union standards, helping to remove the threat of low wage-long hour operations.

The Joint Council's Veterans Committee, ably headed by International Representative John Annand, has continued its outstanding work in helping sick and disabled veterans, providing entertainment and small items.

The Public Relations Division under the leadership of Director Raymond F. Lehney, has established a Teamster Blood Bank, through which members may draw for emergency transfusions and the like without charge. Saturday movie shows for children of Teamster members and their friends are being given free of charge. Designed to combat juvenile delinquency, the pictures shown are only those approved by the PTA and other educational groups. Registered nurses are in attendance, and the attendance, probably due to some fine prizes awarded the kiddies, has increased tremendously in the past months.

On the legislative front, the Joint Council of Teamsters, through its Public Relations Division, has made tremendous strides. Bills favorable to organized labor as well as those of general civic and community betterment have been passed by the state legislature, due in great part to this work. Outstanding was the measure making driving a compulsory class in California high schools.

The establishment of a Drivers' Safety Council by the Western Line Drivers Council and the Motor Truck Association was a far-reaching step toward improving driving conditions in the industry and helping prospective drivers choose the right job, as well as determining the physical condition of regular drivers. Following southern California's lead, other similar schools are springing up throughout the nation.

A new three-story addition, already filled to capacity, has been added to Teamster headquarters at Ninth and Union, permitting local unions housing elsewhere to obtain office and meeting space in one structure. Better facilities for membership service and less crowded quarters for local officers have proven its worth.

The statistical and legal departments of the council have been of immeasurable aid to local unions in complying with new labor laws, as well as aiding members in legal difficulties and furnishing facts on wages, productivity, profits and other material used in collective bargaining negotiations.

Divisions of the Western Conference of Teamsters headquarters in southern California have been conducting intensive organizing drives and surveys throughout the area. In many instances, they have spelled the difference between success and failure in organizing, bargaining, strikes, etc.

Expanding much faster than even the most optimistic predicted following the war's end, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42 is looking forward to still greater progress and strides for its affiliated unions and their members.

Motion Picture Industry

While employment in the motion picture studios has sunk to a record low, due to a number of factors peculiar to this industry, organized labor has held its gains of past years and in some sectors has made some advances. The studios are 100 percent AFL organized.

A most worthwhile development during the year was the formation of the Holly-

wood AFL Film Council as a branch of the California State Theatrical Federation, which is affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. Almost every AFL union in the studios has joined the Hollywood AFL Film Council, which meets weekly and provides a forum where union leaders meet and discuss common problems.

One project initiated by the Hollywood AFL Film Council should be of interest to every AFL union throughout the country, and that is the making of AFL documentary films to carry to all the people of the United States a true story of organized labor. The first film made tells the story of the Di Giorgio farm strike. It is titled "Poverty in the Valley of Plenty." It already has been shown to tens of thousands of persons and has received much favorable comment.

The second film now completed, made especially for the State Federation of Labor, deals with the State Senate Reapportionment measure. It is titled "The Magic State." All who have viewed this film believe it will influence many to vote in favor of this initiative measure, which is of such importance to organized labor.

Even though production of pictures is at a very low ebb, it is gratifying to report that no new jurisdictional disputes have arisen in the studios during the year.

At the time of writing this report, most studio unions are in the process of negotiating new contracts, with some already having successfully completed such negotiations.

During the year, the studio unions have given a great deal of support to the Di Giorgio farm strikers, and we also are cooperating fully with the State Federation of Labor and the Los Angeles Central Labor Council in the campaign for State Senate Reapportionment.

Central Labor Council

The increased activity and services rendered by the Central Labor Council have made it necessary to again increase the staff of employees during the year. The Council is attempting to continue to progress and render additional services to affiliated unions in every possible way. The fact that requests to place firms on the "We Do Not Patronize" list have been tremendously increased throughout the year has added to the requirements for additional staff members.

All the achievements of the AFL in this area during the past year are a direct result of the active participation and coordination of efforts of the unions and councils here. Our accomplishments

are a credit to these organizations, their officers and their members, and once again demonstrates the value of true democracy.

In closing, we wish to express our gratitude to all the officers and members of the California State Federation of

Labor for the fine spirit of cooperation given us throughout the year.

Fraternally submitted,
C. T. LEHMANN,
THOMAS PITTS.
LEONARD T. GRAHAM.
PAT SOMERSET.

(Report of Vice-President Elmer J. Doran)

San Bernardino, July 15.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The period just past, in spite of the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, has been one of activity and progress.

Educational Meetings

The monthly educational meetings referred to in my last year's report have been continued. Excellent progress has been made, with addresses by prominent speakers from all phases of public life. These meetings have been held in cooperation with the San Bernardino and Riverside Central Labor Councils and the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. At the present time, they are laying added emphasis on the election and the campaign for the reapportionment of the State Senate and other measures of concern to labor.

A series of educational meetings have also been held in the desert area—Riverside, Palm Springs and other communities—which union members and the public at large have been invited to attend. The merits of Senate reapportionment has been among the topics of discussion at these gatherings. We were able, through the meetings that were held, to bring out a substantial vote at the primary election which enabled Harry Sheppard, who has an enviable labor record as congressman, to be qualified as the candidate for reelection in November. He has acknowledged his appreciation of the support of the AFL unions and membership in this area.

Reapportionment Campaign

Let us point out at this time that all sections of the county have been covered, and will continue to be covered, with literature and information on Senate reapportionment. The "Senator" tabloid has been distributed to all points, such as Needles, Barstow, Trona, Victorville, Palm Springs, Redlands, Indio, Corona and Blythe, as well as in all other areas and communities within the confines of this particular vice-presidential

district, and in San Bernardino and Riverside cities proper.

Palm Springs

Much progress has been made in the Palm Springs area as a result of the formation of a committee from the Central Labor Councils of Riverside and San Bernardino, and the Building and Construction Trades Council. Although no contracts were actually consummated, the fact that we were able to get the employer group to meet and discuss problems was quite an accomplishment in itself, inasmuch as we were never able to speak to them as a group before. As a result of these meetings, many matters of a controversial nature were immediately remedied, and a stronger feeling exists in the minds of the committee that with the coming season we will be able to consummate contracts with many of the service trades and others.

Union Gains

The Culinary Workers, Clerks, Bakers and Meat Cutters, who constitute the food trades, have continued to make progress in signing union contracts and improving upon their already large membership.

We have in this area four large plants in the manufacture of cement—Riverside, Corona, Victorville and Oro Grande. Local unions in these plants are 100% AFL and working under AFL contracts with these various employers. This constitutes hundreds of employees.

The Teamsters Union is still making progress in all phases of their activities and have been of tremendous assistance to the labor movement in this area.

City and County Employees are being organized through the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Union. They are showing a marked increase over last year.

In the printing trades we find the Pressmen's Local holding its usual standard of membership and improving wage scales and working conditions.

Other trades, such as Street Electric Railway and Motor Corporation Employees, Barbers, Potters, Letter Carriers, Motion

Picture Operators, Lady Garment Workers, Musicians, Office Employees, and Stage Hands, have been making excellent progress, with increased wages in most instances, and have gained other favorable working conditions.

Building Trades

The building trades crafts, namely, brick-masons, carpenters, laborers, painters, plumbers, plasterers and cement finishers, engineers, electricians, lathers, sheet metal workers, and ironworkers, have made excellent progress throughout the two counties and are maintaining a strong and healthy membership. A new District Council of Painters, No. 48, has been formed, embracing San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange Counties and the eastern portion of Los Angeles County, and is making good progress. The Building Trades Council has increased its collective bargaining agreements to a very sizeable number in this area.

Railroad Unions

As you realize, San Bernardino is quite a railroad center, and your vice-president naturally comes in contact with representatives of the various organizations established in this set-up. These shop crafts have enjoyed a recent increase in wages. This stimulated a try for increased membership, which has succeeded to the extent of practically doubling this membership. The raid of the CIO which was attempted some months ago, is now clear out of existence as far as any one can determine, and we are confident that the membership will remain loyal to the AFL.

Women's Label League

We find the women's organizations, such as Women's Label League, meeting regularly and carrying on their share of labor progress. As a matter of fact, a marked improvement has been noted in their gain in membership and attendance at meetings, which leads those of us concerned to feel that more of this activity should be stimulated within the labor movement.

Disputes

In my last report mention was made of the placing of the War Surplus Store on the unfair list and the establishment of a picket line. This controversy has been settled to the satisfaction of the local union involved. Since this last report two picket lines have been established by the Culinary Workers—at the Derby House and at Hunter's Cafe in Colton. These two controversies have now been settled to the satisfaction of those concerned.

A very important election was held at the Kaiser Company Eagle Mountain Mine in Riverside County, in which the AFL defeated the CIO for the collective bargaining rights for all employes coming under the jurisdiction of the trades involved.

A new organization has been born in this area, chartered by the Glass Bottle Blowers International Union. Agreements have been entered into and all employees working under the jurisdiction of this International are staunch, loyal members of that AFL organization.

Councils

The Central Labor Councils of San Bernardino and Riverside and the Building and Construction Trades Council have been working in close cooperation with each other, and through this cooperation have been able to combat anti-labor forces who have tried from time to time to create unrest and chaos in labor's ranks.

Unfair List

We call your attention to the fact that Betty and Bert's Market in San Bernardino is still unfair, and that the picket line continues in front of this establishment. In view of the long fight that has taken place at this establishment, we are led to continue in our belief that this is not merely a fight against Betty and Bert's Market, but that it is a combination of anti-labor forces who are using Betty and Bert's Market as a guinea pig to force certain issues against labor.

The two theaters in Palm Springs, owned by Mr. Strebe, are still on the unfair list, and we urge the membership to refuse to patronize them. The Big Bear Theater in Big Bear, California, is also still on the unfair list.

Political Activity

In the political field, we are forming our committees with other groups outside labor for the purpose of bringing about a successful conclusion of labor's propositions and candidates. We feel confident that this can be accomplished because of the good results of our educational programs that have been conducted for and by the membership, and the public at large.

Orange Show

The National Orange Show, which is the largest combination of industrial and agricultural exhibits of its kind in California, is held in San Bernardino each year. The AFL labor movement was honored by being given an AFL Day in which labor officials participated. The speaker at the

last show was our able State Federation Secretary, C. J. Haggerty. The AFL demonstration was well received and favorably commented on by the Orange Show people and the public as a whole. It is hoped that next year we will be able to put on an even larger show for a larger attendance.

I take this opportunity to emphasize and repeat the fact that the gains that have been made in this portion of District No. 3, in spite of the Taft-Hartley Act, have been

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

Fraternally submitted,

ELMER J. DORAN.

(Report of Vice-President Dick Lacy)

Burbank, July 15.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Despite the enactment of state and federal laws restricting labor, the organizations in the San Fernando Valley have forged steadily ahead. None of the unions have been able to regain the total membership peak of the war period, but the industries in the district are more solidly organized than ever before.

Aircraft Industries

Definite reflection on the Valley organizations is created by the aircraft industries, which form a major part of the employment field. Although the International Association of Machinists is recognized as the principal bargaining agency for this group and is not affiliated with the AFL, they cooperate to the fullest extent with the AFL unions. In the past year, one of the Machinists Unions was forced to strike against the General Control Company because of the hazardous conditions under which their members were required to work and the lack of safety facilities for their protection. The strike extended over a three months' period, but as a result, the union gained the proper working conditions for the membership and an increase in wages. In regard to the other major aircraft companies, the Machinists report that they have successfully concluded contracts with wage increases ranging from 5c to 30c per hour.

Building Trades

The unions comprising the building trades all report a substantial increase in membership. Both commercial and residential construction is continuing at maximum speed. For the most part, the construction unions in the Valley are subsidiaries of the Los Angeles locals or are affiliated with the Building Trades Councils in Los Angeles, giving them the advantage of industry-wide

conditions. These organizations have obtained substantial increases in wages and have established conditions in their agreements which will insure the future employment of their memberships.

Service Trades

The service trades, including the Retail Clerks, Butchers, Barbers and those organizations directly serving the public, have made splendid progress. Their endeavors have gained the people engaged in these industries financial security and conditions of employment which they have never previously enjoyed. The organizing, particularly among the Retail Clerks, is a very slow and tedious process, but the Retail Clerks' Union are gradually increasing their strength in the Valley.

Motion Picture Industry

The four motion picture studios located in this vicinity have not afforded the employment to the residents of the Valley which the industry has had in previous years and therefore has created considerable unemployment. Many of the workers have sought positions in other industries during the slack period, but it has been impossible to absorb the entire group in the labor market of the Valley.

Culinary Workers

Throughout the Valley, the culinary industry suffered a decided business slump in the first three months of the year, which consequently created a loss of membership and increased unemployment in the locals. However, the industry as a whole has since been greatly stimulated and the unions are rapidly regaining their membership.

The Glendale Culinary Local has placed picket lines on several firms in their jurisdiction for violations of signed contracts. This picketing has accomplished its purpose and has demonstrated that the community, heretofore notoriously anti-union, is sympathetic with organized labor by refraining

from patronizing establishments where the employees are attempting to uphold the standards of their trade. Having bridged these obstacles, Glendale is now anticipating a campaign to organize the restaurants in the Highland Park district.

The Burbank Culinary Local has extended its organized territory considerably in the past year. The influx of the population in the northern section of the Valley has been responsible for the establishment of many new restaurants in an area which was formerly only sparsely populated, and which did not afford employment opportunities to workers in this industry. The general conditions throughout the entire local are satisfactory, and the local is continuing to successfully negotiate agreements specifying closed shop conditions.

As yet, the culinary industry has not been declared under the jurisdiction of interstate commerce and has consistently rebuffed attempts of the operators to qualify under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act. A recent decision rendered by the NLRB deems that the industry may be so recognized. This is demonstrative proof of the forces that are fighting to impose these vicious tactics against organized labor units which have never been governed under such legislation. Several of the large industrial catering concerns and the major chain drug companies have insisted on signing contracts specifying that they do not wish to be classified as eligible participants of this law. It is apparent from the facts which have been uncovered that such action is one which is being instigated on a national basis rather than a local or district activity.

General Motors Election

The locals whose jurisdiction includes the General Motors Plant in Van Nuys are being confronted with a very serious CIO fight. When the plant was under construction, the Machinists Union and the AFL Building and Metal Trades Unions (including the electricians, carpenters, etc.), together with the Burbank Culinary Union, initiated a combined organizing campaign. The organizations were cognizant that the General Motors Company throughout the East is under CIO domination, but they believed that it would be possible to win an election in the Van Nuys Plant because the labor market in the Valley is AFL-minded.

After a very strenuous and lengthy program, the organizations, with the exception of the Culinary Union, filed for an NLRB election. Immediately the CIO United Automobile Workers filed an objection. Previously, the AFL Unions and the Machinists had filed non-Communist affidavits and had

been recognized by the NLRB as proper bargaining agencies. This gave these organizations a decided advantage. When the hearing was called by the NLRB to set an election date, however, the General Motors Company intervened and requested that the election be postponed on the grounds that they were intending to hire considerably more personnel and they did not believe it would be fair to the new employees not to have the right to participate in the election. The Board postponed the election, and a date has not as yet been set.

The recent contract signed between the United Automobile Workers and the General Motors Company has had a drastic effect and may possibly cause the Machinists and the AFL Unions to lose the bargaining agency when the election is called. The confusion is making it extremely difficult to maintain what organizing has been completed or to accomplish any new headway because nothing definite can be promised the workers.

The situation of the Culinary Union in the plant is quite different, inasmuch as the commissary is being operated by the Fred B. Prophet Company, an outside caterer. Repeated requests for negotiations have been made to this company but they insist that an NLRB election must be held, although they are aware that their personnel is 100 percent union.

The reasons offered for their refusal to enter negotiations are that they are a national chain and must abide by regulations of interstate commerce in all matters pertaining to or that adhere to any part of the legislation. Decisive proof has been submitted that the catering industry is not obligated to comply under the Taft-Hartley Act, but the company persistently contends that its operation is not a local industry and it cannot bargain with the Union unless the requirements of the Act are followed out.

As the Los Angeles Joint Culinary Board is also affected, the two groups have combined forces and have referred the matter to the State Federation of Labor. A study is being made of the situation and plans are being formulated. How effective and what results will culminate from the activities agreed upon is unpredictable at this time.

Local Option Initiative

In the coming November election, an initiative measure will be on the ballot which, if adopted, would have a very drastic effect on many industries in this locality, as well as statewide. The imposition of Local Option on the beverage industry would not only virtually "kill" the bar and restaurant business, but would throw thousands of

workers out of jobs in adjacent industries. The support of every union man and woman, and those whom they are able to influence, is absolutely essential to defeat this measure. It can not be stressed too strongly that the forces that are sponsoring such action are the same that support and enact such legislation as the Taft-Hartley Act, the jurisdiction bill and the other labor-destroying bills. Through united efforts, labor has made tremendous gains in the past ten years and it is their objective to put us "back down on our knees" before the lords of the Chamber of Commerce and the M and M. Our accomplishments have been gained by fighting—we must now fight to keep what we have gained.

Reapportionment of State Senate

The initiative measure for Reapportionment of the State Senate has been received by civic, church and social groups, as well as the labor organizations, very favorably. Some of the groups are not in a position to publicly endorse political matters but have pledged themselves to staunchly support the measure and to render individual assistance. The groundwork for precinct work is progressing very well, although the actual canvassing has not begun.

Much stress is being placed by all the unions in the Valley on the necessity of organized labor to register to vote. Those who were not eligible to vote in the primaries in June are being urged to register for the November election.

Political Activity

Organized labor took a definite political set-back in June because of the re-election

of Congressman Hinshaw, who, through cross-filing, will retain his office. There is a very good possibility, however, that in the November election labor may return a man to the Assembly that has always been a friend, Everett Burkhalter. The vote cast for him strongly indicates that, with a little work, he will be successful in defeating Walter Hinton, who has opposed every measure beneficial to labor during his term.

Future Prospects

The San Fernando Valley promises to become one of the most highly industrialized districts in the state within the next few years. Many large corporations have expressed the intention of establishing branches here, and together with the established concerns, the prospects for stability and security through industry for organized labor are very good.

Within the Valley, we have always enjoyed close coordination and assistance between the various labor groups. This factor, in itself, has enabled the smaller locals as well as the large ones to achieve many benefits for their memberships. We of the Valley are very optimistic and sincere in our belief that organized labor in this district may depend on years of future employment for the workers that will afford them their just merits for their labors.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the generous spirit of cooperation I have received from the unions in the Valley, as well as from the officers of the California State Federation of Labor, with whom it has been my privilege to serve as vice-president during the past year.

Fraternally submitted,

DICK LACY.

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

Wilmington, August 5.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

A significant year for labor has just closed—significant, because it was the first year of operation under the infamous Taft-Hartley law, and doubly significant, because that reactionary legislation is only a fore-runner of things to come, if labor does not immediately alert itself to legislative danger.

Results of T-H Law

Labor presently finds itself in an impossible position in employee-employer agree-

ments, organizing activities, and political action. On every hand, reactionary forces contend that labor is in violation of this miserable law. In many instances, courts, unfriendly to labor, are used to interpret vague and controversial sections of the law.

Political Action Necessary

The tragedy is that only a small segment of labor is aware of the impending legislative danger. Unless all of labor quickly shakes off its present apathy and begins vigorously to activate itself politically, November will be a very gloomy month. If labor is unsuccessful in the coming election, the elected legislators will take it as a mandate of the people to place more and more

restrictive labor legislation on the statute books of the state and Nation.

Shipbuilding Industry

During the past year shipbuilding and ship-repair has continued to decrease. Fortunately, a great majority of the mechanics formerly employed in the shipbuilding industry have been absorbed in the building trades field. To make the harbor areas economically sound, however, a long range shipbuilding program, sponsored by the government, is necessary. Such a program is fully in keeping with a satisfactory plan of national defense.

At this time, I should like to thank the unions in District No. 4 for their friendly cooperation with me in meeting and solving the problems that have arisen here.

In behalf of my constituents, I wish to welcome the delegates to this convention. I also wish to express my humble and sincere appreciation for having had the opportunity of serving them as vice-president.

In conclusion, I wish to thank each member of the Executive Council for the cooperation extended me in the discharge of my duties and responsibilities. It has been an honor and a privilege to serve with them.

Fraternally submitted,

O. T. SATRE.

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

Santa Barbara, August 6.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Since the last convention, the labor movement in the Fifth District, which includes the cities of San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Santa Barbara and Ventura, has made continuous progress.

Contract Gains

In general, contractual relations have improved with many employers and employers' groups, although some employers still fail to see the benefits that can be obtained by both sides, if a peaceful and intelligent approach is made to the problems that affect both labor and management throughout the district. In every instance, however, where contracts have been opened to meet the increase in the cost of living, the unions have been successful in obtaining increases in wages and improvements in working conditions for their membership through the persistence and tireless efforts of their officers.

New Industries

A number of new industries are moving into the southern portion of District No. 5. This has already benefited and increased the membership of the Building Trades Unions and the Teamsters, and will continue to do so. In the northern portion of the district, the reopening of some of the large Army camps for military training will bring increased activity to all the crafts in that area.

Political Activity

The Central Labor Councils and Political

Education Committees in the district are formulating policy and working on plans for the closing phase of the campaign to enact the senate reapportionment measure and other measures endorsed by the Federation which will appear on the November ballot.

The Culinary Crafts, along with their state organization, are waging a very strong campaign to defeat the liquor control measure that has been instituted by the dregs. This campaign will be at its peak during the last two months prior to the election.

A number of meetings were held throughout the district, taking care of the different political affiliations, to choose candidates for labor to support, but we were not as successful as we would like to have been. We feel, however, that the difficulties presented by this problem will be overcome through the persistent efforts of the union officials in the district to bring the AFL program of political education to their members.

I wish to express my appreciation and gratitude to the officers of the unions throughout District No. 5, who have cooperated with me to the fullest extent. I feel that all credit is due them for the splendid organizations that are functioning in the district.

I also wish to express my gratitude to the officers of the Federation, my fellow vice-presidents and to the Federation office for the cooperation given me during the past year. It has been a pleasure and an honor to work with them and serve as vice-president of the California State Federation of Labor in the Fifth District.

Fraternally submitted,

LOLETA CHENEY.

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

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

During the past year District No. 6 has experienced the usual struggle to maintain the gains made for labor in the past, and while some local unions received slight setbacks, in the final analysis continued gains and successes can be reported.

Di Giorgio Strike

One of the most determined efforts was made by the Farm Labor Union in this district. While progress was made in part of the district, the Di Giorgio Strike continues at this time.

May I extend my thanks to the officers and members of local unions and to the California State Federation of Labor officials for their whole-hearted cooperation and support in assisting the people who are making such a gallant stand against tremendous odds in the Di Giorgio strike.

The food caravans that formed in the north and south and traveled through Bakersfield to Di Giorgio Farms was an outstanding example of coordination and team work, and deserves the commendation of all members of organized labor. The courage of the workers clearly indicated that they were worthy of support from all of organized labor.

The Kern County Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council representatives deserve the thanks of labor for their untiring efforts in the Di Giorgio case.

Unfortunately, in the midst of the strike, the outstanding labor leader and spark-plug of the labor movement in Kern county, namely, Fred West, passed away. Organized labor lost a real pal, and I am sure it will be some time before the shock of losing Fred can be overcome. Seldom do we find a person who will give so much and ask for as little in return as Fred did.

Membership Gains

Membership in all local unions, according to latest survey, show increases for the past year. Organizing campaigns by Central Labor Councils and Building Trades Councils plus the activities of wide awake business representatives made the increase possible.

Tulare County experienced substantial gains in union shops, with the Bakers, Clerks, Teamsters, Culinary, Winery and Packing House workers concentrating their efforts there. A new Plasterers' charter

was installed in Visalia in the Building Trades. The Electricians did an outstanding job in organizing in Tulare County. The Plumbers and Pipefitters organized nearly all shops in Tulare County. The Sheetmetal Workers are doing a good job there now. Tulare County has been a low spot in California but is gradually becoming a well-organized district.

Marked improvement has been shown in Kings County, with all organizations affiliated with both Councils reporting increased membership.

Fresno County

Fresno County, particularly the suburban areas where organizational work is being attempted by both Councils, is showing marked improvement and a great deal of time and money is being spent to try and bring organization to the smaller communities. Representatives of local unions affiliated with both Councils are working diligently toward this end.

Madera County, a stronghold of the Associated Farmers, has been invaded by the Teamsters, Clerks, Bakers, Butchers, and Building Trades in the past year with good results obtained.

Working conditions have been improved in most agreements modified or renewed. Vacation and sick leave clauses and, in some agreements, pension clauses have been added.

The prospect of work is favorable for building trades craftsmen. Many new schools are being built and school bonds are being voted on favorably at all elections. Highway work is plentiful, with millions to be spent in this district on further state highway improvements.

Central Valley Project

The Central Valley Project continues with additional contracts to be awarded soon. This great project should continue into Kern County in another year, and when completed should add many millions of dollars to the wealth of the San Joaquin Valley.

I wish to thank all of the officers and representatives of local unions in the district for their cooperation during the past year. It has been a pleasure to work with and for them. I am sure the same kind of cooperation will continue to bring satisfactory results for labor in District No. 6.

The California State Federation of Labor

officials have put forth outstanding effort in the past year for the district and I wish to thank them for their efforts in our behalf. It has been a privilege to work with

them and receive their help in the willing manner in which it has been given.

Fraternally submitted,

PAUL L. REEVES.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT No. 7 (San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties)

Modesto, August 6.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Once again the hour has arrived when we are called upon to give our annual report to the California State Federation of Labor. Reporting for the Seventh District, which covers the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, the Building and Construction Trades Council of Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties, the Merced Central Labor Council, the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, and the San Joaquin County Building and Construction Trades Council, I want, first, to thank the above-mentioned councils in the district, as well as the adjacent counties, for the cooperation that I have received as vice-president of District No. 7 during the year 1948.

San Joaquin Central Labor Council

The San Joaquin Central Labor Council has made one of the greatest strides as far as organized labor is concerned in the field. Early in 1948 they decided to hire a full-time representative to represent the Central Labor Council; namely Henry Hansen. As I have always received wonderful cooperation from Brother Howard Gibson of the San Joaquin County Building and Construction Trades Council, the job is much easier now that they have a full-time representative of the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council.

Even though the Taft-Hartley law curtails labor's activities as far as elections are concerned, the San Joaquin Central Labor Council has set up a policy committee to handle all election programs. This has been needed for years in the San Joaquin area. Stockton is one of the fastest growing inland cities in the San Joaquin Valley. It is a thriving city with numerous new construction jobs under progress at the present time, to say nothing of the proposed new industries that are coming into the San Joaquin area. I might also add I have received wonderful cooperation from both of the Councils in the promotion of the Central Valleys Projects.

Stanislaus County Councils

The Stanislaus County Central Labor Council has been and still is very active in organizing the unorganized workers in Stanislaus County. This has been a trying job at times in this area, due to the fact that the anti-labor organizations which are always present in Stanislaus County have to be contended with. As in the past, however, the Stanislaus Central Labor Council has met their problems successfully, with the assistance of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties. These two Councils have always worked very closely together.

In my opinion, it is most necessary that the Central Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council work closely together, for it is well known that when employer associations try to disrupt sound, bona fide agreements between unions, Stanislaus County is one of the first places in which the attempt is made. All of the Stanislaus County Building and Construction Trades locals are affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

Since the Stanislaus Building and Construction Trades Council covers four counties, it has become necessary to place a number of new representatives in the field, due to the tremendous amount of new industries that have come into existence in this territory in the past year. This Council has never ceased resisting the CIO activities in this area and has been and is still assisting the Cannery Workers Local No. 748 of the Teamsters International in driving the CIO organizations out of Stanislaus County.

The Building and Construction Trades Council now has an office in Turlock and an office in Sonora in Tuolumne County. At the present time there seems to be quite a building boom in Tuolumne County. The representative, Brother Ed Leonard, is doing a very good job for all of the organizations in that area.

Merced Central Labor Council

The Merced County Central Labor Council also has a very good organizing program in effect, and all the locals in that area, especially Teamsters Local No. 386,

are assisting in this program. A vast amount of building and construction work is due to start in Merced County as a result of flood control programs. Money has been allotted by the Federal government for dams in this area.

All of the local unions in District No. 7 have cooperated 100 percent in the Central Valleys Projects. At the present time there is a tremendous construction job going on; namely, Mendota Canal, which has been under construction for more than a year. As vice-president of District No. 7, I hope that the unions in this district will continue to support this program as it means so much to the arid sections of the San Joaquin Valley, which will benefit not only the small farmer, but organized labor as well.

Taft-Hartley Act

Teamsters Local No. 386 and the Stanislaus County Building Trades Council has

been attacked by the California Employers' Association through the Taft-Hartley Act. The matter is now in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C.

It has been an honor and a privilege to serve again as vice-president in District No. 7. No vice-president has ever received better cooperation than has been accorded to me.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the President and the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor for their cooperation, especially Brother C. J. Haggerty, who has always done a splendid job for the State Federation of Labor.

In completing this report, I also want to thank all of the State Federation of Labor officers for their courtesies and the cooperation given to me.

Fraternally yours in UNION,

C. A. GREEN.

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

San Jose, July 30.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Despite the viciousness of the Taft-Hartley law, its National Labor Relations Board elections, and the necessity of unions and officials devoting more time to "holding the line" than to organizing in new fields, District No. 8 of the State Federation of Labor is proud to report unusually good progress over the past year.

I would be willing to wager that every vice-president reports this year to some extent on the hardships caused unions by the "dream law" of Messrs. Taft and Hartley. Every newspaper, radio program, commentary—every man on the street, it seems—gets around to this labor-muzzling measure at some time or another.

Here in this district, we have perhaps been luckier than usual. With one major exception, every T-H election has been won handily by the union involved. In addition, unions have managed to show gains in membership.

Shed Workers

Biggest single progressive step was the action of some 2,500 members of the CIO Fruit, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union in voting overwhelmingly to affiliate with the AFL Teamsters Union. This was on July 14, at Salinas, an historic day

which may long be remembered by the AFL. Efforts of Teamster officials in the Salinas area bore fruit when the lettuce shed workers of the CIO-FTA union were granted their AFL charter a week later, the charter serving the Salinas-Watsonville-Hollister district.

CIO-FTA is well known to us in this district. This Donald Henderson left-wing outfit is the same one which caused the AFL Cannery Workers' unions severe jurisdictional problems in the past few years. Now CIO-FTA is facing a breakup. Action at Salinas and vicinity was due to the refusal of Henderson and his co-leaders to sign non-Communist affidavits. The 12,000-member organization has been cut by 25 percent now, and at this writing it is understood that many more CIO-ers may seek the AFL Teamsters for their union, bolting from the ranks of CIO-FTA.

Decertification Under T-H Law

On the other side of the ledger, as result of the Taft-Hartley Law, is the "decertification election" at the Sears Roebuck unit in San Jose. Here Retail Clerks Union No. 428 was "decertified" as bargaining agent for Sears employees through the NLRB election.

Use of the "decertification" provisions of the Taft-Hartley law is something which will bear watching. The Clerks Union had a good contract with the store, high wages, a five-day week, other conditions. Yet the company "stooges" peti-

tioned for the election, and, probably with no little company pressure, swung enough votes away from the union so that the store is no longer under the AFL banner, save for a handful of warehousemen, formerly CIO members who bolted to the AFL prior to the clerks' election.

The example here shows clearly that no union, however good its contract status, can discount the viciousness of the Taft-Hartley brainchild, nor can any union relax its vigil in dealing with anti-union employers.

The easiest way to report on the labor activities of this five-county District No. 8 is to divide the progress report by counties and summarize as follows:

Santa Cruz County

Two major organizational successes head the progress report from Santa Cruz County.

Pile Drivers Union No. 34 was victorious in its efforts to secure agreement from the City of Santa Cruz to use union workmen on the municipal wharf after Santa Cruz and San Jose officials appealed in a body to the city council.

The county-wide Culinary Alliance and Bartenders Union No. 345 is making progress in its organizational program in the Santa Cruz area, after winning an unusually good new contract for the Watsonville district, first gains in several years in the union's contract.

Completion of the Coast Highway between Santa Cruz and Watsonville, a year-long project, is underway. The new highway, its completion delayed because of the war, will be ready for traffic early next year.

Revitalization of the Watsonville Central Labor Council, which had discontinued meetings during the war and for two years thereafter, is worthy of report. This council, with its civic position, can do the labor movement much good.

Usual building trades activity in the county, mainly small housing projects, has kept the workers busy. Other crafts have had normal work, although it is reported that the "summer season" in Santa Cruz has been less profitable than usual this year.

Politically, the county managed to qualify a candidate against State Senator Ray Judah. George Lechnor, a railroad man with good labor backing, will oppose Judah in the general election in November.

Monterey County

Biggest industry in Monterey County, the sardine canning industry, continued solidly under the AFL banner when, in mid-July, 1500 sardine cannery workers

voted 1161 to 1 to retain a union shop clause in their working agreement. Some ballots were voided and others were never received in the unique election, conducted entirely by mail by the National Labor Relations Board.

Formation of a Joint Executive Board for Culinary Workers and Bartenders in Salinas resulted in quick settlement of contracts for both crafts. The new "joint board" is taking the initiative in efforts to defeat the "local option" prohibition proposition (No. 12) on the November ballot.

At Monterey, the Culinary Workers and Bartenders Union negotiated a new agreement to establish the highest scales for the crafts in the Bay district. George L. Rice, secretary of Local No. 483 of the Culinary Workers and Bartenders, lost out in his bid for nomination for the State Assembly, despite good labor support.

Last year's Christmas Party for kiddies in the Salinas area was one of the finest civic affairs ever presented by labor groups in the state. An estimated 3000 youngsters and adults jammed the party, and more are expected at this year's affair, under the sponsorship of the Central Labor Council. Incidentally, William G. ("Bud") Kenyon, former Barbers official and now a Teamsters representative, has been returned as secretary-treasurer of this council which he had served previously for six years.

The huge Los Padres dam across the Carmel River high in the valley southeast of Monterey will supply water for the entire area when completed. So great is this project that contractors have built new roads to haul in the heaviest of equipment, and have established a complete town at the site for the scores of workers on the earth-fill project.

In both Salinas and Monterey changes in union locations have taken place. Salinas Teamsters Union No. 890 took over a store building and installed a suite of offices with a small meeting hall to meet the needs of the growing organization. At Monterey, the Building Trades crafts moved out of the theatre building and are sharing space in the Bartenders Hall, which is not of sufficient size to handle all meetings so that many unions now meet outside of union halls.

Death of E. D. McCutcheon of Monterey, prominently identified with the Bartenders Union for nearly three decades, saddened his countless friends recently. "Old Mac," with his white hair, his ruddy face and his jovial smile, only made friends—he had no enemies.

Many new faces and figures in the area have been introduced to labor in the past

year as officer personnel changes have been numerous. The current business agent of the county Building Trades Council, Fred S. Miller, a carpenter, is doing a good job. Al Clark, of Salinas Bartenders Union No. 545, is secretary of the Joint Board there and is active in local affairs.

The California Rodeo at Salinas was union throughout again this year, thanks to diligent work by union officials.

San Benito County

Home of one of the most anti-labor congressmen in Washington, Jack Z. Anderson, and nearly a virgin insofar as labor unionism is concerned, is San Benito County.

Unions from San Jose and Salinas are thus far cooperating in the organization of workers of Hollister and San Juan Bautista, principal towns of the county. On July 23, a new Carpenters Union was installed by San Jose officials to serve Hollister and the county. Hollister has its own Butchers Union, a branch of a big San Jose local. Hollister and Gilroy together have a Painters Union. From Salinas, Bartenders and Culinary officials have found organization in the Hollister area fruitful.

Other crafts are working steadily in San Benito County, and it is extremely probable that sufficient unions will be established here soon to make a Central Labor Council, possibly a Building Trades Council, and most certainly a union labor hall, necessary in the near future.

San Mateo County

Construction of a new building to house a number of unions, including the Central Labor Council of San Mateo County, was completed early this year by Laborers Union No. 389. Well built and properly laid out, the building houses Local 389, has a large meeting hall and a conference room, and provides office space for eight union organizations.

Plans are in the offing for a new building for Electricians Union No. 617, which was restored its local autonomy and jurisdiction in the county after war years under San Francisco Local No. 6. Officials of the San Mateo unit have done a good job.

Building Trades Council Secretary Albert H. Randall, as a member of the County Civil Service Commission, has continued his progressive efforts in behalf of the working man.

Both the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have shown timely progress during the past year, the former under a new president, Robert Wertz, of Plumbers No. 467, but with Secretaries Carl Cohenour and Ruth Bradley still ac-

tive, and the latter council still with veteran officers, Randall, President James J. Joy, and Business Manager Charles Seafuse.

Culinary Workers and Bartenders Union No. 340 won a number of picket-line organizational battles in the county, particularly in the South San Francisco area, but has had one picket line in Burlingame for more than a year. Retail Clerks Union No. 775 was forced to picket candy stores in the county to gain new wage scales and conditions.

On the political front, the county suffered a setback when Edward J. Carrigan, head of the county AFL Organizing Committee for the past two years, lost by only a few hundred votes in his bid for nomination for state senator. Just a little more work in Carrigan's behalf and the inactive and ailing Harry Parkman might have been removed from his years of anti-labor representation in the State Senate.

Santa Clara County

Biggest news for labor here is the new \$200,000 Labor Temple in San Jose, due for completion in a few weeks. Built with funds through sale of stock in \$100 shares to labor unions only, the two-story-plus-basement hall will house nearly all the unions in the area under one roof again. The 50-year-old present building serving labor has been condemned as a firetrap.

The retirement of Robert A. Judson, secretary and business representative of the county Building Trades Council for the past twelve years, was followed by election of Otto E. Sargent, veteran Painters official and secretary for the short-lived AFL Organizing Committee in the county earlier this year.

Death struck at the ranks of union officials during the year, taking away William F. Bonar, active head of Laborers Union No. 270, and "Kelly" Edwards, representative of the Teamsters Union, along with others.

At Sunnyvale, the AFL Cannery Workers Union has been turned over to Joseph M. Dillon, ex-CIO member who has proven an unusually good AFL organizer in San Mateo County. This union had been under trusteeship since it had been led out of the AFL to the CIO by Fred Less and others several years ago.

The Retail Clerks Union, in addition to losing the "decertification" election at Sears store, ended its battle against the J. C. Penney Co. after a year of picketing, the union winning an agreement that all court actions would be dropped, but failing to unionize the store, although the economic effect of the picket line was terrific.

Efforts of Barbers Union No. 252 to establish a 5-day week plus the \$1.25 haircut resulted in picket lines before barber shops at the two major hotels for some three months, before the union decided to drop the fight because of undue expense. Most of the barber shops in the city of San Jose, save the DeAnza and Sainte Claire hotel shops, are following the new price and hour schedule.

The Santa Clara County building boom is continuing without termination in sight. Building crafts are busier than even during war days, and the industrial plants being built are providing new fields for union organization.

Many union groups have brought conventions to San Jose during the past year until the city is rapidly developing into the state's convention headquarters. Unfortunately, the larger conventions cannot be accommodated, as yet, due to lack of housing.

Central Labor Council activities continue to mount. With the termination of six months' activity by the Organizing Committee, the Labor Council, under Secretary LeRoy Pette and President Walter

Jones, has been given more and more representation work and reports excellent progress.

Politically, the county labor movement is not together and no concerted campaign was made in behalf of any candidate—with the expected result.

Any effort to summarize the noteworthy events in a district this large would be doomed to failure, no matter how much space was allotted. Obviously, certain happenings, certain names, certain important matters get left out in such a report. However, my contacts with the district has shown that unanimity in labor success is the effort of all, and that the labor leaders in the area have a harmonious and cooperative spirit.

In closing, let me again express my sincere appreciation for the opportunity of serving District No. 8 of the State Federation as vice-president. I have attempted to be faithful and to be on call when needed in any capacity, and my relationships have been of the best.

Sincerely and fraternally,
ANTHONY AGRILLO.

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

(Report of Vice-President Arthur T. Dougherty)

San Francisco, July 27.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Since the 45th Annual Convention, District No. 9 and all other districts within the Federation have been brought face to face with the problems posed by the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act. Many of the unions who relied upon the premise that their particular industry was not covered by the Act, and who felt themselves secure in the thought that they could go on their merry way as usual, have suddenly become aware of the danger now confronting them by reason of the administrative interpretations placed upon the Act by National Labor Relations Board General Counsel Denham.

In his administrative interpretation of Sub-section (a) of Section 303, Denham has declared that the words "affecting commerce" means just what it says. In his testimony before the special sub-committee of the House of Representatives Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, held on May 7, 1948, he consistently maintained this interpretation: that the

National Labor Relations Board's jurisdiction over any strike "affecting commerce" was mandated by Section 303(a), and it made no difference to what degree commerce was affected or how large or small the business affected.

Culinary Workers and T-H Law

In view of Denham's testimony and the testimony in opposition by Counsel for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union and other representatives of the National Hotel and Restaurant Associations, the sub-committee has recommended that the House Committee on Education and Labor, or any other appropriate Committee, initiate legislation to redefine the terms "interstate commerce" and "affecting commerce." The sub-committee further recommended that until Congress has an opportunity to act, the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board withhold any new interpretations of the term "affecting commerce."

The foregoing is incorporated in this report because the Culinary Unions of San Francisco and other sections of California have faced several attempts of Regional Boards to assert jurisdiction over restaur-

rants and hotels. The first in San Francisco involved a Chinese restaurant under contract with the Culinary Unions and against which the Culinary Workers Joint Board had established a picket line to enforce its hiring clause. In this case the Joint Board ignored the National Labor Relations Board, strengthened its picket line and subsequently the unions were notified that the charges had been withdrawn.

The second case arose as a result of the Union's attempt to enforce its hiring clause in a large hotel. In this case, a pot washer had been hired in violation of that clause, and his discharge was demanded after he had been given an opportunity to join the Union and refused.

The employee filed a charge against the Union with the Regional Board, and as with the first case, the Board was ignored. However, a showdown was averted in the hotel by the Union filing a complaint against the hotel under the Adjustment Board set-up, with the result that the Board ordered the man to join the Union within ten days, which he did. The Regional Board, having been advised of this, apparently shelved the complaint as no further action was taken. Currently, Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110 and Cooks Union No. 44 have served reopening notices on the two large sandwich companies represented by the Employers Council, and the Unions have been notified by the Employers Council that, as a preliminary to negotiations, the hiring clause must be adjusted in compliance with the Taft-Hartley Act.

Senate Reapportionment

Regarding the Federation's proposed initiative on reapportionment of the State Senate, I have, together with other union representatives in District No. 9, worked diligently to promote union labor registration, and to secure the necessary signatures required to qualify it. Bartenders Union No. 41, which I represent as Secretary, requires all members eligible to vote to register before their dues are accepted. The result of this is that all Bartenders eligible to vote are registered. This procedure, I believe, points up a sure-fire means of securing a full union labor registration. While registration to vote is not, in itself, a guarantee that an individual will follow through and vote, it at least focuses his interest in part to his obligation to support the objectives of the labor movement of which he is a member.

If the poor showing made by union labor in District No. 9 during the registration period is an indication of the apathy of its top leaders, then the leaders and general

membership must steel themselves, if this condition is not corrected and corrected fast, to face the most vicious reaction in the legislative history of California insofar as labor and its objectives are concerned. When the votes are counted in November, if labor has not redeemed itself, it is a foregone conclusion that attempts will be made by all forces aligned against labor to hamstring by legislative action, labor's progress, and emasculate, or abolish entirely all the beneficial legislative protections labor now enjoys in this state.

"Local Option" Initiative

Once again, the beverage industry, in which many thousands of Culinary Workers and other related crafts earn a living, is threatened by the specter of prohibition in the form of the "Local Option" move being made by the California Temperance Federation. If the move proves successful, nearly a million workers in the Culinary, Transportation, and related service crafts will find themselves on the unemployment rolls looking for new jobs in other industries. The State Culinary Alliance and its affiliated unions have set up a definite program to defeat this "Local Option" move. The Associated Liquor Interests likewise have their programs set. However, because the fight against "Local Option" involves workers in so many crafts, I believe it is the concern of all labor and should be supported by all labor.

B/G Foods, Inc.

I am happy to report that the B/G Foods, Inc., after twenty-two years of doing business in San Francisco as a non-union concern with an unfair trade advantage, has now signed the industry-wide union agreement. This marks the last milestone in the unionization of the so-called chain restaurants operated by absentee owners, and this is the first agreement ever signed by this national chain, which operates restaurant chains in such cities as Chicago, New York and other large eastern cities. The accomplishment is remarkable in that this is one of the toughest non-union chains operating in this country.

Other Union Gains

All the Culinary Unions are steadily holding and increasing their membership, particularly the Hotel Service Workers No. 283. This union has now the full membership strength that it enjoyed prior to the 1937 hotel strike and the membership split engineered by a small dissident element aided by the CIO in 1938.

The so-called "Drive Inns" or "open air"

restaurants are making their appearance in San Francisco. Presently, there is one in operation and a second under construction. The Culinary Unions have signed agreements with both.

The Culinary, Hotel Service Workers, and Apartment and Hotel Employees Unions have signed a new wage agreement with the Hotel Employers Association, representing the major hotels in San Francisco, for the July 1, 1948-July 1, 1949 term, which grants an approximate 8½-cent hourly increase together with important work rule changes.

As a member of the Restaurant Industry Adjustment Board, I have assisted in the adjustment of many disputes and grievances arising out of interpretation and administration of the industry agreement. This Board has operated exceptionally well with a minimum of complaints regarding its decisions. As a result labor-employer relations have been greatly stabilized.

During the interval since the last con-

vention, I have, when called upon, assisted several unions in their organizational activities.

In addition to other duties, I also served on the arrangements and receptions and registration committees of the San Francisco Labor Council during the AFL convention.

In closing, I wish to state that I have appreciated the confidence, honor and responsibilities bestowed upon me as a result of my election to represent the Federation as vice-president of District No. 9, and I wish to thank all concerned who have assisted me in the discharge of the responsibilities and duties of this office.

In passing, I also wish to state that I hold a most optimistic view regarding the outcome of labor's struggle against any encroachments upon its hard-won gains. Labor's past history strengthens that view.

Fraternally submitted,

ARTHUR T. DOUGHERTY.

(Report of Vice-President Kelly)

San Francisco, August 2.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The San Francisco labor movement has demonstrated surprising virility in meeting such crucial developments as the Taft-Hartley Act and the political problems presented by it, as well as its economic aspects.

Building Trades Unions

Considerable concern confronted the building trades unions because of the Taft-Hartley Act. Especially important was the failure of the NLRB to work out any adequate procedure by which it could conduct collective bargaining elections and assist in obtaining majority representation of the workers engaged in this industry. Of course, the building trades unions have not subscribed to the theory that all of their operations, or even the industry as such, comes under the jurisdiction of the NLRB. Contracts have been renegotiated and I am sure that the vice-presidents who are members of the building trades unions will undoubtedly discuss this problem in greater detail and for the enlightenment of the members.

Wage Increases and Inflation

Practically all of the unions in San Francisco have managed to obtain wage

increases. Naturally, the increases in the great majority of cases have not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living. The inflationary spiral, which is growing worse, wipes out the benefits of wage increases so that the advantages gained by the unions are nothing more than superficial adjustments.

Union Labor Party

A great advantage which the San Francisco labor movement has experienced in the political field is the revival of the Union Labor Party, which will be invaluable in the coming elections. At the present time an extensive campaign of precincting the membership of our unions is under way and the work is making considerable progress. Mr. Cameron King, former San Francisco Registrar of Voters, who has been retired, was engaged to direct this work and his past experience and ability have been a real contribution.

In the mayoralty elections, the Union Labor Party managed to assert itself as a real influence. Because of its solid and undivided backing of the candidacy of Representative Havenner, in spite of certain defections here and there in the ranks of the Democratic Party, nearly succeeded in electing Havenner. Considering the fact that Havenner had no single paper supporting him—in fact, they were all actively opposed to his candidacy—and other handicaps, that he missed be-

ing elected Mayor of the City by such a narrow margin is, in itself, evidence of the Union Labor Party's effectiveness in the campaign.

We are very hopeful and confident that the Party will make a better showing in the coming elections and that every possible resource will be utilized to put over labor's program. Fortunately, because of the existence of the Union Labor Party, the labor movement in San Francisco does not have to create a Labor League for Political Education, as is being done nationally, and the elaborate efforts to become participants in the political field do not require the same amount of energy here it has in other territories.

Power Crisis

A development which directly affected the labor movement was the fight growing out of the Central Valley Projects and the efforts of the PG&E to sabotage this program of cheap water and power for the citizens of Northern California. Due to the cupidity of the PG&E and its determination to maintain its monopoly, the drought that was experienced generally merely helped to bring about the critical shortage of power which had been predicted time and again by the supporters of the Central Valley Projects and the opponents of the power monopoly exercised by the PG&E.

The power crisis was due not so much to the drought as to the inadequate facilities of the PG&E, since its monopolized all the distributory facilities. This resulted in the shortage of power, which, in turn, caused the shutting down of industrial plants. Considerable unemployment was suffered because of this. For the first time, a great number of our members, who had thought that the power fight concerned only the farmers in the valleys, discovered that it directly affected their employment.

The State Federation of Labor must be complimented for its participation in the hearings called by the Public Utilities Commission in the City of San Francisco, and for the effective way it dramatized the monopolistic and sabotaging role played by the PG&E. Considerable publicity was obtained by the Federation and the AFL movement as a whole in its arguments against the PG&E in holding the company responsible for the power crisis.

There is no question that the only solution to this problem will be determined by the ability of labor, together with the farmers and other citizens of this state, to break the PG&E's monopoly and to obtain a full development of the Central

Valley Projects under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Teamsters

The Teamsters' movement in this area has managed to continue its steady progress. It has also consolidated its position in the fruit and vegetable canning industry through its affiliate, the Cannery Workers Union, by winning elections as the bargaining agent in those few segments in which the CIO had managed to obtain recognition in the past industry-wide election. Today we can say proudly and confidently that the remaining vestiges of the CIO threat have been eliminated.

Reapportionment Campaign

The campaign to Reapportion the State Senate is getting under way and will undoubtedly reach great effectiveness as a result of the preliminary steps taken to organize our membership. Our big job is to obtain total registration of our membership. After checking the records, we were dismayed to learn that roughly 50 percent of our members were registered voters. Recognizing this serious drawback, every effort is being made by the Union Labor Party, the Central Labor Council and all participating organizations, to remedy this serious defect and obtain a much more desirable percentage of registration of our members. Unless we succeed in this, it is certain that our effectiveness in the elections will be dishearteningly reduced.

The opponents of Senate Reapportionment seem to have very strong support in San Francisco because of their demagogic cries that the measure would give Los Angeles a great advantage. It is against this charge that much effort has to be made if we are to overcome the confusion that is caused in the minds of many people. The original fight to reapportion the State Senate along the present lines started in San Francisco. If we are to be successful, we realize that we must redouble our efforts, and try to mobilize non-labor groups and impress upon them the need of obtaining the reapportionment of the State Senate, since the urban communities are victimized by their present inadequate representation.

Other Matters

Most of the unions have renegotiated their contracts without suffering any stoppages of work, which, in itself, is an encouraging record.

This year the labor movement of San Francisco plans to stage a Labor Day parade through which we hope to drama-

tize many of the issues in which we are interested, and we hope that it will be a great success.

This report would be incomplete unless mention was made of the sad loss the labor movement suffered in the passing of Brother John A. O'Connell who led the local labor movement for the past three decades. Brother O'Connell symbolized the San Francisco labor movement in its progressiveness and militancy, and maintained until the end an enviable record in its behalf.

In addition to the passing of Brother O'Connell, we lost another veteran leader,

Brother Charles Hardy of the Building Service Employees, who had also performed yeoman service in behalf of the membership of his organization and left behind him a record of real achievement.

It has been indeed a continued pleasure and privilege for me to have served as a member of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, which has continued to grow in influence and members, and which has furnished leadership to our labor movement in the state.

Fraternally submitted,
GEORGE KELLY.

(Report of Vice-President Harry Lundeberg)

San Francisco, August 6.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
 Greetings:

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

Seamen

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific in the month of September last year found itself the first organization to face the Taft-Hartley Act on the very important issue of the closed shop and the hiring halls. Our organization has had the closed shop and hiring halls from the employers for a number of years, and, as it happened, our agreement expired just shortly after the Taft-Hartley Act went into effect.

The Union was, however, well prepared to meet this obstacle. Every member of our organization, on ships and in ports, had been told what the score was and the Union was on record not to give up the hiring hall or the closed shop. In other words, should the employers take this away from us, there would be no ships sailing. The employers told us that they would be violating the Taft-Hartley Act by giving us the hiring hall.

But after a few meetings, including a meeting with Senator Taft, we were able to negotiate a contract for the seamen which contained the hiring hall, just as we had before, with a few changes in the wording of the agreement. This does not mean a thing, however, because we have always maintained that no one can take our hiring hall away from us unless we are

weak enough to let it go, and that is the way it has worked out. Since October 1, 1947, our membership in every port on the Pacific Coast and the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts have carried on the hiring hall activities and the closed shop provisions, just as long before the inception of the Taft-Hartley Act, and we intend to keep up this practice.

Seamen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have taken the position not to fight the Taft-Hartley Act in courts, but with our economic strength, and so far we have been successful.

In the line of wage increases, the AFL seamen in the past year have been successful in negotiating raises from 16 percent to 30 percent in the various ratings. Today, we have the best contract, as we always have had for seamen, in the maritime industry, and these conditions prevail among our affiliates, the AFL seamen on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Meanwhile, the CIO seamen and the waterfront workers are fighting a battle against the Taft-Hartley Act in court. Due to the Commie influence in these unions, they are split wide open, and consequently, without economic strength, they are not in a position to fight, as are the AFL seamen, who have economic strength.

Marshall Plan

Although the Sailors' Union of the Pacific endorsed the Marshall Plan, we found ourselves in the position of having to appeal to Congress to eliminate certain clauses in the proposed law which had for their purpose the turning over of 500 American ships to various European nations to haul cargoes under the Marshall Plan.

It was obvious to us that if that happened, American seamen would be in the bread line, and all the cargo would be

carried in foreign ships which could sail the ships more cheaply, due to lower wage scales and also lower repair bills as a result of repairing their ships in foreign yards.

President Green of the AFL testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in our behalf, and likewise your vice-president, and we won a lot of support. We were successful in amending the proposed law to the effect that at least 50 percent of the cargoes under the Marshall Plan would be carried in American bottoms.

Fishermen and Fish Cannery Workers

The AFL fishermen and fish cannery workers' union in California have successfully negotiated agreements, and as late as August this year they won a 16-cent-an-hour raise across the board. All the fish cannery workers are affiliated with the AFL, with the exception of one cannery in the port of San Diego.

The fishermen likewise have been successful in raising their wages and are now receiving the highest in the industry. The minimum wages now for women in the fish canneries is \$1.36 per hour. In spite of the Taft-Hartley Act, these organizations have successfully maintained their contracts and negotiated substantial increases.

Inland Boatmen

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific, through a period of organization and negotiations, has swung the Inland Boatmen's Union, formerly CIO, into the AFL on the Pacific Coast in every port from San Diego to Seattle. This means 4,000 members gained for the American Federation of Labor on this coast.

Jurisdictional Disputes

The AFL seamen on the waterfront are still faced with the attempts of the CIO to muscle in on the jurisdiction of the AFL. However, although we have running battles with the CIO on a coastwise basis, they haven't been able to do anything; as a

matter of fact, in the seamen's field we are progressing and are getting stronger organizationally, while the CIO and their Third Party stooges are getting weaker by the month. In the attempted raids by the CIO on AFL unions uptown, our people have always been ready and willing to help out when called upon.

International Transportworkers Federation

Your vice-president was fortunate to be a delegate to the International Transportworkers Federation convention, which was held in Oslo, Norway, in the month of July. Present at the convention were delegates from the Railroad Brotherhoods, from the Masters, Mates & Pilots, and from the Seamen. The Teamsters, who are also an affiliate of this international body, had no delegate there.

We met delegates from 39 countries of the world. We compared notes and established various policies affecting the Transport Workers on a world-wide scale. The ITF is composed of 5,000,000 members of Transport Workers' Unions in countries outside the "Iron Curtain." In other words, it is a free trade union movement. The ITF went on record to back up the Marshall Plan and work for its success.

It also went on record officially to have nothing to do with the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Moscow-controlled so-called "trade union," organized in Paris in 1945 as a political arm of the Communist Party to use the trade union movement as pressure groups to push the Communist program on a world-wide basis.

This stinking outfit has practically decayed and it is only a matter of time before it will be disbanded—no bona fide trade union will have anything to do with it. It is now getting so bad that even the CIO is considering pulling out of it. Meanwhile, the ITF, a free body of Transport Workers on a world-wide basis, is functioning and progressing rapidly, and it can be said that this is the only free international trade union movement in the world today.

Fraternally submitted,
HARRY LUNDEBERG.

(Report of Vice-President Victor S. Swanson)

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In spite of the fact that a considerable time has elapsed since the end of the war, it is quite evident that stabilization of our

economy is still an objective to be attained. It would be foolish optimism to assume that the present inflation through which we are going will be overcome without serious dislocations taking place.

Unless the Congress is able to demonstrate an unexpected wisdom, or at least

show some knowledge of what is happening, the result of the inflation may be catastrophic.

It is within this background that labor has functioned and it therefore has had to encounter a number of complications which are still unresolved.

Building and Construction Trades

It is important, however, to stress the fact, that, as far as the building and construction trade unions are concerned, they were successful, in spite of the Taft-Hartley Act, in consummating new agreements in this district and winning increases in pay.

Because of the strength of the building crafts, it is inconceivable even to assume that the Taft-Hartley law or any other anti-labor measure could legislate them out of existence. Without a doubt, it made necessary certain adaptations on the part of the unions, but in the negotiation of the new agreements the solid base of the organizations has been unimpaired. All of the contracts which were renegotiated were done so without any work stoppages.

Effect of T-H Law

It is true that union security clauses in the contracts were modified to meet the changed conditions brought about by the Taft-Hartley Act. Relations between the unions and the Associated General Contractors were such, however, that we anticipate no difficulties under the new union security clauses signed for the coming year.

The agreements provide, in general, that preference in employment shall be given to all persons who have been employed by the AGC and other signatory employers during the last year, with the further provision that the employer shall simultaneously post notice of vacancies on his job bulletin board, and shall notify the union at least 48 hours in advance of the time the men are needed.

When and if the Taft-Hartley law is repealed, the previous closed-shop agreement shall go into effect. This arrangement obtains between the employers and the unions as far as the building and construction industry is concerned.

Wages and Living Costs

There has been considerable publicity in regard to the high hourly rates for union workers in the building and construction industry. It is true that the rates are the highest on record, due to the strong bargaining power of the unions and the increase in their productivity. Nevertheless, it would be a serious mistake, when

considering the high rates negotiated, to disregard the alarming jump in the cost of living.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' Cost of Living Index for San Francisco on June 15, 1948, reached a new height. The increase was 1.6 percent higher than March, 1948, and 9.1 percent higher than the same month in the previous year. As a matter of fact, the very significant statement of Max Kossoris, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, that "there is no evidence yet that the upward spiral of prices has been halted," conveys the full import of our problem.

In plain words, it means that the gains being achieved by the unions are being wiped out by the uncontrolled inflationary spiral represented in the increase in the cost of living.

There is considerable likelihood that the cost of living is higher than that reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its rent index, for instance, covers only changes in existing dwelling units and does not include the rent increase which any family must pay today if they move from an old to a new dwelling unit.

Many other factors could be cited to substantiate our contention that the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost of living index is conservative.

Federal Housing Legislation

Another matter that concerned the unions here as well as elsewhere, and the people generally, was the betrayal by the House of Representatives in defeating the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill, which was adopted by the Senate and had been favorably recommended by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

In the last minutes before adjournment, Congress did pass a bill which it is now attempting to make the public believe is "housing legislation." This bill has no relationship whatsoever, however, to the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill for which organized labor has fought so long and so hard. It does not provide either for slum clearance, or public housing, or low-rent housing, or farm housing, or housing research, or for financial assistance to large scale home construction. Actually, the bill does more harm than good, and the unions in this district—as I am sure they will in other areas—will continue their indefatigable campaign for an adequate housing bill.

California Housing Initiative

One of the initiative petitions which has qualified for the ballot in November deserves the unstinting support of the trade

unions. This is the California Housing Initiative, which aims to provide, through the efforts of local housing authorities, assistance by a state housing agency for the construction of 100,000 dwelling units in California.

The units would rent below the prevailing rents for standard accommodations and thus provide decent housing for families and individuals excluded from the housing market. Income limitations would be set so as to restrict occupancy to those who cannot afford housing currently available through private endeavor.

The measure proposes that a \$100,000,000 revolving fund be set up through a state bond issue and the existing fund of not more than \$25,000,000 annually made available from the general fund or surplus, and that local housing authorities raise additional funds through the sale of their own long-term bonds to private investors.

The California State Federation of Labor has endorsed this measure and the building trade unions are doing everything possible to assist its sponsors and backers to obtain its adoption in the November election.

Political Activity

In the political field, the unions in this district have shown and are continuing to manifest an increasing alertness to their problems. Every effort is being made to obtain a maximum registration of our membership to qualify them as voters in the election.

This is a vital problem. Labor strength in the political field is tremendous and it is recognized as such, but the greatest handicap has been to get the members of the local unions to register and to cast a vote.

The local Union Labor Party is doing an excellent job in this respect, having employed the former county registrar, who is now in the process of precincting as large a number of our membership as possible.

Reapportionment Campaign

The campaign to reapportion the California State Senate, which is being so energetically and effectively executed by the Federation, should help to bring realization in the ranks of the need to become qualified voters and to cast votes in the election.

The film, "The Magic State," which the Federation is now showing in connection with the reapportionment campaign, has helped to awaken interest in this fight because it has so ably and successfully dra-

matized the issue. As a medium it can be said to have proved most effective.

Power Shortage.

A problem that caused considerable concern to a great number of workers in this area, as well as in a large portion of Northern California, was the power shortage created essentially by the monopolistic position of the PG&E in the control of all the distributing power facilities.

A great deal of unemployment was caused by the power shortage. It presented, for the first time and very forcefully, the danger of monopolistic control of our resources, and projected the urgent need for the Central Valley Project development—which labor must continue to support wholeheartedly.

As a result of this experience, I am sure that the fight for cheap power and water has been brought home to our members. The Federation is to be commended for its efforts to protect the Central Valley Project's development and extend it.

Growth of Labor Movement

The American Federation of Labor movement in this district is enjoying unprecedented growth and stabilization. In spite of all hardships and the complicated international and national developments, the strength of the trade union movement gives reasonable assurance that we will be able to surmount the problems ahead as we have done so successfully in the past.

With the inauguration of the European Recovery Act, a revival of industrial development on the West Coast can be anticipated. California will, undoubtedly, get its share, and this ought to contribute to an expanded market which may serve to counteract the deflationary factors that may generate nationally in our economy.

It has been very gratifying to have had the privilege of serving another year as a member of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor. In my capacity as vice-president, I have endeavored to the utmost to contribute my share. In concluding this report, I wish again to acknowledge most sincerely my appreciation of the cooperation I have received from my colleagues on the Executive Council and the outstanding leadership displayed by Brother C. J. Haggerty, our Secretary.

I am sure that this Convention will continue to chart a constructive course for the American Federation of Labor movement in California as it has done in the past. . . . Fraternaly submitted,

VICTOR S. SWANSON.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR DISTRICT No.10
(Alameda County)
(Report of Vice-President Ash)

Oakland, August 9.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

Notable gains have been made in Alameda County in the past year in the fields of both labor economics and politics.

In the field of labor, all our unions have made gains for their members of which they can well be proud. Your vice-president has been called upon to assist nearly every union in the county in their negotiations and disputes with their employers.

The various crafts have negotiated wage increases with industry ranging from 8 to 35 cents an hour, and for the most part, without resort to economic action. Along with increases in pay, betterment of conditions has been attained, making this area one of the highest paid, and probably with the best working conditions in the nation. In those instances where we have had to resort to economic action, the unions have frequently established the formula for gains to other unions in other areas.

Union Gains

With no discredit to the unions not mentioned, I wish to cite a few illustrations of conditions obtained:

Paint Makers No. 1101, increases from 8 to 37 cents per hour, improved vacation and sick leave; Cemetery Employees No. 20372, increases of 12½ cents an hour; Carmen's Union No. 192, 10 cents per hour increase—(This union, after weeks of negotiations without results, voted to strike the Key System. Your representative, Jack Reynolds, business representative of the Building and Construction Trades Council, and A. G. Alameida, president of the Central Labor Council, called upon the mayor of the City of Oakland, Joseph E. Smith, who interceded, and we were successful in getting the company to sit down with the Carmen and arrive at a satisfactory agreement.); Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union No. 125, increases of 10 to 15 cents per hour; Building Trades Unions, increases of 12½ cents to 25 cents per hour; Department & Specialty Store Employees No. 1265, increases averaging \$7.50 per week; Office Employees International Union No. 29, increases ranging from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per month; Retail Food Clerks Union No. 870, after being

locked out for five days, gained a \$10.00 weekly increase.

Organization Gains

In the field of organizing, the work is progressing better than might be expected, particularly in the jurisdictions of the Office Employees, Drug Clerks, and Department Store Clerks, where an active campaign is being carried on.

Union shop elections that have been held under the Taft-Hartley law have, with one exception, been won overwhelmingly by our unions. The one election lost was due to the laxity of the representatives of the union, the apparent fear on the part of the union of doing anything to counteract the employer's propaganda, and failure to call upon assistance from crafts working in the same plant. Not a single union shop election has been lost by the building trades unions.

Assistance to Unions

The unions in the area responded wholeheartedly to the appeal for help from the Di Giorgio strikers, not only with finances, but participated in the caravan organized from the north.

Alameda County unions are assisting in the rehabilitation of members of the United Mine Workers who are being treated at the Permanente Foundation Hospital for paralysis resulting from mine injuries.

Community Activities

Officials of the various unions are serving on the boards of directors of the Red Cross, Community Chest and its agencies, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Safety Council, and other charitable and civic organizations. This past year we have been successful in getting Lew Blix on the staff of the Community Chest as the AFL representative.

As the Federation's representative in Alameda County, I have served for the past year as chairman of the Alameda County Probation Committee. As you know, this committee has the responsibility under the law of the administration of the juvenile detention home and the care of children placed there by the court.

I have also been called upon to speak before a great number of organizations on behalf of the labor movement. Through the recommendation of Secretary Haggerty I was selected as a delegate to the recent UNESCO conference in San Francisco.

Political Activities

The labor movement in Alameda County, realizing it had gone to sleep in the elections two and four years ago, has begun to awaken, and has instituted along the lines of the State Federation, a permanent Educational League. This League has had a great many business representatives and office employees deputized as registrars of voters, and is presently carrying on an extensive campaign for registration. The Educational League has also put into operation the program for securing passage of Proposition No. 13. A group of citizens have formed a committee on Senate Reapportionment and our League is assisting and working with them.

At the primary election, the labor movement was instrumental in qualifying three good men, and electing one for state legislative posts. Members of our unions did not forget the fine work Congressman George P. Miller has done, and returned him to office.

Central Labor Council

The Central Labor Council is in a more substantial condition, has more affiliations,

and functions with more harmony than it has in many years. There is more cooperation among the unions affiliated with the Council and between it and the Building Trades Council than in most other areas.

The official publication, the East Bay Labor Journal, has in the past year doubled its circulation, has advanced from four to six pages and has become completely solvent. The labor movement is the exclusive owner of the paper, and operates a job printing plant known as the Journal Press.

In concluding this report, I wish to thank those who have made it possible for me to render a good report for Alameda County, because without the wholehearted support of each officer of each union, it would have been impossible to have made these gains.

I also wish to thank the officers of the Federation for their support, assistance, and guidance, for they, too, had a great part in this report. In particular, I wish to thank Secretary Haggerty, President Shelley, Charles Scully, Barney Mayes, and other members of the Federation staff.

Fraternally submitted,

ROBERT S. ASH.

(Report of Vice-President Charles A. Roe)

Hayward, August 6.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The American Federation of Labor movement of Alameda County can be proud of its accomplishments during the past year. The cooperation of Vice-President Robert S. Ash and J. C. Reynolds of the Alameda Building Trades Council has been a major factor in the establishment of organizational drives throughout the entire county. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and particularly Local No. 1622, Hayward, desires to express their sincere appreciation for the cooperation and whole-hearted support that has been extended to us.

Building Activities

Approximately 60 percent of the building construction in Alameda County is in the area under my jurisdiction. All construction jobs, both residential and industrial, are operating under closed shop conditions. The relationship between employer and the employee has been beneficial to all.

Violations of state safety regulations are being thoroughly prosecuted through my office. We are fortunate in being able to

secure the services of an inspector from the Industrial Accident Commission, who has been assigned to this district. The Industrial Accident Commission has been very cooperative in helping us to protect the lives of our people. The lack of funds allocated to this section of the Commission is something I believe should be corrected at the next session of the state legislature.

Working in conjunction with the Industrial Accident Commission, I shall publicize the state law pertaining to all safety regulations. The lack of knowledge of our people is partially responsible for the terrific toll of accidents listed by insurance carriers. I cannot stress too strongly the need of coordinated effort on behalf of the California State Federation of Labor and all affiliated organizations to correct these conditions that now exist in all types of industry.

Building Code

In the report of last year, I stated that I had acted in the capacity of Secretary of the Building Code Committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County. This Code is now in full force and effect, and the inspectors have all come from the ranks of labor. It has been most

beneficial to all of the building trades crafts, and has now been accepted by the general public as the best protection they have been able to obtain.

Apprenticeship Training

As secretary of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Southern Alameda County, I wish to report that all trades are now duly represented and facilities are available for anyone desiring to participate. I feel that these facilities should be established under the laws of the State of California, so that the graduates could receive Junior College Certificates.

Your attention is invited to the fact that there is approximately only \$300,000 available in the way of state and federal assistance to trade extension training at present in California, and it has been stated that approximately \$1,400,000 is available for university and college training. When one realizes that only approximately 10 percent of the people in the State of California can be employed in the professional and semi-professional occupations and 42 percent of the total working force of the state is engaged in skilled and semi-skilled occupations, it is evident that more adequate financial aid should be made available for training competent qualified skilled mechanics. I shall submit a resolution pertaining to the matter at this convention.

Wage Increases

Wage increases ranging from 10 cents to 25 cents per hour have been awarded to the AFL unions throughout the county. Realizing that these increases are not keeping pace with the cost of living, we will continually strive to have these contracts amended and at the same time do everything within our power to offset the inflationary trend.

Miscellaneous Crafts

The coordinated efforts of all AFL crafts in this area have produced closed shop conditions for the Culinary Workers and Bartenders, whom I believe have wage scales and working conditions that will match any in the state. Mrs. Ruby Hall, Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 823, Hayward, has done an outstanding job in forwarding the interest of their members.

Cannery Workers No. 20843, Hayward, have complete jurisdiction over all canneries in Southern Alameda County. When it is realized that these canneries are now the largest in the state, their importance in the over-all picture of the AFL cannot be underestimated. With their office situated in our building, I am in constant touch with

their representative, Harry Rizzo, who has been very cooperative in protecting the rights of the members of the AFL.

Hospitalization

The people of Alameda County, because of its tremendous increase in population, have found an urgent need for increased hospital facilities. Carpenters No. 1622, Hayward, was responsible for acting on behalf of all of the AFL organizations in the formation of a Citizens' Group to help correct this deplorable situation. Petitions were printed and circulated by this group in order to have the Hospital Plan submitted to the voters. We were successful in our efforts and the voters overwhelmingly accepted the plan. A board of directors has now been appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County, who are now proceeding to draw up the plans and specifications for suitable hospital facilities. The committee elected Mr. L. L. Williams, Financial Secretary of Local No. 1622, as Chairman of the Board of Directors. The unified support of the general public and all AFL organizations has been extremely gratifying.

Labor Magazine

The AFL Labor Magazine of Southern Alameda County is now being prepared and will be distributed shortly. Five thousand copies of this magazine will be distributed throughout this area. This magazine is sponsored by Carpenters No. 1622 and provides the community with the story of labor. I wish at this time to express my appreciation to the staff of the East Bay Labor Journal for their cooperation on behalf of the AFL unions in this area during the past year.

Public Welfare

As a member of the Alameda County Welfare Commission, I can see the urgent need for an increased allocation of state funds to these various county agencies. I feel that the responsibility for the welfare of our needy citizens is a problem, not of the locality, but of the state and the nation. I believe that this Convention, upon the advice of our attorney and our Secretary, should formulate a plan of procedure whereby this situation may be corrected.

Political

The AFL unions of Southern Alameda County, working in complete harmony with the Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council of Alameda County, were successful in electing three out of a possible four men to the office of City Council.

for the City of Hayward. All types of advertising were utilized on the drive, including an airplane with sound equipment. Fifty-six percent of the eligible voters cast their ballots. We were also successful in re-electing Assemblyman Francis Dunn, Congressman George P. Miller, and Supervisor Chester Stanley. Every AFL-endorsed candidate was successful in these elections. A deputy registrar is established in our office and we are continuing our registration drive.

Several thousand copies of literature furnished by the California State Federation of Labor pertaining to Proposition No. 13,

have been distributed. Citizens' committees in the various localities covered by my jurisdiction are now being established. Veterans' organizations are being contacted pertaining to Proposition No. 13.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor for their splendid cooperation, and particularly President Jack Shelley and Secretary C. J. Haggerty and staff for their advice and counsel.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES A. ROE.

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

Martinez, August 2.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Each local union and every union man in District No. 11 is to be congratulated upon the remarkable achievements and progress made throughout the year. True, we met with many obstacles because of our "old friend," the Taft-Hartley law, but this law proved to be an incentive to push ahead, rather than a detriment to organized labor as it is intended to be. If we continue in the future as we are today, we can again have the rights which we deserve to have but lost through this law.

Union Achievements

Organization and new agreements required triple the amount of time and work for negotiation. Many of the employers are more difficult to negotiate with and are determined to use the Taft-Hartley law to its fullest extent for their benefit. However, we did organize new companies and we did secure wage increases and better working conditions for our men. The laboring class of people (or the "common people" as we are sometimes called) are the backbone of the nation. We refuse to sit back and let this vicious anti-labor law overpower us and take away what we have worked so hard to gain in the past years. We have earned each raise in wages and fought hard for each better working condition, and we intend to keep these conditions regardless of the amount of work it requires on the part of the local unions.

Teamster Gains

The Teamsters' Union alone held more than ten union security elections at vari-

ous companies and came out the victors. This included the Smith-Enten Bag Company, Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Burnett Oil Company and Time Oil Company. Preparations are now being made for an election at the Richmond Radiator and Standard Sanitary Company. The majority of the members of the Teamsters received a 12½-cent-per-hour increase for all classifications; agreements having been signed with the Northern and Central Chapters of the Associated General Contractors, California Truckaway, the local freight industries, Union Ice Company and the furniture industry.

The Carpenters and Cement Finishers also received a 12½-cent increase through the signing of the Master Agreement with the Associated General Contractors.

Construction Activity

There has been a considerable amount of construction work in the district, namely, the Glass Container Plant in Antioch, the Antioch Fibreboard Company, Federal Bureau of Reclamation Projects, and an unusual amount of construction within the Standard, Associated, Shell and Union Oil Companies. All of the unions in this district report their membership at approximately the same number as last year and also report a sufficient amount of work for their members.

Retail Clerks

Retail Clerks No. 1179 are again to be congratulated upon their fine organization work during the year. This local union succeeded in organizing the F. W. Woolworth Company store in Martinez, which has been on the "We Do Not Patronize" list for over eight years. This, of course, was not done without a picket line and a long, hard struggle, but the union, with

the aid of the Contra Costa Central Labor Council, gained recognition. The employees of the company are 100 percent organized and they are now working under union wage scales, hours and conditions. A signed agreement with the company is expected to be obtained in the very near future.

Laborers

The Laborers' Union spent a great amount of time on numerous surveys to prove to the Bacon-Davis Division of the Department of Labor that the prevailing wage scale for a majority of construction laborers in Contra Costa County was \$1.50 per hour, instead of \$1.40 per hour as claimed by the Associated General Contractors. The independent contractors signed agreements to pay the \$1.50, as did the General Contractors' Association of Contra Costa County, and the political subdivisions advertised for bids at this rate. Much to the consternation of the A.G.A., many of their own contractor members bid on these sub-divisions and were forced to pay the \$1.50 scale by paying and showing overtime not worked to make up the difference between the \$1.40 and \$1.50 scale. The local's work was not in vain, for in December of 1947 the union received notification from the Department of Labor that on all Federal work the \$1.50 rate would be the minimum rate advertised.

This year the Laborers' International and District Council of Northern California negotiated a 12½-cent increase with the A.G.C. for 46 Northern Counties, which

gives Local No. 324 only 2½ cents increase over what a majority of the membership received last year. Organizing was done in several small plants and industries and an agreement was negotiated with the American Pipe and Construction Company for a minimum of \$1.62½ and a maximum of \$2.37½. The Laborers have enjoyed a very successful year along with the other unions.

Paul Burg

Although I have reported on the fine advances of District No. 11, we also suffered a very great loss through the death of Brother Paul E. Burg, Secretary-Treasurer of the General Truck Drivers' Local No. 315. The California State Federation of Labor and the affiliated unions were well acquainted with Brother Burg, as he served as vice-president of this District from 1939 to 1946, after which time he resigned and I was elected to replace him. His death was a shock to all labor men in California, and I am sure that all of you, as well as I, will miss his friendly spirit and hearty laughter at this coming State Federation of Labor Convention. Labor has lost a fine leader and a good friend.

In closing my report I wish to thank my entire district and the State Federation officers for the assistance they have given me throughout the year. You have made it a pleasure to serve as vice-president of District No. 11.

Fraternally submitted,

HOWARD REED.

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

Vallejo, August 6.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The American Federation of Labor movement in the Twelfth District of the California State Federation of Labor is steadily improving its position in the four counties comprising the district. I find greater unity of purpose is developing to a marked degree, as shown by the aggressive collective action displayed in the "pull together" spirit by the affiliated unions of the nine Councils operating with headquarters within the Twelfth District.

Organizational Gains

It is worthy of note that although headquarters of affiliated unions are fixed within the confines of the four counties, vigorous

organizing drives have been conducted in adjoining territory. This is particularly true where this work is being carried into Mendocino and Lake Counties by unions affiliated with the Santa Rosa Councils in Sonoma County. The Teamsters, Clerks and Construction Unions are making outstanding progress in this fast growing territory.

Several new affiliates have been added to the State Federation family in this district without membership loss. I have noted a distinct improvement in general knowledge of the benefits to be had by affiliation with the California State Federation of Labor.

Training Conference

One of the outstanding gatherings in the West was the Eleven Western States Training Conference held at Boyes Springs in Sonoma County during May 1948. At this Conference were gathered together dele-

gates representing management-labor and educational representatives in the apprentice-training program not only from the eleven Western states, but also from several states outside of this Conference area, also including Hawaii. The Host Committee formed from labor and management organizations within the Twelfth District from Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties are to be congratulated on the outstanding success of this example of bringing together labor-management and state and government agencies and educational facilities, all interested in the training of apprenticeship and looking toward the greater growth of the industrial West.

I had the honor of representing Secretary Haggerty and the California State Federation of Labor in extending our official greetings to this First Annual Western States Conference on Training. Next year's Conference will be held in the State of Washington.

Several labor disputes, both contracts and lockouts, did appear in the district. With the exception of one, they were quickly settled and, almost without exception, were in favor of the workers.

Marin County

The dispute of Retail Clerks Local No. 1119, in the Food Division in Marin County, resulted in a lockout by the employers when this aggressive group sought conditions in conformity with the San Francisco Bay Area in their industry. Even though the employees were locked out, they were successful in gaining recognition in court, which allowed them unemployment insurance over the protests of the employer group. This was a distinct victory for this union and served to build up not only their morale but the entire group of Marin County unions to back the clerks in this fight. Excellent cooperation was given in that dispute, Teamsters Local No. 624 being particularly active in support. This dispute was settled by arbitration.

Construction unions in this county report continued organization efforts which have brought about control of the postwar expansion in this industry. The Electricians put a full-time business representative in the field for the first time to cover Marin and Sonoma Counties. The increased membership and the demands for union service has brought about union office expansion to a point where the Labor Temple will no longer accommodate full-time office personnel necessary.

Sonoma County

In Sonoma County conscientious efforts

were made, with the assistance of the State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor Western Office, to unify the two Central Labor Councils operating in this county—one at Santa Rosa, and one at Petaluma—in order that the American Federation of Labor would have one parent operating body, thus bringing about closer harmony and unity in this area. This was not accomplished, but the effort acted as a stimulant in organization, bringing into sharp perspective to the officers and unions of the county the necessity for close cooperation and coordination.

Petaluma Area

In the Petaluma area I pointed out in my report before last year's convention that CIO activities were on the increase and that it would be necessary to adopt protective measures to save rightful AFL jurisdictions. One of the outstanding achievements in the Petaluma area this year has been the bringing into the AFL of the Warehousemen and several other related crafts employed in the feed mills in and around Petaluma. A successful election gave the Teamsters and Warehousemens Local No. 624 jurisdiction over more than 380 employees of these establishments. This firmly broke the back of the CIO hold in this AFL territory. Besides winning the election, a substantial wage increase was gained. The AFL affiliates are to be congratulated on their good headwork and finesse in this accomplishment.

Bartenders and Culinary Workers and the Construction unions continue to make headway in this predominantly agricultural district. A new charter has been installed by the Carpenters International in the Sonoma Valley to care for the increased membership. The Plumbers are actively in the field with fulltime aggressive representation.

Santa Rosa Area

In the Santa Rosa district in Northern Sonoma County the affiliates to the Central Labor Council have markedly increased in number. And, as in the Petaluma district, the effort to establish one Council in this county has brought about increased activity by all unions. The Retail Clerks are making great strides in membership and contracts working northward into Mendocino and Lake Counties. The same is true of the newly chartered Teamsters Union, Local No. 980, who have added new business agents and are organizing in all their branches in Mendocino and Lake Counties, which has resulted in a large increase in membership. This is also true of the Barten-

ders and Culinary Workers, the Butchers, and the Construction unions such as Laborers, Carpenters, etc. Smaller crafts such as the Barbers and Beauticians have also made gains and are an active part of the labor movement in the Santa Rosa district.

The interest and activity in the political field is shown by the support given the labor-endorsed candidates which has resulted in their being elected or in a favorable position to be elected in November. A great effort will be made to elect a liberal-minded Congressman from the First California District. Chances of success appear to be excellent because of the unified efforts of the American Federation of Labor Political Committee.

Napa County

The construction program in Napa County is on the increase. Larger projects such as additional expansion of the Yountville Veterans' Home and State Hospital facilities at Imola have bolstered the ranks of Building Trades unions. The wine industry has grown both in remodeling plants and output of production. The Basalt Rock Plant is expanding production and the Basalt Shipyard continues to operate under union contracts. Retail and Service unions are continuing to make headway.

Solano County

The AFL unions continue to maintain a high degree of efficiency in spite of a limited construction program and the general falling off of business, due to further curtailment of war industries. Payrolls have shown a marked decrease; however, Mare Island Naval Shipyard, a major industry, is maintaining a steady level of employment at around 10,500, thus providing a brighter outlook for Metal Trades mechanics. The Labor Councils are aggressive in behalf of Navy Yard employees. Housing construction has not grown as expected, consequently membership in Building Trades unions has sharply dropped since my last report.

Culinary Crafts

Culinary Workers and Bartenders Local Union No. 560, due to business conditions, are having difficulty in improving contract provisions. Union conditions are being maintained and the membership morale is high in support of the efforts of their officers.

Butchers Local Union No. 532 has done an outstanding job in Napa and Solano Counties.

The one major dispute resulted in picketing the well-known Nut Tree Restaurant on Highway 40, located between Vacaville and Sacramento. The employer filed charges against the Culinary Workers Local No. 560. Construction work stopped and splendid cooperation developed in fighting this case by all unions directly or indirectly involved. A precedent-setting court case was avoided by the reluctance of the NLRB to follow through in assuming jurisdiction over this type of operation. The Nut Tree case was satisfactorily settled.

The Basic Vegetable Plant is operating after a year's shut-down, which improves Cannery Workers' employment in upper Solano County. Gains in membership and wage contracts continue to improve the Retail Clerks' position.

Political Activity

Political action in behalf of issues and candidates favorable to labor have been aggressively pushed by the AFL Political Education Committee of Solano County.

To sum up, it is perhaps most accurate to describe the year 1947-48 as one of gain for the American Federation of Labor councils and unions in all four counties of the district. We count our gain primarily in the field of closer cooperation between unions and a consolidation of gains already made. We regard as new such evidence as we have of the increasing political maturity of unions within the district, and feel certain that by the first of next year our increased activity will have made itself felt at the polls.

As vice-president for District No. 12 of the California State Federation of Labor, I should like to express my appreciation to the members of the Executive Council of the State Federation, with whom it has been my pleasure to work for the last year and who at all times have pursued their responsibilities with impressive diligence. Their seriousness has proved an inspiration to me in following my own duties. I wish also to thank the officers of the various councils of the district and the representatives of the Western Office of the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally submitted,

LOWELL NELSON.

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

Sacramento, July 26.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the Cali-

fornia State Federation of Labor—
Greetings:

In my last year's report, I called to the

attention of the delegates the challenge which the AFL faced in District No. 13, involving the jurisdictional raids on the cannery workers by the CIO. It is gratifying to report that this challenge, which we met successfully then, has now been ended in the AFL consolidating its victory, so that the threat from the CIO is no longer a large factor.

The decisive defeat administered to the CIO, which was the opening wedge in its campaign to raid the AFL, has had tremendous beneficial effects upon the AFL both morally and otherwise. That the AFL unions, especially in the canning industry, are taking advantage of every opportunity possible is evidenced by the organizing campaign to win the bargaining rights for the employees of the Campbell Soup Company, which involves 1100 workers. As the vice-president for the district, I have participated in this campaign and have done everything possible to help the union achieve victory.

Legislature

As the delegates probably know, the state legislature now convenes annually. The session in the even-numbered years is devoted to budgetary matters, and the first of these convened this year.

Upon the request of Secretary Haggerty, I devoted full time to this work, since there were a few matters that were of direct concern to the Federation. I kept in constant contact with the Secretary of the Federation, who appeared at every critical moment during the session when his presence was necessary to stave off any efforts to pass legislation inimical to the interests of labor. Since Secretary Haggerty's report very adequately covers what occurred at this session of the legislature, I would like to confine myself to one measure which was of great concern to labor.

Farm Labor Camps

A concerted campaign was initiated by Senator Hatfield and others who opposed the purchase by the state of the twenty-four federally-owned farm labor camps, and, instead, urged their sale by the government to operators of large-scale farms and employers of substantial numbers of farm laborers. Congress failed to appropriate the necessary money to maintain the operation of these camps, thus making necessary their disposal by the federal government. The federal government had contributed millions of dollars to help the California Farm Housing Program, as well as to provide medical care for farm labor. The United States Department of Agricul-

ture offered to sell these camps to the State of California for a fraction of their cost.

Although the resolution offered by Senator Hatfield and others, which would have prevented the state from purchasing these camps, passed the Senate, it failed to obtain passage in the Assembly. This defeat was due, in large measure, to the efforts of the Federation. A proposal was finally adopted by both Houses, and \$10,000 was appropriated for a study of this problem and a report to be brought back to the next regular session of the legislature.

Another important bill which was defeated was introduced by Senator Rich. This sought to reduce wages of employees of the state printing plant who work at a per diem rate. We succeeded in getting this measure declared not to be emergency in nature, which was true, and it was therefore not considered by the legislature.

I recommend that the delegates study Secretary Haggerty's report on this session in order to fully appreciate and understand its record.

Senate Reapportionment

The campaign for Senate Reapportionment is, in my opinion, one of the major activities that faces us this year, and it will require considerable time, energy and effort to mobilize our forces in its behalf. Due to misunderstanding, a certain amount of resistance was encountered at the start, which would have interfered seriously with our campaign, but which has been overcome, due, in the main, to the efforts of the Federation and the general campaign of edification carried on among our members. The opponents' drive to create confusion by stressing sectional differences and obscuring the fundamental issue involved—fairer representation to the people of California in our state government—has been only partially successful, but must be watched. The various councils in District No. 13 have organized themselves very successfully and, I am sure, will give a good account of themselves when the votes are counted in November.

Reapportionment looms as one of the main and most basic issues that will be presented to the voters of this state, and labor in California has much to lose and considerable to gain, if our campaign to have the Senate reapportioned is or is not successful. Among the attacks against the campaign is the fictitious charge that labor is supporting it for an ulterior reason, because it is a labor measure. This has been successfully answered by the emphatic and clear-cut statement issued by Secretary Haggerty in a Federation pam-

phlet, which establishes the reasons why labor is behind the Reapportionment campaign and sets forth the proud record of labor's support of socially-necessary progressive legislation.

Political Activities

On the political field, I think we can speak with some pride of our accomplishment in defeating Mr. Gannon for political office. He has always represented an anti-labor position. In the primary elections, we were successful, generally, in obtaining the qualification of progressive candidates and defeating some of those who were anti-labor. In these political activities, the cooperation and support of the various labor unions in this district cannot be equalled.

Workers' Education

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

Contract Negotiation

In various negotiations of new contracts, I sought each time to devote every effort possible to help the unions involved. This was true of the Culinary Crafts in their negotiations with the employers, which were successfully consummated.

I also assisted the Retail Clerks in organizing in the Placerville area, which resulted in their obtaining new members and signing new contracts. I also participated in the campaign against "local option," to which the Culinary Crafts are opposed, especially in the towns of Redding, Greenville and surrounding territory.

To mobilize the full resources of the labor movement in Sacramento, it was de-

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

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

State Fair

The California State Fair is a very significant event, because of the hundreds of thousands of people throughout California, and out of the state as well, who visit it, and the large number of employees engaged by it in the course of its operation. We were successful in organizing the California State Fair 100 percent, and in obtaining wage increases for the various crafts involved.

Housing Initiative

In regard to the housing initiative which, we realize, is a measure that will help to solve one of the most critical problems in California, the unions in this district did their share in obtaining signatures to qualify the measure for the ballot. I am confident that the unions will do their utmost to round up as many votes as possible for it at November election.

In concluding this report, I wish to state that I consider it a privilege to have been able to serve for another year as vice-president of the State Federation of Labor for this district, and I cannot express too strongly my appreciation for the cooperation I have received from my colleagues on the Executive Council and from the Secretary of the Federation, as well as the staff.

Fraternally submitted,
HARRY FINKS.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT FOR DISTRICT NO. 14 (Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity, Tehama, Mendocino, and Lake Counties)

Eureka, August 6.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

The labor movement of District No. 14 has met the test during the past year. De-

spite temporary setbacks, it is forging ahead in the realization that perseverance is the key to sound and permanent progress in the field of organized labor.

Redwood Lumber Strike

Foremost among the events occurring in

this district since my last report was the official ending of the 27-months' redwood lumber strike. Faced with the provisions of the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law in respect to the union shop issue, the membership of the striking Lumber Workers' unions voted to end the strike in April of this year. In voting to end the strike, however, the membership declared their intention to begin an intensive organizational drive in all struck operations.

The 27-months' strike was a tough fight. The complete effects of it will not be known for some time, but we do know positively that the economic strangle hold of the Redwood Association has been broken in this area. This alone made the fight worthwhile. The results of NLRB union shop elections held in the various **organized sawmills and woods** have been very encouraging; in fact, the results prove that the Lumber Workers' unions were completely justified in their demands for the union shop. The lumber companies who opposed the union shop should realize this by now and know that sooner or later they, too, must recognize the principle of union shop.

The conclusion of the redwood lumber strike, with its 27 months of struggle and heartbreaks, may well be set aside as another vital chapter in the history of the AFL movement of this district. Before doing so, however, I wish, in behalf of our local unions, to express our deep appreciation for the unselfish and splendid support given the strike by the California State Federation of Labor, its affiliated local unions and councils, and those officials of the movement who gave so much of their time in rendering whatever aid possible to the strikers.

A New Era

The Fourteenth District has entered a new era of industrial expansion and development. During and since the redwood lumber strike, more new industries have been established here than at any time in previous history. A number of plywood plants are being constructed in this area, with one already in operation near Arcata. Several remanufacturing plants have also been erected.

The Redwood District Council of lumber workers has established wage scales which have reached an all time high. The minimum rate for a sawmill laborer is \$1.40 per hour. This is a great difference from the 50 cents per hour minimum paid in the boom years following the first world war. Of course, there was no organization in the local lumber industry at that time.

AFL Political League

In my last report, I mentioned the AFL Political League's preparation for the Eureka City election. I am pleased to advise that 85 percent of the League's recommendations carried in that election. During the weeks preceding the recent June primary election, the League conducted an intensive registration drive with good results. The "Get Out the Vote" campaign brought out a larger percentage of voters than was expected. The net result was a clean sweep by all of the League's endorsed candidates.

Solicitations are now being made for voluntary contributions from the membership so that an effective campaign can be carried on in the November general election. The Northern California AFL Political League is determined to repeat the clean sweep accomplished in the primary election. **EDUCATE — REGISTER — VOTE** is its slogan.

Labor Day Celebrations

This past year witnessed two of the most outstanding Labor Day celebrations ever held in the Fourteenth District. The Eureka celebration, held under the auspices of the Central Labor Council of Humboldt County, was highlighted by the longest and most colorful Labor Day parade ever staged in this area. Teamsters Union No. 684 won the trophy for the best decorated float. The beef barbecue and picnic at Sequoia Park was exceptional. Guest speaker, Harry Lundeberg, Secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, gave a two-fisted talk which was well received by the thousands who heard him. Not to be outdone by Humboldt County, the unions of Mendocino County staged a gigantic and colorful parade in Fort Bragg. A very appropriate program was also held in conjunction with their celebration. All reports emanating from Eureka and Fort Bragg indicate an even bigger and better celebration this year.

Central Labor Council

The Central Labor Council of Humboldt County continues to be the bulwark of the local AFL movement. Organized in 1903, the Council has rendered continuous service during the past 45 years. Acting as the guardian of the basic principles of organized labor, it becomes the Council's duty to aid and advise local unions, and at times to request International union intervention in organizations which go astray because of a lack of experienced leadership. This is especially so in rural localities where locals have small memberships.

Building Trades Council

The vast industrial expansion in this area has brought an unprecedented boom to the building trades unions who are affiliated with the Humboldt Building Trades Council. The Council and its affiliates have been hard pressed to fill the jobs with competent workmen. Adding to the manpower problem is the vast shortage of housing in this district. Special emphasis may well be placed on the shortage of rental housing. Most of the Building Trades crafts have received substantial wage increases during the past few months.

Of special concern to the Building Trades crafts has been the rapidly increasing rate of industrial accidents, due in part to inadequate safety inspection. The Council is urging the state to place a construction safety engineer in this area so that more regular and systematic inspections can be made. The state has recently assigned an industrial safety engineer to this area after an appeal was made by the Central Labor Council and a number of its affiliated unions.

Taft-Hartley Law Observations

The effects of the Taft-Hartley law have been felt to the greatest extent by the previously mentioned striking Lumber Workers' unions. One unfair labor practice charge was filed against the Redwood District Council of Lumber Workers and the Central Labor Council by the Orick Lumber Company. The charge alleged a violation of the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. This charge was later dismissed by the NLRB for lack of sufficient evidence.

Generally speaking, I would say that certain segments of the movement in this district have not felt the full impact of this vicious law. To many locals it has been a nuisance because of the union shop elections and the numerous amount of forms and data that must be sent in. It is my frank opinion that the NAM has advised its constituents to soft-pedal any widespread use of the Taft-Hartley law for an attack on labor until the open shop forces are in a more solid position. They hope to be in this position after the November election. The membership in the Fourteenth District, figuratively speaking, is keeping its powder dry. I believe it won't be too long before the chaff will be separated from the wheat insofar as organized labor's true friends are concerned.

Employers' Council

During the past year, many of the employers in this area joined the recently

established North Counties Employers' Council, which has headquarters in Eureka. Mr. Walter McCrea, formerly of Los Angeles, is the manager. The Council has been representing a number of the employer groups in negotiations with our local unions. Our experiences with this Council, as of this date, have been varied, but in most instances satisfactory. We have advised the management of our position in no indefinite terms. In other words, we expect to have honest differences over matters concerning wages and hours, but we will not tolerate any union-busting tactics on the part of this Council.

Apprenticeship Program

Through the efforts of the Humboldt County Joint Apprenticeship Council and the able assistance received from the State Division of Apprenticeship Standards, the apprenticeship program in this district is steadily growing on a very sound and constructive basis. Last October the Council held its first graduation exercises with three apprentices receiving their certificates. In June of this year, there were 27 graduates. This is one program on which labor and management can unite and which can eventually open the avenue for a solution of many differences.

Public Relations

The labor movement of this district is conscious of the importance of good public relations. In this connection, various officials and members of organized labor are serving as members of the Harbor, Planning, and Recreation Commissions. They are active on most public committees and in particular on those connected with social and welfare agencies. Local unions are always ready to lend a helping hand on community projects, such as playgrounds, etc. The cornerstone of its public relations policy is laid in the General Hospital, which has given service to the sick and injured of the community since 1906. This non-profit hospital is owned and operated by organized labor. A campaign has been under way for some time to raise enough money to build a new and modern hospital. This undertaking is a tremendous task. At the present time, the Union Labor Hospital Association's Board of Directors is exploring all ways and means to assure success in their objective, which is to provide the people of this community with adequate hospital facilities.

Executive Council Meeting

Last October the unions of this district were honored by the Federation's Executive Council when it held its regular quarterly

meeting in Eureka. This means much more to the labor movement of a rural community than most people think. It's good for local morale, and it's good for the members of the Executive Council to break away from urban atmosphere occasionally.

Local Union Activities and Gains

Barbers' Local No. 431 has maintained its gains during the past year, although no further progress has been made in the organization of the beauticians. Walter Buchanan, former secretary, is the newly elected president of this local.

Bakers' Local No. 195 succeeded in obtaining an average increase of 15 cents per hour for journeymen and semi-skilled positions in both the wholesale and retail agreements this year. A slightly lower increase was granted to the unskilled help. This agreement, which covers all retail and wholesale shops in Eureka and Arcata, runs until May 1, 1949, with provisions for reopening on wages and hours on November 1, 1948.

Bartenders' Local No. 318 has recently negotiated a new agreement with the Tavern Owners' Association. It provides for a \$1.50 per day increase in pay and overtime pay of time and one-half for Thanksgiving and Christmas days. Ross Dickerson is the local's new business agent.

Butchers No. 445

Butchers' Union Local No. 445 has negotiated a new agreement for the retail markets and slaughterhouses. The rate for a journeyman meat cutter in a retail market is now \$85.00 for a forty-eight hour week. The union's chief demand in its recent negotiations was for a forty-hour week. The increase amounted to \$5.80 per week.

The Egg Workers Division of Local No. 445 has recently concluded negotiations which provide for a 5-cent hourly wage boost.

In the Fish Workers Division, Local No. 445 won the bargaining rights in an NLRB election conducted at the Norcal Packing Plant early this spring. A no union vote was recorded at the Theodore Weissich Fish Plant due to extreme CIO pressure. The CIO Fishermen and Allied Workers were not accorded a place on the ballot due to their failure to comply with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. Local No. 445 has filed for union shop elections at the Tom Lazio Fish Company and the Hallmark Fisheries. These elections are expected to be held in the near future.

Cooks and Waiters

Cooks and Waiters' Local No. 220 has

completed the organization of all restaurants in Arcata. Since my last report, Local No. 220 negotiated a substantial increase in wages along with other improvements in conditions. Early this summer the local was dealt a terrific blow when business Representative Joe King became seriously ill. I am happy to report at this time that Brother King is improving and able to spend some time each day in his office. President Grace Winther is assisting in Local No. 220's office.

Hospital and Institutional Workers' Local No. 327 was successful in obtaining an agreement with the General Hospital. The agreement provided for wage increases, a shorter work week, vacations with pay, sick leave, and the union shop. Local No. 327, whose charter was installed last year by the late Charles Hardy, has made much progress. Further progress is being stymied at this time, however, due to the St. Joseph Hospital's refusal to recognize the union. This hospital is operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange.

Laundry Workers

Laundry Workers' Local No. 156 has recently completed negotiations for an across-the-board increase of 8 cents per hour and two paid holidays, Thanksgiving and Christmas. During the past year, the local has organized the Ferndale Laundry at Ferndale. International Vice-President Lawrence Palacios was in Eureka recently, conferring with the local union on several matters which included a program for organization of the dry cleaning establishments.

Motor Coach Employees' Local No. 1237 is now in the process of reopening their agreement with the Eureka City Lines.

Molders' Union Local No. 164 received a favorable vote in a union shop election held among the employees of the Acme Foundry.

Musicians Local No. 333 is continuing an active organization. They have assured the Labor Day Committee that a band will be ready for this year's Labor Day parade.

The printing trades unions, namely Pressmen's Local No. 279 and Typographical Local No. 207 have received substantial wage increases during the past year.

Municipal Employees' Local No. 54, undaunted by the lack of cooperation from the city's white collar workers, is continuing to carry on the fight for higher salaries, a retirement plan and civil service for city employees. International Representative Harry Wolf was in Eureka recently to aid in the local's organizational program.

Retail Clerks

Retail Clerks' Local No. 541 has negotiated an approximate 20 cents per hour increase in pay for the Food and Liquor Store Clerks since my last report. Negotiations are now under way for a new agreement which includes a 40-hour week. The recently organized Bakery Sales Clerks Division of Local No. 541 has negotiated two wage increases since my last report. Wage scales for experienced Sales Clerks have been increased by \$15.00 per week. The Federal Store has signed a new agreement providing for wage increases. Very little progress has been made in the organization of the mercantile stores during the past year. The stalling tactics of the S. H. Kress Company has held up progress in the variety store division thus far.

Textile Workers' Local No. 126, which has the honor of being the only AFL Textile Workers' Union in California, has negotiated a wage increase which will average 15 cents per hour among the employees.

Teamsters' Local No. 684 has continued to increase its membership and has negotiated substantial wage increases and improvements in working conditions for all of its divisions. Earlier this year, the local found it necessary to strike a number of the local drayage firms in order to obtain a satisfactory agreement. William Carlson

has been appointed as assistant business representative of Local No. 684.

Crescent City Organization

It is encouraging to note that the carpenters in Crescent City have organized and obtained a charter from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

This may well be the beginning of the reorganization of a number of AFL unions in Del Norte County.

Labor Temple

Plans for the building of an addition to the Labor Temple have not been carried out, due to the estimated cost of the project. Other plans are now under consideration. Brother Henry J. Tornwall is the newly elected Secretary of the Labor Temple Association. He replaced Brother M. J. "Mike" Burns who retired after many years of service.

In closing this report, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all of the local unions, councils, and officers in the Fourteenth District who assisted the Federation and its officers during the past year. Your support, along with that of my colleagues on the Executive Council and, in particular, that of President Shelley and Secretary Haggerty, has indeed made it an honor and a pleasure for me to serve as vice-president in District No. 14.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBIN J. GRUHN.

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

Westwood, August 6.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Labor in this district, as well as over the United States, will see considerable unrest due to forthcoming elections, as large corporations as well as the NAM are continually giving us a bad time trying to forward anti-union legislation.

Lumber Industry

The lumber industry has made definite progress in the last year, gaining a 12½-percent increase since January 1, and are going into negotiations in the near future for an additional increase. The lumber industry in this area has been forced to go through union shop elections to comply with the Taft-Hartley law before signing union shop contracts. We are proud to say that we have won all union shop elections by

an overwhelming majority, and that we have no open shop contracts in this area.

In the organizational field we have taken in many new operations, especially in the Anderson area. There is a wide organizational field which we are working on, through the efforts of the Northern California District Council and Brotherhood representative, with the perspective of increasing our membership by 1000 or more members.

Teamsters

The Teamsters in this area have shown definite progress, gaining an average 12½-percent increase. A large PG&E construction job is in progress in the Feather River Canyon, and the Teamsters have done a swell job in keeping this area organized.

Culinary Crafts

A great deal of progress has been made by the Culinary Crafts, with a strong or-

ganizational campaign almost completed, bringing all the restaurants and bars in the Westwood, Susanville, Greenville, Quincy, and the Feather River Canyon area into the fold of the union. In the Redding area the Culinary Crafts have been successful in keeping all the new establishments organized.

Building Trades—Redding

The Building Trades Unions of Redding, as well as the Central Labor Council, have done a good job in the promotion of organized labor in Shasta County, and surrounding territory. There is a tremendous amount of new construction of plants, and new highways are being built in this area. I am glad to state that all of these operations are union jobs, being conducted by the Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Laborers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Steamfitters and other crafts of the Building Trades.

Retail Clerks

The Retail Clerks in this area have been granted substantial increases in the past year, and are working under very favorable conditions.

Office Workers

Office Workers in the Westwood oper-

ation were forced to go through a rough strike against the Fruit Growers Supply Company, and on the face of the situation apparently did not gain much. But I would like to state that it is the general feeling of these people and many other members of organized labor, who were closely associated with the strike, that they did make certain gains, and that these will be of a great benefit in the future in forcing the company to realize that these people were definitely organized.

Tri-County Central Labor Council

The Tri-County Central Labor Council is composed of unions of all crafts in Lassen, Plumas and Sierra counties, and they have been very active in the past year.

In closing my report, I would like to state that it has been a pleasure and honor to serve the unexpired term of Brother George Becker as vice-president for the Fifteenth District. Brother Becker is employed in Yuba City, and regretfully was forced to submit his resignation.

I want to thank the local unions and officers of the State Federation of Labor for their splendid cooperation this past year.

Fraternally submitted,

ROY WALKER.

REPORT OF DELEGATE

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

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

The Sixty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in San Francisco in October, 1947. There were 699 delegates, representing 96 national and international unions, 4 departments, 40 state federations, 166 central labor bodies, and 66 local trade and federal labor unions. In addition thereto, there were 3 fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The membership of the Federation showed a gain of nearly a half-million, based upon per capita tax payments.

League for Political Education

A significant development of the convention was the institution of the new political action machinery. The latter was embodied in Labor's League for Political Education (which was created on December 5, 1947, by a conference of AFL National and International Unions) under an AFL constitutional amendment "to further the economic and political policies of the American Fed-

eration of Labor." The purposes of the League, as adopted by the convention, were to prepare and disseminate information to make known the Federation's policies, as well as information about candidates, with particular reference to their attitude toward AFL political and economic policies. The organization was to be separately financed and function in the political field. This was made necessary by the Taft-Hartley Act, and was in answer to it.

Taft-Hartley Act

The Taft-Hartley Act occupied a considerable portion of the convention's attention and interest, and political discussions in regard to combatting this anti-labor law occupied the interest of the delegates. The salient features of the program were: (1) to exhaust every legal recourse; (2) make repeal a "fixed objective" — fight the Taft-Hartley law at every step and opportunity; (3) defeat every member of Congress who voted for it; (4) omit "no strike" provisions from all future contracts with employers; (5) recommend to all affiliates

to set aside Election Day as a holiday; and (6) prepare for the next convention of the AFL a program giving full effect to these purposes.

Constitutional Amendments

In order to meet the anti-communist affidavit provision of the Taft-Hartley Act, the officers of the Federation were declared to be the President and the Secretary-Treasurer, and the 13 vice-presidential offices were abolished. The Executive Council was continued, but Council members do not have the status of officers.

80th Congress

The per capita tax on membership of affiliated unions was increased from 2 cents to 3 cents. On directly affiliated trade and federal unions, it was increased to 37 cents. The Executive Council was given power to levy special assessments of 1 cent per member per week for periods up to 10 weeks in any emergency, if and when the regular funds of the Federation are insufficient.

On the question of national legislation, the Convention devoted considerable time to analyzing the bankruptcy of the 80th Congress and its failure to tackle any of the fundamental problems confronting it. The consequences of the action of the 80th Congress in emasculating the Department of Labor and other agencies were underscored.

Cooperatives

The formation of credit unions and cooperatives was urged in order to maintain an increase in consumer buying necessary to balance the country's constantly rising production per man hour, and to take the product of full employment off the market. It was recognized as an expedient measure, but one that would prove helpful.

International Relations

In the field of international relations, the Marshall Plan was approved. The Convention repudiated the slightest tendency in any policy of either appeasement or aggression toward the Soviet Union. A comprehensive position was formulated regarding the actions to be taken by the government to preserve stable relations and peace on the international field.

A number of important matters that would have to be taken up before the International Labor Organization Conference to be held in San Francisco were also adopted by the convention.

Veterans

The question of veterans was given the major attention it merited, and an adequate

program of cooperation with the veterans' organizations and in support of their interests was adopted.

CSFL Resolutions

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

Resolution No. 121—"Favoring Return to Strict Civil Service Status." Adopted.

Resolution No. 105—"Payroll Savings Plan." Adopted.

Resolution No. 12—"Social Security Coverage for Farm Laborers." Similar resolution adopted; no further action necessary on ours.

Resolution No. 14—"Support of Anti-Pol Tax Legislation." Similar resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 218—"Opposition to Sale of American Ships to Non-Citizens." Identical resolution introduced by Capt. C. F. May of National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America adopted.

"Full Employment." This resolution was drawn up by the Secretary on instruction from the Executive Council at its August 22-23 meeting for presentation to the AFL convention. It reaffirmed the Federation's position in regard to full employment and urged the reintroduction of the original Full Employment bill—**S. 380**—as it was prior to its distortion when enacted by Congress. Adopted.

The convention, as usual, had to devote a great amount of time to the 202 resolutions submitted to it, which covered every phase of activity and interest of the wage earners of this country and the trade union movement.

Death of Judge Padway

A tragic occurrence during the convention was the death of the AFL General Counsel, Judge Joseph A. Padway, whose strenuous activity in behalf of the American Federation of Labor brought to a premature end a brilliant career. The convention adjourned its activities for a day in honor of the outstanding services and contributions of Judge Padway. There is no question but what this loss is a very serious one to the labor movement of this country.

The convention demonstrated that the American Federation of Labor continues to grow in influence and membership, and in spite of the serious problems facing us, the solidarity of labor augurs well for our efforts to solve them.

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

San Francisco, July 30.

To the Forty-Sixth Annual (Forty-Ninth Anniversary) Convention of the California State Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Last year in my report to the convention, I pointed out that the gains won by the organized labor movement were being challenged principally in the threat contained in the Taft-Hartley Act, and that through a campaign on the part of a minority, but influential and powerful group of monopolistic employers, the Act would be used as a shield behind which they would seek to undermine unions whenever and wherever it would be possible.

This challenge, it is gratifying to state, has been met at every step of this fight. Labor organizations have been able to defend themselves and preserve their rights. It is true that this has involved litigation, and many of the unions have been seriously penalized financially. The full extent of the adverse consequences of the Taft-Hartley Act still have to be met, but it is certain that the labor movement in California is sufficiently strong so that it will be able to defend itself under any and all circumstances. We are still determined that the labor movement will not be legislated out of existence.

International labor relations must receive greater emphasis than ever before. The delegates will note that in this report and in your Secretary's report as delegate to the AFL convention, much space has been devoted to the activities of the labor movement in the international field. A great deal of our time, interest and attention has been occupied by foreign developments. This shift is understandable. The ever-increasing important role of the United States in the world makes it necessary that the labor movement parallel this expansion in its thinking and its active participation. It is to the direct interest of labor and of great concern to it that our foreign policy be based on the preservation and stimulation of free trade unions in the world. The American labor movement cannot possibly maintain its position and strength unless trade unionism, as free, functioning bodies, is permitted to develop in the rest of the world. I cannot urge too strongly upon the delegates to devote more attention to this phase of our work and to combat any tendency of isolationism, which, under present conditions, would be suicidal.

This growing concern with the international situation has to be supplemented

with increased activity in political action, in view of the need to have a sound, progressive policy followed by our government in the domestic field. Unless our government is able to fulfill its obligations in meeting the social needs of the workers of this country, and function in such a progressive capacity, its role in the international field along democratic lines will be nullified. That is why we have taken so much time in repudiating the miserable record of the 80th Congress. We cannot fight for democracy abroad unless we have it at home.

We are meeting now just a short time before the elections, on November 2. Between now and then, we must redouble our efforts to activate ourselves in the political field. There have been submitted to this convention statements on policy affecting our basic functions, which the delegates will undoubtedly study and act upon. These statements will guide us for the coming year. I also urge the delegates to read the reports, as they record a series of achievements of which we can be proud.

Membership

The Federation has reached unprecedented strength numerically and in influence. This was made possible by the cooperation of the affiliated organizations and their membership, for which I am extremely and deeply appreciative. Today, the Federation's affiliates total 1,201 local unions and 127 councils, representing a per capita membership of 573,466.

District No. 15

The resignation of Brother George W. Becker as vice-president of District No. 15 was submitted, and accepted by the Council, with regret on both sides. Brother Becker's change of residence to another locality made his resignation necessary.

Brother Roy Walker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Northern California District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, was chosen by the Executive Council to fill the vacancy.

Gifts for Past Presidents

Your Secretary, to which the matter was referred by the Executive Council, purchased appropriate gifts for past Presidents Charles Real and Anthony L. Noriega, as mandated by the Federation's 1947 convention, as a token of the Federation's appreciation of their service to the AFL in California.

Deaths

The California labor movement suffered the loss of three of its outstanding leaders during the last year. Brother Fred West, former organizer for the Federation, and, at the time of his death, secretary of the Bakersfield Central Labor Council, passed away on January 19, 1948. Death brought an end to Brother George Kidwell's long and distinguished career in labor on April 26, 1948. Brother Paul Burg, who served the Federation as vice-president for District No. 11 from 1939 to 1946, died on July 10, 1948.

I

ADMINISTRATION

Strikes and Disputes

Riviera Hotel, Long Beach: The picket line established by the Engineers in this union's strike last year against the Riviera Hotel in Long Beach, being respected by the Culinary Workers, brought difficulties in regard to unemployment benefits for the Culinary Workers. With the Federation's assistance, however, this matter was disposed of favorably.

Di Giorgio: This very important strike, involving some 1,500 field and shed workers, members of the National Farm Labor Union, employed on the 22,000-acre Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation ranch near Bakersfield, is reported on fully in the section of this report entitled "Organization."

Pile Drivers, Santa Cruz: The dispute between Pile Drivers No. 34 and the City Council of Santa Cruz arose over the city's refusal to pay prevailing wages on work being done on the Municipal Wharf. All unions in the area supported the Pile Drivers' request to refuse to patronize the amusement and other facilities on the wharf until the City Council agreed to pay such wages, and your Secretary wrote to the City Council, urging that the dispute be settled and setting forth the reasons why the wages paid should be those prevailing for comparable work in the area. As a result of the combined backing of the Federation and the local labor movement, the Pile Drivers succeeded in obtaining the desired agreement with the City of Santa Cruz.

Western Union CTU: The strike scheduled against the Western Union by the Commercial Telegraphers Union was called off when the CTU and the company agreed to arbitrate the issues in dispute. Prior to this, however, the Federation pledged its support to the CTU and had cooperated fully in publicizing the dispute among all the affiliates.

Typographical Unions: Throughout the long strike of the Typographical unions in the east, the Federation has continued to give them its full moral support.

Retail Clerks, San Diego: A threatened strike by the Retail Clerks in San Diego, which, however, was averted when a satisfactory agreement was reached, gave rise to another very important problem when reports were circulated that the employers were attempting to recruit students from the San Diego State College to use as strikebreakers. Your Secretary brought this matter to the attention of Roy Simpson, Director of Public Instruction, who immediately proceeded to investigate it. There can be no doubt that, if the strike had taken place, the employers' hope to recruit these students as strikebreakers would have been effectively blocked.

Hawaii: As it has for some years in the past, the Federation has maintained close contact with the labor movement in the Hawaiian Islands, and has frequently informed the American Federation of Labor of the circumstances there. We have likewise been able to be of considerable assistance to the AFL unions engaged in the especially difficult job of organizing in the islands.

Redwood Lumber Strike: The long, bitter 27-months' strike of the Redwood Lumber and Sawmill Workers came to an end this spring when the Redwood District Council was forced, as a result of the Taft-Hartley law, to reach a decision, effective April 12, 1948, to change tactics in its long struggle against the redwood lumber companies. Picket lines were removed, and the Federation and the various central bodies were requested to remove the firms from their unfair lists.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Unions immediately initiated an intensive campaign to organize those who had gone to work behind the picket lines for the struck companies, and to channelize their fight for the union shop along the lines required by provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. Results of this campaign have already been heartening.

The District Council's decision also called for support by all AFL unions of the Union Stamp on fair redwood from the area involved.

Although the Federation gave unstinting support to this strike from the start to the finish (details of which will be found under various headings throughout this report), it was not alone in showing its loyalty to these workers. Few strikes have called forth stronger and more sympathetic support from all AFL unions and councils throughout the state.

1947 Convention Resolutions

Many resolutions considered by the Federation's 1947 Convention were referred to the Executive Council for further study and/or action. These came before the Council at its special meeting on August 22 and 23, 1947. Other resolutions required action by your Secretary. All these matters were disposed of as follows:

Resolutions Referred to AFL Convention

Six resolutions were submitted by your Secretary, as delegate from the California State Federation of Labor, to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco, October 6-16, 1947. These resolutions, bearing the State Federation Convention numbers and titles, and the action taken on each by the AFL Convention, are as follows:

Resolution No. 121—"Favoring Return to Strict Civil Service Status." Adopted.

Resolution No. 105—"Payroll Savings Plan." Adopted.

Resolution No. 12—"Social Security Coverage for Farm Laborers." Similar resolution adopted; no further action necessary on ours.

Resolution No. 14—"Support of Anti-Poll Tax Legislation." Similar resolution adopted.

Resolution No. 218—"Opposition to Sale of American Ships to Non-Citizens." Identical resolution introduced by Capt. C. F. May of National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America adopted.

"Full Employment." This resolution was drawn up by the Secretary on instruction from the Executive Council at its August 22-23 meeting for presentation to the AFL Convention. It reaffirmed the Federation's position in regard to full employment and urged the reintroduction of the original Full Employment bill—S. 380—as it was prior to its distortion when enacted by Congress. Adopted.

Resolutions Referred to Executive Council

Education:

No. 98—"Establishment of Labor Schools," presented by William P. Sutherland, Theatrical State Employees No. B-18, San Francisco, and Alvin F. Maass, Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784, San Francisco.

The Convention had adopted the Resolutions Committee's recommendation, which was as follows:

"Your Committee recommends that the

Convention concur in this resolution if amended as follows:

"The fifth Whereas is deleted. The first Resolve is amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommends that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor consider the advisability of establishing labor schools in localities where existing facilities are lacking and where, in the wisdom of the Executive Council, it appears that adequate funds exist properly to conduct such establishments to the advantage and instruction of existing trade union organizations in such localities."

The Executive Council placed the program for the effectuation of this resolution in the hands of your Secretary for further development. See the report on the Federation's educational activities for an account of how this program was started and carried on during the past year.

No. 124—"Establishing Labor Scholarships," presented by Warren S. Rogers and Eskel A. S. Thyden of National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 64, Los Angeles.

The Convention had adopted the Resolutions Committee's recommendation, which was as follows:

"Your Committee recommends that the Convention concur in this resolution, with an amendment to the first Resolve to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the establishment of endowment funds for the granting of scholarships in the amount of \$500 per scholarship per year, in appropriate universities in the State of California which have established classes in the field of labor relations, which classes are consistent with the principles of the AFL; and be it further"

Since the setting up of these endowments was to be done at the discretion of the Executive Council, and the matter would have to be worked out in greater detail, the Executive Council referred it to your Secretary for further development. It has become clear, however, that this matter cannot be developed until our educational program has been firmly established and expanded. No action has therefore been taken as yet by your Secretary.

No. 139—"Urging Labor Representation on Board of Regents," presented by Rene

Battaglini et al of Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants Union No. 44, San Francisco.

The Convention had adopted the Committee's recommendation to refer the subject matter of this resolution to the Executive Council, and to file the resolution.

The Executive Council found this resolution to be similar in intent to **Resolution No. 193**, with the additional proviso that the Oregon State Plan on Education be studied by the California State Federation, and since the carrying out of the objectives of **Resolution No. 193** would accomplish the main objective of this resolution, no further action was necessary.

In carrying out **Resolution No. 193**, your Secretary wrote to the Board of Regents, urging, as we have often done in the past, labor representation on the Board. Receipt of the letter was acknowledged.

No. 177—"Requesting Labor Extension Service Act," presented by Thomas Ranford, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Cora Track, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; James C. Meeks, Painters No. 116, Los Angeles; Harry Lea, Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park; William H. Cole, Plasterers No. 2, Los Angeles; David J. Malley, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles; Thomas J. Cogley and H. L. Beckman, Plumbers & Pipefitters No. 250, Southgate.

The Convention had adopted the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on this resolution:

"Your Committee believes that since this resolution involves a question of policy and continued effort, that it should be referred to the Executive Council for action."

The following statement was adopted by the Executive Council:

"This resolution endorses the principle of federal aid for labor education, and calls upon the President and Congress to establish a Labor Extension Service in the U. S. Department of Labor, to act as a clearing house in the field of labor education, and to administer a program of grants-in-aid for the development of a labor education program on a state and local level.

"Prior to the cut in the budget, the Labor Extension Service, under the Division of Labor Standards, was developing such a department. It has now been severely curtailed, so that only one person is in charge of this work.

"There are now pending in Congress two bills, **S. 1390** and **H.R. 4078**, which would carry out the objectives of this resolution. The Council recommends that these two bills be supported by the Federation, which would carry out the objectives of this resolution."

Copies of this resolution were sent to all California congressmen and senators.

No. 193—"Public School Educational Program," presented by H. C. Baker, H. S. Hunt, Kirby Stilwell, Painters No. 333, San Diego.

The Convention had adopted the Committee's recommendation to concur in this resolution, requesting that representatives of labor be placed on the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of California, and to instruct the Executive Council to take action to carry out the resolution.

The Executive Council instructed your Secretary to make this request, which was done, and our letter acknowledged. It should be noted, in this connection, that at the present time, your Secretary is a member of the State Board of Education.

Housing:

No. 132—"Initiative Proposition to Establish State Housing Authority," presented by Ralph A. McMullen of Los Angeles Building Trades Council, Los Angeles.

The following recommendation by the Committee on Resolutions had been adopted by the Convention:

"Your Committee recommends that the resolution be concurred in, with the following amendments:

"That the first and second Resolves be stricken, and that the following Resolve be inserted in lieu thereof:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor to request the Governor to call a special session of the California Legislature for the purpose of enacting legislation establishing a State Housing Authority, together with necessary funds for a statewide housing program, which program is to be carried on and administered by the Local Housing Authority."

"Your Committee believes that for the reason stated with relation to **Resolution No. 109** it should rest in the discretion of the Executive Council as to what additional initiative or referendum proceedings should be carried on concurrent with the reapportionment of the Senate, which you have already passed."

In regard to initiating an initiative petition for this purpose, it was the Executive Council's opinion that this should be held in abeyance at this time because it will be necessary for the Federation to concentrate on the initiative petition to reapportion the State Senate; and also because it might be

possible to pass the desired legislation at the next session of the state legislature.

Shortly thereafter, the independent California Housing Initiative Committee was formed, and the Federation immediately gave it its fullest support and assistance. This measure will appear on the November ballot as Proposition No. 14. (For further details on this entire matter, see the statement on housing submitted to this convention by the Executive Council.)

No. 184—"Requesting Special Session of Legislature on Housing," presented by Robert J. Beattie and George L. Hill, Redwood District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Eureka; Nick Cordil, Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles; Susan D. Adams, Ladies Garment Workers No. 384, Los Angeles; P. W. Anderson, District Council of Carpenters, San Diego; George I. Rollins, Central Labor Council, Redding.

The Convention had adopted the following report of the Committee on Resolutions:

"Your Committee believes that the calling of a special session of the legislature to consider housing and rent control is desirable and recommends concurrence in the resolution."

No further action on this resolution was necessary for the reasons set forth above in connection with Resolution No. 132.

No. 78—"Organization of Agricultural Labor," presented by Hank Hasiwar and Venus Lewis, National Farm Labor Union No. 213, Fresno; Paul Olivette, National Farm Labor Union No. 208, Salinas and H. A. Rahim, National Farm Labor Union, Local 209, Marysville.

The Convention had adopted the Committee's recommendation, as follows:

"Your Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution, with the last Resolved amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the feasibility of continuing and extending financial and moral aid to the program of the National Farm Labor Union, AFL, be referred to the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor."

"Since the substance of the Resolve concerns the expenditure of funds, your Committee believes that the discretion as to when, how and how much money be allocated be left with the Executive Council."

Brother Dan Flanagan, AFL Western representative, appeared before the Executive Council and spoke for this resolution on behalf of the organization program of the National Farm Labor Union.

The Executive Council decided that the policy of supporting the National Farm

Labor Union morally and financially be continued as it has in the past. (See the report on the Di Giorgio strike under "Organization.")

No. 152—"Requesting Teachers' Organizing Funds," presented by Alice Drehmel, Teachers No. 869, Fresno.

The Convention had adopted the Committee's recommendation, as follows:

"Your Committee believes that the purpose of this resolution, namely: the education of teachers in the principles and objectives of labor in order that they, in turn, may transmit these principles and objectives in their prescribed courses of instruction, is highly desirable, since they are in contact with the students during their formative years.

"We believe, however, that the problems presented with relation to the formulation and effectuation of this program will involve not only the expenditure of funds, but the establishment of a well-rounded program. For this reason, we recommend that the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor seek to attain the objectives set forth in the resolution but that the resolution be filed."

Sister Alice Drehmel, Teachers No. 869, Fresno, appeared before the Executive Council on behalf of this resolution.

Since this matter was related to the subject matter contained in Resolution No. 98 in regard to the establishment of labor schools, the Council believed it should be investigated more thoroughly in connection with that problem, and therefore referred it to the Secretary for further development.

(For further information on the subject matter of this resolution, see the section of this report entitled "Organization.")

Racial Discrimination:

No. 29—"Oppose Racial Bigotry," presented by Lauren Amell et al of Office Employees International Union No. 174, Hollywood.

The Convention had adopted the recommendation of the Committee, which was as follows:

"Your Committee believes that, consonant with the principles of the AFL, racial bigotry should at all times be prevented, and to that extent your Committee concurs in the objectives of this resolution.

"However, your Committee is of the further opinion that the merits of H.R. 2848 can be determined only after deliberate consideration of the provisions of such proposed legislation, which deliberation cannot be had by your Committee in the short period of time available to

it, and it therefore recommends that this matter be referred to the Executive Council for study and action."

The Executive Council decided to concur in the resolution if it appeared that the Buckley Bill, upon study, carried out the objectives of the resolution.

No. 50—"Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Housing," presented by Maurice Howard of Screen Cartoonists Union No. 852, Hollywood.

The following report had been made by the Resolutions Committee on this resolution:

"The Committee recommends concurrence in the resolution with the following amendment:

"Deletion of the second Resolve.

"The Committee believes that the second Resolve should be deleted because equal to the right of freedom from discrimination, as far as race or creed is concerned, is the right of an individual to choose with whom he shall live and where he shall live. Just as no individual should be compelled to live where he does not wish to live, no individual should be compelled to have individuals living near or with him with whom he does not desire to live.

"The principle of restrictive covenants has for centuries existed in the laws of this country. As with relation to all rights, so with relation with the right to live, it is not unqualified and unrestricted, and it is subject at all times to the right in others freely to consider the conditions and qualifications under which they desire to live.

"Accordingly, we believe that as long as public funds are expended without discrimination and public housing facilities are made available equally, the objectives of this resolution are sound. However, when the resolution is extended to place upon private individuals compulsory conditions to which they object, we believe that it goes beyond the inalienable rights which the proponents of anti-discrimination legislation so ardently fight for."

After the Convention had adopted the Committee's recommendation, it reconsidered this action and referred the resolution to the Executive Council.

The Executive Council recommended that no federal or state funds for housing be appropriated for any town, city or county in the State of California if discrimination was used against any citizen because of race, color or creed in obtaining housing.

The resolution also provided for the Federation to go on record to demand that all restrictive covenants be outlawed by all state and federal agencies. It was the

Council's opinion that the Committee report, which took up the question of restrictive covenants from a legal point of view was not wholly germane to the issue. The Council, therefore, concurred in the original resolution.

No. 150—"Establish Federation Committee to Combat Intolerance," presented by James H. Anderson et al, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Louis Levy et al, Sportswear & Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles; J. H. Blackburn et al, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; W. J. Bassett, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Hank Hasiwar et al, National Farm Labor Union No. 213, Fresno; Richard Minihan et al, Sugar Workers No. 20875, Oxnard; Wallace D. Henderson et al, Winery & Distillery Workers No. 45, Fresno; Roy M. Brewer et al, Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood; Dorothy Whitmarsh et al, Cannery Workers No. 750, Oakland; John F. Shelley, Central Labor Council, San Francisco; Carl Lara, Central Labor Council, Salinas.

The Convention had adopted the Committee's recommendation, as follows:

"Your Committee believes that the intent expressed within this resolution is directed at the removal of discrimination based upon an educational campaign aided and supported by the California State Federation of Labor. Your Committee believes that the objective is desirable. The Committee further believes, however, that this is a question which should be directed to the discretion of the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor since it not only will require the expenditure of funds but the formulation of a specific program in order to effectuate the purposes of the resolution.

"We believe, accordingly, that the Executive Council, having all the facts necessary to guide it, can best institute such a program if it is not circumscribed by specific mandates of this Convention."

Brothers James H. Anderson and Zane Meckler appeared before the Executive Council and spoke on this resolution on behalf of the Church, Civic and Charities Committee of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

The Executive Council decided that a committee should be appointed to make a survey of this problem, and that the matter of a paid personnel be considered after this committee had sufficient time to function and submit a report.

(See separate report on the work of the Federation's Committee on Racial Intolerance and Bigotry elsewhere in this section; also statement on combatting ra-

cial intolerance submitted to this convention by the Executive Council.)

Other Matters:

No. 55—"Union Athletic Program," presented by J. P. Malone et al of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

This resolution, which proposed that the Federation prepare plans to effectuate the establishment and encouragement of amateur athletic activities by the affiliated unions, had been referred by the Convention to the Executive Council. Its intent was carried out by your Secretary through publicity in the Weekly News Letter.

No. 72—"Oppose Military Conscription," presented by W. J. Hill et al of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Action on this resolution, which had been referred to the Executive Council by the Convention, was postponed for several months awaiting the decision on this very important matter by the AFL Executive Council. At its May meeting, our Executive Council, in line with the AFL's position, unanimously opposed universal military training, but favored a limited and temporary draft law as necessary and desirable for the Nation's security.

No. 81—"Social Security Liberalization," presented by Robert H. Judson and George Smoot, Santa Clara County Building and Construction Trades Council, and Anthony Agrillo and LeRoy Pette, Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, San Jose.

The Convention had adopted the Resolutions Committee's recommendation, as follows:

"While your Committee is in agreement with the intent of this resolution, it nevertheless believes that while the intent carried in the first Resolve is desirable, it may not be actuarially possible, and since your Committee has no way of knowing whether it is or is not, we recommend that the intent set forth in the first Resolve be referred to the incoming Executive Board for their consideration and, if it is found that this is actuarially possible, that they support this resolution as set forth in the resolution or as modified after investigation by the Executive Board."

The first Resolve, the actuarial possibility of which was questioned in the Resolutions Committee report, provided for reducing the retirement age under the Social Security Act from 65 to 60 years of age, increasing minimum benefits from \$10 to \$30, and maximum benefits from \$85 to \$120 per month. It also provided that the annuitant be allowed to earn the sum of \$60 per month in covered employment to supplement such annuity.

It was the opinion of the Executive Council that this consideration was secondary, since the requirements were moderate and consonant with the needs of the old-agers, and fiscally it could be accommodated by appropriate and adequate planning. The Council therefore concurred in the resolution.

No. 105—"Payroll Savings Plan," presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor.

The Convention had adopted the Committee's recommendation, as follows:

"At the request of the proponents of this resolution, your Committee recommends that the first Resolve be amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 45th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing United States Savings Bonds for the California Security Thrift Program, urging all members of the California State Federation of Labor to participate and urge employers to establish payroll savings plans where they do not now exist. The Executive Council is hereby empowered and instructed to prepare and distribute literature which is, in their judgment, necessary for the promotion of this statewide plan."

The Executive Council empowered your Secretary to carry out the Convention action on this resolution, which was done.

No. 183—"Requesting Anti-Monopoly Legislation," presented by W. J. Bassett of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

This resolution, which asked that the President of the United States be petitioned to appoint an independent commission to investigate the concentration of economic power in this country, was referred to the Executive Council by the Convention. Because of the complexity of the problem and the need to study it further, the Council placed the matter in the hands of your Secretary. Circumstances did not, however, warrant the taking of any action during the last session of Congress.

No. 209—"Oppose Proposed Wool Bill," presented by Bob Burnside of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

The Committee report on this resolution, which had been adopted by the Convention, was as follows:

"Your Committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution requires consideration for a period of time in excess of that presently available to your Committee, before an accurate

recommendation can be made, and therefore recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council for further study and action."

The Executive Council referred the matter to your Secretary for study. No recommendation has as yet been feasible.

No. 215—"Minimum Wage Law for Corporations," presented by George McCaughey of Plasterers Union No. 2, of Los Angeles.

The Convention had adopted the following recommendation by the Resolutions Committee:

"Your Committee believes that the subject matter of this resolution requires consideration for a period of time in excess of that presently available to your Committee, and therefore recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council for further study and action."

After considering this resolution, the Executive Council decided as follows:

"This resolution proposes that a minimum wage be established by Congress to apply to all employees working for corporations doing interstate business or whose stock is sold on the Stock Exchange doing interstate business, and proposes that the amount of the minimum wage be at least 5% of the highest compensation for the same hours of service. In other words, if an executive were receiving \$100,000 a year, the minimum wage would be \$5,000.

"First of all, the reasoning of this resolution is not sound, due to the fact that a minimum wage should apply to all employees, whether they work for corporations which are engaged in interstate commerce or not.

"Secondly, the salaries of the highest paid executives vary from corporation to corporation so that, in some instances, it is quite conceivable that the minimum wage might be below \$2,000 a year.

"Thirdly, there is now pending in Congress a bill, S. 1404, by Senators Pepper, Wagner, Thomas, Murray et al, which provides for the establishing of a federal minimum wage of 65 cents an hour for the first year, 70 cents an hour for the second year, and 75 cents an hour from the third year on. This measure the American Federation of Labor originally supported and is continuing to support. It is the most tangible approach to this problem, and we recommend that this resolution be filed, and in place thereof the Federation continue to support S. 1404."

Resolutions Sent to All Affiliates

No. 13—"Support of Consumer Cooperative Movement."

No. 17—"Separation of Wage Adjustments from Cost of Living Index."

No. 40—"Oppose Race Discrimination by Employers."

No. 58—"6-Hour Day and 30-Hour Week."

No. 89—"Resist Wage Cuts."

No. 99—"Extension of Kindergartens."

No. 100—"Defense of Displaced Persons."

No. 156—"Requesting Union Support of A.F.T."

No. 201—"Condemning 'People's World.'"

No. 219—"Continue Support of Redwood Lumber Strike."

No. 221—"Supporting International Rescue and Relief Committee."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged by many of the affiliated organizations.

Resolutions Sent to Central Labor Councils

No. 5—"Closer Farmer-Labor Relations." This resolution was sent to the labor councils in the rural areas of the state.

No. 51—"Equal Rights for Women."

No. 93—"Support of Redwood Lumber Strike."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged.

Resolution Sent to AFL Press in California

No. 201—"Condemning 'People's World.'"

This resolution requested that the greatest amount of publicity be given to the Convention's action in condemning the "People's World" as unworthy of support from the American Federation of Labor.

Resolutions Sent to President Green

No. 8—"Visual Education."

No. 12—"Social Security Coverage for Farm Laborers."

No. 15—"Oppose Race Discrimination."

No. 16—"Support State FEPA."

No. 17—"Separation of Wage Adjustments from Cost of Living Index."

No. 43—"Increased Participation in Federal Retirement Plan."

No. 107—"To Increase Benefits Under Social Security Act."

No. 122—"Opposing Civil Service Commission's Regulations Governing 'Reduction in Force.'"

No. 127—"Correcting Injustices in the McCormack Bill."

No. 128—"Unemployment Compensation for Veterans in a Labor Dispute."

No. 129—"Endorsing 26 Days' Annual Leave and 15 Days' Sick Leave for all Post Office Employees."

No. 159—"To Increase Pensions for Widows and Disabled Vets."

No. 167—"Statewide AFL Political Organization."

No. 170—"Prevailing Wages for All Employees in Government-Operated Industries."

No. 235—"Opposing Use of Dining Cars as Dormitories."

Receipt of these resolutions was acknowledged by President Green in a letter assuring us that they would be given careful consideration and attention.

Resolutions Sent to Personnel Board and Public Works Dept.

No. 77—"Grading State Employees."

No. 241—"Prevailing Wages for State-Employed Electrical Workers."

These resolutions, the first urging the abolishing of the so-called "merit system" for grading state employees and its replacement by simple seniority rules, and the second requesting the State Personnel Board to use prevailing wages rates in establishing pay schedules and classifications for state-employed electrical workers, were sent to members of the State Personnel Board. **Resolution No. 241** was also sent to the Department of Public Works and Division of Highways.

John F. Fisher, Executive Officer of the State Personnel Board, stated that the resolutions were brought to the attention of the Board members at their meeting on November 8, 1947.

The Director of Public Works, C. H. Purcell, informed us that it was his understanding that the State Personnel Board then had under consideration the matter of adjusting the salaries of state-employed electrical workers to a monthly salary comparable to the rates paid for the same work in private enterprises.

R. D. Kinsey, District Maintenance Engineer, Division of Highways, District IV, stated, in part, as follows: "In the past due to lack of materials, the Division of Highways has been required to carry out certain electrical installations, which practice is now being discontinued insofar as possible and the work will be let to bid to be carried out by private contractors. It is the intention of this District . . . to adhere to this policy of operation."

Resolutions Sent to Industrial Relations Dept. and Division of Industrial Safety

No. 95—"Ban Use of Certain Types of Heating Gas in Places of Business."

This resolution was sent to Paul Scharrenberg, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations and Chairman of the Division of Industrial Safety.

No. 191—"Full-time Representative on San Diego Industrial Accident Commission Staff."

This resolution, which pointed to the special need for a full-time representative of the Industrial Accident Commission in San Diego, and urged the Department of Industrial Relations to assign an adequate staff to enforce the provisions of the safety laws and safety orders throughout the state, was also sent to the Director of Industrial Relations.

Mr. Scharrenberg acknowledged receipt of these resolutions and expressed his wish to cooperate as fully as possible with the Federation in these matters.

No. 239—"Support Division of Industrial Safety's Efforts to Establish High Protection Standards."

This resolution, commending the efforts of the Division of Industrial Safety to establish standards that will furnish real protection to life and property and pledging full support to the Division in this endeavor, was sent to the Chairman of the Division of Industrial Safety, Paul Scharrenberg, as well as to the commissioners and executive employees of the Division.

No. 240—"Requesting Sufficient Number of Electrical Inspectors to Give Complete Coverage."

This resolution was also sent to the Department of Industrial Safety and its receipt was acknowledged by Chairman Scharrenberg, who pledged the best efforts of the Division to accomplish the worthy aims contained in these various resolutions.

Resolution Sent to State Superintendent of Public Instruction

No. 274—"Condemning Certain Private Trade Schools Training Plasterers."

Superintendent of Public Instruction Roy E. Simpson acknowledged receipt of this resolution, which set forth the reasons for asking the Department of Education to withhold approval from certain private trade schools to train veterans in the plastering trade, and stated that the matter would be presented to the State Board of Education for its consideration.

Resolution Sent to Los Angeles Board of Education, University of California and State Colleges

No. 151—"Commending Labor Education in Los Angeles."

Copies of this resolution, which praised the work done by the Los Angeles City

Board of Education and the University of California at Los Angeles in initiating the program of labor education in that area which has proved both successful and beneficial, were sent to the members of the Los Angeles Board of Education and to President Robert Sproul of the University of California. Additional copies were sent to all the state colleges with a letter strongly urging that a similar program be included in the curricula of these colleges since, in our opinion, such programs are making a decided contribution to the stabilization of labor-management relations.

Some of the replies to these communications were especially interesting. Assistant Superintendent of Schools Bruce A. Findlay expressed the appreciation of the entire Board of Education for the sentiments expressed in the resolution. Eleanor B. Allen, Board member, wrote in part: "I am tremendously concerned that all of us interested in the development of strong industrial team work shall encourage it at every turn. It is the only answer for this hour. Labor will be the cradle or the grave of this postwar democracy and I for one strive to see it become the cradle where positive, sound American leadership will nurture its basically fine possibilities."

President Sproul said: "This is a field of University service in which we are very much interested, and we welcome not only the support but the suggestions of organized labor. We are doing a better job now than we have ever done before, but we hope to improve even this greatly in the years ahead."

The presidents of the state colleges in Chico and San Francisco, Aymer J. Hamilton and J. Paul Leonard, showed great interest in the work done in Los Angeles and urged us to send them further information, with the view to including similar courses in their own curricula. We referred both correspondents to Dr. Clark Kerr, Director of the Industrial Relations Bureau of the University of California in Berkeley.

The President of the San Diego State College, Dr. Walter R. Hepner, described the employment-management institute sponsored by the college a few years ago and stated that an attempt would be made to reestablish this institute. He also reported that one of the college's professors was in the process of contacting leaders of labor and employer groups to see if there were ways in which the college could be of service.

The President of San Jose State College, T. W. MacQuarrie, said that the college will be glad to cooperate in any program

that will improve and stabilize labor-management relations. A letter from William H. Poytress, head of the Social Science Department, stated that San Jose State College has given courses in Labor Problems since 1928, and listed the many courses now available in this field.

Resolution Sent to Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Probation Officers and Others

No. 198—"Pay Increase for Deputy Probation Officers."

Copies of this resolution were sent to members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, to Don Sanson, President of the California Probation and Parole Officers Association, Los Angeles; to Wayne Allen, County Chief Administration Officer, and John M. Zuck, Probation Officer.

Receipt was acknowledged by John Zuck and Supervisor John Anson Ford, who applauded our efforts in this direction. Raymond V. Darby, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, reported that he had met with a deputation from the probation officers and at their request had submitted their case to the Board. He concluded: "The matter is now in the office of our Chief Administrative Officer in process of readjustment to meet higher professional standards, which I feel they justly merit."

Appreciation of our interest in this matter was expressed in a letter from Don Sanson, President, California Probation and Parole Association, and from F. H. Butterfield, Chairman of this Association's Administrative Standards Committee.

Resolution Sent to President Truman

No. 237—"Support Jewish National Home in Palestine."

The receipt of this resolution was acknowledged.

Resolution Sent to Department of Justice

No. 263—"Outlawing the K.K.K."

This resolution, calling upon the U. S. Department of Justice to take the necessary action toward outlawing the Ku Klux Klan in the interests of justice and peace for our country, was sent to Attorney General Clark. Receipt was acknowledged and careful consideration promised.

Resolution Sent to Secretary of Agriculture

No. 79—"Disposal of Farm Labor Camps."

Protesting the sale of federal government farm labor camps, this resolution asked that the Secretary of Agriculture be petitioned to make the sale of these camps immedi-

ately available, at a fair and reasonable price, to the families who live within them. A copy was sent to Secretary Anderson, and was acknowledged by the Deputy Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, who stated that the law authorized the disposal of these camps to public or semi-public agencies or non-profit associations of farmers, and that in every state where standard camps are located, the governor had been asked to express his position with respect to their acquisition and operation by the state. "Further action in the disposal of these camps by the Department is being delayed until the intention of the respective state governors is known. The Department will exert every effort toward disposal of the camps as complete operating units, to eligible agencies or groups who will operate and maintain them in an efficient manner for the benefit of both workers and employers. To this end state and local agricultural committees are being requested to review all offers and advise which eligible agency or group is most fitted to acquire and operate each camp." Finally, we were assured that all offers received from eligible purchasers would be given the most serious consideration.

(For further information on this matter see the legislative section of this report.)

Resolution Sent to Postmaster General

No. 52—"Examination for Clerk-Carrier."

This resolution, urging the desirability of immediately holding civil service examinations for clerks and carriers in San Francisco, was sent to Postmaster General Hanegan and others. In October the Post Office Department announced in Washington that this examination would be held, probably in the early months of 1948.

Resolutions Sent to Veterans' Administration

No. 148—"Increasing Aid to Veterans."

No. 232—"Raising Ceiling for Veteran Apprentices under G.I. Bill of Rights."

Replying for the Veterans Affairs Administrator, General Omar N. Bradley, the Assistant Administrator for Legislation, G. H. Birdsall, thanked us for our courtesy in furnishing that agency with copies of these resolutions. (For further information on this matter, see the legislative section of this report.)

Resolution Sent to Housing Authorities

No. 50—"Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Housing."

Copies of this resolution were sent to all

Housing Authorities in California. Few replies were received. The Housing Authority of Oxnard stated that it had never practiced racial discrimination by denying housing to citizens because of race or color. The Oakland Housing Authority reported that not only had housing never been denied because of race or color, but also that 40 per cent of the accommodations under the jurisdiction of that Authority was occupied by Negroes.

Resolution Sent to All U. S. Senators

No. 14—"Support of Anti-Poll Tax Legislation."

Acknowledgments were received from Senators Baldwin, Ball, Barkley, Capper, Downey, Hoey, Kilgore, Knowland, Langer, McGrath, McMahan, Meyers, O'Daniel and Thy.

Resolutions Sent to All California Congressmen and Senators

No. 11—"Minimum Wage for Farm Workers."

No. 99—"Extension of Kindergartens." (Endorsing S. 259.)

No. 100—"Defense of Displaced Persons." (Endorsing H.R. 2910.)

No. 119—"Sick Leave for Veterans." (Endorsing S. 685.)

No. 126—" \$600 Pay Raise for Postal Employees."

No. 131—"Endorsing Passage of Pepper Minimum Wage Bill."

No. 148—"Increasing Aid to Veterans."

No. 165—"Sponsorship of Federal Safety Program."

No. 177—"Requesting Labor Extension Service Act."

No. 213—"National Holiday Honoring F.D.R."

No. 218—"Opposition to Sale of American Ships to Non-Citizens."

No. 232—"Raise Ceiling for Veteran Apprentices Under G.I. Bill of Rights."

Acknowledgments were received from Senators Downey and Knowland, and from Representatives Allen, Anderson, Elliott, Engle, Fletcher, Havenner, King, Lea, Miller, Poulson, Sheppard and Welch.

Housing Conferences

Your Secretary was one of four labor spokesmen chosen by the Building Trades Department of the AFL to testify in regard to alleged restrictive practices in the building trades before the Joint Committee on Housing in Washington, D. C. During several conferences, we furnished the Committee with a great deal of information refuting numerous irresponsible charges and

statements to the effect that union practices were delaying the building of houses and were the principal impediments to the full development of the low-cost home-building campaign.

Material prepared by the California State Federation of Labor was introduced at these conferences, as well as at subcommittee hearings in California. A greater understanding was established between the Congressional Committee and the union representatives as a result of the knowledge imparted at the conference, and the Committee, which had originally started with a hostile attitude toward labor, discontinued a contemplated inquisitorial investigation.

Central Valleys Projects and Power Shortage

Following last year's convention, and in connection with certain resolutions which had been referred to the Executive Council, the Council instructed your Secretary to prepare a restatement of the Federation's policy on the whole question of the Central Valleys Projects. This was published in the August, 1947, Quarterly Bulletin, and included in the 1947 convention proceedings with the report of the action taken by the Executive Council on the block of resolutions which had been referred to it by the convention.

Considerable publicity was given to the Federation's position on this matter. It is significant that the power situation was stressed in the Federation's statement—issued months before the acute power shortage developed.

House Public Lands Committee

On September 24, a lengthy and exhaustive statement dealing with the need to retain the 160-acre limitation and perpetuate the Bureau of Reclamation's control over the development of the Central Valleys Projects was submitted by your Secretary to the hearings conducted by the House Public Lands Committee, chaired by Congressman Welch, in San Francisco. A supplementary statement dealing with other phases of this project was likewise submitted by President Shelley.

Your Secretary also sent a letter to Governor Warren informing him in detail of the role being played by State Engineer Hyatt in circumventing the Bureau of Reclamation's policy in regard to the Central Valleys Projects.

Throughout the year the Federation has done its full share in combatting the determined campaign waged by Senator Sheridan Downey, supported by big financial interests, to lift the 160-acre limitation.

We requested the President to support the Miller Bill, HR 4152, and the identical Engle Bill, authorizing the development of the American River in Central Valley by the Reclamation Bureau, and urged him to follow his wise practice in preceding sessions of recommending no appropriations to Army Engineers. We have made our position very plain. The various projects involved in the Central Valleys make it necessary that unity of development and operation be maintained. This is indispensable to the success of the Central Valleys Projects. It is also necessary to ensure enforcement of the Reclamation Laws in the public interest, as well as the public power program.

State Public Utilities Commission

Soon after the beginning of the year the power shortage moved into its critical stage. At a meeting of the Public Utilities Commission in San Francisco on March 11, 1948, your Secretary submitted the following statement on behalf of the Federation:

STATEMENT ON POWER SHORTAGE

The California State Federation of Labor believes in seeing this crisis in its true colors. Our power shortage has causes other than the failure of rain. And there are other remedies to be taken besides praying for rain. We object to the attempt by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company to blame labor and the Reclamation Bureau and almost anybody but themselves for this power shortage.

We object to leaving the responsibility for seeing us through this crisis in the hands of the very private utility that is more responsible than any other agency for our trouble. No agency outside the Government itself should be in charge, and we ask this Public Utilities Commission to assume its responsibilities at once.

Our view grows out of long and hard experience. We have always stood for full, integrated development of our water resources. From 1920, through the 1930s, the bitter opposition of the PG&E to this development is a matter of public knowledge. Some of its expenditures to block developments are filed with your Commission, and its methods, both open and concealed, of accomplishing its purposes are recorded in the investigations of the California Legislature and the Federal Power Commission.

The PG&E tried to block the entire Central Valleys Projects at the start. Failing that, it has tried to block about every appropriation to carry it out. It blocked appropriations for transmission lines for the fiscal year 1947, which would be ready now if only it had kept its hands off.

The PG&E has opposed the construction of the Antioch Steam Plant. James P. Black, President of the company, has many times opposed this before various Congressional Appropriations Committees. In one of the hearings he stated:

"There is no need and no justification for any expenditure for transmission lines or switch yards beyond Shasta substation 25 miles below Shasta Dam where project power is now being delivered to the company under a contract executed in September, 1943."

Mr. Black complained about the Bureau's refusal to extend this contract, which was negotiated between the Bureau of Reclamation and the PG&E on September 23, 1943, and will expire on March 31, this year, and is the contract under which the Bureau is now delivering Shasta power to the PG&E. This contract contains language to the effect that the Bureau and the PG&E agree to endeavor in every way to fulfill the conditions of the reclamation law with regard to giving preference to public agencies on power that is generated at Shasta.

Mr. Black states today that no such stipulation is in that contract. Nevertheless, one article in that contract states as follows:

"During the term of this contract, and in order to meet the existing war emergency, the parties agree (without establishing a permanent policy in respect to the distribution of power in the United States) that they will endeavor to carry out the provision of the reclamation law providing that preference be given public agencies and cooperatives in the lease or sale of government power, by mutual agreement supplementary to the contract, if, as and when the occasion may require."

Mr. Black also states there is no provision of reclamation law which provides for this preference of treatment for public agencies. We wish to refer to Section 9(c) of the Reclamation Act of 1939, which states as follows:

"Any sale of electric power or lease of power privileges made by the Secretary in connection with the operation of any project shall be for such period, not to exceed 40 years, and at such rate as in his judgment will produce power revenues at least sufficient to cover an appropriate share of the annual operation and maintenance costs, interest on an appropriate share of the construction investment at not less than 3 percent per annum, and such other fixed charges as the Secretary deems proper; provided further that in said sale or lease preference shall be given to municipalities and

other public corporations or agencies and also to cooperatives and other non-profit organizations financed in whole or in part by loans made pursuant to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and any amendments thereof."

The PG&E raises a phony cry of "duplication" to block public transmission lines. If we read the New York Journal of Commerce rightly, as quoted Monday in the San Francisco News, the PG&E regularly tells Congress not to build public lines, because it will come to your Commission, raise money, build the lines itself, then collect from the California rate payers. It calls that procedure "duplication," and that is one reason why we are in trouble today.

Next time the PG&E cries "duplication" to Congress in order to stop the development of public power in our State, we predict a horse-laugh will go up in California that will be heard in Washington without the aid of an ear-trumpet.

As recently as September 25, 1947, William G. B. Euler, Vice-President and General Manager of the PG&E, was very optimistic about his company's ability to handle any emergency which might develop. At that time he stated as follows:

"Despite the combined difficulties of an exceptionally dry year, unprecedented demands for power, and war-caused delays in the company's expansion, Pacific Gas & Electric is meeting the challenge of serving dependable power in northern and central California. All regular customers are being served full power needs and we expect to continue maintaining such service. Furthermore, we are accepting orders and delivering service to all new applicants.

"To help assure adequate electricity for our regular customers we temporarily have curtailed service to three large 'surplus power users' who for 16 to 20 years have enjoyed the advantage of purchasing surplus power at rates less than half those paid by regular industrial customers. To obtain these low rates, surplus users' contracts provide that service shall be curtailed or suspended when surplus power is not available."

A month later, the PG&E boldly asserted:

"The PG&E has kept pace with the growth and development in the 89,000 square miles it serves throughout northern and central California . . . now the PG&E is preparing for still greater growth and development . . . so there will be adequate electricity and gas for the continued growth and prosperity of northern and central California."

The seriousness of the present situation, as far as labor is concerned, is evidenced

by the unemployment that is being caused. The Metal Trades Council had 10,000 of its members laid off on March 8, and another 5,000 the next day. If the proposed system of arbitrarily ordering reductions in the days factories may operate is enforced by the company, then 8,000 members of the Allied Printing Trades in San Francisco and 2,500 in Oakland will suffer loss of employment. Close to 2,000 bottlers and brewery workers have already experienced forced unemployment.

We are now in the process of making an extensive survey to ascertain exactly how many workers will be forced to quit work through no fault of their own. It is plain that such arbitrary regulation of power by a private company can work inequitably upon industry as well as upon the workers.

But all blame aside, the California State Federation of Labor desires to make certain specific proposals to meet the immediate situation. We ask:

1. That you order the PG&E to transmit power generated by the taxpayers' money—which doesn't cost the company a cent—to transmit that power at cost and without extracting any profit from farmers, industry and householders. The people of northern California are entitled to learn from personal experience what really cheap public power means.

We believe that your Commission has the authority to proceed on the above basis, and refer you to Deering's Acts—6386—Section 13, paragraphs b and c, Section 23, paragraph a et sequitur, and Sections 30, 31, 36, 60, 61, 64 and 65. It is our opinion that a study of these sections will clearly establish authority for the Commission to act as suggested.

We ask:

2. That you order the PG&E, as a public utility of California, to comply with the Federal reclamation law which requires priority and preference in power distribution for public agencies, and that you insist the company shall end its defiance of Congress and of the people.

We ask:

3. That you terminate the arbitrary allocations of power by a private company pulling switches when and where it pleases, and that, instead, you assume full and immediate responsibility. We want a public agency in charge which will recognize legal priorities of public agencies and establish proper preferences, so that the farmers, laborers and industries shall not suffer, while favored con-

sumers continue in their use of power that cannot be justified before the public in the face of the present crisis.

In the East a group of distinguished citizens are reviving the great principles of public conservation of resources laid down by Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot nearly 50 years ago. They said:

"We reaffirm the principles, upheld by the highest courts for generations, that the utility business is essentially a public business, however owned, and that corporations authorized by the people to conduct this business for private profits must be subject to effective regulation as will assure adequate service on a legitimate cost basis."

The California State Federation of Labor demands that the Public Utilities Commission exercise its full authority under law, that it remove responsibility in this crisis from the hands of the very company that helped to get us into it, and that from now on it give us a true conservation program in California.

This statement received prominent notices in the daily press, and was responsible for the establishment of an administrative czar and an advisory committee to him, with labor representation on it. This entire campaign was spearheaded by the Federation.

In line with the Federation's long advocacy of labor representation on all commissions and similar bodies whose decisions affect labor, your Secretary renewed our request that the members of the California AFL unions be represented on the State Public Utilities Committees. No such appointment has yet been made, but we will continue to fight for this objective.

Central Valleys Projects Conference

On April 24, 1948, your Secretary attended the Central Valleys Projects Conference's mass convention held in Governor's Hall in Sacramento. George Sehlmeier, Chairman of the Conference and Master of the State Grange, keyed the convention when he emphasized the threat to employment and agriculture as a result of the deepening power crisis brought on by the PG&E. Your Secretary's speech reviewed the fight that has been waged against the power utilities, which have sought to circumvent the full development of adequate water and power for the benefit of agriculture as well as the urban centers, and outlined the principal phases of the fight for state power and the objectives for which the Conference should strive.

The gathering decided to set up a per-

manent investigating committee to probe the expenditure of funds by unknown persons, corporations and the Treasury of California and bring to light subversive and disruptive activities against development of the state's power resources, and to demand that the Public Utilities Commission explain why it did not warn the state of the power crisis a year ago. It reaffirmed its position to continue to fight for the construction of multiple purpose power and water installations by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior rather than by the Army Engineers, and for retention of the 160-acre limitation; to bring suits against PG&E to refund "stand-by charges" running into millions of dollars paid by the farmers for power they never received. The PG&E was scored time and again as being an obstructive monopoly, serving its own economic interests rather than the general welfare of all the people in the state.

Approximately 800 delegates attended the convention, representing farmers, business men and organized labor throughout the state. A great number of the delegates represented AFL trade unions, which have long been vitally concerned in this fight for cheap water and power.

The Federation hopes that, as a result of this convention, the Central Valleys Projects Conference will be resuscitated and become an active and functioning body, moulding as well as mobilizing all the forces in the State of California to oppose the present efforts to emasculate the Central Valleys Projects development.

The greater part of the material prepared and issued by the Federation on the Central Valleys Projects has been printed in the Congressional Record as a result of the value placed upon it and its use by Congressman George Miller and Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas.

International Labor Organization

The 31st session of the International Labor Conference met in San Francisco from June 17 to July 10, 1948, with 443 representatives from 51 of the 59 member states attending. The U. S. delegation consisted of the late Frank Fenton, representing the AFL, J. D. Zellerbach for the employers, with David A. Morse, head of the delegation, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, representing the Government. Your Secretary and President Shelley were labor advisors to Mr. Fenton, together with George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL, and eight other important AFL officials.

The most important achievement of the conference, and possibly of any ILO con-

ference, was one in which your Secretary was actively engaged, that is, the discussion and adoption of a convention providing for freedom of association and protection of the right to organize. The convention provides specifically that workers and employers shall have the right to join organizations of their own choosing, to formulate the rules and programs of such organizations, and to join federations without discriminatory or restrictive actions by government. The right to organize is also protected.

This convention came before the ILO as a result of action by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. It must now be ratified by member nations of the ILO. The ILO will also enter negotiations with the United Nations looking toward the establishment of an international agency which can assist in enforcing the principles of this convention.

Another important convention considered by the ILO was the organization of employment services. Others dealt with stricter limitations on the employment at night of women and young persons.

An important victory for democracy occurred when the ILO, under the leadership of Frank Fenton, denied sole consultative status to the WFTU among labor groups and granted it merely the same privileges as the Inter-American Federation of Labor (CIT) and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

The California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the American Federation of Labor all entertained the delegates to the conference, and several local unions in the area provided special programs for ILO delegates.

The conference gave workers from all over the world an excellent chance to compare notes on progress and problems. The ILO is the only international organization which survived World War II; its success is due to the excellent opportunity workers, employers and government representatives throughout the world have to compare progress and problems.

Committee on Racial Intolerance and Bigotry

At its October meeting, the Executive Council considered at great length the resolution adopted by the last convention of the Federation (No. 150), calling for the establishment of a Federation committee to combat racial intolerance. The Council's decision was to appoint a committee to make a survey of the entire question. The following were thereupon appointed by President Shelley: Vice-Presidents Max Osslo, chairman, Satre, Reeves, Ash and Gruhn.

Reports of the progress being made were submitted to the Executive Council at subsequent meetings. Working closely with the Federation's committee has been a subcommittee appointed by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council. Much benefit resulted from the pooling of experience and knowledge by these committees.

Based on the many months' work of the Federation's committee, and its findings and recommendations, a statement of policy on this entire matter will be submitted to the Federation's 1948 convention by the Executive Council.

Educational Activity

The activity of the Federation in the field of labor education during the past year has been outstanding. Working closely with the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California in Berkeley and Los Angeles, the Federation succeeded in arranging an elaborate program of labor institutes in both northern and southern California. Subjects included labor history, collective bargaining, public relations and political action, state and federal labor legislation, with particular emphasis on the Taft-Hartley Act.

Summer Institute

High point of this program was the Summer Labor Institute conducted under the joint sponsorship of the Institute of Industrial Relations and the California State Federation of Labor at Asilomar, Pacific Grove, July 5-11, 1948. Over 100 trade unionists, some with their wives and children, attended. Classes, held all morning, half the afternoon and on most evenings, were conducted by outstanding authorities on national and state issues. The interest and enthusiasm shown by all present insures a similar institute next year.

The subjects presented at the Summer Labor Institute were as follows:

- Arbitration and Conciliation, 1 session.
- Collective Bargaining, 3 sessions.
- Cost of Living and other Labor Statistics, 2 sessions.
- Labor History, 4 sessions.
- Labor Journalism, 1 session.
- Labor and the Political Situation, 1 session.
- Problems Facing Labor Today, 1 session.
- Public Relations and the Union, 1 session.
- Recent Legislation Affecting Labor, 1 session.
- State Labor Laws, 1 session.
- The Taft-Hartley Act, 4 sessions.
- Workmen's Compensation, 1 session.

The Summer Labor Institute's staff included, in addition to members of the In-

stitute of Industrial Relations' staffs in Berkeley and Los Angeles, Edwin E. Witte, Chairman of the Economics Department of the University of Wisconsin; M. I. Gershenson of the State Department of Industrial Relations; Charles P. Scully, the Federation's legal advisor; Barney Mayes, the Federation's Research Director; President Shel'ey, and your Secretary.

Other Programs

Other workers' education programs held during the past year in cooperation with the Institute of Industrial Relations have been as follows:

- California State Council of Cannery Workers, 2-day institute, attendance 40.
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 320, 12 sessions, attendance 35.
- Hollywood AFL Film Council, 2-day institute, attendance 400.
- Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, 6 sessions, attendance 200.
- Los Angeles Central Labor Council, 6 sessions, attendance 150.
- Pasadena Central Labor Council, 6 sessions, attendance 75.
- San Francisco Joint Board of the ILGWU, 10 sessions, attendance 90.
- San Francisco Labor Council, 12 sessions, attendance 125; 1-day institute, attendance 30.
- Teamsters No. 692, 6 sessions.

Western Federation of Butchers, 2-day institute, attendance 20.

The San Diego Labor Council also participated in a 2-day joint labor management institute.

Other unions have also arranged workers' education classes with other organizations, such as Retail Clerks No. 770 with the Los Angeles Board of Education.

It is noteworthy to mention the fact that the Institute of Industrial Relations in Berkeley and Los Angeles was created by the 1945 session of the state legislature through the passage of legislation sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor to get recognition for a long-sought objective of labor, that is, the teaching of labor subjects in the schools and universities.

This year's achievements are regarded by the Federation as an excellent beginning, and we are confident that great expansion in our labor educational work will take place in the future.

Other Matters

Western State Federations of Labor

The Third Conference of eleven State Federations of Labor was held in Boise, Idaho, April 23 and 24, 1948. Although it

was impossible for either your Secretary or President Shelley to attend, a full report of the deliberations and decisions was received. Upon your Secretary's recommendation, the Executive Council voted that the Federation formally join the conference. No decision has as yet been made on the proposal to establish a Western State Federations of Labor office in Washington, D. C., since, to date, all plans suggested have placed a far too heavy portion of the financial burden upon us.

Union Label Activities

The Federation has cooperated closely with the California Valleys Union Card and Label League and the San Francisco Union Label Section in campaigns undertaken by these groups during the past year. Following up action taken last summer by the Conference of Western State Federations of Labor and upon the subsequent request of the California Valleys Union Card and Label League, the Federation has urged Governor Warren to designate a California Union Label Week.

Veterans

Your Secretary addressed the Third Annual Convention of the American Veterans Committee in Santa Barbara and was given a splendid reception. This undoubtedly helped to develop closer relations between this organization and the Federation. The AVC endorsed the campaign to reapportion the State Senate at this convention.

Apprentice-Training

At the apprenticeship graduation exercises held in the Oakland Auditorium on April 15, 1948, your Secretary addressed the gathering as the representative of organized labor.

The Western States Conference on Apprenticeship-Training, at which the eleven western states were represented, was held at the Sonoma Mission Inn in Boyes Springs on May 10-14. The Federation assisted in the preparation of this conference and gave it as wide publicity as possible through the Weekly News Letter and releases sent to the labor press throughout the state. The Federation also played a prominent part in its sessions, your Secretary being among the speakers.

Palestine

In answer to a request from the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Palestine to protest the President's abandonment of the Palestine partition plan, the Federation sent a wire was impossible for either your Secretary

to President Truman, registering our protest.

UN Appeal for Children

The Federation endorsed the campaign of the American Overseas Aid—United Nations Appeal for Children, and cooperated with the AFL relief arm, the Labor League for Human Rights, United Nations Relief, in securing as widespread publicity for this campaign as possible.

II

ORGANIZATION

Di Giorgio Strike

Outstanding among the various organizational struggles that have taken place in California during the past year is the strike of nearly 1500 field and shed workers engaged on the 22,000-acre Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation ranch near Bakersfield. This strike, now in its eleventh month, went into effect on October 1, 1947, after the officials of the company had refused to meet with the union.

The National Farm Labor Union had conducted a campaign of organization among the field and shed workers in that vicinity, which culminated in the successful recruitment of the overwhelming majority of the employees of the Di Giorgio Fruit Ranch.

The Teamsters have also been involved in the situation since the Di Giorgio drivers were organized by the Teamsters Union. The Winery Workers Union, which has a contract with this corporation, has respected the picket lines of the National Farm Labor Union and have cooperated wholeheartedly in the successful prosecution of the strike.

At its October meeting, the Executive Council voted full support to the National Farm Labor Union in this strike. This included not only generous financial assistance, but an appeal to the entire AFL membership in California to support these strikers through a letter to each of the councils affiliated with the Federation, as well as coordination of the activities of the local organizations with the state organization.

In February, two caravans, one from northern California and the other from southern California unions, brought food and clothing to the strikers as evidence of organized labor's backing of their struggle for union recognition.

The AFL Film Council produced, as its first project in making AFL documentary films, "Poverty in the Valley of Plenty," which depicted actual conditions on the Di

Giorgio Ranch. This has been widely distributed and has brought the story of the strike to thousands of unionists throughout the state.

Mexican farm workers, illegally in this country, as well as others imported from Mexico to work behind the picket lines at the Di Giorgio ranch, have been a constant problem. Several raids were made on the Di Giorgio ranch by United States Immigration and Naturalization Services authorities, and scores of so-called "wetback" Mexicans were rounded up and deported. The Federation has run down all rumors that such workers were to be brought in, and on several occasions has alerted the State Department of Employment and federal authorities.

In May, the Communist-controlled CIO-Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union distributed leaflets urging the Di Giorgio strikers to desert the National Farm Labor Union. This attempt, which failed, to raid a union engaged in a life and death struggle with an employer, is typical of the disruptive tactics of this Communist-controlled dual organization.

Also in May, the long, bitter struggle for union recognition was marked by the attempted assassination of the chairman of the Di Giorgio Strike Committee, James Price, who was shot while attending a strike meeting. Although the National Farm Labor Union posted a reward of \$1000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the shooting and Governor Warren ordered a full investigation by Attorney-General Howser, the identity of the assailant or assailants has not been discovered. Brother Price has recovered from his serious wounds.

The latest move against the union was made in July when, on the complaint of the Di Giorgio Corporation, the NLRB was granted an injunction against the Di Giorgio strikers. Although agricultural workers are expressly excluded from the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, these Di Giorgio strikers were held to be guilty of an unfair labor practice in that pickets of the local union followed the Di Giorgio products of strike-breakers and induced members of other unions to refuse to handle or process them. Also cited in the injunction were locals of Teamsters and Winery Workers in Los Angeles, Bakersfield and Fresno, who cooperated with the strikers.

This case naturally commands the interest of all of organized labor, and the AFL and the California State Federation of Labor will back the fight of all the unions involved against this application of unjust provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. In the

meantime, our support of the Di Giorgio strikers continues.

Assistance to Other Unions

In line with our policy to assist all unions who come to the Federation with organizing plans worked out and needing financial help to get them under way, we have aided the following in organizational campaigns during the past year:

National Farm Labor Union
Kern County Central Labor Council
Northern California Joint Council of Office Employes
AFL Organizing Committee—City Employes

AFL Organizing Committee, Santa Clara
AFL Organizing Committee, San Mateo.
Success has attended these organizing campaigns, and great benefit has accrued, not only to the unions themselves, but to the AFL movement in the state.

Use of Injunction

The Federation received resolutions requesting its support as amicus curiae of the appeal of nine union members indicted in connection with the Hollywood disputes, as well as resolutions opposing any such action. However, before any official action could be taken, the writ was denied and the cases had been set for trial in Los Angeles.

The Federation had sent letters vigorously protesting the use of the injunction in bona fide labor disputes to the Attorney-General and all district attorneys immediately after the adjournment of the Federation's 1947 convention. This action was taken after agreement had been reached among all the parties involved and their approval given.

Related to the whole question was the committee that had been formed in Los Angeles, headed by the Secretary of the Labor Council, Brother Bassett, to deal with the question of the conspiracy weapon and the problem its use poses to the labor movement as a whole. The committee was to be confined to the AFL solely, and both Secretary Haggerty and President Shelley had been requested to serve on the committee. Brother Brewer of the IATSE had been informed of the entire matter. The Executive Council approved the participation of both Brother Haggerty and Brother Shelley on the committee after its functions had been outlined.

III

LEGISLATION

Federal

Social Security Act

HJR 296, by Representative Gearhart, was

passed by Congress, vetoed by the President, and passed over the veto. It withdraws social security coverage from an estimated three-quarters of a million persons, and nullifies the U. S. Supreme Court decision of a year ago, which interpreted the Social Security Act so that coverage would have been extended to many persons who had hitherto been classified as independent contractors and therefore not eligible. After the passage of this resolution by the House, your Secretary wrote the California senators, urging them to oppose its passage in the upper house.

Labor Dept. Appropriation

After the House had sent to the Senate the appropriation bill, which had cut the appropriation for the Labor Department so severely that it would have been unable to perform numerous services of value not only to labor but to business and the public as well, your Secretary wired Senator Knowland requesting him to oppose this cut.

The Senate restored the appropriation to nearly its original amount, which, however, is still far from adequate to meet the needs of the Department of Labor. The U. S. Employment Service (USES) was, moreover, transferred from the Labor Department to the Federal Security Administration, a move which has been bitterly assailed by labor.

Displaced Persons

The Federation urged support of amendments to the Displaced Persons Bill sponsored by the Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons and based upon proposals and recommendations made by labor, religious, welfare, civic and other organizations desirous of having adequate D.P. legislation enacted. These amendments were as follows:

1. To increase the number of D.P.s to be admitted to 200,000.
2. To change the terminal date on which a person could be considered a D.P. from December 23, 1945, to April 21, 1947.
3. To eliminate the provision that 50 percent of the D.P.s should be those whose place of origin or country of nationality has been annexed by a foreign power.
4. To eliminate the agriculturist preference entirely.

All these amendments failed, and the bill that was finally passed is an extremely unsatisfactory one. Efforts to get adequate D.P. legislation have not ceased, and labor is actively cooperating in the campaign being planned to accomplish this.

Oleomargarine Tax

When the bill to repeal the unjust tax on

oleomargarine was bottled up in the House Committee on Agriculture, your Secretary contacted all the California members of the House, asking them to sign the discharge petition to force the committee to report the bill out. This move was successful and the House passed the measure, but the Senate failed to take any action on it.

Postal Employees

Your Secretary wrote to all California Congressmen and Senators requesting support of legislation providing a wage increase for postal employees. The response to this appeal was very gratifying. The postal employees did finally obtain an increase, although it was not large enough to satisfy their needs.

Federal Minimum Wage

All efforts to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act so as to raise the federal minimum wage from its obsolete 40 cents per hour failed. At the Federation's behest, Patrick W. McDonough, president of the McDonough Steel Company, testified before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and advocated the establishment of a \$1.00 per hour minimum wage.

Veterans

Legislation to increase the subsistence allowance of G. I. students, and to raise the amount G. I. apprentices and trainees may earn in addition to the subsistence allowance, was enacted through the combined efforts of organized labor and the veterans themselves. Copies of resolutions adopted by the Federation's 1947 convention urging these increases were sent by your Secretary to every member of the California delegation in Congress.

Your Secretary has also recommended the introduction of legislation to assist G.I.'s in obtaining more equitable awards under workmen's compensation in connection with their subsistence allowances, and was authorized by the Executive Council to enlist the aid of the AFL in initiating this move.

ERP—American Ships

The Executive Council strongly opposed the transfer of American ships, by sale, charter or otherwise, under the European Recovery Plan. As finally enacted, this provision was omitted from the European Recovery Act.

Tidelands

The Executive Council adopted a resolution supporting **SB 1988**, which nullifies the federal seizure of California's tidelands.

Vice-President Lundeberg went on record as dissenting.

Taft-Hartley Act

For developments to date in connection with the Taft-Hartley Act, please turn to the section of this report devoted to legal matters.

For policy and future plans, please read closely the statement on the Taft-Hartley Act submitted to this convention by the Federation's Executive Council.

T-H Act and Building Trades

At a conference this spring of Building Trades Councils throughout the state, the Councils went on record that it will be impossible to conform with the requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act until such time as Mr. Denham and/or the National Labor Relations Board works out some feasible procedure for the determination of collective bargaining rights through elections. To date, no such procedure has been provided. Stumbling block is the fact that building trades jobs are performed at the site of production. Two decisions rendered by the courts—one in Denver and one in Tennessee—involving the building trades have been to the effect that the NLRB does not have jurisdiction over jobs performed at the site of production.

State

The first annual session of the state legislature convened in Sacramento on March 1, 1948. Your Secretary, in his capacity as the Federation's legislative representative, remained in Sacramento until the session adjourned on March 27.

This session of the legislature, as provided by the 1946 constitutional amendment for sessions in even-numbered years, was limited to the consideration of the budget, taxes and emergency matters. The Federation was therefore concerned only with the few bills that were of interest to the labor movement, and with being on the alert to find any measures that might be punitive in nature and anti-labor in content. Fortunately, it proved unnecessary to prevent the admission of such bills; only one came up for discussion, and this one (which will be discussed later in this report) was kept out because it was not an emergency measure.

Child Care Centers: AB 9, sponsored by Geddes and a large number of other Assemblymen, which provided for the continued operation of child care centers until June 30, 1949, was finally enacted. An effort to make the centers permanent was

defeated by a vote of 51 to 16. An attempt was also made by Assemblyman Anderson of Hawthorne to strike out the termination date in the bill.

Farm Labor Camps: SJR 8, by Senator Hatfield and others, opposed the purchase by the state of the 24 federally-owned farm labor camps and urged their sale by the government to operators of large scale farms and employers of substantial numbers of farm laborers. Congress failed to appropriate the necessary money to maintain the operation of these camps, thus making necessary their disposal by the federal government. Until their final disposal, camps have been contracted out by the Department of Agriculture to private operators. In 1946, the federal government contributed millions of dollars to help California's farm housing program as well as to provide medical care for farm labor. Faced with the necessity of disposing of the camps, the U. S. Department of Agriculture offered to sell them to the State of California for a fraction of their cost.

This resolution, after approval by the Senate, was not reported out by the Assembly Rules Committee. A last-minute effort by Assemblyman George R. Butters to obtain its passage failed. The Assembly Rules Committee recommended, however, that the entire question be studied by an interim committee. This proposal was adopted by both Houses, and \$10,000 was appropriated for this study, the report to be submitted to the next regular session of the state legislature.

The Federation immediately requested the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to contract out these camps, and urged him not to make any final disposition of them until the state legislature's interim committee has been able to make its study and report back to the next regular session of the legislature. We also urged him not to declare these camps surplus property, which would enable corporate farm interests to purchase them while disqualifying the state as a purchaser. Meantime we have been trying to persuade the California Farm Federation to agree to the purchase of these camps by the state.

To date, the status quo obtains, and we can only hope that the situation will remain unchanged until the interim committee can make its report.

Per Diem Workers: SB 53, by Senator Rich, sought to reduce wages for employees of the State Printing Plant who work at a per diem rate. This measure was declared not to be emergency in nature and therefore was not considered by the legislature.

Unemployment Insurance for Agricultural

and Domestic Workers: ACA 9, by Assemblmen Elliott and Hawkins, sought to amend the state constitution so as to bring agricultural labor and domestic service in private homes under the coverage of the Unemployment Insurance Act. This measure was defeated in the Assembly Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Taxes: SB 1, by Senator Rich and others, was the Governor's Budget Bill. It came under attack from various sources seeking to bring about a reduction in taxes, but on a very inequitable basis. Efforts were made to cut taxes for the higher income groups by throwing a few sops to the lower income groups. Proposals to cut the sales tax from 3 percent to 2½ percent, and other equally insignificant measures were submitted in order to solicit support for a general tax reduction scheme that would prove of great benefit to the higher income groups.

The Federation opposed the tax cutting proposals since they would not benefit the lower income groups except in a very insignificant way, while they would provide great benefits to the high income groups. In addition, increases which have been obtained for state employees, unemployment insurance benefits, workmen's compensation, etc., would be jeopardized by a wholesale reduction in taxes. The Federation therefore opposed tax reductions at this time in order to maintain these benefits. The legislature finally passed **SB 1**, as modified by the Senate Finance Committee, amended by the Assembly, and finally approved by the Senate.

These were the measures with which the Federation was mainly concerned at this session of the legislature. At the next session of the legislature, in 1949, the usual kind of legislation will be considered, as has been the case in the past. The Federation will be prepared at that time to submit legislation in behalf of labor, and it will also send to the unions an analysis of all pending legislation of interest to the organized labor movement.

IV

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Labor League for Political Education

Shortly after the formation of the National Labor League for Political Education by the American Federation of Labor, the California Labor League for Political Education was organized, in January of this year, with the adoption by the Executive

Council of the following platform and program:

PLATFORM AND PROGRAM CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

Many trying problems face the labor movement, within both our state and our nation. The tragic failure of the 80th Congress to serve the people, its abject servility in advancing the interests of the most reactionary anti-labor lobbies and combinations, and the wave of legislation against labor in the various state legislatures make imperative the need for sound political education and effective political action by organized labor.

To meet this challenge, it is extremely urgent that labor organize its forces in the State of California. For this purpose the California Labor League for Political Education is being established, to seek to effectuate the aims and objectives contained in the platform set forth below:

PLATFORM

1. Reapportionment of the State Senate.
2. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and defeat of the legislators who voted for it.
3. Establishment of price control and a roll-back of prices.
4. Continuation of rent control with no rent boost.
5. Complete support of the Marshall Plan, in line with action taken by the 1947 AFL Convention.
6. Enactment of legislation providing for the development of the Central Valley Project under Bureau of Reclamation control; specifically, HR 2334 and HR 4152, by Congressman Miller, and HR 4157, by Congressman Engle.
Also: strongest possible opposition to S 912, by Senators Downey and Knowland, which would exempt this project from the 160-acre limitation provisions of the federal reclamation laws.
7. Easing of tax burden on lower income groups by raising federal income tax exemption level to \$1000, and imposing a graduated tax on corporate earnings.
8. Repeal of state sales tax.
9. Raising of federal minimum wage to at least 75 cents by amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act.
10. Increasing on-the-job training allowances and compensation for veterans without dependents to \$200, and for those with dependents to \$250; specifically, enactment of S 1393.

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

11. Increasing subsistence allowances to veteran-students: no dependents, \$75, one dependent, \$105; more than one, \$120; specifically, enactment of S 1394.
12. Adoption of legislation which will provide low-cost housing for veterans and other persons who need homes; specifically, enactment of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, S 866, as well as all other legislative proposals which conform to the position of AFL and the California State Federation of Labor.
13. Enactment of a comprehensive program of social insurance by Congress and the state legislature, including the raising of benefits, broadening of coverage by the Social Security Act, and the establishment of prepaid medical health services as provided in the Wagner-Murray-Pepper Bill, S 1320.
14. Passage of a Fair Employment Practices Act by Congress as well as by the state legislature.
15. Expansion of educational facilities for the greatest number of people, to be financed by federal funds. Also: the creation of a labor education service in the Department of Labor, in cooperation with colleges, research agencies and the like; specifically, the enactment of S 1390.

CHIEF TASKS

Two principal tasks confront us in realizing the aims set forth in our platform:

A. The organization of our full resources in behalf of the campaign to enact the initiative measure to reapportion the State Senate.

B. The endorsement of candidates responsive to the need to protect the rights of workers, for the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, and for the State Senate and Assembly, our choice to be made on the basis of their reaction to the various planks in our platform.

Candidates so chosen will receive our active support in the election.

At the same time we shall work just as vigorously for the defeat of all U. S. senators and representatives from California who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and other anti-labor measures and opposed bills backed by labor, and for the defeat of every state senator and assemblyman who supported the numerous, viciously anti-labor bills at the last session of the legislature and voted against or blocked action on measures favored by labor.

The following program is therefore proposed:

PROGRAM

California Labor League
For Political Education

An organization to be formed known as the California Labor League for Political Education.

The League's primary task will be to prepare and disseminate information to the workers of California that will acquaint them with our platform and purposes. This will include information on the labor records of all candidates for federal and state office, and on their reaction to the planks in our platform.

The activities of the League will be directed by a statewide executive committee, consisting of the members of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, The Secretary-Treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor will be the League's executive officer.

Area Organization

The various councils—central labor, building trades, metal trades, printing trades, and all others in given territories—are to establish area-wide committees of the League.

These councils will determine the scope of their work. Wherever feasible, however, these committees should parallel the Congressional Districts, so that the votes can be mobilized effectively in behalf of candidates for Congress.

It is recommended that these committees organize themselves by establishing the following sub-committees:

1. Public Relations Committee
2. Publicity Committee
3. Education Committee
4. Speakers Committee
 - a. Labor
 - b. General public
 - c. Republican organizations
 - d. Democratic organizations
 - e. Veterans' groups
 - f. Business and professional groups
 - g. Women's organizations

The district committees should seek to have precinct committees and precinct organizations established by the local unions. State Assembly District committees as well as State Senatorial District committees should also be established.

Local Organization

Each local union should establish a campaign committee on the same basis as the area or district-wide League committees. Regular meetings of committees from the local organizations should be arranged for

each Congressional District, Assembly District and State Senatorial District.

Citizens' Committees

Citizens' committees should be established in each locality, consisting of members of the clergy, employers, radio commentators, professional people and other sections of the community sympathetic to our aims.

These citizens' committees should be permitted to function autonomously and to organize their forces in accordance with their own plans. Liaison committees should be established, however, between the trade union committees and the citizens' committees.

Coordination

The League's statewide organization will provide billboard space, newspaper advertisements and radio time, and will issue printed material at frequent intervals as the campaign progresses.

It will also coordinate the various area directives, and by holding conferences in the course of the development of the campaign.

Election Day a Holiday

In order that the membership of the unions may have a complete opportunity to vote in the November election, every effort will be made by the League to have Tuesday, November 2, 1948, declared a holiday so that it can be devoted solely to election purposes.

IMMEDIATE STEPS

To accomplish the preliminary work of the campaign, the immediate steps are:

1. All of the unions should respond to the appeal for campaign funds so that the League can organize the statewide program without delay.

2. All the unions should cooperate to the fullest extent possible in obtaining signatures to qualify the Senate Reapportionment initiative measure for the ballot.

3. All of the unions should embark at once on the task of getting out the vote.

This means that the local unions should immediately set up an apparatus which will see to it that their members and their members' relatives and friends not only become registered voters, but that they actually go to the polls and cast their ballots on Election Day, November 1, 1948.

Preliminary material, designed to acquaint the membership with the campaign to reapportion the State Senate, has already been issued and widely distributed. Other material on the various planks in our platform will be issued in the near fu-

ture and from time to time as the campaign progresses.

Third Party

At the same meeting, the Executive Council adopted the following statement on the Wallace Third Party:

STATEMENT ON THE THIRD PARTY

The background of the proposal for a third party must be understood and plainly stated in order to make more intelligible and give added weight to the reasons why such a movement must be opposed.

The paramount issue involved in this move, as far as the communists, its prime instigators, are concerned, is not domestic problems but foreign policy. There can no longer be any doubt in the mind of any reasonable person that the interests of the Soviet Union determines the policy of the communist parties throughout the world as well as in the United States.

To understand, therefore, the role of the Communist Party of America, especially as it relates to its latest vigorous efforts in behalf of a third party to be led by Henry Wallace, it is necessary to ascertain the objectives being sought by the Soviet Union.

The principal concern of the Soviet Union is to destroy the Marshall Plan. This has therefore become the fundamental interest and major goal of the American Communist Party. Russia seeks to nullify the Marshall Plan because it is the main obstacle in her way to establish control over the European continent. Her determination to restrict American intervention into the affairs of Europe in order to help stabilize them motivates the strategy behind the third party move.

The present Administration is irrevocably committed to the Marshall Plan. Influential sections of the Republican Party have joined with the Administration in support of our foreign policy and have managed to obtain a majority of the Congress to do likewise. The communists' move to launch a third party was calculated to break up this bipartisan support. The move was aimed, first, to weaken the Administration and bring about its defeat in the general elections, thereby seriously weakening the present backing our foreign policy is receiving. Secondly, by injecting a so-called left-wing vote catcher, they counted on the Republican Party no longer finding the necessity so great to match the Democratic Party's bid for the progressive vote by nominating an established progressive candidate.

That such a design has some basis in fact is evidenced by the increase in strength

of isolationism and the growing objections to the Marshall Plan from these sources.

In sum and substance, no one can deny that the third party movement has complicated the solution of our foreign policy problems by shattering in a short space of time what had been a consensus of opinion in its support.

This is the basic reason why the third party represents at this time a serious danger to our country as well as to the people of the world. Mr. Wallace and his supporters have made opposition to the Marshall Plan their chief plank. This is an issue that cannot be evaded, but must be met squarely and unequivocally.

It is true that there are many sincere people who have been misled into supporting this third party. We do not question their honesty, but we are convinced that further deliberation on their part will impress them with the danger that is involved. We do not accuse every supporter of the third party of being a communist, but we do say they are confused and misguided.

The abysmal failure of the 80th Congress to make any serious effort to solve the pressing problems confronting the people of this country, such as inflation, housing, and the like, has created considerable discontent and dissatisfaction in the minds of many people. The failure of both the Democratic and Republican Parties to take a decisive stand on these basic problems or to alleviate the discomfort and privation that inflation is bringing to the masses of our citizens has helped to contribute to the growing skepticism on the part of many Americans regarding both parties.

The fact that the two principal parties have failed up to now to adopt a comprehensive progressive program has facilitated the efforts of the third party advocates to attract a number of these dissident elements. The communists have especially been alert to this situation, and, as a result of their experience and expertness in exploiting social discontent, have timed their movement very accurately to initiate this third party movement.

That the third party has presented no tangible program for dealing with our domestic problems besides loudly and promiscuously mouthing a number of reforms, some reasonable but most of them demagogic, is further evidence of its bankruptcy. It does not offer one tangible improvement that has not been proposed by the President's message to Congress on the state of the Union.

The third party is only adding confusion to the already disturbed domestic and international situations. It is weakening American solidarity, and it will strengthen

the role of Soviet imperialism. It offers nothing to labor that labor cannot achieve by supporting its friends and opposing its enemies in the two existing parties.

The third party comes at a most inopportune time, since labor is mobilizing its forces to effectuate its aims by exerting its full influence in the two parties. Time does not allow for such a radical shift without immobilizing the whole campaign labor has formulated and without causing chaos in its ranks.

The third party movement will not help labor to overcome the opposition it has met in the Congress and in the ranks of both parties. It will weaken labor's ability and strengthen the opposition.

For these and other reasons which would take too long to recite, the California State Federation of Labor's Executive Council now in session, and in conformance with the action of the 45th annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, repudiates the Wallace third party movement and calls upon its affiliates to do likewise.

Statewide Conference

After weighing the matter carefully, the Executive Council decided not to hold an official meeting for the endorsement of candidates in the primary elections, but instructed your Secretary to call a conference, after the primaries, of the Executive Council and the political education committees and councils throughout the state to map a future course of action. This conference took place in San Francisco on August 5, 1948, and its decisions have been embodied in the statement on political action submitted to this convention by the Executive Council.

Senate Reapportionment Campaign

The Federation-sponsored initiative constitutional amendment to reapportion the State Senate, which was mandated by the Federation's 1947 convention, was duly qualified and will be Proposition No. 13 on the November ballot.

The statewide campaign to ensure its enactment has been underway for some months. This has been a grass-roots program taken directly to the people through various media, and is, in essence, an educational campaign to acquaint Californians with the disparity that exists in Senate representation between various parts of the state.

To date, more than 3,000,000 pieces of literature have been printed; more than 2,000,000 of this printed material has already been distributed. Several hundred

thousand pieces of mimeographed material have also been sent out.

Our campaign represents positive action by the State Federation of Labor. In previous years we have been on the defensive against attempts to cripple our previous gains. This time we are sponsoring an initiative measure under a mandate of our membership which has been voiced for many years in unions and councils as necessary for progressive legislation in our state.

The California State Senate is not representative of the people. It is controlled by a handful of reactionaries who deal high-handedly with measures which would benefit the greater number. This control is responsive only to a small group of special privilege interests, and cloaks itself in the overalls of rural representation.

Citizens' Committee

We are not alone in our campaign. A statewide Citizens' Committee for Equal Representation has been formed, its members representing business and professional groups, with headquarters in San Francisco and Los Angeles. This is a bi-partisan committee, with Republicans and Democrats joining together in all parts of the state. The members may not agree on who should be our next President, but they do agree that the present system of electing the State Senate is unfair and unjust.

Veterans' organizations have come forward for better representation through senate reapportionment. The Veterans of Foreign Wars as a statewide body has endorsed senate reapportionment. Leading Legionnaires in the north and south have joined our committee. So have leaders of the Disabled Veterans. The American Veterans Committee in convention has endorsed senate reapportionment. Leaders of the Amvets have joined our committee.

Groups like the Berkeley League of Women Voters, the Los Angeles Elementary School Teachers, the Jewish War Veterans of California, the Townsend clubs, and some of the leaders of the Grange have endorsed the measure.

The political science department of every university and college in the state has been supplied with Citizens' Committee material, and classes have been formed to study and report on senate reapportionment. The University of California, Stanford, U.C.L.A., San Francisco College for Women, Santa Barbara, are among those institutions who have made a project of this study. Superintendents of schools and teachers throughout the state have also received the committee's material.

Some political groups have endorsed the campaign.

The U. S. Conference of Mayors is conducting a nation-wide campaign for more equal representation in state legislatures. The American Newspaper Guild, in its 1948 convention in San Francisco last month, unanimously endorsed a nation-wide program for senate and assembly reapportionment.

The Citizens' Committee in San Francisco has an executive secretary and an assistant for forming women's committees and a speakers' bureau. Two secretaries are also employed in the San Francisco office to handle information and distribution. A veterans' representative will be added to this group. Cooperation of two representatives of the San Francisco Central Labor Council and the Union Labor Party has been more recently added.

The Alameda County Citizens' Committee, cooperating with the Central Labor Council, has established a headquarters and is distributing materials. A campaign director has been appointed, and a group of University of California leaders and residents of Berkeley have joined the fight. Contra Costa county is doing a similar job.

In Sacramento, Brothers J. L. R. Marsh and Harry Finks are leading the drive.

The Los Angeles headquarters has a director, an assistant, a veterans' representative and a number of aides with secretaries.

Printed Material

In the matter of printed material, we have distributed 40,000 copies of our basic pamphlet, "Does Your Vote Count?"

That was followed by the tabloid issued by the Citizens' Committee, "The Senator," which had approximately 700,000 distribution for its first issue. The second issue of 500,000 was a complete distribution with only a few hundred copies still available, although late requests for many thousands have come into the committee's headquarters. A new up-to-date issue is now in preparation.

One pamphlet for Los Angeles and San Diego counties was printed to the number of 500,000. Another relating to the taxation of San Francisco and Los Angeles counties was printed to the number of 500,000. And still another showing the disparity of representation of the five most populous San Francisco Bay Area counties also has 500,000 circulation, to be handled by our friends and unions in San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara and San Mateo counties.

Members of our committee have appeared before group meetings in both southern and northern California. Wherever a meeting is available the headquarters would like to be informed of their schedules.

Motion Picture, Radio, Television

"The Magic State," a film in sound dealing with California's early history and senate reapportionment, is already going the rounds. Various unions and councils have purchased copies of this film, which was produced by the Hollywood Film Council, with services of actors given to the cause. Only the mechanical costs of the production were assessed to us.

Our radio programs will probably run for 10 weeks prior to election with members of the Hollywood Screen Actors Guild contributing their services.

For the first time we have gone into television as a media of information, with a 13-week program from KTLA in Los Angeles, every Wednesday night from 8 to 3:30 p.m.

The film takes but 20 minutes for showing through television, so we are contributing the other 10 minutes to the Housing Initiative Measure No. 14 on the ballot.

Billboards

Billboards have been contracted for throughout the state and an additional posting program has also been contracted for. We can expect to blanket the state with "Vote Yes #13" and "Return the Government to the People." The best talent for making our posters was hired and we can feel assured we will present a state-wide coverage in behalf of senate reapportionment.

Another of our media is the travelling billboard for which we have contracted in the Bay Area for the final month of the campaign. We are also using the billboard locally in the Labor Day parade. Various councils are planning other types of floats to bring over the message of Proposition No. 13.

Labor Cooperation

We have had fine assistance from the labor press and from locals and councils. We can expect their continued efforts, and a stepped-up drive in the closing two months of the campaign should prove most effective. The local Union Labor Party is furnishing precinct workers, and planning block by block distribution of literature and pamphlets.

We had fine response from the locals in distribution of "The Challenge to Democracy" prepared by the State Federation office and giving labor's record for ad-

vancing progressive legislation. More than 500,000 of these pamphlets were asked for by our locals as part of our education program.

Opponents' Activity

Our program actually got underway last November, when the earliest surveys and accumulation of information for the campaign was started in San Francisco. At the beginning of the year, our opposition got busy, even before we had qualified for the ballot, and started a backfire in the rural areas. The opponents of senate reapportionment attempt to make much of the fact that organized labor is backing this measure. They contend unions are attempting to get control of the state. That has been the main theme of their program, while at the same time they pretend to ignore the army of citizens outside of organized labor who are working for more equal representation in the State Senate.

The forces against us are powerful and have the great majority of the metropolitan press as well as the rural press. So we must make a door-to-door campaign through our own members, their families and their friends.

All the preparation, all the work of producing and distributing material out of a central headquarters, all the progressive citizens who are joined in this campaign, will not be sufficient unless we give our very best to see that our neighbors understand this great inequality and vote to correct it.

We can assume that the majority of our fellow Californians want to be fair, and that once given the facts they will arrive at the correct answer.

V

LEGAL SERVICES

REPORT OF
ATTORNEY CHARLES P. SCULLY

Court Appearances

Scannell v. Murphy

This case involves the collection of overtime pay for jailers and various other classifications. We obtained a successful verdict in the San Francisco Superior Court, which was affirmed by the District Court on appeal. A petition for hearing filed by the sheriff in the Supreme Court was denied after our opposition. The decision has become final and payment of the amounts in question has at last been made after a long delay brought about by the refusal of the sheriff even to comply with the final deci-

sion of the Supreme Court. It was only after a lengthy conference of all parties and after the intercession of Controller Ross at a meeting on June 2, 1948, that all the checks have issued.

Aetna Casualty & Surety Company et al v. Industrial Accident Commission

This action involves the question whether the 1945 amendment to Section 4661, outlawing the 100 percent credit on temporary disability payments against permanent disability and restricting it to 25 percent, applies only to injuries occurring subsequent to September 15, 1945.

The Federation took the position that this amendment applied to all injuries, which position was sustained by the Commission. The decision was appealed to the District Court by the employer-insurance group representatives and their position was sustained by the District Court. The Commission then appealed to the Supreme Court and by a 6-1 decision, the court sustained the decision of the District Court, Justice Carter writing an extremely able and searching dissent.

A petition for rehearing was filed, in which I joined on behalf of the State Federation of Labor, but by the same vote of 6-1 the petition was denied. The decision now is final and no further appeals are contemplated.

Remington Rand v. Allied Printing Trades

This action involves a complaint for damages and injunctive relief by the company with respect to the San Francisco plant of Remington Rand against the Allied Printing Trades Council and others. It likewise involves various questions before the National Labor Relations Board, including a representation election and complaint of unfair labor practices against the employer. In accordance with the direction of the Secretary, I have attended as attorney in all of these matters.

As far as the court phase of the case is concerned, we have succeeded in obtaining a dismissal of the entire matter by stipulation of the parties.

As far as the proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board are concerned, the complaint charge and also objection to the conduct of the election, which resulted in a vote of 13-12 against the union, have been dropped at the request of the unions.

Harris et al v. Welfare Commission

These cases involved petitions for writs of mandate directed to the California Supreme Court attempting to vacate and set

aside minimum wage orders setting the wage at 65 cents, effective June 1, 1947.

On behalf of the Federation, an amicus curiae brief was filed and the court thereafter denied the writs of mandate, which action has since become final and the orders are now in full force and effect. These cases were brought by all the industries included within all the orders and accordingly the decision was of wide scope in its effect.

Elevator Operators v. Newman

This action involves the right of an unincorporated labor union to terminate the term of office of one of its officers before the expiration thereof.

Although the Federation was not concerned with the specific complaint above mentioned, as such, the District Court of Appeal, First District, held as a basis for its reversal of the favorable decision for the union in the trial court, that the rules applicable to corporations were now applicable to labor unions because of their growth and power. The Federation was interested in this portion of the opinion because it was precedent forming, and accordingly a brief amicus curiae was filed by me on behalf of the Federation before the Supreme Court after petition for hearing was granted.

The Supreme Court issued a decision striking completely the improper conclusions of the District Court attempting to remove the outstanding distinctions as to labor organizations, and finding instead specifically that they are unique organizations entitled to special protection under our laws.

A. & P. Tea Company v. Meat Cutters' Local No. 421, et al

This is an action for damages in the minimum amount of \$150,000 growing out of the Los Angeles dispute. In accordance with the settlement agreement reached on April 5, 1948, this case has been dismissed by stipulation in the Los Angeles Federal District Court.

San Diego Creamery, et al v. San Diego County Federated Trades & Labor Council, et al

This is a damage action filed in the Federal District Court under the Taft-Hartley Act to collect \$100,000 on the ground there has been an illegal secondary boycott.

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary, I have consulted both with Mr. Stevenson, representative of the Teamster unions involved, and with Mr. Todd, and we will act jointly in filing the appropriate appearances, motions and briefs.

Di Giorgio Eviction Cases

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary, I have attempted to aid the strikers in the Di Giorgio matters.

On November 12, 13, 1947, I went to Bakersfield and investigated the general situation as well as advised the strikers with respect to their rights as tenants.

The following week, based upon the eviction notices sent to them, court action was commenced to evict them. In consultation with Mr. Dorris, a local attorney, we prepared demurrers to each of these matters and succeeded in preventing immediate eviction. On December 8-9, I argued the demurrers before the Justice of the Peace, but, as anticipated, the demurrers were overruled and I was granted ten days within which to answer.

I thereupon filed answers and demanded jury trials, posting jury fees with respect thereto. I further filed an affidavit requesting a continuance of the trial, which was scheduled for Wednesday, January 7, 1948, but the continuance was denied.

I further prepared petitions for writs of prohibition to prevent the trial from proceeding at such time and forwarded them to Mr. Dorris on January 2, 1948, but the judges in the area refused to sign them when presented. In view of the fact I was engaged in hearing in Los Angeles regarding the A. & P. case on Wednesday, January 7, 1948, Mr. Dorris appeared at that time. For reasons of his own, he waived jury and the judge found that the premises properly should be restored to the landlord.

LeBaron v. Meat Cutters' Locals No. 421, No. 439 and No. 551, et al

This action is one maintained by the United States Government for the purpose of obtaining an injunction compelling the union to cease "striking" and to direct the men to return to work. Motions to dismiss and other pleadings were prepared by me on behalf of the locals and were argued in the Los Angeles District Court before Judge Weinberger on March 24 and 25 and April 2 and 5, 1948. As a result of the agreement reached April 5, 1948, this action was dismissed as of April 20, 1948.

This was a precedent case in the United States in that it sought to obtain an injunction under the "discretionary provisions" of the Taft-Hartley Act, which injunction would be applicable not merely to the A. & P. Company, but to all employers in the Los Angeles area. I believe it is most fortunate that we were able to obtain the dismissal of this proceeding because of its far-reaching effect.

Unemployment Insurance**Appearances Before Appeals Board**

July 23, 1947: At the request of the Appeals Board, I attended a meeting in Sacramento to discuss with the Board and other invited representatives from insurance companies and employer groups, questions presented by the first cases on appeal to the Board with respect to disability insurance. They were the first cases presenting novel questions, and accordingly it was necessary to spend approximately a full day in presenting our views with respect to them.

May 19, 1948: At the request of the Appeals Board, I attended a meeting in Sacramento to discuss the legality and application of the so-called interstate benefit procedures. Under these procedures, where a claimant files a claim in another state on California earnings, the eligibility requirements of the other state are applied to him. This not infrequently results in harsher disqualifications being imposed upon him and for this reason I expressed our opposition to the procedures. No decision has been issued to date, but I believe that the procedures will be held to be improper by the Appeals Board.

Meetings and Hearings Involving Regulations

August 25, 1947: Attended an all-day meeting in San Francisco called by the Commission, of members of the so-called Labor-Management Advisory Committee, to discuss a substantial number of proposed regulations resulting from the 1947 amendments to the law. We presented our views in respect to many of the regulations and suggested changes, amendments and corrections. The other representatives did likewise and substantial agreement on the bulk of the proposed regulations was possible.

September 5, 1947: Attended an all-day meeting called by the Commission with respect to the proposed regulations which were previously discussed by the labor-management group. The first meeting was a select group composed of Mr. Kragin, representing the employers; Mr. Groesinger, representing the insurance companies, and myself. The meeting called on September 5, however, was of the entire Labor-Management Advisory group and the work we had done on August 25 was substantially adopted by all, each side, however, reserving its position as to regulations to which its suggestions were not adopted.

September 22, 1947: Attended an all-day hearing of the Commission in Sacramento on the proposed regulations with respect

to which the meetings of August 25 and September 5 were held. On behalf of the Federation, I interposed objections to various proposed regulations and, in turn, opposed objections interposed by other groups to certain proposed regulations. The Commission acted on some of the protests of the various groups, but continued eight of the protests for further consideration until October 3, 1947.

October 3, 1947: Attended an all-day continued hearing in San Francisco to discuss the proposed regulations continued until that date.

From the standpoint of a normal working man, several regulations of primary importance were adopted at these hearings. The most important is that, as a result of the amendment to the law, an unemployed worker is required not simply to file a claim and to register for work with the Department of Employment office, but also to make all reasonable efforts on his own behalf to obtain work.

Under the regulation finally adopted, the following steps, if deemed an effective means to obtain work for that individual, will be considered sufficient by the Commission:

1. Registering with the claimant's union hiring or placement facility.
2. Registering with a placement facility of the claimant's professional organization.
3. Applying for employment with former employers.
4. Making application with such employers who may reasonably be expected to have openings suitable to the claimant.
5. Registering with a placement facility of a school, college or university if one is available to the claimant in his occupation or profession.
6. Making application or taking examination for openings in the civil service of a governmental unit with reasonable prospects of suitable work for the claimant.
7. Registering for suitable work with a private employment agency, or an employers' placement facility.
8. Responding to appropriate "want ads" for work which appears suitable to the claimant.

Miscellaneous

September 10, 1947: Met with insurance representatives and the Secretary in regard to the master policy for Los Angeles painters.

September 16, 1947: Attended luncheon meeting with representatives of the Regional Office of the Social Security Board with respect to proposed national legisla-

tion to allow 100 percent tax credit offset to state employers.

September 25, 1947: Attended a meeting with a group of representatives of the cannery workers, including Mr. Angus and Mr. Padway, in Mr. Haggerty's office, discussing changes made by the 1947 legislature as they applied to this group of workers.

September 29, 1947: Attended luncheon meeting with representative of Globe Mills to discuss installation of master statewide employer self-insurance disability program of this employer in California.

October 3, 1947: Attended meeting of the cannery workers in Oakland to discuss 1947 amendments.

October 14, 1947: Attended hearing of the Appeals Board all day in San Francisco. This proceeding involves petition for reassessments filed by the Maritime Commission and various shipping companies in an attempt to prevent the collection of approximately \$12,000,000 tax on the ground that the services performed by officers and members of the crew, on so-called general agency ships, were services performed for the federal government and not for the companies, and, therefore, are exempt under the law. We, of course, are taking a contrary position and contend the payment should be made.

It is interesting to note that as a result of both the Maritime Commission and the employers actively attempting to prevent us participating in the proceedings, the Appeals Board precluded us from participating further.

October 28, and December 29, 1947: On each of these days, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary, I attended meetings in Sacramento to discuss the problem of taxability of orchestra leaders in view of the recent decision by the Supreme Court in the Bartels case. As a result of these meetings, we were successful in obtaining a satisfactory statement of position from the Department. As a result of the December 29 meeting, however, in order to prevent the retroactive assessment of tax, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary I prepared a petition for the adoption of a regulation and a resolution setting up a satisfactory declaration of policy and providing that no retroactive assessments should be made. This matter was set for hearing in Sacramento, Monday, February 16, 1948.

The Appeals Board ruled that upon request exemptions would be ruled upon by the Department, and even though the individuals were held subject to the Act, no employer tax would be sought to be collected prior to January 1, 1947, and no employe tax prior to October 1, 1947. The

action taken by the Board in this matter, in accordance with our petition, was highly satisfactory to the interested parties and has resulted in substantial tax savings as well as completely clarifying the taxability of such operations.

November 17, 1947: At the request of President Shelley, I attended a meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council (Executive Council) and discussed departmental forms presented to it by the Department representatives as far as the requirements of individuals actively seeking work are concerned. As a result of this meeting, we were able to have the Department adopt a uniform form requesting information and also a uniform form which the worker may keep to prove he has reported to his union weekly. Both of these forms have been distributed by the Federation for the Department.

This system insures that members of AFL unions will meet the new requirement of the Act as to actively seeking work. As far as AFL unions are concerned, effective registration for work questionnaires were transmitted to all unions in the state, then returned to the Federation and forwarded to the Department. The unions properly completing these questionnaires are determined to be effective means of placement of such members. In accordance with agreement with the Department, printed identification cards were distributed to such unions, and in the event of unemployment of any of their members, they constitute proof of compliance with such requirement. To my knowledge, this has been completely carried out up to the present time.

February 17, 1948: In conjunction with parties interested in farm placements, I met with the Secretary to formulate a uniform protest, as a result of which we met with Mr. Bryant on February 26, 1948, and a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at. It is my understanding that this is being fully implemented and that if any further difficulties arise they will immediately be brought to our attention.

May 7, 1948: I met with the representatives of the Bakery Employees in Sacramento, and in particular with Mr. Bartosch, with respect to the petition for writ of mandate filed by the employers in the State Supreme Court to appeal a decision of the Appeals Board applying the lockout principles of the Bunny Waffles case to the Sacramento lockout. An alternative writ of mandate has issued, returnable in November before the Supreme Court, and in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary, I will prepare and file an appearance on behalf of the employees involved prior to such time.

May 14, 1948: I attended a meeting at the San Francisco Labor Temple at the request of President Shelley to explain the union registration forms and other matters dealing with unemployment and disability insurance.

Workmen's Compensation

Western Conference of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons

April 10, 1948: I attended this conference at the Fairmont Hotel on Saturday, April 10, 1948, at which there was a panel discussion as to the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the actions and procedures applicable thereto.

Permanent Rating Schedule

April 14, 1948: At the direction of the Secretary, I attended an afternoon meeting at which were present Chairman Corten of the Commission, Mr. Haggard, Miss Collins and Attorney Leonard, and at which we expressed our willingness fully to cooperate in the preparation of the new proposed schedule.

At that time, I did not definitely state that we would recommend employing an actuary who would represent labor in assisting Mr. Haggard in the preparation of the schedule, but did state we would formulate an advisory committee of all crafts to aid and assist Mr. Haggard from a craft standpoint.

It is contemplated that a proposed schedule will be available shortly.

Medical Fee Schedule

June 7, 1948: Attended a meeting in Los Angeles of a subcommittee of the Industrial Accident Commission, composed of Commissioners Webb and Macdonald, conducted as a hearing on the petition of the orthopaedic specialists for a change in the medical fee schedule.

I expressed the position of the Federation that we believed in an adequate fee in order to insure the best possible medical treatment and that if the increase could be given immediately in order to remove existing gross inequities, such should be done.

Lump Sum Payments

July 27, 1948: Attended a meeting of the full Commission with respect to their policies on lump sum payment in San Francisco. After much discussion, it was agreed that in the normal case a lump sum payment would be allowed, provided safeguards were established to preclude settlements being made solely to insure increased payment of attorney's fees to

certain practitioners before the Commission.

National Labor Relations Board

A. & P. v. Meat Cutters' Local No. 421, et al

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary, I have acted as the attorney for Meat Cutters No. 421 in this precedent case which involves the question as to whether or not retail stores are within the scope of the Taft-Hartley Act.

On November 5-6, 1947, I met in Los Angeles with representatives of the Local and with representatives of the A. & P. Tea Company in an attempt to settle the dispute without the necessity of proceedings before the Board. This attempt was unsuccessful, and on November 5, late in the afternoon, charges were filed. On November 6, I prepared and filed a reply on behalf of Local 421.

On November 14, I met with representatives of the International and the Local in the offices of the Board and presented our views to the Board agents as to why we believed no complaint could properly issue. Thereafter, a complaint did issue and hearing was scheduled for Monday, January 5, 1948.

Both the Local and the International were joined, and on Friday, January 2, 1948, I left for Los Angeles where I conferred with Mr. Asher of Mr. Carmell's office, General Counsel for the International, on January 3 and 4. We thereupon participated in the hearing, which lasted continuously from January 5 through January 26, 1948.

A 60-page brief was filed by me on behalf of the Local, and on April 9, 1948, the trial examiner issued his recommended findings, dismissing the International in entirety and dismissing alleged violations under Sections 8 (b) (1) and 8 (b) (2) of the Taft-Hartley Act as far as Local 421 was concerned, but finding that the dispute was subject to the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and that Local 421 had refused to bargain in good faith.

A 60-page brief, together with exceptions to the report and recommendation of the trial examiner, have been filed by me with the Board on behalf of Local 421 as of July 6, 1948. A request for oral argument before the Board has been made, and if granted, the matter most likely will be heard some time during the months of September or October of this year.

A. & P. v. Meat Cutters' Locals Nos. 439 and 551

As a result of the agreement reached

April 5, 1948, the charges regarding these two locals have been withdrawn and it is agreed that the final decision involving Local 421 will apply to these locals.

Di Giorgio

After charges were filed, complaints were issued against the National Farm Labor Union, the Winery Workers and the Teamsters' Unions, alleging secondary boycott violations under the Taft-Hartley Act. Although the charges were filed originally both in the San Francisco and the Los Angeles offices of the Board, all were transferred to Los Angeles and consolidated.

Prior to a hearing on the charges and complaints on March 3, 1948, a conference was held in my office at which representatives of all groups were present and a uniform strategy worked out.

Although I contacted the agents of the Board both personally while in Los Angeles and by mail on several occasions, since it was agreed Mr. Schullman and Mr. Galliano would represent all of the unions involved, I did not appear either at the court hearing held in Fresno at which an injunction issued, or at the hearing before the trial examiner now being conducted in Los Angeles.

Culinary Workers

At the direction of the Secretary, I have assisted the San Francisco Joint Culinary Board in two charges under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Sampan Restaurant: This was a charge against the Joint Board, alleging violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. After conferences with Mr. St. Peter of the Joint Board and others, I contacted the representatives of the National Labor Relations Board in San Francisco and was successful in having the charge dismissed.

Whitcomb Hotel: This was a charge involving alleged discrimination against an employee by the Dishwashers' Local and the Joint Board. I have had conferences with Mr. St. Peter and Miss Wheeler of Local 110, and have also contacted representatives of the National Labor Relations Board in San Francisco. We have interposed our objection to jurisdiction by the Board and to date no complaint has issued. It is hoped that we will also obtain the dismissal of this charge, but if not, hearings will be necessary, which hearings will be held in San Francisco.

Sign Painters' Union

I conferred with International Representative, Mr. King, Mr. Tooke and Mr. Wen-

delt. As a result of such conferences, we have succeeded in having all operators, except Foster & Kleiser and several other interstate operators, sign closed shop agreements. As far as Foster & Kleiser and the others are concerned, I have conferred not only with the union representatives but also with employees of the National Labor Relations Board in San Francisco, as a result of which petitions for union shop elections have been filed and the elections held.

Fresno Building Trades Council

A charge has issued against the Plumbers' Local as well as the Fresno Building Trades Council and Mr. Paul Reeves, its Secretary, alleging a violation of various sections of the Taft-Hartley Act, including the secondary boycott provision.

A Mr. Kapell has been sent from Washington by Mr. Denham especially to investigate and handle the matter, and I have had several conferences with him as well as with Mr. Reeves and agents of the local office.

It is our position that the operations are not under the Act, and that even assuming they are, there has been no violation of the secondary boycott provision. No complaint has as yet issued, but assuming it does, then, of course, the Board will apply for a preliminary injunction prior to the hearing.

This would appear to be an excellent case upon which to test the application of the law to building trades operations.

Taft-Hartley Law

Meetings

June 23, 1947: Attended meeting called by the San Francisco Labor Council with members of its Executive Council and AFL attorneys of the Bay Area to discuss the Taft-Hartley law.

June 23-24, 1947: Analyzed the Taft-Hartley law section by section and submitted a 35-page written analysis to the Secretary.

June 26, 1947: Attended a meeting of several hundred delegates of the Bay Area labor movement at the San Francisco Labor Temple, at which time, at the request of Mr. Shelley, Mr. Tobriner explained the Taft-Hartley law.

June 26, 1947: Attended an all-afternoon conference with Mr. Todd, Mr. Haggerty, Mr. Mayes and myself, reviewing the respective analyses presented to the Secretary and formulating plans for the state-wide conference of attorneys.

July 9, 1947: At the request of the Secretary, I led the discussion at the state-wide conference of AFL attorneys at the

Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, with respect to the meaning and interpretation of the Taft-Hartley law.

July 17, 1947: Attended an all-morning meeting of the business agents of the San Francisco Building Trades Council to explain to them the Taft-Hartley law.

August 2, 1947: Addressed state-wide meeting of the Culinary Alliance in Sacramento with respect to the application of both the Taft-Hartley law and S.B. 1493 (California Jurisdictional Strike Act) to this group.

August 15, 1947: Attended luncheon meeting at Whitcomb Hotel with Mr. Joseph Padway, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Lundeberg and Mr. Haggerty to discuss application of the Taft-Hartley law to contract of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

September 4, 1947: Attended evening meeting of Office Employees No. 36 to explain the Taft-Hartley law.

In addition to the above specific meetings, I have answered numerous inquiries, both oral and written, with respect to the Taft-Hartley law and have prepared various opinions, including written opinions, with respect to the political contributions sections, appointment of the present additions to the National Labor Relations Board, etc. In addition, on September 19, 1947, I participated in a half-hour radio broadcast on Station KSFO on the California Council Table program with Mr. Stewart Ward of the Commonwealth Club and Mr. Paul Pinsky of the CIO with respect to the Taft-Hartley law.

December 13, 1947: Attended meeting in San Francisco of the State Council of Retail Clerks with respect to the attitude of Safeway in Marin County as to managers, etc.

February 4, 1948: Attended a conference with Messrs. Haggerty, Todd and Mayes with respect to the application of the Act as far as political contributions are concerned.

April 27, 1948: Attended a mass meeting in Los Angeles of approximately 3,000 members of Meat Cutters' Local No. 421 to discuss the Taft-Hartley law and its application to their operations.

April 29, 1948: Attended a meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council to discuss the application of the Act as far as political activities and contributions were concerned.

Safeway Stores

On September 2, 1947, at the request of the Secretary, I attended an all-morning meeting in Secretary Haggerty's office with Mr. Maxwell and other representatives of the San Francisco Butchers' local with respect to the Safeway contract. At

that time, I advised that the position that the business was intrastate and not within the Taft-Hartley law should be adopted, and that nothing should be contained in the contract with respect to the Taft-Hartley law. This view was accepted by the representatives.

At the request of Mr. Maxwell, I attended a meeting that afternoon at the San Francisco Labor Council in regard to the same matter, at which my position was restated and adopted by the delegates present.

Also, at the request of Mr. Maxwell, with a sub-committee of the Council I attended negotiations that evening in the hall of the Butchers with employer representatives, at which our position was again stated, to which the employers ultimately submitted. A contract was ultimately signed on this basis, which I believe is a precedent in the state as far as employers conceding that retail activities of national chain stores are not within the purview of the Taft-Hartley law.

Building Trades

At the request of Secretary Haggerty, I met with Mr. Mashburn and numerous other representatives of the Building Trades in my office on Thursday, April 8, 1948, in an all-morning conference with respect to the position to be taken by the Building Trades and strategy and procedure to be followed as far as the application of the Taft-Hartley law to this portion of the labor movement is concerned.

The conclusions reached consisted primarily of the position that, as far as possible, site operations were not under the Taft-Hartley law, and that in any event, there were no workable procedures presently formulated to govern such operations even assuming they were under the Act.

Miscellaneous

Senate Bill 1493

In addition to preparing analyses and letters of protest on this bill, at the request of the Secretary, I attended a meeting on July 11, 1947, in the office of the Governor, which was called for the purpose of attempting to persuade him to veto the measure. This meeting was held in Sacramento, at which time representatives from the culinary and other crafts were present.

Union Labor Hospital

I have prepared proposed amendments to the constitution and also amendments to the by-laws, which I believe are satisfactory and will remedy any existing de-

fects. I have submitted them both to the individuals interested and to the office of the Corporation Commissioner and should be in a position to have them finally adopted in the near future.

"Right-to-Work" Amendment

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary, upon being advised that an attempt would be made to qualify the "Right-to-Work" initiative, I addressed a letter on your behalf both to the Secretary of State and to the Attorney General, setting forth our position that under the Gage case the petition could not properly qualify, since it had failed to qualify for presentation at the last election. The Attorney General ruled in accordance with our position and the initiative measure accordingly will not appear on the ballot for the coming election.

California Constitutional Revision

At the request of Secretary Haggerty, I, together with others, have been placed upon the Advisory Committee dealing with the proposed revision of the California Constitution.

On February 26, 1948, I attended the first general meeting in Santa Barbara, and since that time have exchanged various correspondence with respect to this proposed revision. As the Secretary has reported to the Council, this is a matter of primary importance, and it is essential that labor at all times be in a position to present its views with respect to any proposed changes in the Constitution.

Lectures, Meetings, Etc.

University of California Extension, San Francisco, March 31 and April 7, 1948, to discuss unemployment insurance and disability insurance.

University of California Extension, University Campus, Berkeley, April 11, 1948, California Council of Cannery Workers, to discuss unemployment insurance and disability insurance.

City College, San Francisco, April 12, 26, May 3, 10, 1948, lectures on labor law, including discussion of the Taft-Hartley Act, Wage and Hour Law, Workmen's Compensation, etc.

C.S.E.A., Sacramento, July 11, 1948, participated in panel discussion with respect to problems of social security.

University of California, Asilomar, from July 5 to July 8, 1948, acted as member of the faculty at the conference with respect to discussion of labor law, etc.

In addition to the above matters, I, of course, have rendered numerous opinions, both oral and written, as well as attending

numerous meetings to discuss the Taft-Hartley law, Senate Reapportionment, political contributions, and other matters as directed by the Secretary.

**REPORT OF
ATTORNEY CLARENCE E. TODD**

In Re Blaney (Los Angeles County)

Though most of the work on this case was reported in the previous year, still the decision was handed down October 3, 1947. This decision, by a six to one vote of the Supreme Court of California, invalidated, set aside and annulled every single paragraph and every single word of the "Hot Cargo" Act. It is now the law in California that a union may lawfully and constitutionally picket the unfair products of a struck employer, and this decision merely follows the rule previously laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States to the same effect.

Northwestern Pacific v. Lumber and Sawmill Workers (Sonoma County)

In this case the Lumber and Sawmill Workers picketed railroad trains on the main line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad because the trains contained certain cars loaded with unfair lumber. In the case which came before the Supreme Court, the picketing took place some hundreds of miles distant from the mills which were the scene of the dispute, and the picketing was found by the trial court to have been of very questionable character in that as many as 90 pickets were massed across the main line in front of the approaching train and that the number and attitude of the pickets produced fear in the minds of the train crew. We do not admit that these facts were correct, but they were contained in the affidavit filed for the railroad company and the trial court had a right to make a finding that the facts were true. The case before the Supreme Court was based upon the facts as found by the trial court.

The Northwestern Pacific case, however, does not in any way modify the decision of the Supreme Court in the Blaney case, because in the Northwestern Pacific case the court recognizes to the fullest extent the constitutional right of peaceful picketing. One paragraph of the injunction issued by the trial court in Sonoma County would have prevented all peaceful acts of boycott or picketing, and this paragraph was ordered stricken from the injunction by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court referred to the fact that the picketing was directed at a common carrier and might have caused delay and confusion in the work of the common

carrier. However, the Supreme Court confined its decision to the facts actually before it and held that there is no rule which holds that a common carrier may never be the subject of a boycott and picketing.

Ex Parte Davis (Sonoma County)

This was a habeas corpus case arising out of the Northwestern Pacific case just reported. A number of unions and individual lumber and sawmill workers were cited for contempt, but we secured the dismissal of all the others, leaving Ray Davis, who was picket captain on the particular occasion, to take the rap. In view of the fact that the picketing did partake of the nature of violence or threats of violence, the Supreme Court held that it could not set aside the commitment for contempt, so that Ray had to serve the five days meted out to him by a prejudiced and hostile court.

Lumber Products Case (San Francisco and Bay Area)

This is the case under the Sherman Act against the cabinet shops and millmen's unions in the San Francisco area which began about 1938. After conviction of nearly all of the defendants, we took the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and secured a reversal. At a second trial of the case we seemed to have the same hostile rulings as in the first case, so again the defendants were all convicted. Since nobody was sentenced to jail, it was finally decided, after conferences of attorneys and the various Carpenters' Unions, that we should abandon our appeal from the second conviction and allow the fines to stand.

This was a very unfair prosecution with all the breaks against the unions and the final outcome was not easy to take.

**Mallory v. Thurman (Eagle Lunch)
(Fresno County)**

This was the first of a series of cases which this office has handled within the last few months in which we have secured an order of court to compel an employer to comply with the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. In this case the employer agreed to employ only union help, but he persisted in keeping on the job a cook who refused to join the union. We not only secured an injunction but were able to settle the case with a union contract signed and being fully complied with.

Thomas v. Employment Stabilization Board (Humboldt County)

This is a case where the Unemployment

Commission refused to pay compensation to a group of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, though our Commissioner, Mike Kunz of Sacramento, wrote a powerful dissenting opinion. We have the matter now pending in the Superior Court in San Francisco. It has been partially tried, but due to illness of the judge, the trial has not yet been concluded. We hope for a favorable decision.

People v. Bundte, et al.
People v. Moore, et al.
(Mendocino County)

These are two cases involving Lumber and Sawmill pickets, where under great provocation from strikebreakers and employers stones were thrown, apparently by some of the pickets. In the two trials which took place in the Superior Court the defendants got none of the breaks. All were convicted and sentenced to prison.

We have taken appeals, which have been briefed and argued, and we also have a proceeding on file for a writ of *coram nobis* by which we seek to reopen one of the cases on an affidavit of a former deputy sheriff of jury fixing on the part of some of the prosecuting agencies. We are very hopeful of having this writ granted in case we should lose the appeals. We are hoping for the best.

Currington v. Culinary Workers
(San Bernardino County)

This was a suit by an employer to prevent picketing. Since we strongly suspected that one of the business concerns in the same building as the unfair employer was receiving supplies and turning them over to the unfair concern, it was necessary to picket not only the unfair employer but also some other parts of the building in which he was located. There was quite a good deal of jockeying for position back and forth, but finally after argument on various phases of the case the court issued an order prohibiting violence, but protecting in every way the constitutional right of free speech and peaceful picketing.

Kallas v. Culinary Workers
(San Bernardino County)

This is another picketing case in San Bernardino County where an attempt was made to show that the pickets were guilty of such violence that all picketing should be prohibited. After some delay, the case was argued and submitted. The court refused to issue an injunction except against actual violence, and of course we do not defend violence on the picket line or anywhere else. The injunction did not inter-

fere in any way with the activities of the union, and eventually an agreement was entered into which practically brought the controversy to an end.

Enscher v. Teamsters, et al
(Fresno County)

This is the latest of the "Hot Cargo" cases to be argued in the Superior Court. The judge before whom the case was heard for a period of approximately a week was doubtful about the constitutionality of the "Hot Cargo" Act, since he stated that these personal rights should be considered on exactly the same basis as property rights. I read to him from decisions of the Supreme Court holding that these personal rights are definitely on a higher plane than mere property rights and that the courts will devote greater care and attention to the protection of these personal rights than to rights arising out of property. However, the Judge upheld the constitutional right of picketing and dissolved the restraining order and refused to issue any injunction against peaceful picketing. So he was almost right after all.

Pacific Grape Products Co. v. Teamsters
(Stanislaus County)

This is another case involving the Cannery Workers and various other crafts in which "hot cargo" is an element. The local judges disqualified themselves and for a long time we tried to come to an agreement with the employers' attorneys as to an outside judge to be brought in to hear the matter. We refused to consent to any judge who in our opinion had his mind already made up against us. The matter has been pending for a long time but may be brought to a head sometime in the near future.

Orick Lumber Company v. Lumber & Sawmill Workers (Humboldt County)

This is a threatened case under the "Hot Cargo" Act in which the undersigned had no instructions to proceed or to represent anybody, but since I was notified by the Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board that an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act was sought by the employer, I busied myself to prevent the issuance of an injunction, if possible. The case involved the picketing of a lumber yard that was using lumber which was unfair to Lumber and Sawmill Workers, whose strike was at that time still in full force. The Regional Director finally refused to ask for the injunction. An appeal was taken to the National Office, and the refusal by the Regional Director was upheld. So this threatened Taft-Hartley case was stopped before it got started.

International Association of Machinists v. San Diego County Bldg. & Construction Trades Council (San Diego County)

This is the only case that has come to the knowledge of the undersigned which has been brought in the courts of California under the so-called antijurisdictional strike law. I went to San Diego and argued the matter a whole day before Judge Dean Sherry, the same judge who, after an argument of a couple of weeks, set aside and invalidated the "Hot Cargo" Act as being unconstitutional. Judge Sherry listened to the arguments on this antijurisdictional strike case, and in particular to the portions where we pointed out the similarity to the late "Hot Cargo" Act. After giving thorough consideration to the arguments in the case, Judge Sherry held the antijurisdictional strike law to be unconstitutional. No further steps have been taken in that case under the terms of the statute and no other suits have been brought under this statute so far as I know.

Ross v. Salesdrivers & Helpers & Dairy Employers (District Court of the U. S. Southern District of California—914—Civil) (San Diego County)

This is a suit in the District Court in Southern California by the owners of a dairy in San Diego County, a suit for damages in the sum of \$50,000 for compensatory damages and \$50,000 for exemplary damages for picketing the unfair milk and milk products in the hands of customers. As a matter of fact, this is exactly the same type of case as the Salesdrivers suit in San Diego County in the Superior Court where Judge Sherry held the "Hot Cargo" Act unconstitutional. In other words, this is a suit under the "hot cargo" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The demurrer came up for hearing before the same judge who had previously ruled against us in the Printing Specialties case, and his decision on our demurrers and motions in this case were the same. He did not write an elaborate opinion as in the Printing Specialties case seeking to explain the reason for his ruling, but we may assume that he is confused and feels that the Taft-Hartley bill has overruled or modified in some way the provisions in the Bill of Rights. Since certain sections of the Taft-Hartley bill seek to accomplish the same purpose as the "Hot Cargo" Act, we are confident that the higher courts will obviously make the same ruling as the Supreme Court of the State of California in the "Hot Cargo" Act, name-

ly, to hold all provisions in conflict with the Bill of Rights to be unconstitutional.

Caldwell v. Retail Clerks (In Re: DeSilva) (Los Angeles County)

This litigation arose out of suits by Caldwell and several other plaintiffs against the Retail Clerks in the Superior Court in Los Angeles for injunctions under the Taft-Hartley bill. We made up our record very carefully, and after the injunctions were granted Mr. Joe DeSilva proceeded to picket in violation of the injunction in one of the cases. He was found guilty of contempt and his case was taken to the Supreme Court of California for a writ of habeas corpus. The matter duly came on for argument before the Supreme Court in Los Angeles, briefs have been filed, and we are hoping for a favorable decision.

We have the situation in this case where the Supreme Court of California has held, by a vote of six to one, that any law which seeks to prohibit peaceful picketing pursuant to a primary or secondary boycott is unconstitutional as a violation of the Bill of Rights. In other words, we have the same constitutional situation as in the Taft-Hartley suits above mentioned, except that the federal courts have not had before them the "hot cargo" cases which we argued very thoroughly and successfully before the Supreme Court. While this decision of the Supreme Court, if it is in our favor, may not have any direct bearing on the "hot cargo" suits in the federal courts, we hope that such a provision will be persuasive with the federal judges, particularly those judges who are California lawyers. As a matter of fact, these decisions should influence judges who are not California lawyers, because they rest upon the constitutional decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Estabrook v. International Association of Machinists (Santa Barbara County)

This is another Taft-Hartley suit in the California courts and was brought in the Superior Court in Santa Barbara County. The matter has been fully argued and briefs have been filed. In this case, as in other Taft-Hartley cases, the opposing attorney has offered very feeble opposition to our constitutional argument but has sought to evade the point in various ways. Opposing counsel has asked for further time to file his brief and after that we will reply to such arguments as he advances. In this, as in other cases, we are hopeful of a favorable result.

Mashburn of Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council v. Superior Court in and for County of Los Angeles

This case involves the attempt of the Building Trades in Los Angeles County to enforce for the benefit of County employees the wage prevailing in private industry. The Federation was not called into the case until an injunction had been issued by the trial court and a petition for a writ of prohibition filed with the Supreme Court. Attorneys for the County had already filed a reply, so that all the undersigned had time to do was to file a rebuttal brief with the Supreme Court, citing one or two additional authorities. Should further steps be taken, we are hopeful that we may render some substantial service in this very important matter of securing to government employees in general the prevailing wage in private employment.

VI

RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY

Wages and Inflation

The problems presented by inflation have made it clear to the unions that nominal increases in wages have been no solution to maintaining an income that can cope with the constant rise in prices and drop in the purchasing power of the dollar. Practically every union has been aware of the maladjustment which has resulted when a wage increase was obtained which did not nearly keep pace with the spiralling rise in prices. Although increases were obtained in wage contracts, nevertheless, when translated into purchasing power, the workers actually suffered a decrease in their earning capacity, represented in their position as consumers.

No one can deny that it would have been much more desirable to roll back prices, which would have pegged wage increases, but would have left the workers in a more advantageous position. This has not been possible because of the failure of the government to act to curb inflation. The workers are the most viciously victimized segment of the population in such an artificial and undesirable situation.

Wages and Cost of Living Index

A tendency to tie wages to the price index has reasserted itself here and there. The Federation has consistently combatted such an approach, since fundamentally, wage increases should be determined, and can be determined meritoriously, only through gauging the productivity of labor.

This fundamental policy must be re-emphasized time and again in the advice furnished to the unions.

The whole matter of correlating wages with the change in the cost of living index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is a matter that requires the most serious consideration by the unions. While such a relationship between wages and the cost of living might be favorable to some extent in this period of inflation, nevertheless, it could work to the detriment of the unions once a period of deflation sets in. Secondly, it is unscientific and inequitable to connect wages with the cost of living; wages, we repeat, must be determined on the basis of productivity of labor. Regardless of what change there may be in the cost of living the value of labor is determined by its productivity, and if that increases, greater value is added to the product and a proportionately greater return to the workers is warranted. By this sound law, which has been the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor, it is possible to have both high wages and low prices. A study of the business cycles of this country will indicate that such a pattern has existed and has been responsible for the most stable and prosperous period in the development of our economy.

BLS Budget Study

Analysis of public opinion and labor polls is another matter with which the Department has concerned itself. This also involved the new BLS Budget Study compiled for the first time by this division of the Department of Labor. The study itself is conservative, compared to the Heller Budget. Meetings have been arranged for some time this year with representatives of the BLS and union officials to discuss and analyze these studies, since they will undoubtedly play an important role in negotiations between unions and management. Budgetary aspects of the cost of living are far more reliable than price indices. The Department hopes to develop more explanatory material on this subject for the edification of the members of the various unions.

Legislation

Enlightenment regarding the problems created by the Taft-Hartley law, which directly affected labor-management relations, has consumed considerable time. The Department continues to do whatever it possibly can to help orient the locals so as to avoid being deprived of their basic rights

by those employers taking advantage of the vicious sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Federal legislation, as well as data dealing with international affairs, has received much attention from the Department. The fight to preserve cheap power and water for the benefit of the citizens of California has also been prominent on the agenda.

Congressional Committee Hearings

Statements were prepared and factual material assembled to substantiate the Federation's position when our spokesmen testified before numerous Congressional committees which held hearings in California during the past year. The subjects involved included housing, the Central Valleys Projects, inflation and other matters of deep concern to labor.

Considerable time has been spent by the Research Department in helping to prepare and issue pamphlets and other material with reference to the campaign to reapportion the State Senate. The response to the campaign had to be stimulated, and full appreciation of its need developed in the minds of the membership. A surprising lack of knowledge of the functioning of the state government was encountered, and in view of the fact that the Federation was the sponsor of this initiative measure, it was necessary to carry on an intensive educational campaign.

Other Matters

Arbitration

The Research Department participated in the successful arbitration case involving Meat Cutters No. 229, San Diego, and the Cudahy Packing Corporation, before Clark Kerr. We obtained an award requiring that paid holidays not worked be counted as time worked for the purposes of computing weekly overtime.

The Research Department has also been of help to other unions in selecting arbitrators.

Building and Construction Industry

The Research Department prepared and issued material in answer to the charge that high labor costs are responsible for the high prices in building and construction. This charge has been completely refuted by a great many especially prepared statements.

Unemployment Insurance

The Department worked on the problem presented by the 1947 amendment of the Unemployment Insurance Act requiring un-

employed workers to make efforts to find employment themselves, and involving union registration procedures. One hundred twenty requests for union identification cards have been filled. The use of these cards now seems to be going smoothly and several unions have exhausted their original supply and found it necessary to reorder.

Speeches, etc.

Speeches, statements and reference material have been compiled on a great number of subjects, including: industrial safety and accident prevention, profits, sales tax, power shortage, federal legislation on meat inspection, Jackson Day, labor's foreign policy, senate reapportionment.

Conventions

Much time was spent in following up and completing matters in connection with the Federation's 1947 convention, as well as with the preparation of the final proceedings and other materials relating thereto.

The Department has also worked closely with the Secretary-Treasurer and the President of the Federation in the preparation of material for the September convention.

Assistance to Unions

Inquiries pertaining to contract negotiations and data pertaining to same was compiled and sent to many of our unions. Assistance in negotiations was also furnished in many cases.

There has also been a growing and persistent demand for cost of living data, which has kept the Department busy compiling and sending this material to the various unions.

Summer Labor Institute

The Research Department participated in the Summer Labor Institute at Asilomar, assisted in setting up the curriculum, and participated in the presentation of two lectures on communism and trade unionism.

Students

A large number of students from the University of California and other schools and colleges have contacted the Research Department for primary source material on industrial relations, history and activities of unions, and the like, for use in the preparation of theses, special studies and term papers. Assistance has been cheerfully given, and in many cases the students have also gained a better insight and greater respect for the organized labor movement.

Conclusion

In summing up, it can be said that, in California, the unions have maintained a leading position in their negotiations with

the employers during the past year, that they have held on to the gains they have won, and preserved their basic rights.

Weekly News Letter

The Federation's Weekly News Letter has responded to the changing labor picture brought about by the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations law, in incorporating additional phases of information and news material for both unions and the labor press.

Necessity demanded accurate analysis of the ramifications of the Taft-Hartley law insofar as the measure threatened the security of unions, their treasuries and officers. The News Letter served an invaluable purpose in acquainting our leaders with their rights and with the restrictions imposed on them by the new law.

Trends in the nation's economic evolution, price surveys, federal and state court decisions affecting labor, as well as the reactions of economic and political groups have been recorded in the News Letter. More news content has been added and a large segment of the Political Education program of labor has been conducted in this media of information. Some of the content has brought sharp reaction from our enemies as well as approval from our friends. Increased demand for the News Letter has brought about additional circulation to a point where 2500 copies are distributed weekly.

VII

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST

The following is the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the California State Federation of Labor, as revised by the Executive Council at its quarterly meeting held in May, 1948:

Candies and Beverages—

Bottled Coca-Cola in the Sacramento Valley and Modesto and vicinity; also, Coca-Cola Bottling Company products ("Coca-Cola," "Delaware Punch" and all "Frost" drinks) including Bakersfield.

Peter Paul, Inc., Oakland.

Saylor's Chocolates, Inc., Oakland.

Cosmetics, Soaps, etc.—

Andrew Jergens Products.

Cotton Products—

J. G. Boswell Company, Corcoran.

Drug Stores—

Walgreen Drug Store, Sacramento.

Fire Department Equipment—

C. A. Muessdorffer, Ross. ("CAM" products).

Furniture Stores—

Barker Brothers, Los Angeles.

McMahan Furniture Company, Santa Barbara Store.

Furnaces—

Ward Furnace Company, Los Angeles.

Hotel—

Hughes Hotel, Fresno.

Lumber—

Santa Cruz Lumber Company.

Manufactured Products—

Gantner & Mattern Co., knit goods (sweaters and swimming suits).

Hercules Foundry Co., Los Angeles (soil pipe and fittings).

Larsen Ladder Co., San Jose (painters, and general utility ladders).

Paint—

E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company (Duco-Dulux enamels, paints, varnishes, lacquers, and marine finishes).

Glidden Oil Company, of Buena Park, (branch of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio).

Printers and Publishers—

Curtis Company, Philadelphia (includes Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman, and Holiday).

Donnelley Enterprises, Chicago (includes Time and Life magazines).

Radio Stations—

KFI.

KECA.

Radios and Radio Supplies—

Emerson Radio Manufacturing Company products.

Resorts—

Lake County:

Blue Lake Park.

Saratoga Springs.

Salmina's.

Austin's.

Utilities—

Kern County Land Company.

Kern County Canal and Water Company.

Wines—

Santa Paula, Sunnyside, and Butte brands.

VIII
STATE FEDERATION MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Local Unions Affiliated	Councils Affiliated	Total Affiliations	Total Membership
October 1, 1909.....	151.....	11.....	162.....	25,000
October 1, 1910.....	244.....	12.....	256.....	45,000
October 1, 1911.....	362.....	12.....	374.....	56,000
October 1, 1912.....	429.....	15.....	444.....	62,000
October 1, 1913.....	502.....	15.....	517.....	67,000
October 1, 1914.....	512.....	18.....	530.....	69,000
October 1, 1915.....	498.....	18.....	516.....	66,500
October 1, 1916.....	481.....	21.....	502.....	68,000
October 1, 1917.....	498.....	21.....	519.....	71,500
October 1, 1918.....	486.....	21.....	507.....	78,000
October 1, 1919.....	515.....	24.....	539.....	94,900
October 1, 1920.....	549.....	27.....	576.....	104,200
October 1, 1921.....	568.....	27.....	595.....	100,100
October 1, 1922.....	664.....	27.....	691.....	91,000
September 1, 1923.....	626.....	25.....	651.....	87,500
September 1, 1924.....	633.....	25.....	658.....	92,000
September 1, 1925.....	607.....	25.....	652.....	95,400
September 1, 1926.....	662.....	27.....	689.....	96,600
September 1, 1927.....	648.....	28.....	676.....	95,200
September 1, 1928.....	647.....	30.....	677.....	96,100
September 1, 1929.....	623.....	32.....	655.....	99,000
September 1, 1930.....	627.....	32.....	659.....	100,200
September 1, 1931.....	648.....	34.....	682.....	99,400
September 1, 1932.....	628.....	32.....	660.....	91,200
September 1, 1933.....	564.....	28.....	592.....	82,100
September 1, 1934.....	580.....	32.....	612.....	91,900
September 1, 1935.....	619.....	29.....	648.....	102,000
September 1, 1936.....	622.....	32.....	654.....	135,179
September 1, 1937.....	740.....	35.....	775.....	235,911
September 1, 1938.....	854.....	39.....	893.....	291,763
September 1, 1939.....	915.....	39.....	954.....	267,401
September 1, 1940.....	987.....	42.....	1029.....	274,901
September 1, 1941.....	917.....	44.....	961.....	332,635
September 1, 1942.....	1050.....	53.....	1103.....	451,970
September 1, 1943.....	1003.....	72.....	1075.....	510,477
August 1, 1944.....	1040.....	78.....	1118.....	521,356
August 1, 1945.....	1131.....	106.....	1237.....	514,239
June 1, 1946.....	1113.....	108.....	1221.....	510,596
July 1, 1947.....	1149.....	116.....	1265.....	520,841
July 1, 1948.....	1201.....	127.....	1328.....	573,466

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP 1947-1948

Labor Unions in good standing, July 1, 1947.....	1149	
Labor Councils in good standing, July 1, 1947.....	116	
Total	—	1265
Labor Unions affiliated during year.....	82	
Labor Councils affiliated during year.....	15	
Total	—	97
Balance		1362
WITHDRAWALS DURING THE YEAR:		
Mergers, Local Unions.....	11	
Withdrawals, disbanded, suspended, etc. Local Unions.....	19	
Councils	4	
Total	—	34
Balance		1328

NEW LOCAL AND COUNCIL AFFILIATIONS

June 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, inclusive

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Alturas	Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....	2813	9-27-47	76913	106
Auburn	DeWitt State Hospital Employees.....	630	4- 7-48	82797	40
	Tri-County Building & Construction Trades Council.....		10-31-47	77892	—
Bakersfield	Retail Clerks Union.....	137	4- 5-48	82679	417
Berkeley	Butchers & Meat Cutters.....	526	4- 5-48	82681	72
Camarillo	California State Hospital Employees.....	923	3-18-48	82346	Re-Instate- ment
Chino	City Employees.....	75	5- 1-48	83557	16
Corona	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	254	6-15-48	85030	33
El Cajon	Carpenters & Joiners.....	2398	6-12-48	84928	205
El Centro	Electrical Workers.....	447	10-18-47	77642	100
Eureka	Hospital & Institutional Workers.....	327	8-21-47	75942	22
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	481	2-13-48	81245	20
Fresno	Meat Cutters & Butchers.....	126	5- 8-48	83795	500
Glendale	Cement Finishers.....	893	8-29-47	76065	135
Hollywood	Building Service Employees.....	278	10-15-47	77514	480
	Motion Picture Photographers.....	659	8- 2-47	75358	300
	Motion Picture Sound Technicians.....	695	7-31-47	75317	150
Honolulu	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	630	6-30-48	85394	72
Long Beach	Cleaning & Dye House Workers.....	36	5-14-48	84069	Re-Instate- ment
	General Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs.....	692	6- 8-48	84715	Re-Instate- ment
	Plasterers	343	6- 1-48	84431	200
Los Angeles	California State Council of Building Serv- ice Employees.....	—	5-12-48	83954	—
	Elevator Operators & Starters.....	217	2- 5-48	80829	100
	Hod Carriers & Common Laborers.....	336	1- 5-48	79788	370
	Hotel Service Employees.....	765	7-10-47	74751	450
	Physicians, Surgeons & Assoc.....	1044	6-11-48	84889	11
	Service & Maintenance Employees.....	399	1-10-48	80073	625
Manteca	Beet Sugar Operators.....	20733	4-13-48	83128	56
Marysville	Building & Construction Trades Council	—	4- 6-48	82750	—
	National Farm Labor Union.....	209	7-17-47	75058	100
	Retail Clerks.....	17	6- 1-48	84448	200

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

NEW AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
Modesto					
	Building & Construction Trades Council	—	5-19-48	84235	—
	Cannery Warehousemen, F. P. etc.....	748	3-27-48	82545	400
	Office Employees.....	208	8- 1-47	75342	17
Napa					
	Building & Construction Trades Council	—	4-10-48	83017	—
Oakland					
	Building Service Employees.....	18	5-20-48	84271	Re-Instate- ment
	Glass Bottle Blowers.....	155	1-23-48	80590	220
	Glaziers & Glass Workers.....	169	4-28-48	83521	150
	Hod Carriers.....	166	4-19-48	83354	250
	Iron Workers (Shopmen).....	491	5-25-48	84366	200
	Newspaper Printing Pressmen.....	39	6-11-48	84896	50
	Shipwrights, Joiners, B. Builders.....	1149	7- 3-47	74494	2629
	University of California Employees.....	371	2-17-48	81406	100
Palo Alto					
	Typographical Union.....	521	5- 8-48	83832	45
Pasadena					
	Barbers	603	6-26-48	85341	80
Petaluma					
	Lathers	243	3-31-48	82584	11
Pomona					
	Hod Carriers & Common Laborers.....	806	7-24-47	75217	Re-Instate- ment
Quincy					
	Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....	2862	10-25-47	77816	124
Red Bluff					
	Lumber & Saw Mill Workers.....	2850	11-12-47	78311	32
Redding					
	Local Joint Exec. Board C. B. & H. W.....	—	4- 3-48	82653	—
	Retail Clerks.....	1364	6- 1-48	84454	200
Redondo Beach					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	1478	1-17-48	80415	798
Redwood City					
	Painters	1146	6-17-48	85139	180
Sacramento					
	Building Service Employees.....	22	9-25-47	76897	300
	California Council of State Employees.....	56	4-24-48	83464	—
	Cement Finishers.....	582	4-15-48	83224	100
	Plasterers	295	5-18-48	84196	90
Salinas					
	Painters	1104	7-21-47	75164	108
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	763	4-21-48	83399	40
San Andreas					
	Carpenters & Joiners.....	386	5-25-48	84376	38
San Bernardino					
	City School Maintenance Employees.....	1076	4-10-48	83036	60
	County Highway Department Employees	499	1-26-48	80639	24
	Lathers	252	5- 8-48	83840	50
San Diego					
	Allied Printing Trades Council.....	—	5-12-48	83982	—
	Bindery Workers.....	40	12-29-47	79693	45
	Plumbers & Steamfitters.....	230	5- 4-48	83611	400
	Typographical Union.....	221	6-19-48	85217	365

NEW AFFILIATIONS (Continued)

Town	Name of Local	Local No.	Date	Receipt No.	Members
San Francisco					
	Apartment & Hotel Employees.....	14	2- 1-48	80721	500
	Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.....	—	6-18-48	85189	—
	Building Service Employees.....	87	3-18-48	82366	1200
	Calif. State Council of L. & S. M. Wkrs.	—	7-31-47	75321	—
	Cement Finishers.....	580	4-21-48	83401	150
	David Scannell Club, Inc.....	798	4-20-48	83382	1455
	District Council of Plasterers.....	—	4- 9-48	82943	—
	Elevator Operators & Starters.....	117	5- 1-48	83568	Re-Instate- ment
	Plasterers	66	4-14-48	83188	300
	Seafarers Guards & Watchmen.....	—	10-31-47	77903	100
	Vending Machine Operators.....	1301	6-19-48	85219	400
San Jose					
	International Assn. of Fire Fighters.....	873	8-14-47	75750	65
San Juan Bautista					
	U. Cement Lime & Gypsum Workers.....	148	11-15-47	78478	92
San Mateo					
	Cement Finishers.....	583	10-25-47	77819	172
	Retail Clerks.....	775	3-20-48	82426	500
San Rafael					
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	355	4- 8-48	82895	50
Santa Ana					
	Bartenders & Culinary Workers.....	438	6-18-48	85199	125
	District Council of Carpenters.....	—	4-10-48	83055	—
	Lathers	440	1-12-48	80207	53
Santa Barbara					
	Plasterers & Cement Finishers.....	341	4- 3-48	82669	55
Santa Cruz					
	U. Cement Lime & Gypsum Workers.....	46	3- 9-48	82004	115
Santa Maria					
	Construction, General & Oil Field Wkrs.	1222	6-26-48	85343	Re-Instate- ment
Santa Rosa					
	Electrical Workers.....	594	6-30-47	74445	75
	General Truck Drivers.....	980	12-18-48	81423	1156
Spreckels					
	Sugar Refinery Workers.....	20616	4-15-48	83298	226
Stockton					
	Building Service Employees.....	24	10- 6-47	77147	100
	District Council of Carpenters.....	—	3-31-48	82585	—
	Plasterers	222	4-15-48	83243	40
	Plumbers & Steamfitters.....	492	4-12-48	83115	233
	Sheep Shearers.....	307	1-17-48	80442	92
	Theatrical Stage Employees.....	90	4-19-48	83365	15
Tracy					
	Railway Carmen.....	449	3-31-48	82586	81
Tulare					
	Typographical	519	2-20-48	81495	29
Upland					
	City Employees.....	56	4-14-48	83196	19
Vallejo					
	Building & Construction Trades Council	—	4- 7-48	82829	—
Ventura					
	Building & Construction Trades Council	—	4- 6-48	82775	—
Woodland					
	Beet Sugar Workers.....	20610	4-24-48	83473	86
Total—New Locals 82; 7 Re-instatements; 15 New Councils					

WITHDRAWALS, MERGERS, DISSOLUTIONS, SUSPENSIONS, etc.**July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948, inclusive**

Alhambra, City Employees No. 679; Charter returned to International.

Aptos, Chemical Workers No. 249; Local out of existence.

Arcadia, City Employees No. 1051; Charter returned to International.

Beverly Hills, State, County & Municipal Employees No. 432; Membership withdrawn.

Hollywood, Animal Trainers & Handlers No. 24096; Local inactive, 12-8-47. Special Officers & Guards No. 193; Membership withdrawn.

Indio, Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 314; Merged with El Centro local.

Los Angeles, Building Service Employees No. 99; Merged with Local 300, 6-1-47; District Council of Brick Workers No. 11; Local discontinued. Ladies Garment Workers No. 384; Local dissolved, 9-5-47. Los Angeles County Office Employees No. 187; Membership withdrawn. Los Angeles Police Department Employees No. 665; Charter surrendered. Registered Nurses, Tech. & Prof. Guild No. 295; Merged with No. 399, 4-30-48. Theatrical Janitors No. 72; Merged with Local No. 399, L. A.

Oakland, Mechanics (Street Carmen) No. 818; Merged with Local 192, 6-3-48.

Marysville, National Farm Labor Union No. 209; Ceased to function, 1-8-48.

Napa, Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers No. 63; Merged with No. 45, Fresno.

Nevada City, Saw Mill & Lumber Handlers No. 2506; Merged with Local 2687 at Auburn.

Norwalk, Southern California State Institutional Council; Dissolved, 3-22-48.

Oakland, Shipwrights, B. B. & Caulkers No. 1149; Membership withdrawn, 4-6-48.

Roseville, Carpenters No. 1147; Membership withdrawn.

Sacramento, City Employees No. 329; Local dissolved, 2-12-48. Boat Builders No. 1681; Local disbanded, 2-5-48. District Council of Carpenters; Council dissolved, 10-1-47. District Council of S. C. & M. Employees No. 39; Council dissolved, 12-6-47.

San Diego, Post Office Clerks No. 197; Membership withdrawn, finances, 6-29-48.

San Francisco, Railway Clerks No. 890; Membership withdrawn, 5-17-48. Technical Engineers No. 89; Disbanded. Watchmakers No. 102; Merged with Local No. 101, 11-6-47.

San Jose, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers No. 640; Merged with Local No. 171, Oakland.

Santa Barbara, Building Service Employees No. 185; Merged with Local 399, L. A., 5-13-48. Roofers No. 137; Membership withdrawn, 1-28-48.

Susanville, Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 767; Merged with Local 768, Westwood.

Watsonville, Chemical Workers No. 250; Charter returned to International.

IX**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS**

July 21, 1948

California State Federation of Labor
870 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

We have audited the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the California State Federation of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948. In connection therewith, we examined or tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and obtained information and explanations from the Secretary-Treasurer and employees.

Cash receipts, as recorded and evidenced by duplicate receipts on file, were found to have been regularly deposited in banks. Disbursements were evidenced by cancelled checks on file which we compared with the cash book entries as to payees and amounts and scrutinized as to signatures and endorsements. Disbursements were either supported by vouchers or approved for payment by Mr. C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer.

The commercial account with the Bank of America N. T. & S. A. was reconciled with the bank statements on file for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948. The balances on deposit in commercial and savings accounts as of June 30, 1948, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were confirmed by correspondence with the depositaries. The office fund was counted during the course of our audit and found in order.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Securities owned as of June 30, 1948, as shown on Exhibit A, attached, were inspected during the course of our audit and are detailed as follows:

	Maturity Date	Maturity Value	Cost
United States Treasury Bonds—3½ %.....	1952	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1954	20,000.00	14,800.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1955	57,000.00	42,180.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1956	90,000.00	66,600.00
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F.....	1957	45,000.00	33,300.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$213,000.00	\$157,880.00

The surety bond of C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer, in the amount of \$10,000.00 was confirmed by correspondence with the insurance broker.

Net changes in the fund balances for the period are summarized as follows:

	Cash Resources		Cash Resources	
	July 1, 1947	Increase	Decrease	June 30, 1948
Operating Funds:				
General Fund.....	\$132,023.60		\$10,276.19	\$121,747.41
Legal Defense Fund.....	122,035.33	\$ 20,285.40		142,320.73
Organizing Fund.....	77,672.92		1,711.26	75,961.66
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Special Funds:				
Equal Representation Fund.....		109,735.93		109,735.93
Better Legislation Fund.....		81,227.33		81,227.33
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$331,731.85	\$211,248.66	\$11,987.45	\$530,993.06

We attach the following for your information:

Exhibit A—Statement of cash, cash deposits, and bonds owned, June 30, 1948.

Exhibit B—Statement of cash receipts and disbursements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1948.

Schedule 1—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees, fiscal year ended June 30, 1948.

Schedule 2—Detail of per capita receipts and affiliation fees—by districts, fiscal year ended June 30, 1948.

Schedule 3—Detail of disbursements, fiscal year ended June 30, 1948.

Very truly yours,

SKINNER & HAMMOND,
Certified Public Accountants.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1948
Exhibit A—Statement of Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned
June 30, 1948**

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund	Equal Representation Fund	Better Legislation Fund
Cash on Hand and on Deposit:						
Office Fund.....	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00				
Bank of America N. T. & S. A.—Humboldt Branch— Commercial Accounts.....	338,868.17	64,202.52	\$ 50,480.73	\$33,221.66	\$109,735.93	\$81,227.33
Bank of America N. T. & S. A.—Humboldt Branch— Savings Account.....	10,022.28)					
Anglo California National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account.....	9,997.46)					
Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco—Savings Account.....	6,797.75)	23,244.89	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company—Savings Account.....	6,427.40)					
	\$372,263.06	\$ 87,597.41	\$ 55,480.73	\$38,221.66	\$109,735.93	\$81,227.33
Cash Receipts:						
United Air Lines, Inc.....	\$ 425.00	\$ 425.00				
Western Air Lines.....	425.00	425.00				
	\$ 850.00	\$ 850.00				
Bonds Owned:						
United States Treasury Bond—3½%—Par Value.....	\$ 1,000.00		\$ 1,000.00			
United States War Savings Bonds—Series F—Cost.....	156,880.00	\$ 33,300.00	85,840.00	\$37,740.00		
	\$157,880.00	\$ 33,300.00	\$ 86,840.00	\$37,740.00		
Total Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned.....	\$530,993.06	\$121,747.41	\$142,320.73	\$75,961.66	\$109,735.93	\$81,227.33

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)
Summary of Change in Financial Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948

Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, July 1, 1947.....	\$331,731.85
Cash Receipts over Cash Disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948—as shown in detail on Exhibit B.....	199,261.21
Cash, Cash Deposits, and Bonds Owned, June 30, 1948.....	\$530,993.06

Exhibit B—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948

Receipts:	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund	Equal Representation Fund	Better Legislation Fund
Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees:						
Per Capita Tax—General.....	\$120,525.54	\$120,525.54				
Per Capita Tax—Legal Defense.....	59,565.87		\$ 59,565.87			
Per Capita Tax—Organizing.....	59,565.87			\$59,565.87		
Affiliation Fees.....	105.00	105.00				
	<u>\$289,762.28</u>	<u>\$120,630.54</u>	<u>\$ 59,565.87</u>	<u>\$59,565.87</u>		
Equal Representation Fund.....	\$210,677.15				\$210,677.15	
Better Legislation Fund.....	\$106,186.13					\$106,186.13
Other Receipts:						
Interest Received on Investments.....	\$ 398.09	\$ 398.09				
Sundry Expense Refunds.....	73.86	73.86				
	<u>\$471.95</u>	<u>\$ 471.95</u>				
Total Receipts.....	\$557,097.51	\$121,102.49	\$ 59,565.87	\$59,565.87	\$210,677.15	\$106,186.13

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)

	Total	General Fund	Legal Defense Fund	Organizing Fund	Equal Representation Fund	Better Legislation Fund
Disbursements:						
45th Annual Convention—Sacramento.....	\$ 20,328.30	\$ 20,328.30				
A. F. of L. Convention—San Francisco.....	5,662.00	5,662.00				
A. F. of L. Conference—Washington, D. C.....	1,511.73	1,511.73				
Housing Conference—Washington, D. C.....	433.32	433.32				
Executive Council Meetings.....	11,885.50	11,885.50				
Legal Services.....	39,280.47		\$ 39,280.47			
Organizing Expenses.....	61,277.13			\$ 61,277.13		
Legislative Expenses.....	5,256.34	5,256.34				
Statistical Expenses.....	14,178.68	14,178.68				
Publicity Expenses.....	17,235.72	17,235.72				
Equal Representation Fund Expenses.....	100,941.22				\$ 100,941.22	
Better Legislation Fund Expenses.....	24,958.80					\$ 24,958.80
Office Salaries.....	22,210.12	22,210.12				
Printing, Stationery, and Office Supplies.....	21,594.30	21,594.30				
Office Rent—General.....	1,584.00	1,584.00				
Postage and Mailing—General.....	1,950.00	1,950.00				
Telephone and Telegraph.....	2,017.62	2,017.62				
Taxes.....	1,586.68	1,586.68				
General Expenses.....	3,944.37	3,944.37				
Total Disbursements—Schedule 3.....	\$357,836.30	\$131,378.68	\$ 39,280.47	\$ 61,277.13	\$100,941.22	\$ 24,958.80
Cash Receipts over Cash Disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948—Exhibit A.....	\$199,261.21	(\$ 10,276.19)	\$ 20,285.40	(\$ 1,711.26)	\$109,735.93	\$ 81,227.33

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Schedule 1—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948

AGNEW		Chauffeurs—Teamsters No. 87.....	911.64
California State Employees No. 247	\$ 14.00	Chemical Workers No. 98.....	24.00
AGOURA		Cooks and Waiters No. 550.....	220.00
Los Angeles County Road Department Employees No. 770....\$	24.00	Electrical Workers No. 428.....	107.00
ALAMEDA		Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 220	409.04
Carpenters No. 194.....\$	74.32	Lathers No. 300	36.00
ALHAMBRA		Millmen's No. 1081	24.00
City Employees No. 679.....\$	4.32	Operating Engineers No. 469.....	24.57
ALTURAS		Painters No. 314	146.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2813	\$ 29.72	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 191	68.20
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3065	38.82	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 460	140.16
	\$ 68.54	Retail Clerks No. 137.....	49.48
ANAHEIM		Theatrical Stage Employees No. 215	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2203..\$	157.88	Typographical No. 439	24.00
ANTIOCH		United State, Tile and Roofers No. 66	24.00
Cannery Workers No. 678.....\$	191.76		\$ 3,209.13
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2038..	46.78	BANNING	
Paper Makers No. 330.....	24.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2134..\$	43.76
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 249	48.00	BELL	
	\$ 310.54	Los Angeles City Fire Protection Dist. Employees No. 434....\$	151.32
APTOS		BERKELEY	
Chemical Workers No. 249.....\$	2.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1158..\$	169.96
ARCADIA		Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 526	10.92
City Employees No. 1501.....\$	8.00	Painters No. 40	72.00
ARCATA			\$ 252.88
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2799	\$ 41.08	BEVERLY HILLS	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2808	408.24	Screen Set Designers No. 1421....\$	36.48
	\$ 449.32	BLUE LAKE	
AUBURN		Loggers No. 3010	\$ 41.20
DeWitt State Hospital Employees No. 630	\$ 7.00	BURBANK	
Tri-Counties Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 694	\$ 144.00
	\$ 19.00	CAMARILLO	
AVALON		State Hospital Employees No. 923	\$ 9.00
Painters No. 1226	\$ 24.00	CASPER	
AZUSA		Loggers, Camp No. 20, No. 2782..\$	20.00
Chemical Workers No. 112.....\$	31.48	CHESTER	
BAKERSFIELD		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3674	\$ 85.44
Bakers No. 146	\$ 42.88	CHICO	
Barbers No. 317	68.32	Barbers No. 354	\$ 16.56
Bartenders No. 378	93.00	Building and Construction Trades Council	7.00
Building & Construction Trades Council	24.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2043..	121.17
Butchers No. 193	131.52	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2838..	67.84
Carpenters and Joiners No. 743	605.32	Lathers No. 156	20.00
Central Labor Council	12.00	Millmen No. 1495.....	159.68

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 501	42.00	EL CERRITO	
Painters No. 1084.....	38.22	Operative Potters No. 165	\$ 58.44
		Teachers No. 866	64.56
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 472.47		\$ 123.00
		EL MONTE	
CHINO		Carpenters and Joiners No. 1507..	\$ 941.72
City Employees No. 75.....	\$ 3.00	Chemical Workers No. 78.....	62.16
		Hod Carriers and General La-	
CHOWCHILLA		borers No. 1082	227.00
Chemical Workers No. 99.....	\$ 36.19		<hr/>
			\$ 1,230.88
CHULA VISTA		EL PORTAL	
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 761	\$ 30.00	Mine and Mill Workers No. 1461..	\$ 24.00
		EMERYVILLE	
COLTON		Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and	
United Cement, Lime and Gyp-		Helpers No. 245	\$ 70.32
sum Workers No. 89.....	\$ 201.60		
		EUREKA	
CORONA		Bakers No. 195	\$ 24.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 254.....	\$ 3.00	Barbers No. 431	24.00
		Bartenders No. 318	84.94
CORONADO		Butchers No. 445	28.80
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 12	\$ 24.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1040..	150.36
		Central Labor Council	12.00
CROCKETT		Cooks and Waiters No. 220.....	177.92
Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20037	\$ 608.12	Electrical Workers No. 482.....	14.00
		Hospital and Institutional Work-	
CUPERTINO		ers No. 327	23.00
United Cement, Lime and Gyp-		Laborers No. 181	49.04
sum Workers No. 100	\$ 52.56	Laundry Workers No. 156	32.48
		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
DAVENPORT		No. 2592	138.92
United Cement, Lime and Gyp-		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
sum Workers No. 46	\$ 19.40	No. 2868	31.84
		Motion Picture Operators No.	
DIAMOND SPRINGS		430	30.00
United Cement, Lime and Gyp-		Motor Coach Employees No. 1237	38.00
sum Workers No. 158	\$ 24.00	Municipal Employees No. 54.....	24.00
		Musicians No. 333	33.92
DORRIS		Painters No. 1034	46.50
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers		Plasterers and Cement Finishers	
No. 2828	\$ 83.28	No. 481	11.00
		Plumbers No. 471	28.88
DUNSMUIR		Redwood Dist. Council of Lumber	
Bartenders and Culinary Work-		& Saw Mill Wkrs.	12.00
ers No. 295	\$ 56.84	Retail Clerks No. 541	53.12
		Typographical No. 207	24.00
EL CAJON		United Textile Workers No. 126	18.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2938	\$ 9.20		<hr/>
			\$ 1,110.72
EL CENTRO		FEATHER FALLS	
Bartenders and Culinary Work-		Saw Mill and Lumber Handlers	
ers No. 338	\$ 34.80	No. 2892	\$ 172.96
Building and Construction			
Trades Council	12.00	FORT BRAGG	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1070..	184.76	Bartenders and Culinary Work-	
Central Labor Council	12.00	ers No. 248	\$ 34.16
Construction and General La-		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	
borers No. 1119	176.84	No. 2610	142.36
Electrical Workers No. 447	34.00		<hr/>
Painters No. 313	26.00		\$ 176.52
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656	26.00	FORTUNA	
		Loggers No. 3061	\$ 24.00
United Cement, Lime and Gyp-			
sum Workers No. 112	32.00		
	<hr/>		
	\$ 538.40		

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FRESNO

Bakers No. 43	\$ 186.96
Barbers No. 333	27.36
Bartenders No. 566	139.20
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 110	57.80
Butchers No. 126	41.00
California State Conference of Painters	12.00
Carpenters No. 701	764.56
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chemical Workers No. 97	24.96
Chemical Workers No. 100	41.84
Chemical Workers No. 160	42.72
City Employees No. 765	28.36
Cooks No. 230	119.40
Creamery Employees and Drivers No. 517	260.00
Culinary Workers No. 62	342.72
Department Store Clerks No. 170	352.40
District Council of Carpenters Workers	12.00
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers & Dehydrating Warehousemen No. 616	778.76
Electrical Workers No. 100	60.00
General Teamsters No. 431	1,427.56
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 294	403.20
Iron Workers No. 155	149.48
Iron Workers No. 624	24.00
Joint Executive Board, Culinary, Bartenders and Hotel Employees	12.00
Lathers No. 83	24.00
Laundry Workers No. 86	243.12
Millmen No. 1496	107.86
Motion Picture Operators No. 599	24.00
Motor Coach Operators No. 1027	42.48
Municipal Employees No. 205	24.00
Office Employees No. 69	26.20
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 188	119.52
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246	204.26
Printing Pressmen No. 159	22.00
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 1288	324.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 252	49.92
Sign Painters No. 966	24.00
Teachers No. 869	23.90
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 158	24.00
Winery and Distillery Workers No. 45	300.00
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	\$ 6,916.14

FULLERTON

Flat Glass Workers No. 20928	\$ 26.64
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GLENDALE

Brick and Clay Workers No. 774	\$ 504.63
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Carpenters and Joiners No. 563	811.32
Cement Finishers No. 893	53.76
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 324	298.48
Operative Plasterers No. 739	148.60
Painters No. 713	48.00
Post Office Clerks No. 841	51.80
Printing Pressmen No. 107	24.00
Typographical No. 871	24.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,964.64

GRASS VALLEY

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1903	\$ 112.08
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GREENVILLE

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2647	\$ 105.58
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GRIDLEY

Carpenters No. 2148	\$ 29.10
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HANFORD

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1043	\$ 61.96
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HAYWARD

Cannery Workers No. 768	\$ 704.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1622	668.17
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 823	264.96
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,637.53

HILO, HAWAII

Sugar Workers No. 23587	\$ 44.00
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HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44	\$ 480.00
American Federation of Radio Artists	144.00
Animal Trainers and Handlers No. 24096	10.68
Building Service Employees No. 278	147.08
Film Technicians No. 683	480.00
Hollywood Painters No. 5	220.23
Make-up Artists No. 706	144.00
Motion Picture Costumers No. 705	96.00
Motion Picture Film Editors No. 776	166.00
Motion Picture Photographers No. 659	157.00
Motion Picture Technicians No. 695	81.25
Motion Picture Studio First-Aid Employees No. 767	32.96
Motion Picture Studio Clnetech-nicians No. 789	120.96
Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727	72.00
Motion Picture Studio Mechan-ics No. 468	240.00
Motion Picture Studio Painters No. 644	628.72
Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728	480.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Motion Picture Studio Projectionists No. 165	118.08	LAGUNA BEACH	
Office Employees No. 174	624.00	Carpenters No. 1648	\$ 55.72
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 755	72.00	LA JOLLA	
Post Office Clerks No. 1256.....	20.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1358..\$	82.46
Screen Actors Guild	2,400.00	LODI	
Screen Cartoonists No. 852	240.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1418..\$	150.68
Screen Extras Guild, Inc.	1,776.00	LOMPOC	
Screen Publicists Guild No. 1489	24.00	Chemical Workers No. 146.....\$	172.84
Screen Story Analysts Guild No. 1488	24.48	LONG BEACH	
Special Officers, Guards, Etc. No. 193	4.00	Bakers No. 31	\$ 203.40
Studio Carpenters No. 946	806.12	Barbers No. 622	79.60
Studio Electricians No. 40	240.00	Bartenders No. 686	277.12
Studio Grips No. 80	144.00	Bricklayers No. 13	48.00
Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399	653.32	Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Studio Utility Employees No. 724	402.00	Bus Drivers No. 1254	143.56
		Carpenters and Joiners No. 710	863.66
		Cement Finishers No. 791.....	75.00
		Central Labor Council	12.00
		Chauffeurs-Sales Drivers No. 572	336.00
	\$ 11,248.88	Chemical Workers No. 1.....	144.28
		Chemical Workers No. 40.....	131.52
		Chemical Workers No. 255.....	110.04
		Cleaning and Dyehouse Workers No. 36	25.00
		Culinary Alliance No. 681	1,700.00
		Dry Dock and Ordnance Painters No. 1501	24.00
		General Truck Drivers No. 692....	11.00
		Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 507	600.00
		Lathers No. 172	53.80
		Motion Picture Projectionists No. 521	30.24
		Musicians Association No. 353....	48.00
		Painters No. 256	390.68
		Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 343	9.00
		Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 494	308.36
		Post Office Clerks No. 543	76.80
		Printing Pressmen No. 285	22.00
		Retail Clerks No. 324	216.00
		Rig Builders No. 1458	144.20
		Roofers No. 72	28.80
		Stereotypers No. 161	24.00
		Typographical No. 650	48.00
		United Garment Workers No. 56	85.60
			\$ 6,281.66
		LOS ANGELES	
		Advertising and Public Relations Employees No. 518	\$ 22.00
		American Guild of Variety Artists	96.00
		Asbestos Workers No. 5	91.20
		Bakers No. 37	864.00
		Bakers No. 453	72.00
		Bakery Drivers No. 276	726.44
		Barbers No. 295	240.00
		Bartenders No. 284	946.44
		Beauticians No. 295-A	20.00
HONOLULU, HAWAII			
Central Labor Council			
Electrical Workers No. B-1260...\$	192.00		
Electrical Workers No. B-1186....	144.00		
Hotel, Restaurant Employees, and Bartenders No. 5	93.84		
Office Employees No. 170	20.00		
Operating Engineers No. 635	63.92		
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 630	3.88		
	\$ 517.64		
HUNTINGTON PARK			
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers No. 212	\$ 48.00		
Butchers No. 563	336.00		
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114.....	81.20		
Glass Bottle Blowers, Flint No. 141	24.00		
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146.....	117.00		
	\$ 606.20		
IDRIA			
Quicksilver Workers No. 21966....	\$36.76		
INDIO			
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 314	\$ 21.47		
INGLEWOOD			
City Employees No. 496	\$ 24.12		
Painters and Decorators No. 1346	244.20		
	\$ 268.32		
KINGSBURG			
Cannery Workers No. 746.....\$	83.84		
Chemical Workers No. 96.....	24.00		
	\$ 107.84		
KORBEL			
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 3046	\$ 28.13		

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Beer Drivers and Helpers No. 203	144.00	Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42	11.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 32....	28.80	Jewelry Workers No. 23.....	84.00
Board of Education Employees No. 99	26.16	Ladies Garment Workers No. 84	240.00
Boilermakers No. 92	480.00	Ladies Garment Workers No. 96	88.00
Bookbinders No. 63	60.00	Ladies Garment Workers No. 97	240.00
Bricklayers No. 2	268.96	Ladies Garment Workers No. 384	3.00
Brick and Clay Workers No. 661	57.64	Lathers No. 42	64.80
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 420	768.00	Lathers No. 42-A.....	406.60
Bus Drivers No. 1222	44.00	Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52	132.00
Cabinet Makers and Millmen No. 721	881.88	Local Freight Drivers No. 208....	240.00
California State Council of Building Service Employees	13.00	Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 25....	1,168.28	Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 634..	1,493.08	Los Angeles City Employees No. 119	24.00
Cement Finishers No. 627	266.96	Los Angeles City Water and Power Employees No. 233.....	111.04
Central Labor Council	12.00	Los Angeles County Fire Wardens No. 540	112.72
Chemical Workers No. 11	111.60	Los Angeles County Office Employees No. 187	8.00
Cigar Makers No. 225	24.00	Los Angeles City Park and Recreation Department Employees No. 517	39.16
Cloak Makers No. 65	240.00	Los Angeles City Probation Officers No. 685	55.08
Commercial Telegraphers (Western Union) No. 48	120.00	Los Angeles County Social Workers No. 558	73.96
Cooks No. 468	600.00	Los Angeles City Superior Court Clerks No. 575	26.96
Coopers No. 152	64.00	Los Angeles City Watchmen and Guards No. 790	27.36
Council of Federated Municipal Crafts	12.00	Los Angeles Editorial Association No. 1	88.12
Cracker Bakers No. 418.....	96.00	Los Angeles Metal Trades Council	12.00
Dairy Employees, Plant and Clerical No. 93	1,699.76	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2288	1,540.16
Dental Technicians No. 100.....	28.80	Mailers No. 9	104.00
Dining Car Employees No. 582....	179.96	Meat Cutters No. 421	960.00
Displaymen and Commercial Decorators No. 1154	102.00	Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626	249.60
District Council of Carpenters....	12.00	Metal Polishers No. 67	36.00
District Council of Painters No. 36	12.00	Millinery Workers No. 41	24.00
Electrical Workers No. B-11.....	720.00	Millwrights No. 1607	249.24
Electrical Workers No. B-18.....	288.00	Miscellaneous Employees No. 440	1,362.08
Electrotypers No. 137	24.24	Miscellaneous Foremen and Public Works Superintendents No. 413	30.04
Elevator Constructors No. 18.....	80.64	Molders and Foundry Workers No. 374	36.00
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 217	21.00	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 150	278.76
Film Exchange Employees No. 61-B	57.52	Municipal Truck Drivers No. 403	24.00
Freight Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357	240.00	Musicians Protective Association No. 47	5,760.00
Garment Cutters No. 36	24.00	Musicians Protective Association No. 767	88.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 125.....	93.04	Newspaper Pressmen No. 18.....	164.80
Glass Workers No. 636	329.56	Office Employees No. 30.....	266.80
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 300	1,800.00		
Hotel Service Employees No. 765	216.00		
House, Building and General Movers No. 923	120.44		
Industrial Workshop for the Blind No. 936	24.00		
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 509	60.00		
Joint Council, Laundry Workers No. 2	12.00		

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Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148.....	88.00	Plumbers No. 62	24.00
		Roofers No. 50	26.00
	\$ 190.08	Seine and Line Fishermen	240.00
MERCED			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1202..\$	77.24		\$ 1,470.20
Central Labor Council	12.00	MOUNTAIN VIEW	
Construction and General Laborers No. 995	45.60	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1280..\$	221.33
Typographical No. 865	24.00	NAPA	
	\$ 158.84	Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 753	\$ 74.68
MIDLAND			
United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 63	\$ 41.76	Building and Construction Trades Council	5.00
MODESTO			
Barbers No. 787	\$ 24.00	Carpenters and Joiners No. 2114	143.64
Building and Construction Trades Council	9.00	California State Hospital Employees No. 174	28.08
Cannery Workers No. 748.....	65.00	Central Labor Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1235	324.03	Dried Fruit Workers No. 668.....	40.92
Central Labor Council	12.00	Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 371	146.28
Chemical Workers No. 190.....	59.48	Painters No. 262	25.64
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 542	308.12	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 766	24.00
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrator Warehousmen No. 698	28.00	United Garment Workers No. 137	103.16
Electrical Workers No. B-684.....	65.76	United Garment Workers No. 197	116.96
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1130	208.32		\$ 720.36
Office Employees No. 208	23.00	NEVADA CITY	
Painters No. 317	71.88	Saw Mill Workers and Lumber Handlers No. 2506	\$ 8.00
Plasterers No. 429	48.80	NEWARK	
Plumbers No. 437	64.00	Chemical Workers No. 62.....\$	54.44
Retail Clerks No. 1273	121.56	Stove Mounters No. 61	155.04
Stage Employees No. 564.....	24.00		\$ 209.48
Teamsters No. 386	1,128.78	NORWALK	
	\$ 2,585.73	California State Employees No. 69	\$ 34.88
MOJAVE			
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 507	\$ 150.04	OAKLAND	
MONROVIA			
California City Employees No. 825	\$ 4.00	Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council...\$	12.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1008....	92.23	Alameda County School Employees No. 257.....	67.20
Painters No. 254	28.80	Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176	109.44
	\$ 125.03	Bakers No. 119.....	110.00
MONTEREY			
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 483	\$ 150.32	Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432....	246.48
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.08	Barbers No. 134.....	213.60
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1323	186.16	Bartenders No. 52.....	636.04
Central Labor Council	12.00	Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 171.....	72.00
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific	611.60	Boilermakers No. 39.....	250.00
Hod Carriers and Common Laborers No. 690	131.92	Bricklayers No. 8.....	52.00
Painters and Decorators No. 272	54.12	Building Service Employees No. 18	109.60
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 337	22.00	Butchers No. 120.....	300.00
		California Conference of Typographical Unions	12.00
		California State Council of Cannery Workers	12.00
		Candy Workers No. 119-C.....	120.00
		Cannery Workers No. 750.....	1,815.40
		Carpenters and Joiners No. 36....	1,434.84
		Carpenters and Joiners No. 1473..	261.84

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Carpet, Linoleum, and Soft Tile Workers No. 1290.....	58.40	Printing Pressmen No. 125.....	96.00
Cement Finishers No. 594.....	72.00	Printing Specialists and Paper Converters No. 382.....	308.00
Cemetery Employees No. 20372..	62.84	Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 255.....	94.92
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	Railway Carmen No. 735.....	40.12
Chauffeurs No. 923.....	374.76	Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588	240.00
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 23.....	240.00	Retail Food Clerks No. 870.....	576.00
Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 939	36.00	Roofers No. 81.....	96.00
Commercial Telegraphers Western Union Branch No. 208.....	48.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 216.....	240.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 304.....	960.00	Sheet Metal Workers No. 355.....	96.00
Cooks No. 228.....	900.00	Shipwrights, Joiners No. 1149....	1,093.28
Culinary Alliance No. 31.....	1,604.14	Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886.....	550.00
Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265.....	494.40	Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 878	52.80
Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456	110.00	Sleeping Car Porters (Oakland Division)	96.00
District Council of Painters No. 16	12.00	Steamfitters and Helpers No. 342	96.00
Drydock and Marine Waysmen No. 3116	246.80	Street Carmen No. 192.....	440.00
Electrical Workers No. B-50.....	24.00	Teachers No. 771.....	72.76
Electrical Workers No. B-595....	616.00	Teamsters No. 70.....	2,507.44
Federated Fire Fighters of California	484.64	Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen No. 39.....	24.00
Floor Layers and Carpenters No. 1861	48.00	Theatrical Employees No. B-82..	48.00
Garage Employees No. 78.....	120.00	Theatrical Janitors No. 121.....	34.56
General Warehousemen No. 853..	399.96	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107	24.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 2.....	48.00	Typographical No. 36.....	\$ 174.60
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 137.....	39.32	University of California Employees No. 371.....	21.00
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141.....	121.00	Welders and Burners No. 681.....	300.00
Glass Bottle Blowers Association No. 155.....	48.00		\$ 22,970.16
Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 169	16.00	OCEANSIDE	
Hod Carriers No. 166.....	31.00	Carpenters No. 2078.....	\$ 214.52
Ice Wagon Drivers No. 610.....	139.52	OLIVE VIEW	
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 491	17.00	Los Angeles City Olive View Sanatorium No. 1035.....	\$ 104.72
Lathers No. 88.....	67.50	ONTARIO	
Laundry Drivers No. 209.....	144.00	City Employees No. 472.....	\$ 41.60
Laundry Workers No. 2.....	360.00	ORO GRANDE	
Mechanics (Street Carmen) No. 818	483.40	Cement Workers No. 192.....	\$ 64.96
Milk Wagon Drivers No. 302.....	288.00	OROVILLE	
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 169	43.16	Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 654.....	\$ 149.88
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96.....	142.04	Boilermakers No. 690.....	24.00
Newspaper Printing Pressmen No. 39	3.00	Butchers No. 460.....	24.00
Newspaper Writers and Reporters No. 22279.....	12.00	Carpenters No. 1240.....	99.32
Ninth District Council of Bakers	12.00	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Office Employees No. 29.....	282.00	Railway Carmen No. 679.....	30.00
Painters and Decorators No. 127	300.00		\$ 339.20
Paint Makers No. 1101.....	132.00	OXNARD	
Plasterers No. 112.....	52.00	Sugar Workers No. 20875.....	\$ 134.44
Post Office Clerks No. 78.....	110.00	PALM SPRINGS	
		Carpenters and Joiners No. 1046..	\$ 207.02
		PALO ALTO	
		Barbers No. 914.....	\$ 51.60
		Carpenters and Joiners No. 668..	229.88
		District Council of Painters No. 33	12.00

Typographical No. 521.....	5.00
	\$ 298.48
PASADENA	
Barbers No. 603.....	\$ 4.20
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 531.....	624.00
Hod Carriers No. 439.....	350.04
Lathers No. 81.....	64.84
Meat Cutters No. 439.....	137.28
Painters and Decorators No. 92..	96.00
Pasadena School District Employees No. 606.....	66.48
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 194.....	163.80
Plumbers No. 280.....	209.92
Printing Pressmen No. 155.....	24.00
Typographical No. 583.....	54.60

	\$ 1,807.16
PETALUMA	
Barbers No. 419.....	\$ 24.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 271.....	87.84
Beauticians No. 419-A.....	24.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 981..	88.52
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Poultry and Egg Workers No. 364-B	96.00
Typographical No. 600.....	24.00

	\$ 356.36
PITTSBURG	
Barbers No. 917.....	\$ 24.52
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 822.....	271.48
Chemical Workers No. 23.....	180.96
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific	32.80
Paper Makers No. 329.....	96.52
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 825	24.00

	\$ 630.28
PLACERVILLE	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1992..	\$ 40.56
Hotel and Restaurant Workers No. 793	27.20
	\$ 67.76

POMONA	
Central Labor Council.....	\$ 24.00
Chemical Workers No. 58.....	34.36
Hod Carriers No. 806.....	117.28
Painters and Decorators No. 979	140.40
Retail Clerks No. 1428.....	193.88

	\$ 509.92
PORT CHICAGO	
Chemical Workers No. 25.....	\$ 50.88

PORTERVILLE	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2126..	\$ 69.00

QUINCY	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2591	\$ 42.92
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2862	37.48
	\$ 80.40

RED BLUFF	
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2850	\$ 17.00

REDDING	
Bartenders No. 549.....	\$ 59.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	25.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1599	228.48
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 470.....	177.84
Local Joint Executive Board Culinary, Hotel Workers and Bartenders	4.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2608	108.00
Machinists No. 1397.....	72.00
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 739	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 662	42.40
Retail Clerks No. 1364.....	9.00

	\$ 761.72
REDONDO BEACH	
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1478..	\$ 165.24

REDWOOD CITY	
General Warehousemen and Food Processors No. 655.....	\$ 24.00
Painters No. 1146.....	7.20
	\$ 31.20

RICHMOND	
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595.....	\$ 696.00
Boilermakers No. 317.....	72.00
Boilermakers No. 513.....	210.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 642..	469.40
Electrical Workers No. B-302.....	347.60
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific	263.40
Leadburners No. 512.....	24.00
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 560	24.00
Operative Potters No. 89.....	52.00
Painters No. 560.....	312.00
Retail Clerks No. 1179.....	677.28
Typographical No. 738.....	24.00

	\$ 3,171.68
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RIVERSIDE	
Barbers No. 171.....	\$ 36.88
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 235..	312.44
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
City Employees No. 395.....	22.26

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOE

California State Employees No. 533	22.24
Carpenters and Joiners No. 944.....	555.88
Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Chauffeurs-Teamsters No. 467.....	621.60
City Employees No. 338.....	22.00
City School Maintenance Employees No. 1076.....	22.56
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 535.....	48.00
Hod Carriers and Laborers No. 783	469.12
Lathers No. 252.....	5.00
Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 577	24.00
Musicians Protective Association No. 167.....	24.00
Office Employees No. 83.....	24.00
Painters No. 775.....	89.60
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 73	103.84
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 364	170.60
Stage Employees No. 614.....	24.00

\$ 2,309.28

SAN BRUNO

Carpenters No. 848.....	\$ 296.82
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SAN DIEGO

Allied Printing Trades Council...\$	2.00
Bakers No. 315.....	203.18
Bindery Workers No. 40.....	11.00
Bridgemen No. 229.....	57.60
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Material and Dump Truck Drivers No. 36.....	480.00
Building Service Employees No. 102	235.68
Butchers and Meat Cutters No. 229	672.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1296	611.96
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1571	346.36
Chauffeurs, Taxi Cab, Funeral, and Ambulance Drivers No. 481	245.00
Cooks and Waitresses No. 402....	1,383.56
County and Municipal Employees No. 127	134.92
District Council of Carpenters, San Diego County.....	12.00
Electrical Workers No. B-465.....	264.00
Electrical Workers No. B-569....	456.00
Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific	252.00
Floorlayers No. 2074.....	39.12
Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers No. 89.....	894.24
Iron Workers (Shopmen) No. 627	66.64
Lathers No. 260.....	45.60
Laundry and Cleaning Workers No. 259	35.20
Millmen No. 2020.....	242.52

Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297	37.20
Musicians Association No. 325....	168.00
Office Employees No. 139.....	40.48
Operating Engineers No. 526.....	96.00
Operating Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 346.....	161.72
Painters No. 333.....	272.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 230	33.00
Printing Pressmen No. 140.....	26.40
Retail Clerks No. 1222.....	220.00
Roofers (Carpenters International) No. 553.....	51.72
Salesdrivers, Helpers, and Dairy Employees No. 683.....	480.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 206.....	70.64
Shipwrights, Boatbuilders, and Caulkers No. 1300.....	160.56
Stereotypers No. 82.....	24.00
Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees No. 1309	120.00
Teamsters-Chauffeurs No. 542....	400.00
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 122	24.00
Typographical No. 221.....	13.00
Waiters and Bartenders No. 500	447.72

\$ 9,549.02

SAN FRANCISCO

American Federation of Radio Artists	\$ 48.00
American Guild of Variety Artists	90.00
Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14	121.00
Asbestos Workers No. 16.....	72.00
Automobile and Car Painters No. 1073	136.28
Auto Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960.....	30.00
Automotive Warehousemen No. 241	120.00
Bakers No. 24.....	720.00
Bakers and Confectionery Workers No. 125-A.....	120.00
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484..	383.40
Barbers No. 148.....	220.00
Bar Pilots No. 89.....	24.00
Bartenders No. 41.....	1,471.08
Bay Cities Metal Trades Council..	8.00
Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters	12.00
Beauticians No. 12.....	158.00
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44....	30.00
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 168.....	144.00
Boilermakers No. 6.....	960.00
Bookbinders and Bindrywomen No. 31-125	234.00
Bottlers No. 896.....	720.00
Brewery Drivers No. 888.....	240.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00	Florists, Landscapers, etc. No. 167	20.00
Building Material Teamsters No. 216	192.00	Garage Employees No. 665.....	480.00
Building Service Employees No. 87	145.00	Garment Cutters No. 45.....	40.36
Butchers No. 115	432.00	General Warehousemen No. 860	1,098.48
Butchers No. 508.....	585.04	Glaziers and Glass Workers No. 718	48.00
California Allied Printing Trades Council	12.00	Granite Cutters.....	24.00
California Employment Service Employees No. 948.....	20.00	Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250.....	288.00
California Pipe Trades Council....	12.00	Hotel Service Workers No. 283	1,465.00
California State Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers.....	13.00	Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519.....	99.40
California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2.....	12.00	Iron Workers No. 377.....	96.00
California State Laborers and Utility Workers No. 1226.....	24.00	Jewelry Workers No. 36.....	78.00
Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158	308.00	Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213	40.80
Carpenters and Joiners No. 22....	1,411.00	Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256	120.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 483..	583.24	Laundry Workers No. 26.....	1,248.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2164	108.00	Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31.....	48.00
Casket Workers No. 94.....	20.00	Macaroni Workers No. 493.....	107.00
Cement Finishers No. 530.....	19.00	Machinists No. 732.....	26.00
Cemetery Employees No. 10634..	60.00	Marble Shopmen No. 95.....	31.60
Chauffeurs No. 265.....	1,293.88	Master Furniture Guild No. 1285	152.00
Cigar Makers No. 228.....	27.28	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40	98.32
City and County Employees No. 747	72.00	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90	720.00
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7.....	240.00	Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226....	502.20
Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A.....	256.12	Miscellaneous Employees No. 110	1,656.24
Cloakmakers No. 8.....	144.00	Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164.....	156.00
Commercial Telegraphers No. 34	240.00	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162.....	77.76
Commission Market Drivers No. 280	144.00	Motor Coach Employees No. 1225	288.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 261.....	480.00	Musicians Association No. 6.....	480.00
Cooks No. 44.....	1,768.96	Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921.....	216.00
Coopers No. 65.....	72.20	Northern California District Council of Laborers.....	12.00
Coppersmiths No. 438.....	98.00	Office Employees No. 3.....	96.00
Cracker Bakers No. 125.....	120.00	Office Employees No. 36.....	228.00
David Scannel Club, Inc., San Francisco Fire Fighters No. 798	179.28	Operating Engineers No. 3.....	1,800.00
Dental Technicians of Northern California No. 24116.....	60.00	Operating Engineers No. 39.....	924.08
District Council of Plasterers and Cement Finishers of Northern California	7.00	Operating Engineers (California State Branch).....	36.00
Draftsmen No. 11.....	38.40	Optical Technicians No. 18791....	36.00
Dressmakers No. 101.....	144.00	Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989.....	72.00
Electrical Workers No. B-1245	240.00	Painters No. 19.....	432.00
Electrical Workers No. 6.....	480.00	Painters and Decorators No. 1158	735.60
Elevator Constructors No. 8.....	72.00	Painters District Council No. 8	12.00
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117.....	25.00	Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Makers No. 1053.....	92.80
Emergency Hospital Employees No. 803.....	24.00	Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Makers No. 1071.....	258.16
Film Exchange Employees No. B-17	52.00	Pattern Makers Association.....	72.00
		Pharmacists No. 838.....	168.00
		Photo Engravers No. 8.....	144.00
		Pile Drivers No. 34.....	240.00
		Plasterers No. 66.....	37.00

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Plumbing and Pipe Fitters No. 38	2,080.00	Web Pressmen No. 4.....	88.00
Post Office Clerks No. 2.....	286.00	Western Conference of Special-ty Unions.....	12.00
Printing Pressmen No. 24.....	340.32	Wholesale Liquor Drivers No. 109	129.40
Printing Specialists and Paper Converters No. 362.....	480.00	Window Cleaners No. 44.....	96.00
Professional Embalmers No. 90-49	58.00	Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers No. 65.....	84.80
Railway Carmen No. 498.....	24.00		
Railway Clerks No. 890.....	110.00		\$ 50,081.75
Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089.....	192.00	SAN JOSE	
Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278	315.74	Allied Printing Trades Council..\$	18.00
Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100.....	864.00	Barbers No. 252.....	81.60
Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017.....	175.64	Bartenders No. 577.....	193.48
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648	912.00	Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers No. 640.....	8.00
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410.....	192.00	Bookbinders No. 3.....	23.88
Roofers No. 40.....	83.00	Building Service Employees No. 77	54.00
Sailors Union of the Pacific.....	1,599.96	Building and Construction Trades Council.....	12.00
San Francisco Labor Council....	12.00	Butchers No. 506.....	319.96
San Francisco Mailers No. 18....	85.00	California State Council of Barbers and Beauticians.....	12.00
Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350	184.00	Cannery Workers No. 679.....	3,050.72
Sausage Makers No. 203.....	215.04	Carpenters and Joiners No. 316	688.36
Seafarers, Engine and Stewards Department, Pacific Coast Division	960.00	Cement Laborers No. 270.....	574.68
Seafarers, Guards, and Watchmen	33.00	Central Labor Council.....	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104....	240.00	Cooks, Waiters, and Waitresses No. 180.....	558.20
Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9....	525.00	Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304.....	200.00
Ship Painters No. 961.....	189.97	District Council of Carpenters....	12.00
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510	105.60	Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrating Employees No. 794	43.08
Sprinkler Fitters No. 483.....	26.00	Electrical Workers No. B-332....	120.00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29.....	91.20	Freight, Construction, and General Drivers No. 287.....	534.00
Street, Electric Railway, and Municipal Car Employees No. 1380	150.00	Hod Carriers No. 234.....	75.08
Teachers No. 61.....	50.48	International Association of Fire Fighters No. 873.....	37.88
Teamsters No. 85.....	1,200.00	Lathers No. 144.....	29.04
Technical Engineers No. 89.....	42.00	Laundry Workers No. 33.....	120.00
Theatrical Janitors No. 9.....	36.00	Lumber and Planing Mill Workers No. 3102.....	114.92
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16	55.68	Millmen No. 262.....	180.68
Theatrical Employees No. B-18	268.80	Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431.....	26.00
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784.....	26.00	Musicians Association No. 153..	24.00
Typographical No. 21.....	480.00	Office Employees No. 94.....	26.00
Union Label Section.....	32.00	Painters No. 507.....	206.08
United Garment Workers No. 131	240.00	Plasterers No. 224.....	62.40
United Hatters No. 31.....	22.00	Plumbers No. 393.....	48.48
Upholsterers No. 28.....	48.00	Printing Pressmen No. 146.....	45.00
Vending Machine Operators No. 1301	17.00	Retail Clerks No. 428.....	541.72
Venetian Blind Workers No. 2565	124.80	Roofers No. 95.....	30.96
Waiters No. 30.....	1,771.40	Sales Delivery Drivers and Warehousemen No. 296.....	515.76
Waitresses No. 48.....	3,221.92	Sheet Metal Workers No. 309....	51.26
Watchmakers No. 101.....	66.00	Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 120.....	24.00
Water Workers No. 401.....	31.20	Street Carmen No. 265.....	24.00
		Teachers No. 957.....	27.28

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134	19.00	Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 18	33.60
Typographical No. 231.....	44.00	Painters No. 949	42.00
	<hr/>	Pile Drivers No. 2375	240.00
	\$ 8,789.50	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 838	71.16
SAN JUAN and FAIR OAKS		Retail Clerks No. 905	486.68
Teachers No. 936.....	\$ 18.00	Shipyards Laborers No. 802	447.40
	<hr/>	Typographical No. 862	24.00
SAN JUAN BAUTISTA		Waitresses No. 512	271.08
United Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers No. 148.....	\$ 45.80		<hr/>
	<hr/>		\$ 3,451.66
SAN LEANDRO		SAN RAFAEL	
Musicians Association No. 510...\$	24.00	Barbers No. 582	\$ 24.00
	<hr/>	Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 126	301.80
SAN LUIS OBISPO		Building and Construction Trades Council	4.00
Barbers No. 767.....	\$ 24.00	California State Council of Lathers	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1632	122.20	Central Labor Council	12.00
Central Labor Council.....	12.00	General Truck Drivers No. 624	702.76
Construction and General Laborers No. 1464.....	102.64	Golden Gate District Council of Lathers	12.00
Meat Cutters and Butchers No. 144	24.00	Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 291	331.32
Painters No. 1336	26.00	Lathers No. 268	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 403	24.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 355	7.00
	<hr/>	Retail Clerks No. 1119	43.10
	\$ 334.84	Roofers No. 121	18.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
SAN MATEO			\$ 1,491.98
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340	\$ 240.00	SANTA ANA	
Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00	Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 438	\$ 6.00
Building Service Employees No. 81	51.90	Beet Sugar Workers No. 20748	88.36
Butchers No. 516	75.00	Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Carpenters No. 162	446.96	Carpenters and Joiners No. 1815	420.44
Cement Finishers No. 583	60.08	Central Labor Council	12.00
Central Labor Council	13.00	Chemical Workers No. 66	61.36
Construction and General Laborers No. 389	94.08	District Council of Carpenters of Orange County	13.00
Lathers No. 278	29.60	Electrical Workers No. 441.....	105.00
Laundry Workers No. 143	72.00	Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 652	252.96
Plasterers No. 381	11.64	Lathers No. 440	15.40
Plumbers No. 467	24.00	Painters and Decorators No. 686	126.56
Printing Pressmen No. 315	20.00	Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 489	74.88
Retail Clerks No. 775	81.00	Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 582	75.12
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 409	24.00	Sales Drivers and Dairy Employees No. 166	96.00
Typographical No. 624	33.60	Theatrical Stage Employees No. 504	24.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$ 1,288.86		\$ 1,383.08
	<hr/>	SANTA BARBARA	
SAN PEDRO		Barbers No. 832	\$ 25.88
Bartenders No. 591	\$ 192.00		
Butchers No. 551	480.00		
Carpenters No. 1140	355.28		
Central Labor Council	12.00		
Chemical Workers No. 53	26.18		
Culinary Alliance No. 754	325.32		
Lathers No. 366	26.00		
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 1407	418.96		

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Building and Construction Trades Council	12.00
Building Service Employees No. 185	18.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1062	260.72
Central Labor Council	12.00
Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 186	240.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 591	165.00
Culinary Alliance No. 498	747.00
Electrical Workers No. 413.....	36.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 195	24.00
Meat Cutters No. 556	28.80
Musicians Protective Association No. 308	24.00
Painters No. 715	94.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 341	7.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 114	38.40
Retail Clerks No. 899	192.00
Roofers No. 137	12.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 273....	24.16
State, County, and Municipal Employees No. 358	54.12
Typographical No. 394	16.25
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	\$ 2,031.33

SANTA CRUZ

Barbers No. 891	\$ 24.00
Butchers No. 266	56.20
Carpenters and Joiners No. 829	28.80
Central Labor Council	12.00
Construction and General Laborers No. 283	54.00
Electrical Workers No. 609	30.00
Musicians Association No. 346	31.20
Painters and Decorators No. 1026	28.80
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 379	26.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 304	26.32
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	\$ 317.32

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2477	\$ 65.88
Chemical Workers No. 224	24.24
Construction, General, and Oil Field Workers No. 1222	5.20
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 703	292.72
Food Packers, Processors, Warehousemen, etc. No. 865	44.00
Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 381	358.72
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	\$ 790.76

SANTA MONICA

Barbers No. 573	\$ 20.72
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1400	294.92
Central Labor Council	12.00
Culinary Workers No. 814	365.00

Painters No. 821	158.92
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 400	48.84
Plumbers No. 545	152.48
Retail Clerks No. 1442	192.00
Typographical No. 875	24.84
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	\$ 1,269.72

SANTA ROSA

Barbers No. 159	\$ 24.00
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 770	261.64
Building and Construction Trades Council	11.00
Butchers No. 364	24.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 594	74.72
General Truck Drivers No. 980	215.72
Lathers No. 243	9.00
Motion Picture Machine Operators No. 420	24.00
Musicians Association No. 292	162.24
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 363	24.00
Typographical No. 577	24.00
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	\$ 866.32

SEAL BEACH

Chemical Workers No. 225	\$ 28.49
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SONOMA

California State Employees No. 14-1	\$ 63.96
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SONORA

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2196	\$ 42.16
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SOUTHGATE

Fitters, Welders and Helpers No. 250	\$ 520.00
Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 253	48.00
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	\$ 568.00

SPRECKELS

Sugar Refinery Workers No. 20616	\$ 29.20
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STOCKTON

Barbers No. 312	\$ 26.00
Bartenders No. 47	248.00
Boilermakers No. 749	48.00
Building and Construction Trades Council	6.00
Building Service Employees No. 24	37.00
California State Employees No. 382	26.40
Carpenters and Joiners No. 266	312.00
Central Labor Council	9.00
Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 439	1,120.00
City Employees No. 102	72.16
Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 102	77.12
County Employees No. 183	24.00
Culinary Alliance No. 572	540.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

District Council of Carpenters of San Joaquin County	13.00
Electrical Workers No. 591	48.00
Farm Equipment Maintenance Workers No. 20984	24.00
Lathers No. 98	30.00
Laundry Workers No. 177	126.48
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 428	22.00
Motor Coach Operators No. 276	46.76
Office Employees No. 26	24.00
Paper Makers No. 320	24.00
Pencil Material Workers No. 20298	156.76
Plasterers No. 222	4.60
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 492	26.96
Post Office Clerks No. 320	25.12
Sheep Shearers No. 307	27.72
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 90	7.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,152.76

SUNNYVALE

Theatrical Stage and Motion Picture Operators No. 796	\$ 24.00
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SUSANVILLE

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 767	\$ 20.00
Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2790	84.76
Tri-Counties Central Labor Council	12.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 116.76

TAFT

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1774	\$ 20.00
Central Labor Council	12.00
Culinary Alliance No. 771	47.68
Electrical Workers No. 343	26.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 105.68

TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pacific	\$ 1,200.00
Seine and Line Fishermen	48.00
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	\$ 1,248.00

TRACY

Railway Carmen No. 449	\$ 10.28
Sugar Workers No. 20058	74.08
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	\$ 84.36

TRINIDAD

Loggers No. 3006	\$ 114.76
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TULARE

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1578	\$ 44.12
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TURLOCK

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1306	\$ 55.68
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TWAIN

Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2944	\$ 24.28
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UKIAH

California State Employees No. 519	\$ 22.00
Redwood District Council of Carpenters	12.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 34.00

UPLAND

City Employees No. 56	\$ 7.00
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VALLEJO

Asbestos Workers No. 70	\$ 24.00
Barbers No. 335	52.92
Beauticians No. 335-A	27.34
Boilermakers No. 148	118.04
Building and Construction Trades Council	10.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 180	325.20
Central Labor Council	12.00
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 560	492.86
Electrical Workers No. B-180....	96.00
Flour and Cereal Workers No. 20397	101.36
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 326	288.00
Laundry Workers No. 113	43.68
Musicians Association No. 367..	87.84
Office Employees No. 86	57.48
Painters No. 376	86.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 631	26.84
Plumbers No. 343	35.20
Retail Clerks No. 373	421.92
Sheet Metal Workers No. 221....	70.00
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Boatbuilders No. 1068	48.64
State Council of California Sheet Metal Workers	12.00
Steam and Operating Engineers No. 731	48.24
Teamsters No. 490	360.30
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 241	24.00
Typographical No. 389	24.00
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	\$ 2,893.86

VALLEY SPRINGS

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2847..	\$ 32.68
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VAN NUYS

Barbers No. 837	\$ 73.36
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1913	893.00
Painters No. 1595	13.20
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	\$ 979.56

VENICE

Bricklayers and Stone Masons No. 26	\$ 30.48
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VENTURA

Building and Construction Trades Council	\$ 6.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2463	155.08
Central Labor Council	12.00
Electrical Workers No. 952	102.24

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 585	238.32	Chemical Workers No. 250	39.00
Operating Engineers No. 732	24.00	Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 345	217.08
Painters and Decorators No. 955	71.68	Lathers No. 122	26.00
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 741	24.00	Painters No. 750	24.00
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 484	36.00	Railway Carmen No. 765	23.04
		Theatrical Stage Employees No. 611	25.00
	\$ 669.32		\$ 461.28
VERNON		WEED	
Chemical Workers No. 92	\$ 24.00	Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2907	\$ 295.60
Paper Makers No. 336	24.00		
Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers No. 254	44.00	WEIMAR	
	\$ 92.00	Weimar Sanatorium Employees No. 745	\$ 28.92
VICTORVILLE		WESTWOOD	
United Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers No. 49	\$ 116.60	Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 768	\$ 87.72
		Lumber and Saw Mill Workers No. 2836	756.36
VISALIA		Musicians Protective Association No. 583	34.20
Building and Construction Trades Council	\$ 15.00	Northern California District Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers	12.00
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1484	123.72	Office Employees No. 41	22.00
Central Labor Council	12.00	Retail Clerks No. 730	22.00
Hod Carriers and General Laborers No. 1060	141.28		\$ 934.28
Motion Picture Projectionists No. 605	24.00	WILMINGTON	
Painters No. 439	30.84	Marine Painters No. 812	\$ 96.00
Typographical No. 519	11.00	Ship Carpenters No. 1335	288.00
	\$ 357.84		\$ 384.00
WALTERIA		WOODLAND	
United Construction Workers No. 350	\$ 38.48	Beet Sugar Operators No. 20610	\$ 8.04
WATSONVILLE			
Carpenters and Joiners No. 771	\$ 95.16		
Central Labor Council	12.00		
Total Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948—Exhibit B			\$239,762.28

Schedule 2—Detail of Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees by Districts
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948

District No. 1:		Seal Beach	28.49
Chula Vista	\$ 30.00		
Coronado	24.00		
El Cajon	9.20		
El Centro	538.40		
La Jolla	82.46		
Oceanside	214.52		
San Diego	9,549.02		
	\$ 10,447.60		\$ 7,933.47
District No. 2:		District No. 3:	
Anaheim	\$ 157.88	Agoura	\$ 24.00
Fullerton	26.64	Alhambra	4.32
Laguna Beach	55.72	Arcadia	8.00
Long Beach	6,281.66	Avalon	24.00
Santa Ana	1,383.08	Azusa	31.48
		Banning	43.76
		Bell	151.32
		Beverly Hills	36.48
		Burbank	144.00
		Chino	3.00
		Colton	201.60
		Corona	3.00

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

El Monte	1,230.88
Glendale	1,964.64
Hollywood	11,248.88
Huntington Park	606.20
Indio	21.47
Los Angeles	49,186.00
Maywood	190.08
Midland	41.76
Monrovia	125.03
Norwalk	34.88
Olive View	104.72
Ontario	41.60
Oro Grande	64.96
Palm Springs	207.02
Pasadena	1,807.16
Pomona	509.92
Redondo Beach	165.24
Riverside	1,399.94
San Bernardino	2,309.28
San Pedro	3,451.66
South Gate	568.00
Upland	7.00
Van Nuys	979.56
Vernon	92.00
Victorville	116.60
Walteria	38.48
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\$ 77,187.92

District No. 4:

Inglewood	\$ 268.32
Santa Monica	1,269.72
Terminal Island	1,248.00
Venice	30.48
Wilmington	384.00
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\$ 3,200.52

District No. 5:

Camarillo	\$ 9.00
Lompoc	172.84
Oxnard	134.44
San Luis Obispo	334.84
Santa Barbara	2,031.33
Santa Maria	790.76
Ventura	669.32
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\$ 4,142.53

District No. 6:

Bakersfield	\$ 3,209.13
Chowchilla	36.19
Fresno	6,916.14
Hanford	61.96
Kingsburg	107.84
Merced	158.84
Mojave	150.04
Porterville	69.00
Taft	105.68
Tulare	44.12
Visalia	357.84
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\$ 11,216.78

District No. 7:

El Portal	\$ 24.00
Lodi	150.68

Manteca	7.72
Modesto	2,585.73
San Andreas	106.36
Sonora	42.16
Stockton	3,152.76
Tracy	84.36
Turlock	55.68
Valley Springs	32.68
	<hr/>

\$ 6,242.13

District No. 8:

Agnew	\$ 14.00
Aptos	2.00
Cupertino	52.56
Davenport	19.40
Idria	36.76
Monterey	1,470.20
Mountain View	221.33
Palo Alto	298.48
Redwood City	31.20
Salinas	1,368.72
San Bruno	296.82
San Jose	8,789.50
San Juan and Fair Oaks	18.00
San Juan Bautista.....	45.80
San Mateo	1,288.86
Santa Cruz	317.32
Spreckels	29.20
Sunnyvale	24.00
Watsonville	461.28
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\$ 14,785.43

District No. 9:

Hilo, T. H.	\$ 44.00
Honolulu, T. H.....	517.64
San Francisco	50,081.75
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\$ 50,643.39

District No. 10:

Alameda	\$ 74.32
Berkeley	252.88
Emeryville	70.32
Hayward	1,637.53
Newark	209.48
Oakland	22,970.16
San Leandro	24.00
	<hr/>

\$ 25,238.69

District No. 11:

Antioch	\$ 310.54
Crockett	608.12
El Cerrito	123.00
Martinez	1,842.12
Pittsburg	630.28
Port Chicago	50.88
Richmond	3,171.68
	<hr/>

\$ 6,736.62

District No. 12:

Napa	\$ 720.36
Petaluma	356.36
San Rafael	1,491.98

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Santa Rosa	866.32
Sonoma	63.96
Vallejo	2,893.86
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,392.84

Casper	20.00
Eureka	1,110.72
Fort Bragg	176.52
Fortuna	24.00
Korbel	28.16
Red Bluff	17.00
Trinidad	114.76
Ukiah	34.00
	<hr/>

District No. 13:

Auburn	\$ 19.00
Chico	472.47
Diamond Springs	24.00
Feather Falls	172.96
Grass Valley	112.08
Gridley	29.10
Marysville	1,160.04
Nevada City	8.00
Oroville	339.20
Placerville	67.76
Roseville	319.88
Sacramento	8,085.67
Weimar	28.92
Woodland	8.04
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,847.12

District No. 15:

Alturas	\$ 68.54
Chester	85.44
Dorris	83.28
Dunsmuir	56.84
Greenville	105.58
Loyalton	118.84
Quincy	80.40
Redding	761.72
Susanville	116.76
Twain	24.28
Weed	295.60
Westwood, Lassen County	934.28
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\$ 2,015.68

District No. 14:

Arcata	\$ 449.32
Blue Lake	41.20

\$ 2,731.56

Total Per Capita Receipts and Affiliation Fees

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948—Exhibit B\$239,762.28

Schedule 3—Details of Disbursements

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1948

45TH ANNUAL CONVENTION—SACRAMENTO:

Salaries and Expenses:

Davison, Sol	\$ 250.00
Dugan, Katherine	149.75
Erickson, Leona E.	17.63
Finks, Harry	860.00
Gilbert, Jacqueline	441.25
Haggerty, C. J.	150.00
Hines, Chas. A.	250.00
Hyans, Curtis J.	123.00
Kerr, Marguerite	97.13
Kimball, George	17.63
London, Joan	236.78
Mayes, Barney	250.00
Moore, Josephine	17.63
Otto, Walter R.	250.00
Real, Chas. W.	100.00
Sikora, Esther	177.71
Weber, Nan A.	17.63
	<hr/>

\$ 3,406.14

Other Expenses:

Bastian Bros. — Delegate Badges.....	\$ 903.84
Garrett Press	11,643.79
H. S. Crocker Co.	124.17
Field Ernst Envelope Co.	257.27
Sacramento Theatrical Lighting Co.	17.50
Walter L. Francis	5.00
Duvals Catering Service	44.90

Other Expenses (Continued)

Western Van and Storage	13.90	
Pearl Mestel—Stenographer	26.70	
William J. Mulligan	105.00	
Rex Pritchard	75.00	
Tom Leonard	75.00	
Jerry Nyhan	75.00	
Al Jacobson	75.00	
Hub Badger	90.00	
Frank Hawkins	75.00	
Harry Grady	75.00	
Hubert Thomas	75.00	
Senator Hotel	1,236.87	
Lee Greenwood	25.00	
Capital Office Equipment Co.	152.26	
Sacramento Federal Trades Council.....	19.98	
Stenotype Reporting Co.	1,159.35	
Western Air Lines	41.73	
Forbes Advertising	300.00	
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.	19.66	
Irvine and Jachens—Engraving	10.24	
Petty Cash—Sundry Expense.....	200.00	
		\$ 16,922.16
TOTAL.....		\$ 20,328.30
A. F. of L. CONVENTION—SAN FRANCISCO:		
American Federation of Labor—		
Convention Fund	\$ 5,000.00	
Haggerty, C. J.	550.00	
Shelley, John F.	100.00	
Petty Cash — Sundry Expense.....	12.00	
		\$ 5,662.00
A. F. of L. CONFERENCE—WASHINGTON, D. C.:		
Haggerty, C. J.	\$ 200.00	
Shelley, John F.	200.00	
Southern Pacific Railway Co.	600.30	
Statler Hotel	46.19	
Western Air Lines	465.24	
		\$ 1,511.73
HOUSING CONFERENCE—WASHINGTON:		
Haggerty, C. J.	\$ 220.00	
Southern Pacific Railway Co.	213.32	
		\$ 433.32
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS:		
Allowances and Expenses of Officers		
Attending Executive Council Meetings:		
Agrillo, Anthony	\$ 344.36	
Arnold, Jack	553.38	
Ash, Robert S.	338.60	
Becker, George	481.80	
Cheney, Loleta G.	450.29	
Doran, Elmer J.	627.54	
Dougherty, Arthur F.	354.40	
Finks, Harry	356.72	
Graham, Leonard	578.94	
Green, Al	371.60	

Executive Council Meetings (Continued)

Gruhn, Albin J.	489.78
Kelly, George	370.45
Lacy, Dick	631.56
Lehmann, C. T.	553.10
Lundeberg, Harry	152.45
Nelson, Lowell	359.10
Osslo, Max	659.56
Pitts, Thomas L.	207.67
Reed, Howard	390.44
Reeves, Paul	420.60
Roe, Charles A.	114.10
Satre, O. T.	640.35
Somerset, Pat	493.78
Swanson, Victor	370.44
Shelley, John F.—President.....	368.00
Haggerty, C. J.—Secretary-Treasurer.....	318.00

\$ 10,996.99

Other Expenses:

Fitzpatrick, Gertrude	\$ 40.00
Kerr, M. M.	146.50
Mayes, Barney	268.94
Otto, Walter R.	215.00
Eureka Inn	5.10
Clift Hotel	40.00
Hotel Californian	10.00
Hotel Whitcomb	50.00
Southern Pacific Railway Co.	105.47
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses.....	7.50

\$ 888.51

TOTAL.....

\$ 11,885.50

LEGAL SERVICES:

Fees, Salaries, and Expenses:

Cheney, Mary B.	\$ 2,736.00
Davison, Sol	1,800.00
Geoghegan, John H.	300.00
Mayes, Barney	90.00
Scully, Charles P.	12,352.40
Sheets, Albert E.	65.00
Todd, Clarence E.	15,000.74

\$ 32,344.14

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent	\$ 1,590.00
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.	1,265.20
Whitcomb Hotel	25.30
Di Giorgio Strike Fund	3,500.00
Los Angeles Central Labor Council	470.83
Western Union	65.00
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses	20.00

\$ 6,936.33

TOTAL.....

\$ 39,280.47

ORGANIZING EXPENSES:

Salaries and Expenses:

Agrillo, Anthony	\$ 19.20
Bitter, K. G.	147.50

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Salaries and Expenses (Continued)

Conzelman, R. C.	1,040.00
Finks, Harry	104.00
Flanagan, Dan V.	375.00
Green, C. A.	25.64
Haggerty, C. J.	6,848.00
Hyans, Curtis J.	5,533.28
Mayes, Barney	8,200.16
Otto, Walter R.	4,590.00
Real, Charles W.	225.00
Shelley, John F.	1,726.00
Wilkerson, Naomi	240.00

\$ 29,073.78

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 1,140.00
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	2,811.20
Flood Garage	339.71
Don Lee, Inc.	45.74
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co.	18.88
Western Air Lines	861.36
Garrett Press	6,253.93
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.	606.78
A. F. of L. Organizing Committee—San Mateo....	3,600.00
A. F. of L. Organizing Committee—City Employees, San Francisco	150.00
National Farm Labor Union.....	6,000.02
Charles Lang, Veterans Committee, Los Angeles	200.00
A. F. of L. Organizing Committee—Santa Clara	1,500.00
Kern County Central Labor Council.....	1,000.00
Northern California Joint Council of Office Workers	800.00
Federal Trades Council	3.13
National Committee for Extension of Labor Education	10.00
French Hospital	171.55
Benedetti Floral Co.	4.12
Elliott Addressing Machine Co.	52.89
Granat Bros.	1,899.88
Don Lee, Inc.	2,023.56
Congressional Intelligence, Inc.	3.12
Roydon Supply House	3.66
Sacramento Federated Trades Council	19.94
K and D Press	4.38
Frank A. Lowe—Medical Service—H. Rahim.....	42.00
Postage Meter Machine	1,200.00
Auto License	45.00
Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164.....	1,000.00
Fitzgerald Electric Machine Co.	1.28
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses	391.22

\$ 32,203.35

\$ 61,277.13

TOTAL.....

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES:

Salaries and Expenses:	\$ 91.00
Agrillo, Anthony	50.00
Dunn, Francis	535.00
Finks, Harry	56.80
Osslo, Max	

\$ 732.80

Other Expenses:

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.	\$	122.90	
Golden Gate Press		77.25	
Hotel Senator		33.42	
Garrett Press		4,289.97	
			\$ 4,523.54
TOTAL.....			\$ 5,256.34

STATISTICAL EXPENSES:**Salaries and Expenses:**

Baker, Estelle C.	\$	552.36	
Cunnie, Katherine		2,732.25	
London, Joan		4,160.00	
Sikora, Esther		2,972.35	
			\$ 10,416.96

Books, Pamphlets, and Subscriptions:

Commerce Clearing House	\$	142.05	
Congressional Intelligence, Inc.		231.76	
American Federation of Labor		18.75	
Bender Moss Co.		15.38	
National Bureau of Economic Research.....		33.00	
Journal of Political Economy.....		5.00	
Courrier Francais		25.00	
Bureau of National Affairs		648.58	
San Francisco Call-Bulletin		15.00	
San Francisco Planning and Housing		5.00	
San Francisco Examiner		21.00	
San Francisco Chronicle		21.00	
Plastering Industries		2.00	
Business Week		10.00	
Research Institute of America		36.00	
Harvard Business Review		8.00	
Department of Employment		18.46	
California Taxpayers' Association		2.00	
Commonwealth Club		32.81	
Soviet Russia Today		1.50	
The 20th Century Fund		11.61	
Industrial Labor Relations		3.00	
Inter Union Institute		5.00	
Pacific Pictorial Review		1.25	
U. S. News		6.00	
Argus Publishing Co.		1.75	
U. S. Chamber of Commerce			
Economic Research		1.00	
Congressional Digest		6.00	
Dun's Review		6.00	
Harvard Business School		2.75	
International Labor Office		5.00	
Rand McNally Co.		2.67	
Roosevelt College		1.00	
Special Libraries Association		15.00	
Maxwell Drake Publishing Co.		12.70	
Kirt MacBride Associates		2.00	
A. N. Marquis Co.		11.50	
California Safety Council		30.00	
Workers Education Bureau		12.50	
Review of Economic Statistics		5.00	
Academy of Political Science		5.00	
Jacoby and Gibbons		25.00	
California Farm Research		2.00	
E. L. Carmichael		1.25	

Books, Pamphlets and Subscriptions (Continued)

Paul Elder Co.	19.46
Standard and Poor's	330.00
American Economic Association	5.00
California Almanac	1.69
Dartnell Corporation	7.50
University of California Press	10.55
Government Statistical Bureau	9.75
Kiplinger Washington Letter	18.00
American Labor Education	3.00
McGraw-Hill Book Co.	12.00
The Monitor	3.00
California State Automobile Association	12.00
American Federation of Teachers	1.00
Free Trade Union Committee	2.50
Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.	75.00
California Department of Finance.....	25.63
Personnel Journal	5.00
Popular Book Store	1.98
Source Research Company	8.20
Town Hall	16.00
United Hatters International Union	2.80
Colling Publishing Co.	7.69
George P. Miller	49.84
Chester Wright—Labor Letter	43.00
San Francisco News	3.25
International Ladies' Garment Workers	1.00
Funk-Wagnall's	6.00
Barron's Inc.	10.00
California Grange News	1.00
Fortune	15.00
Labor Relations Information Bureau	1.50
National Planning Association	10.00
Four Continent Book Co.	3.25
Superintendent of Documents—Sacramento	38.50
San Francisco Directory Service	1.00

\$ 2,218.36

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent.....	\$ 1,020.00
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau.....	131.11
Bell Typewriter Co.	123.23
Western Paper Box Co.	30.83
Red Feather Products	1.79
Elliott Addressing Machine Company	12.55
Schwabacher-Frey Co.	8.92
Typewriter Co.	10.25
Press Club of San Francisco	6.00
Galland Linen Service	32.85
Marchant Calculating Machine Co.	59.32
Standard Photoprint Company	52.17
Wobbers, Inc.	38.97
Remington Rand, Inc.	5.37
Bart Greer Supplies	10.00

\$ 1,543.36

TOTAL.....

\$ 14,178.68

PUBLICITY EXPENSES:**Salaries and Expenses:**

Bianchi, Maud	\$ 624.00
Erickson, Leona E.	208.00

Salaries and Other Expenses (Continued)

Kimball, George	512.00
Hayden, Agnes E.	32.00
Moore, Josephine	736.00
Nolan, Adeline W.	32.00
Panella, John	320.00
Weber, Nan A.	784.00

\$ 3,248.00

Other Expenses:

Flood Realty Co.—Rent	\$ 900.00
Blake, Moffitt and Towne	2,689.42
Elliott Addressing Machine Co.	12.97
Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage.....	5,268.60
Gabriel Moulin Studios	3.08
Bill Young—Negatives and Prints.....	21.75
F. Long—Mimeographing	25.00
A. Carlisle Co.	225.43
Garrett Press	3,195.99
Golden Gate Press	917.90
Walter Radell Co.	386.10
Radio Central, Inc.	18.42
The Southern Cross—Advertising	115.00
James H. Barry Co.	179.83
The Monitor	5.57
Owl Transfer Co.	2.06
Gilbert's Office Supply and Typewriter Co.....	20.55

\$ 13,987.72

TOTAL.....

\$ 17,235.72

EQUAL REPRESENTATION FUND EXPENSES:**Salaries and Expenses:**

Frayne, Thomas E., Jr.	\$ 6,490.00
Baker, Estelle C.	880.00
Finks, Harry	41.60
Maxwell, Josephine	665.00
Mayes, Barney	40.00
Newcomb, Carmen A., Jr.	2,916.34
Reardon, Jacqueline	660.00
Von Muenchausen, Ann	825.00
Wishon, Virginia	260.00

\$ 12,777.94

Other Expenses:

Richmond P. Benton and Sons	\$ 50,000.00
George C. Collins—Legal Fee	200.00
Flood Realty Co.—Rent	392.00
California Department of Employment	277.39
Collector of Internal Revenue	102.06
Banco Corp.—Office Supplies	7.16
Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.	185.16
J. C. Arens	75.00
United A. F. of L. Committee	1,250.00
Laib Signs	11.75
Blake, Moffitt and Towne	386.52
Mo Dorman Company	15.45
Garrett Press	22,081.95
A. E. Melchior	210.00
Wobbers, Inc.	33.46
Roydon Supply House	136.08

OFFICERS REPORTS TO

Other Expenses (Continued)

San Francisco Central Labor Council	2,000.00
W. Elliott Judge	7.07
New World Productions	1,000.00
Los Angeles Central Labor Council	2,000.00
A. F. Cordray Company	5.76
Allen Press Clipping Bureau	47.95
George Place—Photographs	14.25
George S. Lynn—Advertising.....	3,659.72
Petty Cash—Postage	570.30
C. C. LaRue—County Clerk, Sacramento	12.48
Radio Central	65.14
Rand McNally Co.	10.00
The Big Four	1,500.00
League for Political Education—Orange County	800.00
Union Labor Bulletin	240.00
American Veteran's Committee	250.00
The Nielsen Publishing Co.	168.00
Skinner & Hammond	135.00
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses	313.63

\$ 88,163.28

TOTAL.....

\$100,941.22

BETTER LEGISLATION FUND EXPENSES:

Banco Corp.—Office Supplies	\$ 7.16
William Roberts, Secretary Butte County Central Labor Council	300.00
Walter Barusch—Advertising Agency	2,630.50
California Housing Initiative Committee	250.00
L. A. County Housing Initiative Committee.....	250.00
A and D Travel Signs	2,825.00
Union Labor Party	700.00
Monterey Political Education Committee	250.00
A. F. of L. Voters League	13,500.00
Building Trades—San Luis Obispo	250.00
Sacramento Political Education Committee	100.00
Santa Barbara Political Education Committee....	200.00
Bakersfield Political Education Committee.....	200.00
Veterans Political Education Committee	200.00
Eureka Political Education Committee	200.00
Schwartz & Co.—Printing	459.00
Star Engraving Co.	201.88
Garrett Press	833.89
Lewis and Mayne Printing	600.00
Independent Printing Co.	1,001.37

\$ 24,958.80

TOTAL.....

OFFICE SALARIES:

Baker, Estelle C.	\$ 1,049.40
D'Aubigny, Berthe	2,737.87
Haggerty, C. J.	12,000.00
Hines, Charles A.	4,160.00
Kerr, Marguerite M.	2,218.85
Kerr, Marjorie K.	44.00

\$ 22,210.12

TOTAL.....

PRINTING, STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES:

Addressograph Sales Agency	\$ 38.17
Wobbers, Inc.	153.80
James H. Barry Co.	822.29
A. F. Cordray Co.	6.31
Victor Adding Machine Co.	12.00
Roydon Supply House	14.80
L. C. Smith Typewriter Co.	175.47
Garrett Press	19,785.57
Pitney Bowes, Inc.	97.03
Alice Cooper	92.96
Gilbert's Office Supply	77.88
Banco Corp.	13.65
Charles A. Hadley	2.16
Porterfield Carbon Co.	1.91
Charles P. Carter	300.30

TOTAL..... \$ 21,594.30

OFFICE RENT—GENERAL:

Flood Realty Co. \$ 1,584.00

POSTAGE AND MAILING—GENERAL:

Wm. H. McCarthy—Postage..... \$ 1,950.00

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH:

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co.....	\$ 1,786.41
Western Union	231.21

TOTAL..... \$ 2,017.62

TAXES:

California Department of Employment	\$ 1,018.26
Collector of Internal Revenue	505.15
Russell Wolden—Personal Property Taxes	63.27

\$ 1,586.68

GENERAL EXPENSES:

Alhambra Water Co.	\$ 68.51
Galland Linen Service	54.75
Senator Florists	5.13
Thomas A. Maloney—Auto Insurance	163.16
Benedetti Floral Co.	217.88
Skinner & Hammond—Auditing Service	2,045.00
James F. Allen	112.50
Federated Churches of Christ	25.00
Inter Insurance Exchange Auto Club	66.87
Thomas A. Maloney—Auto Insurance	17.81
San Francisco Tuberculosis Association.....	5.00
St. Paul of Shipwreck Church	10.00
Bell Typewriter Company	36.40
A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.	10.00
State Compensation Insurance Company	75.64
American War Mothers	10.00
Hibernia Bank—Safe Deposit Box	4.80
Islam Shrine Circus	12.50
Sue Barker—Florist	10.30
Commonwealth Club69
Tomaso's Studio	3.09
National Federation of the Blind	100.00
Petty Cash—Sundry Expenses	889.34

TOTAL..... \$ 3,944.37

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS—Exhibit B... \$357,836.30

Fraternally submitted,
C. J. HAGGERTY.

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

Presidents

- 1901 Cecil D. Rogers, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.
1902—1903 John Davidson, Ship Joiners No. 9, Vallejo.
1904—1905 Harry A. Knox, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
1906 G. S. Brower, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
1906 Thomas F. Gallagher, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
1907—1908 George A. Tracy, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1908 Alexander M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
1909—1911 Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
1912—1915 Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
1916—1921 Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
1922—1923 Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1924—1925 Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
1926—1927 John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1928—1929 William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.
1930—1933 A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1934—1935 Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Division 518, San Francisco
1936 James E. Hopkins, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.
1937—1943 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
1943—1946 Anthony L. Noriega Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162, San Francisco.
1946—1947 Charles W. Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.
1947—1948 John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

Secretaries

- 1901—1902 Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
1903 George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
1904 George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco.
1905 Frank J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1906—1907 James H. Bowling, Street Carmen No. 205, San Francisco.
1908—1909 George W. Bell, Gas Workers No. 9840, San Francisco.
1909—1936 Paul Scharrenberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.
1936—1943 Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Division 518, San Francisco
1943—1948 C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

Delegates 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.—Joshua 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. 68, 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—Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco.
1921 Denver, Colo.—Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1922 Cincinnati, Ohio—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. 4, 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.
1939 Cincinnati, Ohio—Burt B. Currihan, Bldg. Material Truck Drivers No. 420, Los Angeles.
1940 New Orleans, La.—James H. Quinn, Hoisting and Portable Engrs. No. 3, San Francisco.
1941 Seattle, Wash.—C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles.
1942 Toronto, Canada—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
1943 Boston, Mass.—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
1944 New Orleans, La.—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
1945 (Convention postponed, due to the war.)
1946 Chicago, Ill.—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.
1947 San Francisco—C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention

FIRST DAY

Monday, September 27, 1948

MORNING SESSION

Opening Ceremonies

The Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:20 a.m. in the Long Beach Municipal Auditorium by Carl Fletcher, Chairman of the Convention Committee and editor of the Long Beach "Labor News."

The delegates were entertained while awaiting the call to order with an excellent concert by the Long Beach Municipal Band under the conductorship of J. J. Richards.

The convention arose for a rendition of "Star-Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Annette Lehman, accompanied by the Long Beach Municipal Band, and the delegates then gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Invocation

Chairman Fletcher introduced His Excellency, Archbishop J. Francis A. McIntyre of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles, who delivered the following invocation:

"As our Federation gathers here in Long Beach for its annual state convention we lift up our hearts in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings we have enjoyed through His bounty. Blessings of living under a government and in a time that allows freedom of assembly, that allows freedom of speech, that denies not the rights inherent to man but preserves under due process of law the privileges as well as the rights of honest labor.

"We call upon God especially for a continuance of His beneficent blessings upon us in this convention. We ask Him to direct our thoughts, our words and our actions these days and always.

"We beseech the wisdom of the Holy Spirit to assist us in carrying on our deliberations so that the discussions and the conferences of our assembly may be conducted in the realization of our obligation to obey the law of God and to keep His commandments, and to keep in mind always that we are responsible and shall be responsible on the day of judgment for the use of the manifold gifts God has given to us.

"With such thoughts as these directing our actions in our sessions, there will be

preserved a balance of justice that should prevail in the relations of employer, management and employee, and that greater virtue of charity will not be absent, with its consequent harmony and peace.

"May the divine guidance be always with you. Amen."

Speeches of Welcome

Chairman Fletcher thereupon introduced Edward L. Brown, Secretary of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, who welcomed the delegates and guests. He was followed by Wayne J. Hull, Chairman of the Convention Entertainment Committee, who told the delegates about the entertainment which the committee had planned for them.

Mayor Burton W. Chace

Chairman Fletcher next introduced Ted Merrill, President of the Long Beach Central Labor Council, who presented to the delegates the Honorable Burton W. Chace, Mayor of the City of Long Beach. In his address, Mayor Chace said, in part:

"This convention meets in a large industrial city, and it meets here at a time when two of our major industries are paralyzed. We have large passenger and cargo ships lying motionless in our harbor. Some of our oil refineries are silent, while idle men stand in picket lines.

"I know that you will say that this is not our organization or our membership that is disrupting the industrial life of this community, but very, very few of our citizens distinguish one labor organization from the other. All labor either suffers or benefits, as the case may be, in a condition such as that which exists here today.

"I certainly hope that out of your deliberations labor and management will come to a closer relationship. Let us hope and pray that a contribution toward industrial peace can be arrived at at this convention."

Mayor Chace then presented the key of the City of Long Beach to President John F. Shelley.

Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz

President Merrill then introduced Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles County,

who addressed the convention. His remarks, in part, were as follows:

"How significant it is, during these centennial years beginning this year, in 1949 and 1950, that this great organization of labor is meeting in Long Beach, having an opportunity to rededicate itself to the further growth and prosperity of California as well as to labor in general.

"I know you boys from the northern part of the state, our great old City of San Francisco, realize the celebration that is going on now and will continue until 1950. But on the 9th day of September in 1950 this great state of ours will celebrate its 100th anniversary as the thirty-first state of this Union. Realizing today how the rapidity of transportation has revolutionized our way of life, it is hard to believe that, after our delegation went back to Washington and fought for nine months for statehood, it took nearly eight weeks before the knowledge came to the people of California that they had become a state. Because the news had come around Cape Horn and then up into the Golden Gate of San Francisco.

"So we have a lot in common, my brothers. I want to say that because it has been my job to work for a living, too, practically all of my life, and I know what we all think of each other."

Other Introductions

President Ted Merrill next presented Captain Kummer of the Long Beach Police Department, and Chief Frank D. Sandeman of the Long Beach Fire Department, both of whom greeted the delegates and welcomed them to the Convention City. Chief Sandeman spoke of the ambulance which was presented to the City of Long Beach some years ago by the Culinary Alliance of Long Beach, and told the delegates that it had made over 6,000 runs during these years.

President Merrill then introduced Raymond V. Darby, Chairman of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, who addressed the delegates and gave an interesting account of the problems of Los Angeles County with its 4,000,000 population.

Presentation of Gavel

President Merrill then gave his own speech of welcome to the delegates, and at its conclusion presented, in behalf of the local labor movement, the official gavel for the convention to John W. Shelley, President of the California State Federation of Labor and permanent chairman of the convention.

President John F. Shelley

President Shelley thereupon addressed the convention, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman of the local committee, Right Reverend Monsignor Martin Cody Keating, Chaplain of the State Federation of Labor, public officials, officers of the local labor movement, officers and delegates of the convention, and friends, friends of labor, friends of America.

"It is a pleasure to meet in the City of Long Beach. We know the friendliness and the hospitality that has been accorded us at all times in Long Beach, and we are looking forward this week to having the sincere clasp of friendship, cooperation, that you have pledged to us again tendered to us, so we can enjoy our stay here.

"These are troublesome times. I know when I say that, the delegates to this convention say: 'Well, here we go! The same old malarkey! At every convention somebody gets up and, no matter what the situation was the year before, that year we are meeting during troublesome times.'

"We thought a few years ago that, with the job the working people of this country had done to preserve democracy, and to extend the benefits of democracy throughout the world, that there would be none existing who would dare deny the right of the labor movement, the right of the working people to exist, to have all the benefits that they fought for in production. Yes, not only in producing on the assembly lines and in the shipyards and in the ammunition plants and all the places, but many of them out doing the actual fighting!

"But there are those who do not only try to deny those benefits to us. There are those who are constantly trying to crush us. We said in conventions in previous years—and I can remember personally saying it in the 1946 convention in San Francisco—that although we had won the fight on the battlefield and although we had defeated the armies of nazism and fascism, of one type of totalitarianism, we should bear in mind (1) that there was another type of totalitarianism which threatened us—communism—and (2) that in winning the fight on the battlefield, we had not defeated the ideology of nazism or communism.

"Today, we see the threat of communism and read about the exposés that go on all over. But we can't help but wonder just a little how far up some of these other people are going to thrust their heads when we read in the press the stories of conferences such as that held recently at Lake Tahoe, where the em-

ployers' organizations, the M. & M. of Los Angeles, the California Employers' Association, the Employers' Council of San Francisco—and not only of California but the employers' organizations of some ten or eleven western states—met and formed a unified policy for new legislation to slap labor down. Yes, yes, we of the American Federation of Labor are opposed to red totalitarianism, but we are just as determinedly opposed to their black and their brown totalitarianism! (Loud applause.)

"We wonder how bold and how brazen some of these gentlemen are going to be who rear up their heads in their communities, so-called civic leaders, and in their over-zealous desire to slap down labor's effort to assist in the move to give better government and better representation to the people of California, indulge in smear campaigns, saying that 'This is an effort of the labor bosses to take over the Senate.'

"Some of these men are men with whom I have been raised and with whom I went to Catholic schools and who should have some Christian spirit and live up to it and practice it in their daily life, but who have forgotten it in their greed and their lust for power and for money, and they endeavor to slap down the working man and slap down the people by their smear programs against Proposition No. 13.

"But from each of those statements as they make them, and from each of those conferences, there comes inside the people in the labor movement of this state a new determination, with more force and more vigor, and a very bold statement on our part: 'Smear, talk, call names! We're going to fight and we're going to lick you!' (Loud applause.)

"My making that statement here will not do the job either. We have seen the Taft-Hartley law, we have seen the statements that, 'Oh, it simply hurts the leaders of labor. It is not doing any harm to the movement.' We who have been negotiating the contracts, we who have been trying to plead patience with our people, know what it is doing and what it will do. And we also know (in case some of you don't, it is time you wake up to the fact) that there may be efforts on the part of some of these same persons to enact more drastic legislation.

"There is only one way to give them the answer. When we walk out of this convention, let's go back to our local communities and not only do a job, work twice as hard but, yea, ten times as hard as we have done up to this time on Proposition No. 13. And let's go out and work to elect those candidates for office whom

the State Federation of Labor and the labor movement of this state have endorsed. Then we will know that when we have them in there, we will have decent laws and we will not have re-enactment of the 'Hot Cargo' law or the Anti-Jurisdictional Strike law, or the Taft-Hartley law, or a 'Little' Taft-Hartley law in this state.

"That cannot be done by a talk by the President of this State Federation of Labor, or by the President of the Central Labor Council. It must be done by each delegate and each officer of every local union, and by getting each member and every member of every member's family to live up to their responsibilities as American citizens, and see that they know the issues and see that they know the people who are friendly to the labor movement. (Loud applause.)

"It is only in that way that we can give the answer to a phrase which is being so abused that it has become shopworn. We hear the employing groups and we hear others talk about the 'dangerous minority of radicals.' Where the 'dangerous minority' exists in this country today is in that group of employers who are determined to keep labor from accomplishing things on behalf of this country. That is the 'dangerous minority' that we must guard against! (Loud applause.)

"I know that the delegates to this convention recognize the problems with which the labor movement is confronted today. I know that your attendance here as delegates in such large numbers is an omen that your people are awakened and that they accept the challenge.

"I say this in conclusion:

"Let us during this convention conduct ourselves as ladies and gentlemen, appreciating that we are dignified human beings, understanding what the term 'the dignity of labor' means. Because, as Chairman, that is the only conduct that I will tolerate. And let us give to each other delegate that which we expect ourselves, namely, understanding, and extend to him a broad feeling of Christian tolerance.

"Thank you, delegates." (Loud and sustained applause.)

Appointment of Committees

Secretary Haggerty informed the delegates that, in accordance with the provisions of the Federation's Constitution, the President had appointed the Committees on Constitution, Credentials, Resolutions and Legislation five days prior to the convening of the convention, and that these committees were already at work. He

then read the complete list of committee appointments, as follows:

Committee on Constitution—C. T. McDonough, Chairman, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; John Quimby, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; Chet Cary, Central Labor Council, Fresno; J. L. R. Marsh, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Mark Whiting, Dairy Employees No. 93, Los Angeles; Charles Olmstead, Retail Food Clerks No. 870, Oakland; Ed L. Brown, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Russell Dreyer, Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, San Francisco; Lowell Nelson, Central Labor Council, Vallejo.

Committee on Legislation—William Bassett, Chairman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Robert Ash, Central Labor Council, Oakland; James Waugh, Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Terminal Island; Robert Callahan, David Scannel Club, Inc., No. 798, San Francisco; Kenneth G. Bitter, Carpenters No. 1358, La Jolla; F. A. Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; C. W. Chapman, Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42, Los Angeles; Hazel O'Brien, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; G. E. Bronner, Central Labor Council, Ventura.

Committee on Credentials—James Blackburn, Chairman, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; C. J. Hyans, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; W. J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Ralph Conzelman, Laborers No. 652, Santa Ana; Thomas A. Small, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340, San Mateo; Gus Katsarsky, Central Labor Council, San Francisco; W. Lloyd Leiby, Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles; Kitty Howard, Culinary Alliance No. 754, San Pedro; William Ahern, Bottlers No. 896, San Francisco.

Committee on Resolutions—Wendell Phillips, Chairman, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco; Roy Brewer, Property Craftsmen No. 44, Hollywood; Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 814, Santa Monica; Lloyd Mashburn, Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles; Jack Kopke, Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland; George Hammond, Building Trades Council, Long Beach; Ben Crossler, California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco; Paul Reeves, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246, Fresno; Margaret Werth, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; J. Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; Albin Gruhn, Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Committee on Officers' Reports—Ed Dowell, Chairman, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego; Thomas P.

White, Warehousemen No. 860, San Francisco; James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento; Amos Feeley, Electrical Workers No. 591, Stockton.

Committee on Grievances—Al King, Chairman, Painters No. 127, Oakland; Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council, Martinez; Joe DeSilva, Retail Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles; K. A. Swift, Lathers No. 172, Long Beach; Al Marty, Teamsters No. 150, Sacramento; Bruno Mannori, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business—Max Ossio, Chairman, Butchers No. 229, San Diego; Edna Kostow, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; D. G. Nyhan, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco; Arthur Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41, San Francisco; Alvin L. Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles; C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana; Joe W. Chaudet, Typographical No. 36, Oakland.

Committee on Label Investigation—James Symes, Chairman, Union Label Section, San Francisco; Thomas Rotell, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, San Francisco; John Brown, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego; Walter J. Turner, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles; Lois McKinstry, Retail Clerks No. 770, Los Angeles.

Committee on Labels and Boycotts—J. F. Cambiano, Chairman, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Jack D. Maltester, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, San Francisco; Kathryn Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach; Elmer Doran, Laborers No. 783, San Bernardino; Stanley Sapp, Retail Clerks No. 373, Vallejo; Leroy Pette, Cannery Workers No. 679, San Jose; F. E. Holderby, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.

Telegram From President Green

Secretary Haggerty read to the delegates the following telegram which had been received from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor:

"I tried my best to make arrangements to attend the California State Federation of Labor convention. I regret I am now compelled to advise you that it is impossible for me to respond to your invitation. I extend to the officers and delegates in attendance at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor my personal felicitations and best wishes for your success. Your state federation of labor along with other state federations of labor are confronted with new and exacting responsibilities this year. The fight we are making against the notorious Taft-Hartley law calls for special exalted serv-

ice on the part of state federations of labor. I am confident your state federation of labor and all others will respond fully and completely to the requirements of the situation. I know you will co-operate fully with Labor's League for Political Education in the execution of its policies during the coming year. I am proud of the record made by the California State Federation of Labor both in the execution of its non-partisan political policy and in the promotion of the economic, social and industrial welfare of all working men and women in California. Please continue your efforts in the pursuit of these policies and in doing so rely upon the full and complete support and cooperation of the American Federation of Labor.

"WILLIAM GREEN, President,
"American Federation of Labor."

Introduction of Acting Governor Goodwin J. Knight

The committee appointed to receive distinguished guests then escorted to the platform Acting Governor Goodwin J. Knight.

In introducing this speaker to the delegates, President Shelley said, in part:

"I see all the delegates with a big grin on their faces. The biggest grin of all is on my own. Because it gives me pleasure (and I mean that) to introduce to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor the Acting Governor of this state, the gentleman whom two years ago I would not have introduced in this way—the Lieutenant Governor of California.

"I had the privilege of getting acquainted with the gentleman at that time. You know, it is an old saying that you never really know somebody until you live with him or fight with him. And we had a very friendly bout.

"It gives me pleasure at this time to present to you the winner of that bout, the Honorable Goodwin J. Knight, the Acting Governor of the State of California."

Acting Governor Knight

Acting Governor Knight addressed the convention as follows:

"Delegates and friends of the California State Federation of Labor: Two men were standing on a corner and one of them said to the other, 'You see that guy over there?' And he says, 'Yeah. What about him?'

"He said, 'I hate him.'

"'Why do you hate him?'

"He said, 'Because I don't know him.'

"Now, my friends, that is what Jack was trying to say to you a moment ago.

Unfortunately, in the battle in politics, Jack and I were political rivals, but we became very warm personal friends. That does not always happen in a political battle, but it did in this one. And whatever it may do to either of us individually, certainly in the high capacity he has achieved since that campaign, it will be better for the cause of labor and better for the people of the State of California. Because, you know, nobody has ever paid much attention to the Lieutenant Governor of California, not only now, but for the last hundred years. And I will tell you why.

"In the first place, only one Lieutenant Governor in our state in a hundred years (and our state is a hundred years old) ever succeeded to the governorship because the Governor died. And that is why you have heard for many, many years that the only thing the Lieutenant Governor has to do is to draw his salary and inquire each morning after the health of the Governor. (Laughter.)

"Well, it is a fact. If you think that I am mistaken, see me after this meeting and I will have a talk with you and tell you how I proved it.

"For the past two years I have been going up and down the State of California serving in various capacities as a substitute for Earl Warren. I would drop into a coffee shop or a restaurant or a drugstore, and the man who was with me or some friend who was with me would say to the girl or to the man, 'Do you know who the Lieutenant Governor of the State of California is?' and usually the answer would be, 'Well, have we got a Lieutenant Governor?'

"Then we would say, 'Do you know who the Governor is?' and always we would get the correct answer.

"My function this morning is to extend to you the greetings of our Governor, Earl Warren, and all the people of the State of California, due to the absence of our Governor. You know, our Governor has been gone from the state quite a bit in the past two years. He has been to Washington to testify in the tidelands dispute. He has been to Washington to testify in the reclamation disputes, because we had a drought this year, and particularly in Northern California it was a very serious thing. He has been to Washington to speak before the Gridiron Dinner, and he has also been in politics, which took him out of the state. So I have been the Acting Governor a great many times, and I think I would just like to tell you one little thing about that.

"I have served as Acting Governor more

times than any Lieutenant Governor who ever lived in California, but there is no increase in pay. The Governor doesn't give us his car. It doesn't mean anything except that you get that title.

"I was going north not very long ago on a Southern Pacific train, sitting on the back end of the observation platform to fill in an engagement for the Governor. The conductor came out and tapped me on the shoulder: 'You will have to get out of this car. This is reserved.' I said, 'O.K. Who is it reserved for?'

"He said, 'I will tell you. We are taking some unfortunate mentally ill people up to the Agnew's Insane Hospital, and the car is reserved for them.'

"So I said, 'I will get right out.'

"I started out of the car. There was a man in uniform and he had a lot of men lined up against the car, and he was counting, 'One, two, three, four—who are you?'

"I am the Acting Governor of California,' I said. He said, '... five, six, seven.' (Laughter and applause.)

"I don't tell you, however, that the Lieutenant Governor of California has largely been unimportant just for an idle statement. Until this year—or, rather, the year before that, when Senator Shelley and a lot of other aggressive senators finally raised the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, up until Jack in his last term in the Senate and these other delegates did that—the Lieutenant Governor of California drew the large salary of \$330 a month and no expense account! But it wasn't considered very important.

"I mention that for this important reason: It is a possibility—and I am not here as a political prophet—it is a possibility that Earl Warren will leave California in January to live in Washington, and if that is true, if that should come to pass—(loud laughter)—it may not happen—(laughter)—Jack will be my star witness and I will call him to the stand.

"I was thinking about it very earnestly all the way down here this morning. There was another candidate in that fight for Lieutenant Governor—it is unnecessary to mention his name—but he had been in the legislature for 28 years. He was the man who had all the campaign funds, and Jack and I got what was left, and there was nothing left.

"So I stand before you and I want to make it very clear and very positive—and my friend Jack could have said the same thing if conditions had been a little different—neither he nor I stand before you today obligated to any living person or

any living organization in the world except the ten million people of the State of California. Don't forget that! (Applause.)

"Don't forget that, because in his last term in the legislature, Jack and the other members of the legislature fought to amend Section 65 of the Labor Code. They fought to provide—and I had nothing to do with this, so don't misunderstand me—I am not getting any credit for it—but these men in our state legislature fought to provide that the old law which said that if all the sides to a labor dispute would ask for intervention on behalf of the state government, then it might be granted. They fought to get that changed to provide that if anybody involved in a labor dispute would call upon the state for intervention and for conciliation and help, the state must respond. I know about that law, and Senator Shelley knows about that law, and you know about that law.

"I just wanted to tell you without any particular implications, but to be very frank, because honest understanding makes long friends—I want to say to you now that, in the application of that law and every other law on the statute books of California, I am under no obligation to anybody, as I said, except the people of the state.

"My friends and my fellow Californians, may I just say one thing more to you. Thirty-two years ago, that law would have been of immense help to the people of California. Thirty-two years ago I was a mucker in a mine in San Bernardino County . . . a lead and zinc mine . . . and I worked there for a year. At the end of that time I finally got to be a 'single jacker'—some of you fellows might know what it is. We worked in a mine totally unorganized, and we were totally unable to get any relief at all because we had nobody to appeal to as a group. We had no rights, because the State of California did not recognize one side to a labor dispute. Thirty-one years later, they finally passed a law which provides that if any group seeks to get the interest of the state, it may do so upon demand.

"Now, I don't suppose that very many of you gentlemen belong to the United Mine Workers of America, but 32 years ago they couldn't get into California and organize in the Monarch Mine out in San Bernardino County where I worked. That has all been changed.

"I sincerely hope that if the events which apparently some few of you desire to happen, do take place, that you will have confidence in Sacramento. I sin-

cerely hope that you will believe that legislation which passes in the 1949 session will get not only full and fair and complete consideration in the Governor's Office, but will get sympathetic understanding from one there who knows what those old Latins meant when they used the word 'laboro.' There is a lot of work done in this world which is exactly what the Italians and the Romans meant when they used the word 'laboro.' 'Laboro' means pain.

"I worked for a solid year, 900 feet under the ground of this earth, as a mucker in a mine. I don't boast about it, but I am not ashamed of it, and I know something about physical work. When I left that job, I went to the Santa Fe Wheel Works up here in Los Angeles, and I shoved coke ten hours a day. That is too long for any man, particularly a young man 20 years old, to shove coke with a fork.

"This organization and your kindred organizations made it impossible for that ever to happen again. To work ten hours a day with a coke shovel is too long in that dust and that heat.

"Your organization made that different, so that a young man 20 years old today won't have to do that. But I know something about those things. I told you a little while ago that you don't know me. I hope to get better acquainted. I will say nothing here today which would in any way lead you to believe that I am pretending to be one of those hypocrites who so frequently calls himself the 'friend of labor.' Let me tell you, I hope I am something more than that. I am a man who is an American, who understands something about the things that you do, and more than that, I am not only a friend of labor. I am a friend of everybody in California who wants a square deal.

"There is a difference. And it is a big difference in my book, for the reason, if I may say so, that I believe that this great organization, the second—and I looked this up before I came as your guest speaker—the second largest labor organization in the United States, the backbone, if you please, of the labor movement of California, with more than a million members—when your voice speaks, it is not the voice, if you please, of special privilege or asking for a hypocritical friend. It is asking for a dignified, a fair, a complete, and an honest, unbiased and impar-

tial hearing before government, before legislators, before courts.

"I served 12 years in this county on the courts. I had all kinds of cases before me and I invite you to look up the record, if you please. I am not a candidate, by the way, this year! (Laughter.) I may never be a candidate! I invite you to look up the record, not for me, but to see what kind of a deal you are going to get come January, 1949, if what may happen—happens! (Laughter.)

"And so I invite you to look at, if you please, the fact that in 1936 and in 1942 your organization in Los Angeles County gave me their unqualified endorsement and support, not because I am just in quotation marks one of those so-called 'political hypocrites' who call themselves a friend of labor, particularly in campaign years, but because there was never a decision rendered in that court in 12 years which the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles County felt was unfair or was wrong insofar as the rights of labor were concerned.

"I merely ask you to do those things because, as I said, you don't know me. I haven't been very prominent. No Lieutenant Governor has been for a hundred years, and I couldn't break that record. But I hope that you will come to Sacramento and get acquainted with us. I hope you will come and get acquainted with Harry Finks and myself. Harry is the one I rely on in labor problems, and when I can't find Harry, I go get Neil Haggerty, and if I can't find Neil, I get Charlie Real. That is the answer. I hope you will come to Sacramento; I hope you will come to see us; I hope we can be friends.

"I thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

Report of Committee on Credentials

President Shelley called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, and recognized James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach, chairman of that committee.

After announcing that hearings would be held on seating certain challenged delegates, Chairman Blackburn's motion that delegates appearing in the printed preliminary roll be seated was duly seconded and adopted unanimously.

(The report of the hearings on the challenged delegates will be found in the proceedings for the fourth day of the convention, Thursday, September 30, 1948.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

(NOTE—The report as here printed comprises the completed roll-call of the convention, following the additions and changes made through the supplementary reports made by the committee on successive days of the sessions. In it is given the name of the city in which the union is located, the name of the union represented and its total vote, the name of the union's delegate or delegates, and the vote which each delegate was entitled to cast.)

- AGOURA**
L. A. County Road Department Employees No. 770: (50)
John L. Jackson, 50
- ANAHEIM**
Carpenters No. 2203: (328)
Bill Auppule, 82
Cal Ewing, 82
J. E. Henry, 82
Joe Leake, 82
- ANTIOCH**
Cannery Workers No. 678: (399)
Mary L. Jenkins, 399
- ARCATA**
Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2808: (850)
Stanley Jordan, 425
Louis J. Sedlacek, 425
- BAKERSFIELD**
Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
J. R. Copeland, 1
E. Carnahan, 1
Butchers No. 193: (274)
C. A. Hohlbein, 137
Harold Hodson, 137
Carpenters No. 743: (1261)
Duel C. Sceales, 420
Claude Harris, 420
Frank E. West, 421
Central Labor Council: (2)
Ray Conley, 1
Lee Miller, 1
Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 87: (1899)
Joseph Hickman, 1899
Cooks and Waiters No. 550: (458)
G. H. O'Neal, 114
Evelyn B. Coughlin, 114
Claude Penn, 115
Mary Cecchini, 115
Farm Labor Union No. 218: (40)
Hank Hasiwar, 14
James Price, 13
R. E. Whatley, 13
Hod Carriers No. 220: (852)
Edward Carnes, 426
Adolph N. Young, 426
Painters No. 314: (304)
Ray Southwick, 152
W. E. Payne, 152
Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 191: (142)
E. Carnahan, 142
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 460: (292)
Ray Glover, 48
D. N. Stroud, 48
J. B. Anderson, 49
F. W. Zorn, 49
L. W. Oldfield, 49
Thomas Dayton, 49
Retail Clerks, No. 137: (103)
Thomas J. Ott, 103
- BERKELEY**
Painters No. 40: (150)
Clarence Vezey, 50
Frank Stitzer, 50
Frank Donaldson, 50
- BURBANK**
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 694: (300)
Dick Lacy, 100
Fred Klaiber, 100
Margaret Lacy, 100
- CAMARILLO**
State Hospital Employees No. 923: (18)
Caroline Bronner, 18
- CHESTER**
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 3074: (178)
James L. Sanders, 178
- CHICO**
Carpenters No. 2043: (252)
William E. Smith, 126
William C. McCandless, 126
- COLTON**
Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers No. 89: (420)
Hugh F. Armel, 420
- CORONA**
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 254: (6)
Will Rogers, 6
- CROCKETT**
Sugar Refinery Employees No. 20037: (1266)
Michael Hargadon, 1266
- EL CENTRO**
Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
R. L. Sessions, 1
Carpenters No. 1070: (384)
R. L. Sessions, 192
Charles D. Thomas, 192
Central Labor Council: (2)
John T. O'Toole, 1
Theatrical Stage Employees No. 656: (54)
Norman Morris, 27
Paul R. Steward, 27
- EL MONTE**
Carpenters No. 1507: (1961)
James V. Zaloudek, 393
James A. Allen, 392
M. H. Carpenter, 392
L. K. Roland, 392
S. E. Pefley, 392
Hod Carriers No. 1082: (472)
J. R. Fortune, 78
J. D. Hillseth, 78
Roy Bonner, 79
H. Scheidel, 79
L. Graham, 79
L. J. Reeves, 79
- EUREKA**
Butchers No. 445: (60)
Harold V. Pavay, 60
Carpenters and Joiners No. 1040: (313)
Fred L. Emery, 313
Central Labor Council: (2)
Albin J. Gruhn, 1
Cooks and Waiters No. 220: (370)
Joe King, 185
Lucille Pape, 185
Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 327: (47)
Lilah Hildahl, 47
Laborers Local No. 181: (102)
A. J. Gruhn, 102
Redwood District Council of Lumber & Sawmill Workers: (2)
Fred Emery, 1
- FORT BRAGG**
Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 248: (71)
Alfred R. Carlson, 71
- FRESNO**
Bakers No. 43: (389)
Johnnie Patterson, 389
- FRESNO (Continued)**
Bartenders No. 566: (290)
Fred W. Myer, 145
Marion S. Haggard, 145
Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
Paul L. Reeves, 1
Butchers No. 126: (85)
W. T. O'Rear, 85
Central Labor Council: (2)
C. H. Cary, 1
M. S. Haggard, 1
Creamery Employees and Drivers No. 517: (541)
Ted C. Wills, 271
Walter Rowley, 270
Culinary Workers No. 62: (714)
George Rollis, 357
Helen Root, 357
Dried Fruit Packers and Warehousemen No. 616: (1622)
Marion H. Dunham, 811
John J. Sweeney, 811
Farm Labor Union No. 213: (40)
Covie A. Rodgers, 40
General Teamsters No. 431: (2974)
Alvia Fudge, 2974
Hod Carriers No. 294: (840)
John Shepard Sr., 420
Elijah Carrol Scott, 420
Joint Executive Board, Culinary, Bartenders, and Hotel Workers: (2)
Fred Meyer, 1
Motion Picture Operators No. 599: (50)
Fenton C. Quimby, 50
Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 246: (425)
Paul L. Reeves, 141
R. L. Waltman, 142
D. E. Hickman, 142
Retail Grocery Clerks No. 1288: (675)
George Kislung, 675
Winery and Distillery Workers No. 45: (620)
Wallace D. Henderson, 620
- GLENDALE**
Brick, Tile, and Clay Workers No. 774: (1051)
John Rollins Jr., 264
Clyde C. Roberts, 263
William I. Van Patton, 262
Lloyd F. Jones, 262
Carpenters No. 563: (1690)
Robert Phillips, 1690
Cement Finishers No. 893: (112)
Jack Mullet, 56
Jack Lockwood, 56
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 324: (621)
Beulah Johnston, 125
Helen O. Bondy, 124
Shell Harding, 124
Michael Luyben, 124
B. A. Royster, 124
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 739: (309)
James Burt, 61
Royal Stigile, 62
Frank McIntire, 62
Ernest Baltzell, 62
Carl Bieck, 62
Painters No. 713: (100)
John H. Adams, 50
Ralph A. Novak, 50
- GREENVILLE**
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2647: (219)
R. Giesick, 109
Robert Racz, 110

HAYWARD

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1622: (1992)
 Harold E. Redding, 696
 Erik Hoyer, 696
 Culinary Workers & Bartenders No. 823: (552)
 Ruby Hall, 276
 Maud Franklin, 276

HOLLYWOOD

Affiliated Property Craftsmen No. 44: (1000)
 Roy M. Brewer, 250
 B. C. "Cappy" DuVal, 250
 Warren A. Dailey, 250
 Emmett H. Zilles, 250
 Building Service Employees No. 278: (306)
 John Buchanan, 306
 Film Technicians No. 683: (1000)
 Robert H. Garton, 1000
 Hollywood Painters No. 5: (458)
 C. G. Moore, 114
 Matt Mezey, 114
 Nelson C. Neall, 115
 Henry B. Richardson, 115
 Make-Up Artists No. 706: (300)
 Stanley L. Campbell, 150
 Jane Romeyn, 150
 Motion Picture Costumers No. 705: (200)
 Ted Ellsworth, 200
 Motion Picture Film Editors No. 776: (345)
 John W. Lehnars, 345
 Motion Picture Photographers No. 659: (327)
 Alvin Wyckoff, 164
 Herbert Aller, 163
 Motion Picture Studio Cinetech-nicians No. 789: (252)
 Harry M. Shiffman, 252
 Motion Picture Studio Electrical Technicians No. 728: (1000)
 Charles Futoran, 1000
 Motion Picture Studio Laborers No. 727: (150)
 Albert K. Erickson, 150
 Motion Picture Studio Mechanics No. 468: (500)
 Joseph R. Singleton, 250
 Toliver V. Sheffield, 250
 Motion Picture Studio Painters No. 644: (1309)
 Herbert K. Sorrell, 655
 Andrew Lawless, 654
 Motion Picture Studio Projec-tionists No. 165: (246)
 Joseph J. Eddy, 246
 Office Employees No. 174: (1300)
 Max J. Krug, 650
 James Goldman, 650
 Screen Actors Guild: (5000)
 Pat Somerset, 5000
 Screen Extras Guild: (3700)
 C. J. Hyans, 740
 Edd X. Russell, 740
 H. O'Neil Shanks, 740
 Richard H. Gordon, 740
 Jeffrey Sayre, 740
 Screen Publicists Guild No. 1489: (50)
 Milton Gottlieb, 25
 Stanley Morris, 25
 Screen Story Analysts Guild No. 1488: (51)
 William Cole, 51
 Studio Carpenters No. 946: (1679)
 James Skelton, 1679
 Studio Electricians No. 40: (500)
 Bert W. Thomas, 167
 George A. Mulkey, 167
 Hal Halpin, 166
 Studio Grips No. 80: (300)
 William C. Barrett, 300
 Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399: (1361)
 Charles E. Constable, 458
 William O. Lee, 454
 Aubrey Blair, 454

HOLLYWOOD (Continued)

Studio Utility Employees No. 724: (837)
 Samuel V. Sadler, 837

HONOLULU

Central Labor Council: (2)
 John Owens, 1

HUNTINGTON PARK

Blacksmiths No. 212: (100)
 Harry Lea, 50
 J. J. Harrington, 50
 Butchers No. 563: (700)
 R. S. Graham, 350
 Wayne D. Cornwell, 350
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 114: (169)
 James Wilder, 84
 Jerry Stevenson, 85
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 146: (243)
 Eddy Pettus, 60
 Bruce Bradley, 61
 John C. Brown, 61
 Hugh Clark, 61
 Painters No. 95: (92)
 E. J. Hebert, 30
 Howard C. Marinier, 31
 Otto E. Seifert, 31

LAGUNA BEACH

Carpenters No. 1648: (116)
 K. W. Palmer, 116

LA JOLLA

Carpenters No. 1358: (171)
 K. G. Bitter, 171

LOMPOC

Chemical Workers No. 146: (360)
 Calvin Warner, 180
 Roger Phipps, 180

LONG BEACH

Bakers No. 31: (423)
 Herman Neilund, 84
 E. E. Carter, 84
 Ira Hood, 85
 Ralph King, 85
 Andrew Maul, 85
 Barbers No. 622: (165)
 William Buelow, 83
 S. G. Mortimore, 82
 Bartenders No. 686: (577)
 Clayton Kendall, 96
 Edward N. Emery, 96
 William C. Miles, 96
 M. R. Callahan, 96
 Clarence Kime, 96
 Stanley Herring, 97
 Bricklayers No. 13: (100)
 Carl R. Crain, 100
 Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
 George D. Hammond, 1
 Bryan P. Deavers, 1
 Bus Drivers No. 1254: (299)
 H. K. Verploeg, 149
 J. M. Litteral, 150
 Carpenters No. 710: (1799)
 J. L. Lindsey, 300
 W. A. Reese, 300
 George C. Bentson, 300
 Ray T. Hackett, 300
 J. H. Turner, 300
 William T. Charles, 299
 Cement Finishers No. 791: (156)
 William P. Evans, 78
 B. P. Deavers, 78
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 G. A. Lahlum, 1
 E. L. Brown, 1
 Chauffeurs, Salesdrivers & Help-ers No. 572: (700)
 Herbert A. Thomas, 117
 Richard J. Seltzer, 117
 W. W. Donaldson, 117
 Irving I. Miller, 117
 Albert W. Kline, 116
 Elton S. Cole, 116
 Chemical Workers No. 1: (300)
 Ralph E. Palmer, 300

LONG BEACH (Continued)

Chemical Workers No. 40: (274)
 Hal J. Swain, 274
 Cleaning & Dye House Workers No. 36: (52)
 Richard D. Myers, 52
 Culinary Alliance No. 681: (3541)
 Jack T. Arnold, 591
 Granville R. Wells, 590
 J. A. Mitchek, 590
 Kathryn Arnold, 590
 V. V. Jameson, 590
 Clayton R. Smith, 590
 Dry Dock and Ordnance Painters No. 1501: (50)
 Everett Johnson, 50
 General Truck Drivers No. 692: (22)
 Ted Merrill, 6
 Claude Ripley, 6
 E. J. Perkins, 5
 Charles Newey, 5
 Hod Carriers and Common La-borers No. 507: (1250)
 Paul L. Ashby, 250
 Howard W. Hermes, 250
 J. V. Brimhall, 250
 Glenn K. Buss, 250
 E. M. Mueller, 250
 Lathers No. 172: (112)
 K. A. Swift, 112
 Moving Picture Projectionists No. 521: (63)
 Wayne E. Swank, 32
 Alonzo S. Bennett, 31
 Musicians No. 353: (100)
 O. F. Rominger, 100
 Painters No. 256: (813)
 James Blackburn, 136
 Clyde O. Vinyard, 136
 Carl Fletcher, 136
 William C. Farley, 135
 Wayne J. Hull, 135
 Omer Rivard, 135
 Plasterers No. 343: (18)
 C. H. Crites, 9
 V. Muehlstedt, 9
 Plumbers, Steamfitters No. 494: (642)
 William E. Clayton, 161
 O. B. Ripperdan, 161
 Leo J. Hatch, 160
 William Burch, 160
 Post Office Clerks No. 543: (160)
 Paul Bauter, 160
 Printing Pressmen No. 285: (45)
 Harry Sewell, 45
 Retail Clerks No. 324: (450)
 Richard L. Johnston, 90
 C. C. Dartt, 90
 Morgan Whitaker, 90
 John R. Adams, 90
 Mary K. Cole, 90
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 161: (50)
 William R. Dennen, 50
 Typographical No. 650: (100)
 R. Bloom, 100
 United Garment Workers No. 56: (178)
 Midge Torrence, 89
 Mary Babineau, 89

LOS ANGELES

Advertising and Public Relations Employees No. 518: (45)
 Leonard Graham, 23
 Sidney Krams, 22
 Allied Printing Trades Council: (2)
 Henry E. Clemens, 1
 Edward M. Balsz, 1
 American Guild of Variety Art-ists: (200)
 Florine Bale, 67
 Irvin P. Mazzei, 67
 George Hart, 66
 Asbestos Workers No. 5: (190)
 W. R. Mitchener, 64
 Henry Thompson, 63
 Bruce Porter, 63

LOS ANGELES (Continued)
Bakers and Confectionery Workers No. 37: (1800)
 Archie E. Goodman, 300
 Raymond C. Gulick, 300
 Roy A Birno, 300
 Lee R. Ivey, 300
 Amos E. Price, 300
 Kenneth F. Thomas, 300
Bakery Drivers No. 276: (1513)
 Henry J. Becker, 757
 Charles Lang, 756
Barbers No. 295: (500)
 Alvin L. Holt, 250
 John H. Roll, 250
Bartenders No. 284: (1971)
 Thomas J. Campbell, 493
 Dick Stovall, 493
 Marty Timlen, 493
 Walter Watson, 492
Beer Drivers, Salesmen & Helpers No. 203: (300)
 George F. Leonard, 75
 Clarence W. Radtke, 75
 Clifford R. Howard, 75
 John J. Kelly, 75
Bill Posters No. 32: (60)
 C. C. Garnett, 30
 James A. Bane, 30
Boilermakers No. 92: (1000)
 Marvin T. Bryant, 166
 Maurice Daly, 166
 William E. Harshman, 167
 Henry O. Houtrow, 167
 Earl Gus Martin, 167
 Aage H. Petersen, 167
Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 63: (125)
 Walter R. Stansberry, 62
 William J. Bassett, 63
Bricklayers and Stone Masons No. 2: (560)
 J. V. McGinnis, 280
 E. J. Thompson, 280
Brick and Clay Workers No. 661: (120)
 Paul Arwin, 40
 Salvador Leyva, 40
 Hector Aguilar, 40
Building & Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Ralph A. McMullen, 1
 Lloyd A. Mashburn, 1
Building Material & Dump Truck Drivers No. 420: (1600)
 E. E. Metzinger, 266
 William J. Barry, 266
 W. S. Jaques, 267
 Fred Hunziker, 267
 W. W. Holt, 267
 John E. Kennard, 267
Cabinet Makers and Millmen No. 721: (1837)
 Al Bock, 307
 Bill Sidell, 306
 C. H. Burge, 306
 R. Myers, 306
 P. Christen, 306
 Max Flushman, 306
Carpenters No. 25: (2433)
 C. T. Lehmann, 406
 U. R. McCoy, 406
 F. Melville, 406
 C. A. Brown, 405
 N. Arnold, 405
 Chris Johnson, 405
Carpenters No. 634: (3110)
 E. James Richardson, 518
 James Allen, 518
 Voyd Henderson, 518
 Nate Thornton, 518
 J. T. Gabriel, 519
 Robert Nunery, 519
Cement Finishers No. 627: (556)
 J. H. Macias, 278
 Ernest S. Wesleck, 278
Central Labor Council: (2)
 W. J. Bassett, 1
 Thomas Ranford, 1
Chemical Workers No. 11: (232)
 Elinor Hasenmaier, 116
 Drew Taylor, 116
Cloak Makers No. 65: (500)
 Sadie Goldstein, 500

LOS ANGELES (Continued)
Commercial Telegraphers No. 48: (250)
 C. A. Walters, 250
Cooks No. 468: (1250)
 Merlin Jack Woods, 417
 James Anderson, 417
 John M. Sargent, 416
Council of Federated Municipal Crafts: (2)
 B. A. Mitchell, 1
 L. A. Parker, 1
Cracker Bakers No. 418: (200)
 F. W. Hardin, 67
 Floy Ott, 67
 Harry Williams, 66
Dairy Employees No. 93: (3541)
 Elvan O. Moen, 591
 Clinton C. Shaffer, 590
 Mark S. Whiting, 590
 William F. Flynn, 590
 Vernon Dandridge, 590
 Alexander Kellas, 590
Dental Technicians No. 100: (60)
 Barney Gibbs, 60
Dining Car Employees No. 582: (374)
 Claude McGuinn, 93
 William E. Pollard, 93
 Syntell Vaughn, 94
 Theodore C. Bankston, 94
District Council of Carpenters: (2)
 Cecil O. Johnson, 1
 Earl E. Thomas, 1
District Council of Painters No. 36: (2)
 T. C. Canaday, 1
 Sol Zelesnick, 1
Editorial Association No. 1: (183)
 Ralph Roddy, 92
 Harry Grimm, 91
Electrical Workers No. B-11: (1500)
 J. E. MacDonald, 250
 Jack Grant, 250
 E. L. Brown, 250
 William E. Rogers, 250
 George Deming, 250
 John Dunn, 250
Electrical Workers No. B-18: (600)
 Reed Armstrong, 150
 Milton Dodd, 150
 L. B. Hoffman, 150
 E. P. Taylor, 150
Elevator Constructors No. 18: (163)
 E. L. Kalte, 84
 R. W. Williams, 84
Film Exchange Employees No. B-61: (119)
 William A. Ring, 119
Freight Handlers, Clerks and Helpers No. 357: (500)
 A. W. Bock, 250
 Gene Blackwell, 250
Glass Workers No. 636: (686)
 Vincent Hayes, 343
 Errol Matthews, 343
Hod Carriers No. 300: (3750)
 Phil Lawrence, 625
 William M. Williams, 625
 William F. Anderson, 625
 S. C. Jefferson, 625
 Gilbert Martinez, 625
 Martin Herrera, 625
Hotel Service Employees No. 765: (450)
 J. W. Van Hook, Jr., 150
 Doris Van Hook, 150
 Ralph Rasmussen, 150
House Movers No. 923: (250)
 D. D. Miles, 250
Iron Workers No. 433: (300)
 Chester C. Wilson, 150
 Louis E. Johnston, 150
Iron Workers No. 509: (125)
 G. J. Shliney, 125
Joint Council of Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 2: (2)
 Robert S. Mathers, 1
 Ruth M. Bradley, 1

LOS ANGELES (Continued)
Joint Council of Teamsters No. 42: (2)
 Paul D. Jones, 1
 C. W. Chapman, 1
Ladies Garment Workers No. 94: (500)
 Alan Bomser, 500
Ladies Garment Workers No. 96: (183)
 Ida Fatigalia, 61
 Sophie Silver, 61
 Mary Galloway, 61
Ladies Garment Workers No. 97: (500)
 Dave Gordon, 500
Ladies Garment Workers No. 451: (4)
 John Ulene, 2
 Abe Pineus, 2
Ladies Garment Workers No. 497: (4)
 Harry Scott, 2
 Al Schneider, 2
Lathers No. 42: (135)
 C. J. Haggerty, 68
 George M. Donnelly, 67
Lathers No. 42A: (847)
 Harold A. Lennox, 142
 James E. Shaw, 141
 Frank H. Rood, 141
 Charles F. Lahl, 141
 Paul Serkins, 141
 Charles A. Farrow, 141
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers No. 52: (275)
 Charles R. Goldstein, 92
 Floyd M. Buckalew, 92
 B. Dale Lloyd, 91
Local Freight Drivers No. 208: (500)
 John W. Filipoff, 167
 Neal Evankoff, 167
 Sid Cohen, 166
Los Angeles City Employees No. 119: (50)
 Brown C. Hamilton, 50
Los Angeles County Probation Officers No. 685: (114)
 Jay Morein, 114
Los Angeles County Social Workers No. 558: (154)
 Rene DeMaestri, 51
 Evelyn Freed, 51
 Henrietta Gildersleeve, 52
Lumber & Sawmill Workers No. 2288: (3208)
 William H. Knight, 802
 Nick G. Cordil, Jr., 802
 Harry N. Sweet, 802
 John Murray, 802
Meat Cutters No. 421: (2000)
 George M. Swan, 500
 John P. Loustau, 500
 G. R. "Bob" Swan, 500
 John W. Tobin, 500
Meat and Provision Drivers No. 626: (520)
 Les Dayton, 520
Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers No. 67: (75)
 R. B. Watson, 38
 E. E. Lindsley, 37
Metal Trades Council of Southern California: (2)
 E. E. Schell, 1
 C. M. Thomas, 1
Millinery Workers No. 41: (50)
 Harry Fromkin, 25
 Nathan Feldman, 25
Millwrights & Machine Erectors No. 1607: (519)
 Lem M. Merritt, 519
Miscellaneous Employees No. 440: 2837)
 Harvey Lundschen, 472
 John L. Cooper, 473
 Dale Bradford, 473
 George Jacox, 473
 William Rushing, 473
 Meyer Rosenberg, 473
Molders and Foundry Workers No. 374: (75)
 Reginald Prime, 75

- LOS ANGELES (Continued)**
 Moving Picture Projectionists No. 150: (580)
 W. G. Crowley, 193
 Magnus Nielsen, 193
 George J. Schaffer, 194
 Musicians No. 47: (12,000)
 John M. Boyd, 3000
 Kelly Shugart, 3000
 Dr. Robert Ziegler, 3000
 Don Wright, 3000
 Newspaper Printing Pressmen No. 18: (343)
 Albert Lindsey, 171
 Ernest Shirley, 172
 Office Employees No. 30: (555)
 Edna L. Kostow, 111
 Kathryn Tolbert, 111
 Anne K. Sweet, 111
 Beverly J. Fatten, 111
 Oscar Haymond, 111
 Operating Engineers No. 12: (5000)
 Charles A. Evans, 833
 F. A. Judd, 833
 J. R. Groom, 833
 J. C. Fitzgerald, 833
 Milton E. Jeanney, 834
 M. A. Skates, 834
 Operating Engineers No. 63: (500)
 Chris Sorensen, 83
 George Alford, 83
 Earl C. Smith, 83
 Daniel Molles, 83
 Raymond Walsh, 84
 Raymond Tucker, 84
 Painters No. 116: (1824)
 Ray Leslie, 304
 C. A. Lewis, 304
 Fred O. Bates, 304
 James C. Meeks, 304
 D. L. Richards, 304
 W. H. Newman, 304
 Painters No. 434: (50)
 George Stokes, 25
 C. F. Sullivan, 25
 Painters No. 1348: (250)
 Aaron Lotker, 84
 David Fishman, 83
 Sol Feleznick, 83
 Photo-Engravers No. 32: (350)
 Don W. Hawkins, 175
 Olin G. Voss, 175
 Plasterers Union No. 2: (400)
 John C. Lyons, 400
 Plumbers No. 78: (1917)
 Ralph M. Andersen, 319
 L. M. Wickland, 319
 William H. Brown, Sr., 319
 William A. Grant, 320
 Walter S. Davis, 320
 Walter Bertelsen, 320
 Post Office Clerks No. 64: (400)
 Al Aron, 200
 John R. Otte, 200
 Printing Pressmen No. 78: (416)
 Preston T. Wilson, 416
 Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388: (367)
 Walter J. Turner, 62
 Margaret Morgan, 61
 Patrick Morgan, 61
 Floyd Hickman, 61
 Stella Ragon, 61
 John Donovan, 61
 Provision House Workers No. 274: (600)
 Joseph A. Spitzer, 600
 Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers No. 307: (300)
 Craig Harpole, 300
 Railway Carmen No. 601: (330)
 C. R. Finney, 165
 C. F. Kemp, 165
 Reinforced Ironworkers No. 416: (150)
 Clifford F. Brown, 150
- LOS ANGELES (Continued)**
 Retail Clerks No. 770: (5677)
 Stephen L. Rice, 1892
 Joseph T. DeSilva, 1892
 Lois McKinstry, 1893
 Retail Hardware and Appliance Salesmen No. 1215: (172)
 Susan D. Adams, 172
 Retail Milk Drivers and Salesmen No. 441: (1866)
 Robert E. Williams, 311
 Bart W. Luce, 311
 Henry Smith, 311
 Nathan E. Cooper, 311
 Leonard F. Tracy, 311
 Walter E. Whitcomb, 311
 Service and Maintenance Employees No. 399: (262)
 George Hardy, 88
 Jack De Po, 87
 Luther Daniels, 87
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 108: (1952)
 Joseph Hartley, 325
 Carl Nichols, 325
 Hiram Alguire, 326
 Charles Artman, 325
 Reynolds Scott, 326
 Edward Gebo, 326
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 371: (692)
 C. F. Mall, 346
 E. W. Hoehne, 346
 Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 831: (50)
 Edward Burgess, 25
 Joseph Devine, 25
 Southern California Council of Public Employees: (2)
 D. J. Scannell, 1
 Southern California District Council of Lathers: (2)
 R. A. Swift, 1
 Southern California District Council of Laborers: (2)
 W. Loyd Leiby, 1
 H. C. Rohrbach, 1
 Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266: (500)
 Louis Levy, 83
 Cliff Mayer, 83
 Jack Burdick, 83
 Mary Louise Perez, 83
 Billie Duff, 84
 Callie Williams, 84
 Sprinkler Fitters No. 709: (97)
 C. Calnan, 33
 F. W. Staley, 32
 J. L. Swab, 32
 Stage Employees No. 33: (200)
 Carl G. Cooper, 200
 Stationary Operating Engineers No. 63: (500)
 Chris Sorensen, 83
 George Alford, 83
 Earl C. Smith, 83
 Daniel Molles, 83
 Raymond Walsh, 84
 Raymond Tucker, 84
 Stereotypers No. 58: (135)
 William R. Ledford, 67
 James F. Raymond, 68
 Stove Mounters No. 68: (462)
 Kenneth Petro, 462
 Structural Iron Workers No. 433: (300)
 Chester C. Wilson, 150
 Louis E. Johnston, 150
 Transportation (Street Carmen) No. 1277: (1083)
 D. D. McClurg, 180
 William J. McCrae, 180
 Harold I. Billings, 180
 F. J. Donnelly, 181
 R. D. Shannon, 181
 Jack Carmichael, 181
- LOS ANGELES (Continued)**
 Typographical No. 174: (1241)
 S. R. Brown, 207
 H. E. Clemens, 207
 J. F. Dalton, 207
 F. E. Griffith, 207
 J. G. Preston, 207
 F. K. Smith, 206
 United Garment Workers No. 94: (45)
 Andy Ahern, 45
 United Garment Workers No. 125: (541)
 Carolyn S. Sly, 541
 Van and Storage Drivers No. 389: (729)
 L. G. Foremen, 729
 Waiters No. 17: (2817)
 William P. Finnigan, 939
 John Shackelford, 939
 J. W. Van Hook, 939
 Waitresses and Cafeteria Workers No. 639: (3750)
 Marie O'Keefe, 625
 Cora Track, 625
 Mae Stoneman, 625
 Evelyn Murphy, 625
 Grace Finnigan, 625
 Sally Marie Cole, 625
 Watchmakers No. 115: (37)
 Frank Green, 37
 Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848: (2011)
 Thomas L. Pitts, 336
 J. W. Phillips, 335
 William Dodson, 335
 Walter Laidlaw, 335
 Francis Greenough, 335
 J. F. Farrington, 335
 Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen No. 595: (238)
 David Gray, 119
 William Kornoff, 119
 Women's Union Label League: (2)
 Marie Fulton, 1
 Julia Dunn, 1
- MARTINEZ**
 Allied Hospital Employees No. 251: (114)
 Josephine K. Pinson, 57
 Maxine Page Johnson, 57
 Building and Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Howard H. Reed, 1
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Mrs. Freda Roberts, 1
 Construction and General Laborers No. 324: (1000)
 Robert D. Lee, 166
 M. J. Buckley, 166
 Ronald D. Wright, 167
 Hervie West, 167
 Ernest Argetsinger, 167
 Arthur J. Endres, 167
 Painters No. 741: (91)
 Russ Roberts, 91
 Plumbers No. 159: (323)
 Frank Leonesio, 81
 William Dimler, 80
 Lawrence Grant, 80
 Glen Bacheider, 80
 Teamsters No. 315: (1933)
 Howard Reed, 967
 J. A. Ahern, 966
- MAYWOOD**
 Glass Bottle Blowers No. 148: (183)
 Harold Price, 92
 Barbara Cason, 91
- MERCED**
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Harry Miller, 1
 James C. Gilmer, 1

MODESTO

Cannery Workers No. 748: (135)
H. C. Torrealano, 27
Wesley M. King, 27
James Gilmer, 27
Charles Langenberger, 27
Joe Smith, 27
Carpenters No. 1235: (675)
C. C. Krakow, 675
Central Labor Council: (2)
C. A. Green, 1
W. J. Kiser, 1
Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 542: (641)
Al Cutler, 641
Dried Fruit, Nut Packers and Dehydrator Warehousemen No. 698: (58)
George Nelson, 29
Gene De Christoforo, 29
Hod Carriers No. 1130: (434)
Stuart Scofield, 217
C. A. Green, 217
Office Employees No. 208: (47)
J. H. Geoghegan, 47
Stage Employees No. 564: (50)
H. Cooper, 50
Teamsters No. 386: (2351)
W. J. Kiser, 783
George W. Merman, 784
Harry D. Miller, 784

MOJAVE

Culinary Workers and Bartenders No. 507: (312)
Jack White, 156
Edith I. Morrison, 156

MONROVIA

Electrical Workers No. B-1008: (192)
R. E. Mills, 192

MONTEREY

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 483: (313)
George L. Rice, 313
Fish Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific: (1274)
Joseph Perry, 637
John Wheat, 637
Seine and Line Fishermen: (500)
John Crivello, 500

MOUNTAIN VIEW

Carpenters No. 1280: (461)
C. Van Stranten, 461

NAPA

Building and Construction Trades Council: (2)
George A. Solomon, 1
California State Hospital Employees No. 174: (58)
R. K. Haden, 58
Carpenters and Joiners No. 2114: (299)
George A. Solomon, 149
Fred Schoonmaker, 150
Central Labor Council: (2)
Louis A. Buck, 1
Hod Carriers No. 371: (304)
Louis A. Buck, 76
W. W. Jinks, 76
William M. Foster, 76
Edgar Drown, 76
United Garment Workers No. 137: (214)
Elno Church, 107
Hannah Morgan, 107
United Garment Workers No. 197: (243)
Lucille Gehres, 243

NEWARK

Stove Mounters No. 61: (323)
Manuel J. Vargas, 108
Anthony J. Rivera, 108
Anthony Ornellas, 107

NORWALK

California State Employees No. 69: (72)
Mike Standifer, 72

OAKLAND

Auto and Ship Painters No. 1176: (228)
Leslie K. Moore, 114
William Champion, 114
Bakers No. 119: (229)
William Wagner, 229
Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 432: (513)
Paul Fuhrer, 257
Lester Summerfield, 256
Barbers and Beauticians No. 134: (445)
C. A. Silva, 223
W. J. Olsen, 222
Bartenders No. 52: (1325)
Steve J. Revilek, 220
John F. Quinn, 221
Harry P. Gardner, 221
Mike McClure, 221
Walter E. Reardon, 221
Joe Spunn, 221
Boilermakers No. 39: (520)
E. A. Lohr, 173
Glenn A. Fry, 173
Ira Plummer, 174
Building Service Employees No. 18: (228)
Joseph A. Aronson, 76
W. Douglas Geldert, 76
Allen R. Steinbeck, 76
Building Trades Council: (2)
J. C. Reynolds, 1
Al Clem, 1
Butchers No. 120: (625)
Harry E. Leslie, Sr., 625
California Conference of Typographical Unions: (2)
W. B. Swenson, 1
Cannery Warehousemen, Food Processors No. 750: (3782)
Dorothy Whitmarsh, 1891
Rose Sanders, 1891
Carpenters No. 36: (2989)
Elwood Wallace, 498
Derwin Moss, 498
J. C. Dial, 498
A. Larsen, 498
J. Walsh, 498
J. Brooks, 499
Carpenters No. 1473: (544)
Harry H. Begier, 544
Cemetery Employees No. 20372: (130)
Eugene Guiney, 130
Central Labor Council: (2)
Robert S. Ash, 1
Joe W. Chaudet, 1
Cleaners and Dye House Workers No. 23: (500)
Joseph M. Casey, 500
Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 939: (75)
W. W. Paterson, 38
F. W. Inberg, 37
Construction and General Laborers No. 304: (2000)
Paul L. Jones, 333
George W. Gibbs, 333
James R. Johnson, 333
Howard W. Bostwick, 333
Leon S. Daniels, 334
O. B. Oas, 334
Cooks No. 228: (1875)
H. J. Badger, 468
Jack B. Faber, 469
P. L. Sander, 469
Art Leischman, 469
Culinary Workers No. 31: (3341)
William A. Spooner, 556
Ed King, 557
Hazel Armstrong, 557
Robert A. Franklin, 557
Benne Barton, 557
Johnnie Koch, 557
Department and Specialty Store Employees No. 1265: (1030)
Howard R. Bramson, 1030

OAKLAND (Continued)

Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456: (229)
Bernard Gravelli, 229
District Council of Painters No. 16: (2)
Lou Horning, 1
Electrical Workers No. 595: (1283)
M. T. Hotchkiss, 641
Karl Eggers, 642
Federated Fire Fighters of California No. 1: (1009)
T. A. Lamona, 252
Hugh Powell, 252
T. I. Rizzo, 252
R. S. Fink, 253
Floorlayers No. 1861: (100)
Harry C. Grady, 100
Garage and Service Station Employees No. 78: (250)
William F. York, 250
General Warehousemen's No. 853: (833)
F. M. Farro, 416
W. D. Nicholas, 417
Glass Bottle Blowers No. 141: (252)
Gratalee Reese, 51
Elaine Alameda, 51
Don M. Witt, 50
Clarence Allyn, 50
Charles Harwood, 50
Hod Carriers No. 166: (64)
Abel Silva, 64
Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 610: (290)
Clarence K. McKay, 145
Robert C. White, 145
Lathers No. 88: (140)
Rex B. Pritchard, 70
Verna Eliason, 70
Laundry Workers No. 2: (750)
Walter East, 188
Eddie Maney, 188
L. V. Haynes, 187
Laura Fontanella, 187
Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees No. 302: (600)
Jeffery Cohelan, 100
Alfred Silva, 100
W. E. Daniels, 100
Harry Akers, 100
Raymond Cirimeli, 100
Harry Powell, 100
Moving Picture Projectionists No. 169: (89)
Al Daul, 44
Irving S. Cohn, 45
Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 96: (295)
Edwin A. Clancy, 295
Newspaper Printing Pressmen No. 39: (6)
Max Keffel, 6
Ninth District Council of Bakers: (2)
Daniel E. Conway, 1
Archie E. Goodman, 1
Office Employees No. 29: (587)
Inez Kimbrell, 196
Inez Fowler, 196
Frank Randall, 195
Painters No. 127: (625)
Hugh S. Rutledge, 125
Al King, 125
Floyd Peaslee, 125
Ed Smilovitz, 125
Francis Dunn, 125
Paint Makers No. 1101: (275)
Jack Kopke, 137
Paul H. Nicely, 138
Plasterers No. 112: (108)
Herman Hempel, 108
Plumbers and Gas Fitters No. 444: (177)
Samuel J. Donohue, 177
Post Office Clerks No. 78: (229)
Welden S. Hegg, 229
Printing Pressmen No. 125: (200)
F. Brooks, 100
E. A. Lawrence, 100

OAKLAND (Continued)

Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 382: (641)
 Bill Ahern, 213
 John Ferro, 214
 Herbert Hewitt, 214
 Retail Delivery Drivers No. 588: (500)
 Fred V. Irvin, 250
 J. F. McSherry, 250
 Retail Food Clerks No. 870: (1200)
 Charles A. Omstead, 600
 Harris C. Wilkin, 600
 Roofers No. 81: (200)
 Arthur Sagala, 200
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 216: (500)
 J. Earl Cook, 167
 Percy L. Hand, 167
 R. E. Quinn, 166
 Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886: (1145)
 A. F. Bartholomew, 190
 H. J. LaLonde, 191
 C. M. Glasson, 191
 R. J. Brennan, 191
 Lee Roy Wood, 191
 Harry Lumsden, 191
 Sleeping Car Porters: (200)
 C. Laueance Dellums, 200
 Steamfitters No. 342: (200)
 J. E. Wilson, 66
 Lou Kovacevich, 67
 C. D. Gibbon, 67
 Street Carmen No. 192: (916)
 L. W. Mathews, 183
 F. V. Stambaugh, 183
 Emil Scala, 183
 J. C. Mills, 183
 C. B. Robinett, 184
 Teachers No. 771: (151)
 Ed M. Ross, 151
 Teamsters No. 70: (5223)
 Cy Stulting, 871
 Ernest W. Mulgrew, 871
 William Cabral, 871
 John Carvalho, 870
 Charles W. Real, 870
 George M. King, 870
 Theatrical Employees No. B-82: (100)
 Joe Connelly, 100
 Theatrical Janitors No. 121: (72)
 Frank Figone, 72
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 107: (50)
 W. D. Sangster, 25
 William Daul, 25
 Typographical No. 36: (363)
 Joe W. Chaudet, 363
 Welders and Burners No. 681: (625)
 Cleo W. Huddleston, 104
 Edwin E. Mantz, 104
 Ernest E. MacGregor, 104
 Jesse W. Moore, 104
 James E. Mays, 104
 T. B. Wegener, 105

OCEANSIDE

Carpenters No. 2078: (446)
 N. S. Glover, 446

OROVILLE

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 654: (312)
 Edward A. Doyle, 156
 E. Roberta Doyle, 156
 Carpenters No. 1240: (206)
 Earl E. Smith, 206
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 W. E. Smith, 1

PALM SPRINGS

Carpenters No. 1046: (431)
 Lester Ward, 107
 James Burnaugh, 108
 Francis Murray, 108
 David Becker, 108

PALO ALTO

Barbers No. 914: (107)
 Rafael Canete, 107

PASADENA

Barbers No. 603: (8)
 Bert W. Bassett, 8
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Clem Farrington, 1
 Harry Sweet, 1
 Culinary Workers No. 531: (1300)
 Hilton Porter, 1300
 Hod Carriers No. 439: (729)
 Robert Swaithe, 364
 Otto L. Emerson, 365
 Lathers No. 81: (135)
 Arthur L. Chatterton, 68
 Wilford B. Conklin, 67
 Meat Cutters No. 439: (286)
 Lee Johnson, 72
 Ray Hollingsworth, 72
 Russel F. Robinson, 71
 Robert E. Bean, 71
 Painters No. 92: (200)
 Clare Beam, 67
 Clem Farrington, 67
 Conrad Loewer, 66
 Plasterers and Cement Finishers No. 194: (341)
 Edward J. Edwards, 341

PETALUMA

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 271: (183)
 Lawrence D. Hogan, 92
 Earl P. Byars, 91
 Carpenters No. 981: (184)
 M. E. Wolfe, 184

PITTSBURG

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 822: (565)
 Benny Wagner, 565
 Fish Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific: (68)
 Lillian Taffeli, 68

POMONA

Central Labor Council: (2)
 Ira Malton, 1
 Chemical Workers No. 58: (71)
 Charles E. Kragh, 71
 Painters No. 979: (292)
 Herbert C. Evetts, 292
 Retail Clerks No. 1428: (403)
 Edwin M. Greenwald, 476
 Edna M. Greenwald, 476
 Clarence C. Shuck, 476

REDDING

Building and Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Richard C. Brennen, 1
 Carpenters and Joiners No. 1599: (476)
 Frank Heath, 476
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Charles R. McDermott, 1
 Mary Hungate, 1
 Culinary Workers No. 470: (370)
 Charles R. McDermott, 185
 Mary Hungate, 185
 Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2608: (225)
 Emmett A. Ratty, 225

REDONDO BEACH

Carpenters No. 1478: (344)
 John F. Condon, 114
 Dale H. Keys, 115
 E. H. Diener, 115

REDWOOD CITY

General Warehousemen and Food Processors No. 655: (50)
 Joseph M. Dillon, 25
 Manuel DeMoyer, 25

RICHMOND

Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 595: (1450)
 Bernice A. Sullivan, 242
 D. E. Robinette, 242
 Mary Robinette, 242
 Elsie Martin, 242
 Burton E. Lindgren, 241
 Gus P. Keller, 241

RICHMOND (Continued)

Boilermakers No. 513: (437)
 Thomas J. Crowe, 437
 Electrical Workers No. B-302: (724)
 J. A. Giovanini, 121
 T. J. Ryan, Jr., 121
 C. L. Brady, 121
 H. D. Gates, 121
 F. L. Ebert, 120
 D. E. Leonard, 120
 Fish Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific: (648)
 Jack Casper, 274
 Joe Roberts, 274
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 560: (50)
 Charles W. Glum, 25
 Lawrence E. Rutherford, 25
 Painters No. 560: (650)
 Homer Williams, 325
 Charles M. Hammond, 325
 Retail Clerks No. 1179: (1411)
 Esther Luther, 471
 Jack Luther, 470
 Orval McReynolds, 470

RIVERSIDE

Building and Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Anthony Sanders, 1
 Reuben D. Norton, 1
 Carpenters No. 235: (650)
 A. C. Brooks, 162
 C. W. Mitchell, 162
 Van W. Beatty, 163
 William C. Bonngaard, 163
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Sam L. Hefley, 1
 C. W. Mitchell, 1
 City Employees No. 395: (46)
 J. O. Nelson, 46
 Hod Carriers No. 1184: (832)
 R. C. Bridges, 139
 H. R. Cotner, 139
 Dewey Franklin, 139
 J. L. Smith, 139
 Roscoe Grosvenor, 138
 R. C. Brown, 138
 Retail Clerks No. 1167: (785)
 Ted Phillips, 785

ROSEVILLE

Railway Carmen No. 231: (520)
 Lyman J. Smith, 520

SACRAMENTO

Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 85: (542)
 Thomas Zerill, 181
 Robert Potter, 181
 Henry Bartosh, 180
 Bartenders No. 600: (600)
 Bob Hudson Chaffee, 300
 William J. Burnside, 300
 Bookbinders No. 35: (60)
 George R. Chenu, 30
 Robert L. Ennis, 30
 Building and Construction Trades Council: (2)
 James T. Harvey, 1
 Michael B. Kunz, 1
 Building Service Employees No. 22: (252)
 Howard C. Fites, 252
 California Council of State Employees No. 56: (2)
 M. L. Standifer, 1
 J. L. McCormack, 1
 California District Council of Roofers: (2)
 Joel Cunningham, 1
 Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857: (2562)
 James Halpin, 641
 George Cole, 641
 Mike Elorduy, 640
 Harry Finks, 640
 Carpenters No. 586: (1920)
 John A. Nelson, 960
 A. N. Allen, 960

SACRAMENTO (Continued)
 Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Help-
 ers No. 150: (3000)
 Albert A. Marty, 600
 Ray A. Flint, 600
 Willis Thatcher, 600
 Fred Simonsen, 600
 Marvin Beskeen, 600
 Construction and General Labor-
 ers No. 185: (500)
 Albert Seidel, 125
 Truman Thomas, 125
 E. A. Bear, 125
 Harry Sherman, 125
 Cooks No. 683: (541)
 Norman I. Cooper, 541
 District Council of Carpenters:
 (2)
 Arvin Miller, 1
 Electrical Workers No. B-340:
 (187)
 C. H. Crawford, 47
 E. P. Rendahl, 47
 W. L. Francis, 47
 H. J. Fraser, 46
 Federated Trades Council: (2)
 Harry Finks, 1
 J. L. R. Marsh, 1
 Miscellaneous Employees No.
 393: (605)
 Ralph P. Gross, 605
 Painters No. 487: (375)
 Walter R. Morris, 375
 Plumbers and Steamfitters No.
 447: (170)
 Michael B. Kunz, 85
 James T. Harvey, 85
 Retail Clerks No. 588: (783)
 James F. Alexander, 783
 Taxi Drivers and Automotive
 Employees No. 165: (416)
 Dan Milonich, 208
 Michael DeFelice, 208
 Teachers No. 31: (87)
 Edward G. McGrath, 87
 Theater Employees No. B-66:
 (50)
 Evelyn E. Stickels, 50
 Typographical No. 46: (181)
 William B. Swenson, 181
 Waiters and Waitresses No. 561:
 (712)
 Jack Kearns, 356
 Frank Dix, 356
 Wholesale Plumbing House Em-
 ployees No. 447: (77)
 Ford K. Stevens, 77

SALINAS

Bartenders No. 545: (158)
 P. C. Balestra, 69
 A. J. Clark, 69
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 William G. Kenyon, 1
 Culinary Alliance No. 467: (263)
 Bertha A. Boles, 263
 General Teamsters and Ware-
 housemen No. 890: (1033)
 Albert A. Harris, 516
 William G. Kenyon, 517
 Painters No. 1104: (145)
 Carl Lara, 145

SAN BERNARDINO

Barbers No. 253: (97)
 Glenn M. Farley, 97
 Carpenters No. 944: (1158)
 J. W. Howard, 231
 George White, 231
 Elmer Pester, 232
 J. S. Guier, 232
 George McCoy, 232
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Ray Hollingsworth, 1
 Earl Wilson, 1
 Chauffeurs Teamsters No. 467:
 (1295)
 Willis D. Covert, 647
 Owsley B. Robbins, 648
 Culinary Workers and Bartend-
 ers No. 535: (100)
 Alice V. Griffin, 50
 Harry E. Griffin, 50

SAN BERNARDINO (Continued)

Hod Carriers No. 733: (977)
 Elmer J. Doran, 162
 Walter Neff, 163
 Ray M. Wilson, 163
 James McGraw, 163
 J. A. Huffstutler, 163
 Garnie Turner, 163
 Lathers No. 252: (10)
 James M. Hardy, 10
 Moving Picture Projectionists
 No. 577: (50)
 Carl R. Douglas, 25
 Harry E. Reynolds, 25
 Office Employees No. 83: (50)
 Dorothy Stumph, 25
 Frances Giddens, 25
 Painters No. 775: (186)
 Reuben Norton, 186
 Plasterers and Cement Finishers
 No. 73: (216)
 Amos Marien, 108
 Harold G. Akam, 108

SAN DIEGO

Bakers No. 315: (423)
 Vernon E. Allen, 212
 Roy Olson, 211
 Building and Construction
 Trades Council: (2)
 K. G. Bitter, 1
 W. J. DeBrunner, 1
 Building Material and Dump
 Truck Drivers No. 36: (1000)
 Dennis J. Boyle, 1000
 Butchers No. 229: (1400)
 James Ray Jackson, 466
 Robert J. Eagles, 467
 Max J. Osslo, 467
 Carpenters No. 1296: (1274)
 Archie MacKellar, 319
 S. K. Hiatt, 319
 Nels Norem, 318
 Arthur C. Manning, 318
 Cooks and Waitresses No. 402:
 (2882)
 Dudley Wright, 481
 John Lee Warren, 481
 Josephine Benson, 480
 Mary Jeffress, 480
 Leona Daugherty, 480
 Alice Bodfish, 480
 County and Municipal Employees
 No. 127: (281)
 Otto W. Hahn, 281
 District Council of Carpenters:
 (2)
 L. E. Palmer, 1
 Electric Railway and Motor Coach
 Employees No. 1309: (250)
 Paul W. Weir, 250
 Electrical Workers No. B-465:
 (550)
 C. H. Benson, 550
 Electrical Workers No. 569: (950)
 Albert Wickman, 237
 M. L. Ratcliff, 237
 O. G. Harback, 238
 C. P. Hughes, 238
 Federated Trades and Labor
 Council: (2)
 John W. Quimby, 1
 C. O. Taylor, 1
 Floorlayers No. 2074: (81)
 Frank O. Edwards, 41
 William McLeod, 40
 Hod Carriers No. 89: (1863)
 Louis F. Mehl, 621
 P. L. Nolan, 621
 George M. Gilkerson, 621
 Ironworkers No. 627: (138)
 James Parker, 138
 Millmen No. 2020: (505)
 C. O. Taylor, 505
 Moving Picture Projectionists
 No. 297: (77)
 E. H. Dowell, 77

SAN DIEGO (Continued)

Operating Engineers No. 526:
 (200)
 O. H. Williamson, 66
 Esther Heisler, 67
 Kathleen Hinton, 67
 Painters No. 333: (566)
 H. C. Baker, 283
 J. A. Lee, 283
 Retail Clerks No. 1222: (458)
 Phil J. Scott, 91
 Marvin W. Brown, 91
 Robert P. Shumate, 92
 Michael Lambert, 92
 Virginia E. Scott, 92
 Salesdrivers, Helpers and Dairy
 Employees No. 683: (1000)
 Larry M. Smith, 166
 Fred L. Walkden, 166
 Gordon Bourne, 167
 William D. Moody, 167
 Ralph Murphy, 167
 Charles D. Nicholas, 167
 Street, Electric Railway and Mo-
 tor Coach Employees No.
 1309: (250)
 Paul W. Weir, 250
 Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Help-
 ers No. 542: (833)
 John Quimby, 833
 Theatrical Stage Employees No.
 122: (50)
 T. F. McGillin, 50
 Waiters and Bartenders No. 500:
 (932)
 Peter N. George, 233
 John W. Brown, 233
 Joseph H. Knefler, 233
 Wayne C. Wrightsman, 233

SAN FRANCISCO

Apartment and Hotel Employees
 No. 14: (252)
 Russell R. Dreyer, 126
 John J. Rowan, 126
 Asbestos Workers No. 16: (150)
 L. M. Russell, 75
 H. T. Armbrust, 75
 Automotive Warehousemen No.
 241: (250)
 Gerald F. Cruise, 250
 Bakers and Confectionery Work-
 ers No. 125-A: (250)
 Bertha Del Carlo, 250
 Bakery Wagon Drivers and Sales-
 men No. 484: (798)
 Wendell J. Phillips, 200
 John F. Shelley, 200
 Homer Dale, 199
 Thomas B. Duffy, 199
 Barbers No. 148: (458)
 Stanley Roman, 458
 Bartenders No. 41: (3064)
 Bruno J. Mannori, 511
 Arthur F. Dougherty, 511
 Arthur R. Neergaard, 511
 William G. Walsh, 511
 James M. Burke, 510
 Anthony Anselmo, 510
 Bay Cities Metal Trades Council:
 (2)
 Thomas Rotell, 1
 Bay Counties District Council of
 Carpenters: (2)
 C. A. Clancy, 1
 J. Calderwood, 1
 Beauticians No. 12: (329)
 Bonnie Lebeck, 164
 Michael ZeLonka, 165
 Bill Posters and Billers No. 44:
 (62)
 Loyal H. Gilmour, 62
 Boilermakers No. 6: (2000)
 O. J. Becker, 2000
 Bookbinders No. 31-125: (487)
 Lillian Bratt, 162
 Paul Folden, 162
 Joseph Bratt, 163
 Bottlers No. 896: (1500)
 William H. Ahern, 300
 Fred Long, 300
 Anton J. Ziegler, 300
 Robert Chadwick, 300
 Paul G. Pfahler, 300

- SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)**
 Building and Construction Trades Council: (2)
 Al Mailloux, 1
 Building Material Drivers No. 216: (400)
 John E. Moore, Sr., 133
 Henry P. Schwab, 133
 James F. Ward, 134
 Building Service Employees No. 87: (302)
 Herman Eimers, 302
 California Allied Printing Trades Council: (2)
 C. W. Baker, 1
 Arthur Sanford, 1
 California Employment Service Employees No. 948: (41)
 W. Lee Sandberg, 41
 California Pipe Trades Council: (2)
 Dan MacDonald, 1
 California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers: (2)
 William H. Knight, 1
 Joseph L. Hazard, 1
 California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2: (2)
 Anthony E. Crossler, 1
 Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158: (641)
 Rose Van Leak, 641
 Carpenters No. 22: (2939)
 Robert J. Cairns, 1470
 John J. Welsh, 1469
 Carpenters No. 483: (1215)
 Lewis F. Stone, 1215
 Carpenters No. 2164: (225)
 William W. Benn, 112
 John White, 113
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 Lawrence T. Bregante, 1
 Gus Katsarsky, 1
 Chauffeurs No. 265: (2695)
 W. R. White, 450
 E. Lotti, 449
 D. G. Nyhan, 449
 C. W. Burns, 449
 J. A. LeCours, 449
 George Kelly, 449
 Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66-A: (533)
 David Kerr, 533
 Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7: (500)
 Albina Baker, 84
 Henry Elzingre, 84
 Mary Horn, 83
 Kathleen Novak, 83
 Henry Romiguere, 83
 Sol Rosenstock, 83
 Cloakmakers No. 8: (300)
 Maurice Yaffee, 300
 Commercial Telegraphers No. 34: (500)
 James W. Cross, 500
 Commission Market Drivers No. 280: (300)
 Silvio Giannini, 300
 Construction and General Laborers No. 261: (1000)
 John Casey, 166
 Hugh Jamieson, 166
 Larry Roche, 167
 Richard Allander, 167
 Daniel McCarthy, 167
 Walter Richter, 167
 Cooks No. 44: (3685)
 Joe Belardi, 614
 Fred Heindl, 614
 James Morris, 614
 Gust Smirnis, 614
 C. McDonough, 614
 Rene Battaglini, 615
 Cracker Bakers No. 125: (250)
 Henry Simpson, 250
 David Scannell Club, Inc., No. 798: (373)
 John F. McCloskey, 75
 Robert F. Callahan, 75
 Frank Blackburn, 75
 Barney Lenhart, 74
 Alan Kilkeary, 74
- SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)**
 Dental Technicians No. 24116: (125)
 Lew C. G. Blix, 125
 Dressmakers No. 101: (300)
 Jennie Matyas, 300
 Electrical Workers No. 6: (1000)
 Ralph Bell, 200
 Charles J. Foehn, 200
 Nick Siggins, 200
 M. Lynch, 200
 Allan Pultz, 200
 Elevator Constructors No. 8: (150)
 F. J. Murphy, 75
 J. E. Dinwiddie, 75
 Film Exchange Employees No. B-17: (108)
 Lauretta M. Billingsley, 108
 Garage Employees No. 665: (1000)
 Harry Starling, 250
 Joseph B. Brennfleck, 250
 Jack Nelson, 250
 F. L. Manning, 250
 Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250: (600)
 Mrs. Evelyn Walsh, 150
 Jimmy Murphy, 150
 Fred King, 150
 Maurice Murray, 150
 Hotel Service Workers No. 283: (3052)
 Aline Henderson, 508
 Bertha Metro, 508
 George Engelhardt, 509
 Sadie Burns, 509
 Frank Fitzgerald, 509
 Harvey Henderson, 509
 Ice Wagon Drivers No. 519: (207)
 H. Anderson, 103
 L. Brunner, 104
 Ironworkers No. 377: (200)
 A. F. Mailloux, 200
 Jewelry Workers No. 36: (162)
 Henry Free, 54
 Douglas Kline, 54
 Richard Parino, 54
 Ladies Garment Cutters No. 213: (85)
 Samuel Templar, 85
 Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 256: (250)
 William F. Vaughn, 83
 Frank M. Coleman, 83
 Henry G. Brandon, 84
 Laundry Workers No. 26: (2600)
 Lawrence Palacios, 434
 Tillie Clifford, 434
 Joseph Gregory, 433
 Charles Keegan, 433
 Earl Young, 433
 Mary Quirk, 433
 Macaroni Workers No. 493: (222)
 Antone Devincenzi, 111
 Romolo Bobba, 111
 Mailers No. 18: (177)
 Harry I. Christie, 177
 Master Furniture Guild No. 1285: (316)
 Jack H. Sparlin, 316
 Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226: (1046)
 Charles Brown, 174
 Walter L. Daley, 174
 Edward J. Dennis, 174
 William R. Hart, 174
 J. D. Sullivan, 175
 Fred J. Wettstein, 175
 Miscellaneous Employees No. 110: (3450)
 James Dimakes, 690
 Albert Gabriel, 690
 Leon Prodromou, 690
 Helen Wheeler, 690
 Mary C. T. Williams, 690
 Molders and Foundry Workers No. 164: (325)
 Aaron Loomis, 325
- SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)**
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162: (162)
 Floyd M. Billingsley, 54
 Anthony L. Noriega, 54
 Otto G. Roush, 54
 Motor Coach Operators No. 1225: (600)
 Harry C. Eagan, 600
 Musicians No. 6: (1000)
 Charles "Pop" Kennedy, 334
 Ray Tellier, 333
 Ignatius "Nat" Argento, 333
 Newspaper and Periodical No. 921: (450)
 Jack Goldberger, 225
 John Healy, 225
 Northern California District Council of Laborers: (2)
 Lee Lalor, 1
 Charles Robinson, 1
 Office Employees No. 3: (200)
 Minnette Fitzgerald, 200
 Office Employees No. 36: (475)
 Eleanor D. Murphy, 238
 Edwin J. McCall, 237
 Operating Engineers No. 3: (3750)
 Pat Clancy, 625
 P. H. McCarthy, Jr., 625
 F. A. Lawrence, 625
 C. F. Mathews, 625
 Victor S. Swanson, 625
 P. E. Vandewark, 625
 Operating Engineers No. 39: (1925)
 C. C. Fitch, 320
 Mark Campbell, 321
 F. O. Brantley, 321
 R. A. Christiansen, 321
 A. R. Oughton, 321
 Leo F. Derby, 321
 Operating Engineers, California State Conference: (75)
 Newell James Carman, 38
 James J. Royce, 37
 Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989: (150)
 Lawrence T. Bregante, 150
 Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071: (537)
 John R. Shoop, 537
 Painters No. 19: (900)
 J. Fitzpatrick, 300
 William Sutherland, 300
 T. English, 300
 Painters No. 1158: (1535)
 H. E. Solwick, 768
 Olaf Langland, 767
 Painters District Council No. 8: (2)
 R. W. Young, 1
 Pharmacists No. 838: (350)
 J. H. Kane, 175
 H. L. Asselin, 175
 Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders No. 34: (500)
 Bruce Anderson, 250
 Dave Williams, 250
 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters No. 38: (4333)
 James M. Duggan, 723
 Henry A. Harris, 722
 George W. Kyne, 722
 Barney G. Mayer, 722
 Joseph Mazzola, 722
 Frank B. McDermott, 722
 Post Office Clerks No. 2: (595)
 John I. Condon, 298
 Milton Lehman, 297
 Printing Pressmen No. 24: (709)
 Arthur Sanford, 355
 James Herbert de la Rosa, 354
 Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362: (1000)
 William L. Cline, 250
 Mark J. Fiore, 250
 Jack D. Maltester, 250
 Sam Robbins, 250
 Professional Embalmers No. 9049: (120)
 Phil A. Murphy, 120

- SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)**
 Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089: (400)
 John J. Hill, 133
 G. W. Johns, 133
 M. F. Smith, 134
 Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278: (657)
 Joseph J. Lynch, 328
 Edward Young, 329
 Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100: (1800)
 Larry Vail, 300
 John Blaiotta, 300
 Leona Graves, 300
 Barney Colomba, 300
 Pearl Gilmore, 300
 Mary Grant, 300
 Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017: (365)
 Henry Savin, 365
 Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648: (1900)
 C. H. Jinkerson, 380
 Warren G. Desepte, 380
 Robert A. Hunter, 380
 Maurice Hartshorn, 380
 Elsie MacDougall, 380
 Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410: (400)
 William Silverstein, 400
 Sailors Union of the Pacific: (3333)
 Harry Lundberg, 556
 George Kleist, 556
 Robert Dombroff, 556
 Joseph St. Angelo, 556
 Charles Brenner, 555
 A. Rhyne, 555
 Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350: (383)
 Fernando Bussi, 383
 Seafarers Guards and Watchmen: (68)
 Ed Turner, 68
 Ship Painters No. 961: (395)
 Frank Glassman, 198
 Adolph De Petrillo, 197
 Sign, Scene and Pictorial Painters No. 510: (220)
 W. O. Bartlett, 220
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29: (190)
 William F. Stebbins, 190
 Street, Electric Railway and M. C. Operators No. 1380: (312)
 James J. O'Brien, 312
 Teamsters No. 85: (2500)
 Joseph J. Diviny, 416
 Anthony Schurba, 416
 E. M. Silvia, 417
 Edward Carney, 417
 William H. Blundell, 417
 Edward J. Wafford, 417
 Theatrical Employees No. B-18: (560)
 William P. Sutherland, 560
 Theatrical Janitors No. 9: (75)
 Bertha Hardy, 75
 Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784: (54)
 Steve B. Newman, 54
 Typographical No. 21: (1000)
 C. M. Smith, 167
 F. E. Holderby, 167
 George Holland, 167
 C. M. Baker, 167
 J. D. Baird, 166
 G. G. Allen, 166
 Union Label Section: (2)
 James C. Symes, 1
 Dan Braines, 1
 United Garment Workers No. 131: (500)
 Nellie Casey, 166
 Kathryn V. Granville, 167
 Edna Blakley, 167
 Vending Machine Operators No. 1301: (35)
 Otto B. Hagedorn, 12
 Fred C. Rice, 12
 Carroll L. Kastendieck, 11
- SAN FRANCISCO (Continued)**
 Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30: (3690)
 Alfred C. Armstrong, 738
 Jacob Holzer, 738
 Leonard Siemek, 738
 Peter Lallas, 738
 Sanford Williams, 738
 Waitresses No. 48: (6712)
 Frankie Behan, 1118
 Dorothy Brady, 1118
 Elizabeth Kelley, 1119
 Hazel O'Brien, 1119
 Jackie Walsh, 1119
 Margaret Werth, 1119
 Warehousemen No. 860: (2288)
 Thomas P. White, 572
 John Dillon, 572
 Daniel V. Flanagan, 572
 Raymond H. Johnson, 572
 Watchmakers No. 101: (137)
 George F. Allen, 137
 Web Pressmen No. 4: (183)
 C. E. Bowen, 61
 C. J. Falvey, 61
 J. W. Donleavy, 61
 Western Conference of Specialty Unions: (2)
 H. Hewitt, 1
 J. D. Maltester, 1
 Window Cleaners No. 44: (200)
 M. L. Anglin, 100
 A. R. Schenk, 100
 Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 65: (176)
 E. K. Rhodes, 176
- SAN JOSE**
 Barbers No. 252: (170)
 Anthony Agrillo, 170
 Bartenders Union No. 577: (403)
 Herschel Morgan, 403
 Building and Construction Trades Council: (2)
 R. A. Judson, 1
 California State Council of Barbers: (2)
 C. A. Silva, 1
 S. J. Olsen, 1
 Cannery Warehousemen and Food Processors No. 679: (6355)
 LeRoy Pette, 6355
 Carpenters No. 316: (1434)
 F. Day, 356
 H. Houck, 356
 T. Kelley, 356
 E. Rover, 356
 Cement Laborers No. 270: (1197)
 Pat Myers, 199
 William Zalabak, 199
 G. B. Miller, 199
 Jose de la Torre, 200
 Clarence Edlund, 200
 Karl H. Nelson, 200
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 LeRoy Pette, 1
 Anthony Agrillo, 1
 Cooks No. 180: (1162)
 Pat Paso, 581
 Al Mason, 581
 Dairy & Creamery Employees No. 304: (416)
 Joseph Borges, 416
 District Council of Carpenters: (2)
 George Smoot, 1
 Electrical Workers No. B-332: (250)
 Frank Egyed, 250
 Freight, Construction, General Drivers No. 287: (1112)
 George Van Dusen, 556
 Fred Hofmann, 556
 Lathers No. 144: (60)
 George W. May, 60
 Motion Picture Projectionists No. 431: (54)
 Carl B. Carr, 54
 Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 393: (101)
 Dan MacDonald, 33
 George Wildhagen, 34
 E. R. Arbuckle, 34
- SAN JOSE (Continued)**
 Retail Clerks No. 423: (1128)
 James P. McLoughlin, 376
 Victor J. Lazzaro, 376
 Claude L. Fernandez, 376
 Roofers No. 95: (64)
 R. C. Smith, 32
 Andrew J. Villasebor, 32
 Sales Delivery Drivers No. 296: (1074)
 George W. Jenott, 1074
 Theatrical Stage Employees No. 134: (39)
 J. F. Faull, 39
- SAN LUIS OBISPO**
 Carpenters No. 1632: (254)
 Roy J. Wilson, 254
 Construction & General Laborers No. 1464: (213)
 Harold Hern, 106
 Nick Tiessen, 107
- SAN MATEO**
 Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 340: (500)
 Edward Hardy, 167
 H. F. Morrison, 167
 T. A. Small, 166
 Building Service Employees No. 81: (108)
 Edward J. Corrigan, 108
 Carpenters No. 162: (931)
 J. F. Cambiano, 466
 E. W. Honerlah, 465
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 John C. Healy, 1
 Construction and General Laborers No. 389: (195)
 Charles Benton, 98
 Glen Hopper, 97
 Electrical Workers No. 617: (25)
 W. H. Diederichsen, 25
 Laundry Workers No. 143: (150)
 Ruth M. Bradley, 150
 Plasterers No. 381: (24)
 John Watt, 24
 Printing Pressmen No. 315: (41)
 Richard T. McAllister, 41
 Retail Clerks No. 775: (168)
 Carl E. Cohenour, 168
- SAN PEDRO**
 Bartenders No. 591: (400)
 William J. Mulligan, 200
 Andrew Hennes, 200
 Butchers No. 551: (1000)
 Vance E. Harrold, 167
 T. A. Sullivan, 167
 H. V. DeMott, 167
 W. M. Underwood, 167
 James D. Bald, 166
 Bert O. Simmonds, 166
 Carpenters No. 1140: (740)
 E. P. Chase, 185
 Amos Ketch, 185
 George T. Yoder, 185
 Ray Ferrin, 185
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 O. T. Satre, 1
 Cecil O. Johnson, 1
 Culinary Alliance No. 754: (677)
 Billie McReynolds, 135
 Kitty Howard, 135
 Goldie Price, 135
 Beulah Closs, 136
 Mickie Cleveland, 136
 Lathers No. 366: (54)
 D. C. Amarini, 54
 Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 1407: (872)
 Mack W. Pippin, 436
 Homer Sullivan, 436
 Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 18: (70)
 Jens O. Holland, 70
 Painters No. 949: (87)
 L. Exter, 43
 Fred Robinson, 44
 Pile Drivers No. 2375: (500)
 Ed T. Hirt, 250
 Grover Pulliam, 250

SAN PEDRO (Continued)

Plasterers and Cement Finishers
No. 838: (148)
E. K. Pitman, 49
R. E. Britton, 49
G. P. Coyle, 50
Retail Clerks No. 905: (1013)
Haskell Tidwell, 507
Edna Johnson, 506
Shipyard Laborers No. 802: (932)
E. L. Congo, 233
L. McClain, 233
Charles N. Mercer, 233
Thomas E. Rubottom, 233
Waitresses No. 512: (564)
Bernice Hoagland, 94
Mary J. Olson, 94
Myrtle Drum, 94
Anna Wills, 94
Annette C. Johnson, 94
Edna M. Waugh, 94

SAN RAFAEL

Bartenders and Culinary Work-
ers No. 126: (628)
Frank E. Knight, 210
Virginia Worth, 209
Richard W. Starr, 209

Building and Construction Trades
Council: (2)
H. O. Foss, 1

California State Council of
Lathers: (2)
Lloyd Mashburn, 1

Central Labor Council: (2)
Virginia Worth, 1
Minnette Fitzgerald, 1

General Truck Drivers No. 624:
(1464)
A. H. Silva, 732
Bruce McKinnon, 732

Golden Gate District Council of
Lathers: (2)
J. O. Dahl, 1

Lathers No. 268: (50)
J. O. Dahl, 25
Lance Devericks, 25

SANTA ANA

Building and Construction Trades
Council: (2)
James J. Bardwell, 1

Carpenters No. 1815: (875)
R. C. Williams, 875

Central Labor Council: (2)
R. C. Conzelman, 1
C. E. Devine, 1

District Council of Carpenters:
(2)
G. I. Bartholomew, 1
Fred O. Ulrich, 1

Hod Carriers & Construction
Laborers No. 652: (527)
L. R. Conzelman, 132

L. J. Buckholz, 132
R. C. Conzelman, 132
John Tiernan, 131

Lathers No. 440: (32)
T. L. Byrd, 16
C. N. Killingbeck, 16

Painters No. 686: (263)
L. T. Orrs, 131
P. A. Kinney, 132

Plasterers and Cement Finishers
No. 489: (156)
William J. Fountain, 52

L. L. Holland, 52
Cecil Beard, 52

Plumbers and Steamfitters No.
582: (156)
Max Owen, 78

Alfred Holve, 78

Sales Drivers and Dairy Em-
ployees No. 166: (200)
Sam Simpkin, 100

Richard De Vogelaere, 100

Theatrical Stage Employees No.
504: (50)
Ralph F. Adams, 25
A. V. Narath, 25

SANTA BARBARA

Building and Construction Trades
Council: (2)
William Dean, 1

Central Labor Council: (2)
Fred E. Draper, 1

Chauffeurs and Teamsters No.
186: (500)
John J. McKay, 125

W. F. Dowler, 125
C. H. Jameson, 125
Joseph Donati, 125

Construction and General
Laborers No. 591: (343)
Fred E. Draper, 172

F. Peterson, 171
Culinary Alliance & Bartenders
No. 498: (1556)

Salvador Danell, 259
Dorothy Gransee, 259
Charles Jossa, 259

Margaret Royer, 259
Bee Tumber, 260
Al Whorley, 260

Painters No. 715: (195)
William Dean, 195
Retail Clerks No. 899: (400)

Dick E. McDonald, 400

SANTA CRUZ

Carpenters No. 829: (60)
George I. Colby, 30

Charles Gatlin, 30
Central Labor Council: (2)
George L. Harrison, 1

SANTA MARIA

Carpenters No. 2477: (137)
A. E. Atkinson, 137

Construction, General and Oil
Field Laborers No. 1222: (10)
Lee Galli, 5

Ramiro L. Torres, 5
Culinary Alliance & Bartenders
No. 703: (609)

Marie Birdsong, 305
James Grafford, 304

SANTA MONICA

Central Labor Council: (2)
George P. Veix, Sr., 1

C. G. O'Brien, 1
Culinary Workers No. 814: (760)
George J. Bergher, 127

Edward J. Kelsey, 127
Walter Cowan, 127
Marie Gressing, 127

Margaret E. Cowan, 126
Alta McAlear, 126
Retail Clerks No. 1442: (400)

Orville I. Clappitt, 200
C. G. O'Brien, 200

SANTA ROSA

Bartenders & Culinary Workers
No. 770: (545)
G. W. Fowler, 273

E. S. Cardwell, 272
Building and Construction Trades
Council: (2)

J. C. Johnson, 1
Central Labor Council: (2)
E. E. Hansen, 1

E. S. Cardwell, 1
Moving Picture Operators No.
420: (50)

Charles W. Cook, 50
Plasterers and Cement Finishers
No. 363: (50)

J. C. Johnson, 50

SOUTHGATE

Fitters, Welders and Helpers No.
250: (1083)
T. J. Cogley, 180

Arthur Mulcahy, 180
W. E. Goodrich, 180
W. G. McGowan, 181

A. J. Drowie, 181
J. T. Swift, 181

SPRECKELS

Sugar Refinery Workers No.
20616: (60)
John C. Collins, 60

STOCKTON

Bartenders No. 47: (518)
Frank T. Quirk, 259

Angelo Trucco, 259
Boilermakers No. 749: (100)
William D. Speits, 50

William F. McConnell, 50
Central Labor Council: (2)
Henry Hansen, 1

Chauffeurs No. 439: (2333)
C. C. Allen, 2333

City Employees No. 102: (150)
William A. Ferrill, 150

Cleaning & Dye House Workers
No. 102: (160)
Henry Hansen, 80

Willard Lawson, 80
Culinary and Hotel Service
Workers No. 572: (1125)

A. Glen Dixon, 1125
Electrical Workers No. 591: (100)
Amos Feeley, 100

Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Workers No. 177: (263)
Robert S. Mathers, 263

Papermakers No. 320: (50)
Henry Kirby, 50

SUNNYVALE

Theatrical Stage and Moving
Picture Operators No. 796:
(50)

Jack Sandgren, 50

SUSANVILLE

Tri-County Central Labor
Council: (2)
Robert Giesick, 1

TERMINAL ISLAND

Cannery Workers of the Pacific:
(2500)

James Waugh, 416
Andrea U. Gomez, 416
Harry Bray, 417

Christian Barritt, 417
Antonio Tovar, 417
Alice Stiles, 417

Seine and Line Fishermen: (100)
John Hawks, 50
John Polazzo, 50

UKIAH

Redwood District Council of
Carpenters: (2)
M. E. Wolfe, 1

Fred Emery, 1

VALLEJO

Boilermakers No. 148: (245)
Paul O. Beeman, 245

Building Trades Council: (2)
Harley Barr, 1
Carpenters No. 180: (677)

L. P. Dunn, 339
William Leshe, 338
Central Labor Council: (2)

Lowell Nelson, 1
Paul O. Beeman, 1
Culinary Workers & Bartenders
No. 560: (1026)

Frances Haskins, 1026
Hod Carriers No. 326: (600)
Walter F. Conley, 300

John S. Cotten, 300
Painters No. 376: (179)
Harley Barr, 179

Plasterers No. 631: (55)
Lowell Nelson, 55

Plumbers and Steamfitters No.
343: (73)
S. B. Connors, 73

Retail Clerks No. 373: (879)
Stanley L. Sapp, 440
Mrs. Harley Barr, 439

Sheet Metal Workers No. 221:
(145)
Roy S. Jones, 145

Shipwrights, Joiners and
Boatbuilders No. 1068: (101)
Marion F. Northway, 101

Teamsters No. 490: (750)
Frank C. Chesebro, 750
Theatrical Stage Employees No.
241: (50)
Truman Enlow, 50

VAN NUYS

Barbers Union No. 837: (152)
 Clair J. LaFever, 152
 Carpenters No. 1913: (1860)
 Jack Welch, 465
 William Glaser, 465
 Paul Pedersen, 465
 Carl D. Fortenbury, 465
 Painters No. 1595: (27)
 Joseph J. Anzelone, 13
 Leroy Strickland, Jr., 14

VENTURA

Carpenters No. 2463: (323)
 C. Mace, 323
 Central Labor Council: (2)
 G. F. Bronner, 1
 Hod Carriers No. 585: (496)
 W. L. Leiby, 496

VERNON

Chemical Workers Union No.
 92: (50)
 Delmus E. Stutts, 25
 Vincent Matarazzo, 25

VERNON (Continued)

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill
 Workers No. 254: (91)
 Ivor D. Isaacson, 91

VISALIA

Building and Construction Trades
 Council: (2)
 Hugh Wise, 1
 Leslie McDowall, 1
 Carpenters No. 1484: (257)
 Hugh Wise, 64
 Herbert Lembcke, 64
 Jim Wells, 64
 D. R. Ryan, 65

WATSONVILLE

Culinary Alliance No. 345: (452)
 Mildred Rowe, 452
 Theatrical Stage Employees No.
 611: (52)
 James W. Wilson, 52

WEED

Lumber and Sawmill Workers
 No. 2907: (615)
 W. A. Davis, 615

WESTWOOD

Bartenders and Culinary
 Workers No. 768: (182)
 Charles Carter, 182
 Lumber and Sawmill Workers
 No. 2836: (1575)
 Joe Knoll, 788
 William C. Corbett, 787
 Northern California District
 Council of Lumber and
 Sawmill Workers: (2)
 L. P. Cahill, 1
 Roy Walker, 1

WILMINGTON

Marine Painters No. 812: (200)
 Harry Boxell, 67
 John P. Kidwell, 67
 Charles S. Carroll, 66
 Ship Carpenters No. 1335: (600)
 J. W. Johnson, 100
 A. A. McAdam, 100
 I. D. Skinner, 100
 Dale M. Bailey, 100
 S. L. Putnam, 100
 George G. Ellithorpe, 100

Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business

President Shelley then called upon Chairman Max J. Osslo of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, who gave the following report:

"The Committee on Rules and Order of Business has met and has given most serious consideration to the great amount of business confronting this convention. Recognizing that this places a tremendous workload on the individual delegates of this convention, your Committee has met and has adopted the following rules, which will expedite the business coming before the delegates to this convention in a democratic manner. We now present them to you for your consideration.

"Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business of the 1948 Convention submits the following report:

"1. The sessions of the convention shall be from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. No night sessions shall be held unless ordered by a two-thirds vote of all delegates present.

"2. Delegates when arising to speak shall respectfully address the Chair and announce their full 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 who is speaking, except for the purpose of raising a point of order.

"5. Any delegate who is called to order while speaking shall, at the request of the Chair, be seated while the point of order is decided, after which, if in order, the delegate shall be permitted to proceed.

"6. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all who de-

sire to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so; nor more than twice on the same subject without permission by vote of the convention; nor longer than five minutes at a time without permission by vote of the convention.

"7. No question shall be subject for debate until it has been seconded and stated by the Chair, and any motion shall be reduced to writing at the request of the Secretary.

"8. When a question is before the house, the only motions in order shall be as follows: (a) to adjourn, (b) to refer, (c) the previous question, (d) to postpone indefinitely, (e) to postpone to a stated time, (f) to divide or amend. These motions shall take precedence in the order named.

"9. A motion to lay on the table shall be put without debate.

"10. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted with the prevailing side; and such motion shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

"11. Each delegate shall report to the Sergeant-at-Arms at the opening of the session and shall sign the card presented to him; except, if unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the Secretary.

"12. No resolution shall be received by the Secretary unless it bears the name and number of the organization represented by said delegate; and no resolution that has not been submitted by 5:00 p.m., September 22, shall be received, except those resolutions proposed by statewide conferences of organizations affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor held not less than three days prior to the convening of the convention, which resolutions may be filed until 12:00 noon of the first day of said convention. All resolutions which are in-

troduced later must have the unanimous consent of the delegates present. The committees shall report on all resolutions submitted.

"13. No motion or resolution shall be finally acted upon until an opportunity to speak has been given the delegate making or introducing the same.

"14. It shall require twenty-five delegates to demand a roll call upon any vote where a roll call is not specified.

"15. Any delegate wishing to retire during sessions shall receive permission from the Chair.

"16. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

"Max Osslo, Chairman,

"Edna Kostow,

"D. G. Nyhan,

"Arthur Dougherty,

"Alvin L. Holt,

"C. E. Devine,

"Joe W. Chaudet,

"Committee on Rules and Order of Business."

Chairman Osslo moved concurrence in the committee report. The report was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams:

"We have a wire from Michael Stafford,

International Executive Board Member, and Roman Mannebach, Business Agent, San Francisco Local No. 128, of the International Union of Metal Polishers, Platers and Buffers:

"It is with deep sorrow and regret that we announce the death of our International President Ray Kelsay of Metal Polishers, Platers and Buffers International Union.'

"We also have two telegrams of greeting:

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for a harmonious and successful convention.

"E. M. Hogan,

General Secretary-Treasurer,

United Garment Workers of

America.'

"It is a pleasure at this time to extend to you and the delegates of your organization now assembled my warmest personal regards and also greetings from the officers and members of the Retail Clerks International Association. We wish you success in your deliberation and a continuation in the future of the progressive leadership you have demonstrated in the past.

"James A. Suffridge,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Retail Clerks International

Association.'

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Shelley at 12:10 p.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

Statements of Policy

The following statements of policy were submitted to the convention by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor:

STATEMENT ON THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

The Taft-Hartley Act, after one year of operation, has proved to be quite as unfair, unworkable and harassing as members of organized labor originally predicted. It has accomplished no good and much evil. Labor has been deprived of the rights it enjoyed for many years both prior to and during the Wagner Act. Collective bargaining has been turned into collective litigation, and the government has been drawn into the negotiation of every major contract. The Board's case load has risen to unmanageable proportions, the General Counsel has been biased in his application of the Act, anti-union employers have made use of it in every possible instance in order to harass labor, to defeat it and to weaken its demands. The full effect of the Act will become increasingly apparent during the com-

ing months as final determinations are made by the National Labor Relations Board, by the higher courts, and finally by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Case Load

Unions have been forced to go through a tremendous amount of red tape in order to obtain their legitimate aims.

The Board's case load in August, 1947, at the time the Taft-Hartley Act went into effect, was 3,993; by June 30, 1948, 12,700 cases were pending. The peak in pending cases occurred in April, 1948, when 14,467 cases were awaiting action. Of these cases, 73.5 percent have been the completely unnecessary union shop authorization polls.

The non-Communist affidavits requirements resulted in a peak of 85,101 affi-

davits on file as of May 31, 1948. By July 31, 74,675 such affidavits were on file, and 8,352 local unions and 171 national or international unions were in compliance.

A tremendous and unnecessary amount of paper work has been required in keeping these affidavits up to date, in getting an okay from Washington and another from the Board's regional office, and finally in filing for an election to determine that all employees want a union and a union shop, as they have for the past 20 to 50 years.

Union Shop

The Taft-Hartley provisions on the closed shop and the union shop have been among the most onerous and obnoxious provisions of the Act during this first year. As indicated above, 73.5 percent of all the Board's cases have involved union shop authorization polls. The complete futility of these polls is proved, even to reactionary Congressmen, by the fact that from October, 1947, through May, 1948, the union shop has been authorized in 98.1 percent of all elections held. Had the 80th Congress been really interested in economy, they would have immediately put a stop to this waste of the taxpayers' money.

Senator Ives (R., N. Y.) and Representative Landis (R., Ind.) (both of whom voted to override the President's veto of the Act) introduced bills in May of 1948 to abolish the union shop authorization polls, and Representative Hartley (co-author of the Act) on July 23, 1948, made similar proposals. However, most persons suggesting the elimination of the union shop polls, also suggested other more restrictive amendments to the Act.

The building trades and the maritime industry, in which closed shop and union hiring hall are particularly essential to the existence of a union, have been severely affected. The General Counsel has specifically stated that the building and construction trades are subject to the Act, but has admitted the administrative impossibility of holding union shop elections in the industry.

The International Typographical Union, AFL, has been conducting a valiant fight against this and other sections of the Act, through their strike in Chicago which began November 24, 1947.

This section of the act has forced employers and unions to resort to "bootleg" contracts and to all sorts of subterfuges in order to retain the hiring conditions which have been the backbone of employment and labor stability in their industries for years. Many unions have obtained in-

dustry-wide seniority in hiring, while making the union hiring hall open to union and non-union members, while in some cases employers have agreed to hire only graduates of special schools.

Aid to Anti-Union Employers

Although the Taft-Hartley Act has been used by some anti-union employers whenever and wherever possible to strengthen their hand against the legitimate demands of organized labor, the full impact of this instrument will not be felt by labor until such time as the employers become more familiar with the provisions of this Act and the advantages to be derived therefrom. The number of unfair labor practices filed against employers has declined 23 percent under the Taft-Hartley Act, compared with the same period prior to the Act.

The so-called "employers' free speech" provisions have made it possible for employers to engage in many types of anti-union statements. The changed attitude of the Board and other regulations in the Act have likewise made it impossible or impracticable for unions to press unfair labor charges.

On the other hand, employers filed 741 unfair charges against unions, and even employers who have little likelihood of being covered by the Act, have used it as an excuse to deny the closed shop or other legitimate union demands.

The fact that earnings have risen less than cost of living or profits during the last year is directly traceable to the stiffened employer resistance created by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Despite the clear language of the Act, many employers have sought injunctions under the Act on their own behalf to prohibit various forms of union activity, and at the same time have sought to tie up unions' funds with monumental damage suits. The million dollar law suit against the ILGWU in Los Angeles is but one of many examples. The fact that this suit was later dismissed did not prevent it from seriously interfering with the union's organizing campaign.

The General Counsel of the NLRB has, of course, contributed zealously to this campaign to reinstitute government by injunction. Only one of his injunctions has been brought against an employer; 14 of those issued between September, 1947, and May, 1948, were against unions; and the defendants in three others in that period were not indicated.

Biased Administration

The obvious anti-labor bias on the part of the General Counsel is clearly seen in his use of the injunction. In at least one instance, he was so eager to use the injunc-

tion to crush labor that the courts refused to sustain him. In the secondary boycott case involving the Distillery Workers Union and Schenley, the General Counsel overlooked the fact that the strike and boycott which he was trying to restrain had been called off. The court denied the injunction. Similar bias is indicated in the injunction against the Di Giorgio branch of the National Farm Labor Union, where the workers are denied the benefits of the Act, but are subjected to its penalties.

In the case of the construction industry, the General Counsel has ruled that the Act applies, and hence that the closed shop is illegal and the union shop subject to restrictions, but at the same time has admitted the complete administrative impossibility of holding union shop elections. He has thus attempted to deprive the industry of even that minimum form of union security.

In order to apply his anti-union policies wherever possible, the General Counsel has stretched the meaning of interstate commerce, until even Congress was somewhat shocked. The House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments recommended in early June, 1948, that Congress clarify the law to exclude small business.

No Industrial Peace

There is no proof that the Act has been successful in promoting industrial peace or reducing time lost through work stoppages. Time lost through work stoppages during the first six months of 1947 prior to the Act, amounted to 22 million man-days—exactly the same number as were lost in the same period under the Taft-Hartley Act.

In several important instances, the Act has obviously promoted strikes or threatened strikes, as in the maritime, printing, and coal mining industries. Throughout the country the Act has made collective bargaining more difficult and complicated, and has resulted in additional litigation.

Labor's Action

To mobilize political action to defeat the Taft-Hartley Act, the national AFL formed Labor's League for Political Education, and similar action has been taken by state and local AFL organizations throughout the country. As a result of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in *U. S. v. CIO*, decided June 28, 1948, unions are free to publish statements and endorsements on a candidate for federal election in a regular union newspaper. Details of the AFL campaign are given in the Statement on Political Action submitted by the Executive Council.

Labor has and must continue a broad educational campaign to make 100 percent clear to union members the effect of the Taft-Hartley Act on labor's historic rights. Its campaign has already borne results during the first year of the Act; 98 percent of all union shop authorization polls have been won. In representation cases, labor continues to win three-quarters of all elections, but the Taft-Hartley Act has reduced the percentage slightly. Thus, unions won 73.6 percent of all elections under the Act, compared with 81.4 percent of all elections from 1936 to 1947 under the Wagner Act.

The Act has not as yet cut into union membership, and in California, the number of AFL members affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor has increased 10 percent over a year ago.

Labor has made these gains despite the constant harassment of law suits, baseless unfair labor practice charges, and preparation of affidavits. These activities have taken up much of the time of union officers and legal advisors, which would otherwise have been spent in organizational work and in promoting the rights of organized labor and of working people everywhere.

It is clear that the Taft-Hartley Act, in effect and in action, constitutes a direct attack on unionism as such, despite the fact that the right to organize and bargain collectively has been recognized in this country since even prior to the Wagner Act of 1935. Furthermore, these rights are affirmed in the introduction to the amended Wagner Act itself, which states:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to . . . (encourage) the practice and procedure of collective bargaining (and) protect the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection."

CONCLUSION

Upon this record, the California State Federation of Labor is compelled to conclude that the national policy towards trade unionism and collective bargaining can only be effectuated by the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, by the defeat of those members of Congress who voted for it, and by a continued and vigilant campaign to extend and to protect the rights of labor in the halls of our national and state legislatures. To these ends we dedicate ourselves.

STATEMENT ON HOUSING

Housing construction during 1947 and 1948 approached record levels, but lagged way behind demand both in quantity and price. Despite pressing needs, action by the Congress and by state legislatures was completely inadequate.

Housing Statistics

Congressional estimates of current housing needs range from 1.5 million to 1.8 million new houses a year throughout the nation. The peak in construction activity in the United States occurred in 1925, when 937,000 units were built. The number of permanent, non-farm (urban and rural non-farm) dwellings built since 1944 is as follows:

1944	141,800
1945	209,300
1946	670,500
1947	849,000
1st 7 months	430,000
1948	
1st 7 months	550,000

The peak in housing starts in 1948 was reached in May, and has declined slightly since that date.

In California, the Joint Legislative Committee reported in 1947 that a net shortage of 750,000 dwellings existed in California. On January 1, 1948, the California Housing Initiative Committee estimated that the situation has become worse as a result of population increases, and that the shortage is now around 889,000 dwelling units.

Construction of permanent privately financed housing in California in recent years is as follows:

	Total, urban and rural non-farm starts	Urban only starts
1945	45,700	36,551
1946	127,500	78,866
1947	145,400	82,301
1st 4 months		24,066
1948		
1st 4 months		36,173

The shortage of rental housing is particularly acute. In 1940, in the United States as a whole, 56.4 percent of all families lived in rented homes; by 1947 many had been forced to buy homes and only 45.3 percent were living in rented homes. Furthermore, in 1946, only an estimated 12 percent of all dwelling units were being built for rental purposes, and even by October, 1947, only an estimated 15 percent were for rent.

In California, it was estimated, early in 1947, that two out of three families wanted to rent, not buy; however, three out of four

dwellings were being built to sell, not to rent.

The cost of housing has risen phenomenally. A survey by a private organization, the United Industrial Associates, Inc., showed that "the price tag on the average house and lot in June was \$11,094," compared with \$9,749 a year ago and \$4,599 in 1939 (averages for the U. S.). In San Francisco, the average house now sells for \$10,928, compared with \$9,979 in 1947, and \$4,210 in 1939. In Los Angeles, the average house in 1948 cost \$15,139, compared with \$14,289 in 1947, and \$5,377 in 1939.

Weakened rent control has also resulted in a 7.5 percent increase in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' rent index. At the same time, rents of new units not subject to control have risen an estimated 70 percent, while the fact that by far the greater part of new construction is not for rental use has put additional pressure on rents.

A study by the San Francisco Housing and Planning Association made late in 1947 vividly portrayed the cost of bad housing in terms of poor health, juvenile delinquency, crime, and fire hazards. It found that in a good residential district (the Marina), the city collected \$500,000 more than it paid out for police, fire, old age assistance, schools, libraries, etc. But in a section of the same size in a blighted neighborhood (the Western Addition) the city paid out \$400,000 more in such services than it collected in taxes. Police costs in the good district were 26 cents per person, while in the blighted district they were \$23.00 per person.

On a national scale, Representative Frank Buchanan (D., Pa.), a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, stated in Congress, in August, 1948, that blighted areas make up about 20 percent of metropolitan residential areas in the United States and account for 33 percent of the towns' population, 35 percent of the fires, 45 percent of the major crimes, 55 percent of the juvenile delinquency and 60 percent of the tuberculosis.

As a result, the average city must spend 45 percent of all its funds available for police, fire, health and other city services on these blighted areas, which pay only 6 percent of the revenue provided by the property tax.

Wage-Price Trends

The old charge that high building trades wage rates are responsible for the high cost of housing continues to be made, but is belied by the actual facts. The Bureau of

Labor Statistics pointed out that as of July, 1948, average building wage rates throughout the country have risen but 10 percent since July, 1947. It further reported that pay scale boosts have been more than counterbalanced by the rise in cost of living essentials. Hourly rates of union building tradesmen have advanced 62 percent since June, 1939, while living costs, according to the Bureau's Consumers' Price index, rose by more than 70 percent.

Material prices and profits have been the important factors. The BLS building materials price index rose 116 percent from June, 1939, to July, 1948. Profits for the first half of 1948 for construction organizations, including makers of building materials and equipment, raced ahead of 1947 by 25 to 55 percent and some gains were even higher, according to an Associated Press report of July 31, 1948.

As the California State Federation of Labor pointed out last year, labor cost in construction amounts to 31 percent of the total value of construction, according to the 1939 Census of Business, and is the same or less than the percentage of labor cost in many important manufacturing industries.

Organized labor has also cooperated to the fullest extent in the national apprenticeship program, and the number of building trades apprentices as of July 1, 1948, was 32,000 above last year, or an all-time high of 132,114. California retained the lead with 19,947 apprentices.

Federal Legislative Program

The rent control bill passed by the 80th Congress on March 29, 1948, continued the previous weak law in effect during 1947. The President signed it under protest that it did not strengthen control.

The 80th Congress adjourned its second session without having taken any effective action on housing. The Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill had passed the Senate, April 22, 1948, and had been approved by the House Banking and Currency Committee, but it remained bottled up in the House Rules Committee. The special session called by President Truman at the end of July to deal with housing and inflation passed an emasculated housing measure (H.R. 6959, Public Law 901, Housing Act of 1948) with the following provisions:

1. An increase of \$35 million for guaranteeing loans on housing costing less than \$4,500.
2. Guarantees up to 95 percent for loans on housing costing up to \$6,000.
3. Guarantees up to 95 percent of loans for veterans' cooperative housing projects.

4. Loans up to 90 percent for large-scale rental housing projects where individual units do not cost more than \$8,100.
5. Creates a new unit in the Housing and Home Finance Agency to seek standardization of building specifications and building material measurements.
6. Expands RFC's secondary market for housing loans.
7. Liberalizes the lending features to prefabricated housing manufacturers.

President Truman signed the bill, pointing out that would be of some help. He added, however, that

"The new bill fails to make any provision for low-rent public housing. It fails to make any provision for slum clearance and urban redevelopment. It fails to include any provision for special aids for farm housing. It includes only limited provisions for research to bring down building cost.

"In short, the Congress in enacting this bill has deliberately neglected those large groups of our people most in need of adequate housing—the people who are forced to live in disgraceful urban and rural slums."

Obviously, present slum-dwellers and inhabitants of blighted areas cannot afford to pay the prices or rents of new houses, so that any slum clearance measure is impossible without low rent housing.

Opponents score public housing as "socialistic" and "subsidization." They overlook the fact that American farmers have received subsidies, under regular peacetime programs, for soil and water conservation and related programs. Since 1932, subsidies for these purposes have totaled \$8.6 billion. Even in the heyday of Republicanism, from 1929 to 1931, our merchant marine received about \$17 million a year through mail subsidies, while from 1937 to 1945, construction and operating subsidies averaged about \$25 million a year. The appropriation for 1949 for construction is \$94 million. Airlines have also been subsidized whenever necessary; in May, 1948, TWA received \$1.1 million as a temporary subsidy to keep it out of trusteeship. Millions of dollars were given to the railroads from 1860 to 1900 through land grants and direct payments.

Subsidies for low-rent housing under the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill would have been only \$26.4 million in the first year.

PROGRAM OF ACTION

The Executive Council recommends that, at the national level, the California State

Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions call upon the 81st Congress and all those running for office in that Congress to enact, at the earliest possible moment, a comprehensive long-range housing program along the lines laid down in the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. It is essential that such a program provide for the erection of 500,000 units of public low-rental housing, slum clearance through urban redevelopment, and provision for rural and farm housing. Only by such measures will it be possible to secure decent homes for low-income families living under crowded, unhealthful slum conditions.

A national housing program should also provide for the resumption of Farm Security Administration operation of farm labor camps, so that the evils of company housing, unsanitary and unhealthful housing, and in some cases no housing at all, will not become widespread among migratory laborers.

Failing national operation of the farm labor camps, the California State Federation of Labor urges that the State of California buy these camps from the federal government and operate them in the interests of migratory labor, under the same standards and conditions as provided by the Farm Security Administration.

The Housing and Rent Act of 1948 (Public Law 464) providing for the continuation of a weak form of rent control expires April 1, 1949. To protect the millions who are now and who desire to be renters, it is essential that rent control be continued and strengthened. Such action must be federal in scope, and at the same time, in order to afford every protection to renters, the California state legislature should follow the example of other progressive states and pass a state rent control act.

At a state level, the California State Federation of Labor concurs in the findings and recommendations of the Redevelopment Agency established by the 1947 state legislature. Unfortunately, this agency was discontinued by the 1948 legislature. In its first and also final report, the Redevelopment Agency reported that California has a completely inadequate housing program when compared to states of similar size, such as New York, Illinois and Indiana. It outlined the following 6-point housing program:

1. More adequate data on housing needs, particularly for veterans.
2. Investigation of temporary war hous-

ing with a view to its replacement with adequate permanent housing.

3. Legislative consideration of the need for modern rental housing.
4. **Uniformity of building codes and making them more uniform by state and local governments.**
5. Review by the legislature of the need and advisability for public housing.
6. Finally, the state has sanctioned community redevelopment by local authorities; it should provide financial support in addition, so that development may make real progress.

In addition to the above program, the California State Federation of Labor considers it imperative that organized labor throughout the state support and vote YES on Proposition No. 14, sponsored by the California Housing Initiative Committee.

This measure has been endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor, Americans for Democratic Action, the State CIO Council, the American Veterans Committee, the California League of Women Voters, the League of California Housing Authorities, and many other important and public-spirited organizations and individuals.

Proposition No. 14 is aimed at providing housing where it is most needed—among the low income groups who need rental housing. Through local housing authorities and private non-profit housing associations, assisted by a State Housing Agency, Proposition No. 14 provides for the construction of a minimum of 100,000 rental dwelling units, to be built over a five-year period. It establishes a \$100 million revolving fund, set up through a state bond issue, to make development loans to local housing agencies. Money from this fund will be loaned and will be repaid. It also establishes an assistance fund, not to exceed \$25 million in any one year, made available from the State General Fund. This fund will be used to guarantee payments where necessary to local housing authorities equal to the difference between costs of operation (including interest and principal) and income received. Payments from this fund are in the nature of a subsidy, but since the state has a \$1 billion budget, they will not constitute a drain on state financial resources.

The failure of the 80th Congress to provide for slum clearance and low-rent housing makes it doubly important that Proposition No. 14 receive the approval of a majority of the voters in November.

STATEMENT ON POLITICAL ACTION

The miserable record of the 80th Congress demonstrates the triumph of selfish interests over the general welfare of our country. Its actions represent the program of these reactionary interests.

The blame for this record lies in part with the 56 million complacent Americans who stayed away from the polls. Members of organized labor were equally inactive in voting. One-third of the voters of this country elected the Congress, which, in turn, voted on laws affecting every citizen. If labor had responded in support of the program to defend our friends in Congress and oppose our enemies, it would not be in its present defensive position. These are the consequences of political absenteeism.

RECORD OF 80TH CONGRESS

To stress the full significance of what the 80th Congress failed to do and the harmful legislation it passed, we shall enumerate some of the major issues:

Taft-Hartley Act

The adoption of the Taft-Hartley Act was one of the most vicious actions of the Congress in that it denies organized labor the rights it had enjoyed for many years prior even to the passage of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. The President, in his veto message to the Congress, denounced the bill as a "shocking piece of legislation . . . bad for labor . . . bad for management and bad for the country." Labor has dedicated itself to the repeal of this measure, and until it achieves this goal it will not be able to function with the freedom that is necessary for an effective trade union movement.

Anti-inflation

The record of the 80th Congress in price control is one of complete ineffectiveness. In his message to Congress in the special session in November, the President urged comprehensive and adequate measures to curb and control inflation. By the end of the second session, the 80th Congress had done nothing but provide for the continuance of rent control in a weak form. Despite forceful urging by the President, the special summer session (July 26-August 7, 1948) of the 80th Congress provided only for consumer credit and bank controls and disregarded all other measures requested for adequate control of inflation.

Housing

The vital need for adequate housing has been before the American people and Con-

gress since the close of World War II. The Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill would have provided aids to private builders, and given federal aid for slum clearance, low-cost housing, and farm housing. It was passed by the Senate, but was bottled up in the House Rules Committee. The special summer session of the 80th Congress provided an utterly inadequate measure for housing relief. The measure for low-rent public housing was eliminated, and without this measure, slum clearance and urban redevelopment are completely impossible. Congress has denied assistance to the people most in need of it.

Tax Reduction

First priority on the Republican program for the 80th Congress was tax reduction for higher income brackets. President Truman had vetoed the tax reduction bills of the first session of the 80th Congress, and, in the second session, proposed a cost of living tax reduction which would have benefited the lower brackets. Congress disregarded his recommendations and overrode his veto of the tax relief-for-the-rich measure. Under the present tax law, the taxpayer in a typical family of four, who has a net income of \$2,400, receives tax reductions which increase his spendable income 3.3 percent, while the family with a \$250,000 income gets tax reductions which increase the spendable income 58 percent.

Social Security

The 80th Congress' aim in social security was to reduce the types of workers covered. Bills extending social security to additional workers were shelved or failed of final enactment, while bills excluding newsboys and salesmen sailed through. Only one measure provided limited increases in certain benefit payments, but at the same time, it excluded approximately 750,000 workers from coverage. President Truman was forced to veto the social security measures, but they were passed by Congress over his veto.

Wages and Hours

The presidential proposal to raise the obsolete 40-cent minimum in the Fair Labor Standards Act was completely weakened by the 80th Congress. Instead, it passed the portal-to-portal pay bill, which not only banned suits for portal pay, but weakened enforcement procedure under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Attack on the Labor Department

Under the 80th Congress, the U. S. Labor Department has been deprived of almost all functions except the collection of statistics, and appropriations for the remaining agencies have been cut nearly in half. The Taft-Hartley Act removed the Conciliation Service from the Labor Department, and the 1948 Appropriation Act transferred the U. S. Employment Services to the Federal Security Agency.

Central Valleys Projects

The 80th Congress has sought by every means at its disposal to direct reclamation, irrigation, and power development in a way which would benefit large landholders and private utilities. In the Central Valley, honest officials who fought to enforce the 160-acre limitation in accordance with public reclamation law were legislated out of their jobs. In the Tennessee Valley, Congress denied the TVA a steam electric plant to supplement its flow of hydroelectric power. Congressional failure to demand a strict enforcement of legislation requiring federal public power agencies to sell the power to federal, state, county and municipal agencies at cost, has increased the tax burdens for citizens everywhere.

Civil Liberties

Republicans cooperated willingly with Southern Democrats in preventing the passage of legislation to provide a permanent federal FEPC, an anti-lynch law, and an anti-poll tax law. In the final rush of business at the second session, the 80th Congress failed to pass the Mundt-Nixon bill, which would have provided a nationwide witch-hunt against Communists in all organizations. It is possible, however, that the present members of Congress will try to revive this measure next year.

Health and Education

A bill to provide \$300,000,000 a year as grants to states to provide a minimum educational program for every child passed in the Senate but was pigeonholed in a House committee. Bills by Senators Taft and Murray for medical aid and health insurance did not even leave the Senate Committee on Labor.

Reciprocal Trade Act

This act, which is the basis of our world economic policy of free trade, was extended for only one year. Attempts in the House to cripple the Act severely and to open the way to old-time Congressional log-rolling on tariffs, were killed in the Senate. Three

years' extension of the Act, as requested by the President, would have proved to foreign nations that we were sincere in our desire to help them back on their feet by providing continuing markets for their products in exchange for our own.

Displaced Persons

As finally passed by Congress, the measure to admit 200,000 displaced persons from Europe discriminated grossly and unjustly against Catholics and Jews, and is charged against future immigration quotas.

POLITICAL ACTION BY LABOR

It is startlingly clear that if labor is to combat this trend and to receive recognition of its rights by the next Congress, it will have to organize itself for the 1948 elections on national, state and local levels, with the key to success remaining in the local activity. Block and precinct work by local labor political organizations, aimed at getting all union members and their families to register and vote, is the first essential.

A spot survey of unions throughout the State of California indicates that the number of registered voters in labor is considerably below its potential. This must be remedied at once by intensifying our campaign to make our members registered voters and to exercise their rights to vote by casting a ballot in the elections.

At the national level, AFL unions established the Labor League for Political Education on December 7, 1947, in accordance with the decisions reached at the San Francisco convention of the AFL. The major emphasis of the Labor League for Political Education will be upon getting out the vote.

CALIFORNIA LABOR LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

The 1947 convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorsed the Statement on Political Action which had been submitted by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor and authorized the Federation to establish a political league in California insofar as is permitted by law. In accordance with this mandate, the Executive Council, at its January, 1948 meeting, authorized the establishment of the California Labor League for Political Education. The officials of the Federation were elected as officers of the new organization.

PROGRAM

A 15-point political platform was adopted which pledged to work for the reappror-

tionment of the State Senate, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, establishment of price and rent control, support of the Marshall Plan, continued development of the Central Valleys Projects in accordance with reclamation law and without undue advantage to either landowners or power companies, federal aid to health, housing and education, increase in minimum wage and social security benefits, including workmen's compensation, unemployment and disability benefits, and passage of a fair employment practices act.

ENDORSEMENTS

On August 5, 1948, a statewide meeting of the California Labor League for Political Education was held to endorse candidates and issues on the November ballot. The League's action was subsequently endorsed by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor. The following action was taken:

State Propositions:

- No. 1—Vote YES.
In computing veterans' exemption, the assessed value, rather than actual value, of property shall be used in determining the \$1,000 exemption and the \$5,000 limitation.
- No. 2—Vote YES.
Provides modification of liquor control enforcement.
- No. 3—Vote NO.
Decreases the number employed as brakemen on trains and seeks to repeal Full Crew Law.
- No. 4—No action.
- No. 5—Vote YES.
Increases compensation of legislators, instead of present \$100 per month.
- No. 6—Vote NO.
Prohibits commercial fishing in San Francisco Bay and northern California, with minor exceptions.
- No. 7—No action. (Executive Council empowered to make recommendations upon further study.)
Lengthens residential requirements for voting.
- No. 8—No action.
Determines filling of superior court vacancies.
- No. 9—No action.
Determines order of succession to governorship in case of governor's and lieutenant governor's deaths.
- No. 10—No action.
Prohibits an initiative petition

from embracing more than one subject matter.

- No. 11—No action.
(Proposition No. 11 was formerly No. 20, the original No. 11 having been eliminated from the ballot by the State Supreme Court.)
Regulates the filing of local charter petitions and redefines qualified electors as those currently registered rather than those registered during the same or previous years.
- No. 12—Vote NO.
Provides for local option in the enforcement of liquor control.
- No. 13—Vote YES.
Returns government to the people by reapportioning the State Senate on a population basis.
- No. 14—Vote YES.
Provides state financial assistance to meet the present housing shortage.
- No. 15—Vote NO.
Prohibits commercial net fishing in southern California, except for bait.
- No. 16—No action.
Provides further regulations in the practice of chiropractic, and qualifications for same.
- No. 17—No action.
Provides exemption from civil service of hide and brand inspectors and other appointed employees, and increases their number.
- No. 18—No action.
Provides payment by state to each local subdivision for loss in tax revenues resulting from real property exemptions of veterans, religious and charitable institutions.
- No. 19—No action.
Provides that members of Fish and Game Commission shall hold over at expiration of terms until appointment of successors.
- State Senate Candidates:**
The following action was taken on candidates for the State Senate in those districts where there are contests: (In those districts to which no reference is made, the candidates won the election in the primaries.)
7th District—Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson.
12th District—Herbert Waters.
13th District—Thomas F. Keating.
15th District—Luther E. Gibson.
19th District—No endorsement.

23rd District—George P. Lechner.
25th District—No endorsement.

State Assembly Candidates:

The following endorsements were made on State Assembly candidates in those districts where there are contests: (In those districts to which no reference is made the candidates won the election in the primaries.)

4th District—Arthur W. Coats, Jr.
8th District—Gordon A. Fleury.
9th District—John E. Moss, Jr.
10th District—Clarence D. Erickson.
11th District—Howard Q. Parker.
14th District—Ernest H. Vernon.
15th District—John H. Bittman.
17th District—Wm. Byron Rumford.
19th District—Bernard R. Brady.
22nd District—George D. Collins, Jr.
23rd District—William C. Berry.
24th District—Charles W. Meyers.
25th District—Robert I. McCarthy.
27th District—Robert H. Hardgrove.
29th District—No endorsement.
35th District—S. L. Heisinger.
36th District—No endorsement.
37th District—No endorsement.
38th District—John B. Cooke.
39th District—Joe C. Lewis.
42nd District—Everett G. Burkhalter.
43rd District—Joseph F. Baudino.
45th District—Thomas J. Doyle.
46th District—Glenn M. Anderson.
48th District—Carl E. Deisenroth.
50th District—No endorsement.
51st District—Elwyn S. Bennett.
52nd District—Jonathan J. Hollibaugh.
56th District—No endorsement.
57th District—No endorsement.
58th District—No endorsement.
59th District—No endorsement.
60th District—No endorsement.
65th District—John W. Evans.
67th District—Clayton A. Dills.
69th District—Ralph C. Dills.
70th District—No endorsement.
72nd District—No endorsement.
78th District—No endorsement.
79th District—Kathryn T. Niehouse.
80th District—Ellis Crane, Jr.

U. S. Congressional Candidates:

With respect to federal offices, action was taken to support candidates as indicated below. It is urged that you support these endorsements to the fullest extent permitted by law. (Endorsement of candidates for the 13th and 16th Congressional Districts was made by convention action.)

1st District—Sterling T. Norgard.
4th District—Franck Havenner.
7th District—Buell G. Gallagher.

9th District—Cecil F. White.
10th District—No endorsement.
11th District—No endorsement.
13th District—Ned R. Healy.
14th District—Helen Gahagan Douglas.
15th District—No endorsement.
16th District—Ellis E. Patterson.
18th District—Clyde Doyle.
19th District—Chet Holifield.
20th District—No endorsement.
21st District—Harry R. Sheppard.
23rd District—Clinton D. McKinnon.

For President:

Harry S. Truman.

For Vice-President:

Alben W. Barkley.

LOCAL ACTION

The California Labor League for Political Education recognizes as its principal task the establishment of area organizations in the various localities throughout the state. These local organizations should establish public relations, publicity, education and speakers' committees, and should set up precinct committees and precinct organizations.

Wherever possible, it is strongly recommended that members of the clergy, employers, radio commentators, professional people and all other sections of the community sympathetic to the League's aims be recruited to take an active part in its work.

STATUS OF POLITICAL ACTION UNDER TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

It is absolutely permissible for all unions to popularize endorsement of all political candidates through their official organs. This was established by the U. S. Supreme Court decision of June 21, 1948, in the Murray case. It is permissible for unions to praise and condemn any candidate seeking federal office in their official organs.

Unfortunately, a federal district court in Connecticut, on July 29, 1948, upheld those provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which ban certain political expenditures by unions in Congressional elections. The case involved an AFL Painters' local which had paid for advertisements in a commercial newspaper, as well as for time on a commercial radio station, to publicize a Congressional candidate. Such expenditures were ruled in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. The case will be appealed, but no decision is likely before November.

The Taft-Hartley Act applies only to activities in connection with federal elections.

There are no new restrictions on union activities in state, county or municipal elections.

Because of these considerations, it is recommended that the unions, when engaging in campaigns involving federal office, do so as members of the local Labor League for Political Education, and that the financing of their work be governed by the existing law. This should not discourage the unions

from publishing in their papers their choice for federal office as well as those candidates they oppose, and giving them the widest distribution possible.

Only a short time remains before the general elections. Every effort must be made made between now and then to do everything humanly possible to activize our membership and to mobilize the full strength of labor in the elections.

STATEMENT ON SENATE REAPPORTIONMENT

The Federation-sponsored initiative constitutional amendment to reapportion the State Senate, which was mandated by the Federation's 1947 convention, was duly qualified and will be Proposition No. 13 on the November ballot.

The statewide campaign to ensure its enactment has been under way for some months. This has been a grass-roots program taken directly to the people through various media, and is, in essence, an educational campaign to acquaint Californians with the disparity that exists in Senate representation between various parts of the state. •

CAMPAIGN

The progress of the campaign to date may be summarized as follows:

Sponsoring Organizations

1. Citizens' Committees for Equal Representation, composed of business and professional groups, are located in San Francisco and Los Angeles. An Alameda County Committee has recently been formed, and others will undoubtedly be established in the near future.
2. Veterans' organizations: The Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Veterans Committee, and the Jewish War Veterans have officially endorsed the Senate Reapportionment campaign. Leaders of the American Legion, the Disabled Veterans and the Amvets, in northern and southern California, have joined the Citizens' Committees.
3. Berkeley League of Women Voters, Los Angeles Elementary School Teachers, Townsend Clubs, and some leaders of the Grange have endorsed the measure.

Media Already Employed

1. More than 3,000,000 pieces of printed material, pamphlets, tabloids, etc., have been printed and 2,000,000 of these

have already been distributed. Several hundred thousand pieces of mimeographed material have also gone out to residents of the state.

2. "The Magic State," a sound film dealing with California's early history, and senate reapportionment, has reached thousands through being shown by central bodies, local unions, and many non-labor organizations. This film was produced by the Hollywood Film Council, with the services of the actors gratis; the only charges were for the mechanical costs of the production.
3. A television program is being broadcast over a 14-week period on Wednesday evenings between 8:00 and 8:30 p.m. from KTLA in Los Angeles.
4. Speakers are being used to acquaint all types of groups with the importance of senate reapportionment.

Printed Material Already Distributed

1. 40,000 copies of pamphlet "Does Your Vote Count?"
2. 700,000 copies of first issue of "The Senator".
3. 500,000 copies of second issue of "The Senator". A new issue is in preparation.
4. 500,000 copies of pamphlet for Los Angeles and San Diego counties.
5. 500,000 copies of pamphlet relating to the taxation of San Francisco and Los Angeles counties.
6. 500,000 copies of pamphlet showing disparity of representation of five most populous Bay Area counties; distributed by friends and unions in San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara and San Mateo counties.

Groups to Whom Material Has Been Sent

1. Political science departments of universities in the state; many are making projects of the subject.

2. Superintendents of schools and teachers.
3. Members of County Boards of Supervisors.
4. Veterans' organizations.
5. Leading business, professional and churchmen.
6. All unions.

Committees

The San Francisco Committee has an executive secretary, an assistant for forming women's committees, and a speakers' bureau. Two secretaries handle information and distribution of material. A veterans' representative will join this group. Cooperation of two representatives of the San Francisco Central Labor Council and the Union Labor Party has recently been added.

The Los Angeles Committee has paid personnel consisting of a director, his assistant, a veterans' representative, a man in charge of motion picture distribution, a woman in charge of the women's division, and two secretaries.

The Alameda County Committee, in cooperation with the Central Labor Council, has established headquarters in Oakland and is distributing material. A director of the campaign has been appointed in Alameda County, and a group of University of California leaders and residents of Berkeley have joined the fight.

The Sacramento Committee is spearheaded by J. L. R. Marsh and Harry Finks.

Plans for Wind-Up of Campaign

1. Radio programs will be on the air for 10 weeks prior to the election, with members of the Hollywood Screen Actors Guild contributing their services.
2. Television programs will continue.
3. Billboards have been contracted for throughout the state, and an additional posting program has also been contracted for.
4. A travelling billboard will be used in the Bay Area in the final month of the campaign. This billboard was also used in the Labor Day Parade.

**PROGRAM FOR VICTORY
IN NOVEMBER**

The year-long, carefully planned campaign to enact the measure to reapportion the state senate—so urgently needed and so long desired by the labor movement—has every chance of success in November, if our affiliated unions and councils step up their efforts and closely coordinate their work during the closing weeks of the campaign. Conversely, if this is not done, all

the time, effort, and money that has gone into this campaign will have been wasted. It therefore behooves every member of the American Federation of Labor to be on the alert to do his share.

We recommend that the following eight-point program be adopted by this convention, and that we pledge ourselves to carry it through:

1. The President and Secretary of each local union are to urge the adoption of the following resolution favoring senate reapportionment, the resolution to be subsequently filed with the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor:

Resolution

Whereas, The equality of one is the equality of all; and

Whereas, The present "area system" of electing state senators in California gives one senatorial district with 12,000 residents as much voting power as another with 4,000,000 residents; and

Whereas, The opponents of a people's Senate raise the false issue that the present system protects rural areas; and

Whereas, The U. S. Census Bureau discloses that 80,000 farmers have 8 state senators, while 40,000 in other rural areas have 16 state senators, thus proving the rural issue false; and

Whereas, Less than 11 percent of California voters elect half of the State Senate, while 89 percent elect the other half; and

Whereas, Less than 6 percent of the voters elect 14 state senators—sufficient to veto constitutional amendments and appropriation measures in favor of the people—while 94 percent have their wishes nullified; therefore be it

Resolved, That the believes in more equal representation of the people in the State Senate and herewith endorses Proposition #13—Senate Reapportionment; and be it further

Resolved, That its members will vote YES on #13 on General Election Day, November 2, 1948.

(Mimeographed copies of this resolution will be sent to all affiliated organizations, and more copies will be available to non-labor organizations willing to adopt it.)

2. A Committee for Senate Reapportionment is to be established in every local. Its duties will include a check by shop stewards of the local's membership on its knowledge of the need for senate reapportionment, and a pledge by members to participate as block wardens in

their neighborhoods in securing votes from friends.

3. Members are to volunteer services to the area Union Labor Party for the distribution of literature.

4. Wives and members of families are urged to volunteer services in telephone programs to solicit support for Proposition #13.

5. Members of church, service, social, fraternal organizations, civic clubs and political groups are requested to ask their program directors to plan the presentation of a speaker on senate reapportionment,

and the showing of the film "The Magic State" at such organizations' meetings.

6. Windshield sticker "Vote Yes #13" is to be displayed on all automobiles owned and operated by members and friends.

7. Support is to be enlisted of those outside unions to join the Citizens' Committee for Senate Reapportionment.

8. Every member is to invest an hour or two in Democracy on November 2, General Election Day, by voting "Yes #13" and checking with his neighbors and friends to urge them to vote "Yes #13".

STATEMENT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Recognizing that the future status of the American labor movement is closely tied to the continuation of democracy and the growth of free trade unions throughout the world, the American Federation of Labor has sought at all times to assist in the formulation of an American foreign policy that will recognize the rights of labor and promote the general welfare of the workers abroad.

MARSHALL PLAN

With such a view in mind, the 1947 AFL National Convention, held in San Francisco, endorsed the Marshall Plan by unanimously adopting the report of the Committee on International Labor Relations and the section of the report of the Executive Council dealing with United States foreign policy. The Executive Council stated as follows:

"The time is past when the labor movement of any country can safely refrain from interesting itself in national foreign policy and maintaining positive standards by which that policy should be determined. We can no longer be satisfied merely with the absence of war, for while war is a catastrophe we earnestly wish to avoid, we have learned that only in alert and tireless planning to maintain peace lies security. We are constantly made conscious of how national policies are related to foreign policies and how foreign policies impact on national policies."

It was the opinion of the convention that the AFL should play a more dynamic role in the foreign policy activities of our country and use its influence in shaping it with regard to protecting and extending the interests of the workers. This was typified by the following statement made by the Committee on International Labor Relations:

"It is to the self-interest of every

American worker that the rehabilitation of war-torn Western Europe be successfully accomplished. Economic disintegration, privation and hunger are the generators of totalitarianism whether of the right or the left. The preservation of world peace and the bolstering of free governments in Western Europe are directly dependent upon immediate American economic aid as envisaged in the proposal of Secretary of State Marshall."

During the special pre-Christmas session of Congress, interim aid amounting to \$522 million was provided for Marshall plan countries, China, and the Children's Fund. This figure was less than that requested by President Truman.

In the regular second session of the 80th Congress, the Marshall plan was formally passed as the European Cooperation Act and became law April 3, 1948.

A total of \$6.1 billion was authorized for foreign aid during the coming year, of which \$5.3 billion was to be used under the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA). However, the final appropriation bill, passed June 21, 1948, provided only \$5,055,000,000 for ECA.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCES

At the invitation of the British Trade Union Convention, which was called after it became indubitably clear that the World Federation of Trade Unions was seeking to sabotage the European Recovery Act (Marshall Plan), the AFL and the CIO attended a conference March 8-10, 1948, which was devoted to the Marshall Plan.

Twelve nations were represented from the sixteen countries cooperating in the plan, with Italy the only major absentee among those nations participating in the Marshall Plan. This was due to the

Communist domination of the unions in that country.

As a result of the successful demonstration of the good faith of the American people in promoting the Marshall Plan, presented by the American delegates, who also explained its various provisions, the conference not only endorsed the plan, but pointed out that "no unacceptable conditions are attached to the offer of American aid and there shall be no interference in the internal affairs of any participating country."

A similar conference, under the same auspices, was held in the mid-summer of 1948 and was well attended by all sections of the American labor movement. Its purpose was to work out methods for the full representation by European unions in the ECA machinery to the aid-receiving countries.

LABOR PARTICIPATION IN MARSHALL PLAN

The AFL cooperated in the formulation of the Marshall Plan; Secretary-Treasurer George Meany served as a member of the President's Committee on Foreign Aid, which studied and reported on the economic feasibility of the project. Subsequent to the establishment of the ECA, Administrator Paul Hoffman appointed numerous labor representatives to serve on his staff. In addition to George Meany, AFL, and James B. Carey, CIO, who were designated as members of the ECA Publicity Board, the following appointments were made to the ECA staff up to August 1, 1948:

- Boris Shiskin, AFL economist
- Marion Hedges, research director of the AFL Electrical Workers
- Bert Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department, AFL
- Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president, United Steel Workers, CIO
- Ted Silvey, secretary-treasurer, CIO Telephone Workers.

Other labor appointments may be expected, since Administrator Hoffman has made it clear that he will rely extensively on American labor leaders to explain the objectives of the foreign aid program to the non-Communist labor movements abroad.

An important contribution made by the AFL during the Congressional consideration of the Marshall Plan was its successful effort to delete the clause in the proposed draft which would have turned 500 American ships over to foreign countries. This move would have deprived thousands of American seamen of their jobs and

would have seriously weakened the American Merchant Marine. The California State Federation of Labor cooperated with the AFL Seamen's Union to help bring this about.

At the Sacramento convention of the California State Federation of Labor in 1947, the Administration's foreign policy was introduced as one designed to bring peace and a stable economy out of the shambles and chaos that exist in Europe. Russia and her followers in Europe were condemned for their belligerent and disruptive attitude toward the United States' foreign policy.

RELATIONS WITH LABOR ABROAD

IFTU

The AFL has a long history of interest and cooperation with labor abroad and with genuine free trade union international organizations. In the early days of Samuel Gompers, the AFL took part in establishing the International Federation of Trade Unions in 1909 and affiliated with it. Relations during World War I with labor abroad were difficult. Following the war, the revolutionary socialists gained control of the IFTU and the AFL withdrew in 1919. In 1937, the AFL again reaffiliated with the IFTU to help it in its fight against fascism in Germany, Italy and Spain. World War II again interfered with successful international labor relations.

Communist elements took advantage of these difficulties to bring about the dissolution of the IFTU in December, 1945. Its dissolution was preceded by the establishment of the World Federation of Trade Unions in October, 1945. Since the WFTU was dominated by communists and admitted Russia and Russian-dominated labor organizations to membership, the AFL has consistently refused to join it. The WFTU has followed the Moscow line on the Marshall Plan, and has refused to grant endorsement to the plan; it has stated that this is a national issue and of no concern to international labor.

AFL Activity

The AFL has gone directly to free trade union movements in foreign countries. It has its own representatives in Europe and in Latin America. The AFL Free Trade Union Committee has been publishing monthly the "International Free Trade Union News" in English, French, German and Italian, as well as a whole series of pamphlets dealing with American and international questions. Our International Bill of Rights, a basic platform against all brands of totalitarian doctrine, has

been widely distributed in Europe and the Far East. Substantial assistance in the form of relief parcels has been provided by the Labor League for Human Rights. In the summer of 1948, the AFL donated \$50,000 to CARE for food and clothing packages "for the men and women struggling to rebuild a free democratic trade union movement in Europe."

The AFL unions have continued and expanded their membership in the craft and industry Secretariats which formerly functioned autonomously under the IFTU. The WFTU has attempted to absorb these organizations, with a view to swamping them with communists, but so far the Trade Secretariats have refrained from active participation in the WFTU and have carried on an active existence in their own right.

In Latin America, the AFL has been particularly successful in waging a counter-offensive to the communist-dominated Latin-American Confederation of Labor (CTAL). Its campaign reached a climax in the conference held from January 10 to 13, 1948, at Lima, Peru, which resulted in the formation of a new organization, the Inter-American Confederation of Workers (CIAT). Fourteen countries were officially represented at the conference, representing some 14,000,000 workers.

In the countries under occupation, the AFL has worked extensively to reestablish the free trade union movements and has worked with military governments to develop labor policy. Henry Rutz, German representative of the AFL, and Irving Brown, European representative, joined with other labor organizations in a special trip to Germany in May, 1948, to study further steps to strengthen trade unions.

ILO

Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, was chairman of the commission which drafted the International Labor Organization at the close of World War I. The ILO is a tripartite organization, consisting of labor, government and employer representatives, whose general objective is the establish-

ment of world peace through the protection of labor rights and the promotion of social justice. Despite the important role which Americans played in formulating the ILO, the United States refused to join the organization until 1934. Since that date the AFL has played an active part in the organization.

AFL representatives at the San Francisco ILO Conference in June-July, 1948, were successful in leading the fight to keep the communist-dominated WFTU from obtaining special advisory status in ILO meetings. One of the major achievements of the 1948 ILO conference was the adoption of a convention guaranteeing freedom of association and protecting the right to organize.

United Nations

The AFL has consultative status on the United Nations Economic and Social Council and on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The AFL draft for an International Bill of Human Rights was first presented to the UN Economic and Social Council. Within these organizations, the AFL has sought to promote the cause of free trade unionism and to expose the slave labor conditions in communist-dominated countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Executive Council recommends a reaffirmation of the position taken by the AFL and the California State Federation of Labor on the manifold activities conducted by the AFL in the international labor field and the basic policies formulated and pursued by it. It strongly recommends that the unions take a greater interest in international affairs because they directly affect the interests of the wage earners in this country.

It is advisable that various developments in foreign policy be discussed by the membership in their meetings, and a positive stand be taken, whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself, to strengthen the democratic phases of our foreign policy and to defend them upon every occasion.

STATEMENT ON COMBATTING RACIAL INTOLERANCE

In line with the decision of the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor, the Executive Council established a committee to study the question of how to combat racial intolerance. This committee held a number of meetings with representatives of national

minority groups who had been devoting full time to this question, and who have been functioning within the labor movement, as well as in their respective communities throughout the state.

Upon the conclusion of its hearings, the committee recommended a number

of proposals. The Executive Council has concurred in these and has amplified them into the following declaration regarding this question:

DECLARATION

The California State Federation of Labor, in conformity with the American Federation of Labor, continues to apply its greatest efforts to eradicate all racial, religious, and economic discrimination. The Federation has always been committed to the principle that all racial and religious minorities must have the right to live, the right to work, the right to vote, and the full and equal protection of the laws on the basis of equality with all citizens, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To implement these objectives, the adoption of the following proposals is recommended:

1. That there be established a permanent Commission on Civil Rights, a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.
2. That a Fair Employment Practices Commission be established by the state legislature to prevent unfair discrimination in employment.
3. That existing civil rights statutes be strengthened.
4. That federal protection against lynching be provided.
5. That the right to vote be adequately protected wherever and whenever circumstances warrant such action.
6. That discrimination in interstate transportation facilities be prohibited.
7. That opportunities for residents of the United States to become citizens be equalized.

At no time has the need been as great as it is at present to reaffirm our adherence to the principle of granting the rights of security of person and the right of equal treatment in the service and defense of our nation.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Due to the miserable plight of millions of people existing under the most terrible

conditions in Europe, the Federation further declares itself in favor of legislation to admit a minimum of 400,000 displaced persons found eligible for U. S. citizenship, without discrimination as to race or religion.

PROGRAM

In adopting this policy, the Executive Council stresses the importance of effectuating it by the development of a concrete program.

A number of encouraging starts have already been made by several of the larger central labor bodies in the state, which have set up committees against racial intolerance and discrimination. These committees are working in close collaboration with representatives of the National Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance and other similar groups functioning in the field with the same avowed purpose, and these joint efforts have made a great deal of progress.

We recommend, therefore, that similar committees be organized within those labor councils which have not already done so. Collaboration with the various organizations which are seeking to overcome racial and religious bigotry will make it possible for the labor organizations to establish closer contact with these problems in their communities and to lend their influence in helping to overcome the viciousness of chauvinism.

The Executive Council is confident that this policy, coordinated and generally directed by the office of the California State Federation of Labor, will enable the AFL unions in California to take an active part in the campaign against racial intolerance. The Executive Council believes, further, that such a policy and its proposed implementation is far superior and will be incomparably more effective if handled in this manner, than if the attempt were made to resolve this question by the employment of a single organizer by the Federation.

Since the problem is fundamentally social in character, the approach to it will, of necessity, have to be broad in scope. We recommend, therefore, that the procedure outlined above be concurred in by the convention.

STATEMENT ON POWER AND WATER

Development of the state's water resources, particularly in Central Valley, is proceeding with improper plan and at retarded rate. Beginning this year of 1943, California's wage earners began to pay consciously a price for this fact. Many

have had their hours of employment cut and their pay envelopes trimmed. More, by way of gentle but unmistakable warning, found they could no longer tell the correct time of day from their electrical clocks. And every citizen of the state, by

the hasty enactment of daylight-saving time, which we dare not repeal before the winter rains, has been placed on notice that we live constantly under threat of insufficient power.

The standard of living which California's wage earners have attained is caused in large part by the large amount of power, per worker, we use in our industries. Physical skill and muscular strength are not enough. It is mechanical—not human—power that lifts the living level above that of the coolie, who also generates power, but by running in a treadmill. In this year of 1948, having bumped our heads on the ceiling of California's power production, we need no clearer warning that to maintain a population increased 43 percent since 1940, and continuing to grow, we can no longer leave our power development to the jockeying of special interests.

We do not believe it was failure of rain that caused the power shortage of 1948. Its coming was foreseen and foretold by the Bureau of Reclamation, while others in responsible positions, who should have known better, denied it or closed their eyes until it came. The shortage of rain simply brought visible shortage more quickly, made it more severe, and drove it into our consciousness more sharply.

Long ago, the California State Federation of Labor foresaw the importance of power development and publicly took its stand. In 1933 we endorsed the Central Valley state water and power referendum. We stood for unified development, for public generation, and for transmission of power to consumers at the lowest possible economic cost, as provided in that measure.

In 1944 the State Federation reiterated its stand, supporting unified development under the United States Bureau of Reclamation and federal reclamation law. These were the means to secure fullest use of water and power, free of the throttling effects of power and land monopoly. In 1947 we elaborated our position. We said:

"The task of operating the water controls of the great Central Valley development will tax the highest capacities of a master dispatcher of water, one who can foresee by many days the need of an irrigator for water in a field 400 miles away, and the requirement for power of an industry in a distant city.

"Two or more agencies simultaneously attempting to develop and operate so intricate a system of controls can only cause friction and confusion, and cannot possibly achieve the full economic potential to which California is entitled. To do this is a task for one agency alone.

"The California State Federation of Labor has watched the drive by special interests to destroy the unity of Central Valley water development for their own purposes with an ever-deepening apprehension. Their disruption appears principally in the form of efforts to install the Army engineers, as a second agency operating under separate and conflicting laws, upon the Kings, Kern, American, or other streams within the great valley. Already they have won footholds upon the Kings and Kern. We condemn unsparingly this threat to the future of our commonwealth.

"We call upon the people, the legislature, and the state administration to recognize unity as an elementary necessity, and to insist upon it. The issue is no mere contest between two Federal agencies, Army versus Bureau. The issue is unity versus disunity. Are the people of California going to have unity in a great project which cannot succeed fully, except with unity?

"The time has come to demand, and we do demand, that Congress shall pass basic legislation placing under reclamation law all water development within the Central Valley, and assigning sole authority and responsibility for success of the entire project to the United States Bureau of Reclamation."

We rested our case upon three principles so sound that they cannot be successfully challenged in any public forum where the public interest is recognized:

"I. The California State Federation of Labor stands, first, upon the principle that unity, not disunity, must govern development and operation of water resources in the Central Valley.

"II. The California State Federation of Labor, as its second principle, holds that power for production, for employment, and for convenience must reach consumers at the lowest possible economic cost. To this end we demand full and rapid development of Central Valley public power plants and transmission lines.

"We reiterate our traditional stand against private power monopoly. The people of California, who voted their approval of a full public-power program and their opposition to private monopoly at special referendum in 1933, ought not to have to face repeatedly the obstacles which special interests continue to place in the way of achieving the public's own program.

"III. As its third principle, the California State Federation of Labor insists that water monopoly and land speculation based upon private receipt of pub-

licly-financed Central Valley water shall be prohibited, and that the benefits of water shall be distributed widely."

The California State Federation of Labor has not only adopted and published its views, but upon appropriate occasions has made public representations in order to secure acceptance of them. Its representatives appeared before the State Public Utilities Commission at the time of the power shortage, before Congressional committee hearings in California, and through legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor, before committees in Washington. Its representatives have cooperated with organizations of small farmers, veterans, and other interested citizens seeking water resource development along lines consistent with the principles adopted by the Federation.

We have found that neither the manifest soundness of our principles nor all the efforts which we and others have made so far have been sufficient. The Congress fails to make prompt or adequate appropriation for transmission lines necessary to bring power at the lowest possible economic cost. The Army engineers, operating under Flood Control, not reclamation law, have been admitted to the Kings, Kern, and American rivers, contrary to our desires, but to the satisfaction of private power and land monopoly, and to the destruction of unity in Central Valley development. So far, Congress has refused to permit repeal outright of the 160-acre limitation on water supplied to an individual, but the warping of legal interpretations and the paralyzing of enforcement goes on under persistent pressure of special interests.

The Federation has found help from a portion of the state congressional delegation, but most vigorous opposition from other elements; it has generally faced either open and bitter opposition from the state's senatorial representation, or at best, indifference to the position of the Federation on Central Valley. The Federation has had help from the state administration for little more than certain transmission line appropriations, which were for integral parts of the 1933 plan voted by the people, and as for the rest, has felt the weight of its opposition. The State Engineer, by his continuous activity, and the State Water Resources Board and Public Utilities Commission, when and as involved, have demonstrated their failure to grasp the highest conception of their public responsibilities. This is the more surprising, since the principles of sound water development, and opposition to monopoly, were explicitly approved by the people in 1933. Strong elements with-

in the legislature, particularly in the unrepresentative state senate, continually and actively serve the purposes of private power and land monopoly interests, by causing confusion and disruption at every turn.

A most serious blow struck at the position of the California State Federation of Labor on water resources is the recent action to remove from office the United States Commissioner of Reclamation and the Regional Director in the Central Valley. The action was initiated on the floor of the House of Representatives by a member of the California delegation, and helped through the Senate by floor work of the state's representatives there. The vehicle selected to accomplish this purpose was by rider to the Interior Department appropriation bill, presented to the Executive too late in the session to permit veto and return to the Congress. The method was subterfuge—a "bill of attainder" prescribing particularized, but largely irrelevant, prerequisites for holding these two jobs, which, it was discovered, the incumbents did not have.

The reason behind these maneuvers, which editors have properly called legislative "skullduggery," was the fact that the present United States Reclamation Commissioner and Regional Director in Central Valley are distinguished by their devotion to the power and water anti-monopoly clauses of the National Reclamation Law, i.e., by their devotion to the principles of reclamation supported by the California State Federation of Labor and by the Congress.

The cost of this defeat for reclamation cannot be overestimated. From now on, officials of the Bureau of Reclamation have been placed under the club of intimidation of special interests operating skillfully through Congress and its committees. They have been given fearful warning of the penalty that may be exacted if courageously they tell people the facts, and vigilantly endeavor to enforce the reclamation law they have taken oaths to uphold.

The same 80th Congress which dealt this mortal blow sought to cover up its hostility to reclamation by apparently liberal appropriations to Central Valley. But the Federation has not failed to notice that Congress made no appropriation for a westside transmission line, and that the project was hamstrung by a simple device—cutting Bureau personnel while giving the Bureau more responsibility to carry. One result of this tactic, which time will reveal during these days of power shortage, will be a delay of months in installing great power generators. This

result is in keeping with the purposes of the rest of the attack on Central Valley reclamation.

POLICY AND PROGRAM

Faced with the fact of severe, if temporary defeats, the California State Federation of Labor reiterates its confidence in the soundness of the principles of water resource development upon which it has always stood. But reiteration of truth is not enough. The Federation proposes to take steps intended to give greater strength to our position.

We propose to:

1. Demand that Congress repeal the Straus-Boke anti-reclamation rider which it passed to serve special interests.
2. Insist upon cooperation of the state administration and legislature for unified reclamation of Central Valley, and upon cessation of disruptive tactics by officials and legislature.
3. Support purchase of excess land hold-

ings by the government in order to create a ready market and so to facilitate administration of the 160-acre law, and place excess lands more speedily in the hands of veterans and other farm families entitled to have that opportunity.

4. Encourage measures among constituent unions, central labor councils, affiliated bodies, and through labor journals, which will bring fuller information on this subject to our membership and produce more effective action at that level.
5. Participate actively for more effective organization and action with farmers, veterans, and citizens devoted to common principles of water resource development.

All to the end that our position can win out, instead of sustaining a succession of defeats.

The standard of living of California's population, and the very future of the state will be the price of our defeat or victory.

STATEMENT ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND DISABILITY INSURANCE, OLD AGE PENSIONS, AND PREPAID MEDICAL CARE

In keeping with the policy established by the California State Federation of Labor in the past, as a result of which it has initiated beneficial social legislation and has succeeded in liberalizing and extending existing social legislation, the Federation's Executive Council recommends a liberalization of each of the following programs as follows:

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1. The Executive Council recommends that all existing exemptions either as to agricultural or other employees be removed, so that all working men will have the protection of workmen's compensation benefits in the event they are injured during the course of their employment.
2. We recommend that the existing inadequate maximum weekly payment for temporary and permanent disability be increased, because under present-day economy it is impossible for a normal working man and his family to be sustained by a weekly maximum payment of \$30.00. Although we do not believe that a maximum of \$40.00 a week is adequate to meet all the needs of a

normal unemployed injured workman, we do believe that it will relieve to some extent the hardship presently imposed upon him, and at the same time has some possibility of being obtained. Accordingly, we recommend that the maximum amount be increased to not less than \$40.00 a week.

3. We recommend that the existing provisions as to pensions due to death caused to workmen during the course of their employment be increased from a maximum of \$7500.00 to a maximum of \$15,000.00, and that in addition there be provided dependency payments for each dependent minor child during its minority in the maximum amount of at least \$20.00 per week.
4. We recommend that payment of attorneys' fees as part of workmen's compensation awards be assessed against the self-insured employer or insurance carrier, as the case may be, and not be deducted from the award of the workmen in order that the workers may receive the full compensation prescribed for their injury in accordance with the intent of the Act.

**UNEMPLOYMENT AND
DISABILITY INSURANCE**

1. The Executive Council recommends that all existing exemptions either as to agricultural or other employees be removed, so that all working men will have the protection of unemployment and disability insurance benefits.
2. We recommend that the existing inadequate maximum weekly payment for unemployment and disability insurance benefits be increased, because under present-day economy it is impossible for a normal working man and his family to be sustained by a weekly maximum payment of \$25.00. Although we do not believe that a maximum of \$40.00 a week is adequate to meet all the needs of a normal unemployed workman, we do believe that it will relieve to some extent the hardship presently imposed upon him, and accordingly recommend that the maximum amount be increased to not less than \$40.00 a week.

3. We urge opposition to the so-called 100 percent federal offset bills, which will result in endangering present minimum standards.

**FEDERAL OLD AGE
INSURANCE PROGRAM**

1. We recommend that the maximum monthly benefit be increased to not less than \$150.00.
2. We recommend that the dependency allowances in the event of death be increased to an amount not less than double the present amount.

PREPAID MEDICAL CARE

The Executive Council is further of the opinion that if the welfare of the normal workman is to be safeguarded, an adequate state program providing for prepaid medical care is essential. This program should insure a free choice existing between both the patient and the physician, an adequate compensation being provided to the physicians in order to assure that the best type of medical care shall be rendered.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were received up until 12:00 noon on the first day of the convention, in accordance with Article V, Section 6, of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor:

Retain Shipbuilding on West Coast

Resolution No. 1—Presented by Carl Muhlberger and James King of Shipfitters Union No. 9, San Francisco.

Whereas, A continuous and effective shipbuilding program is indispensable to the safety and well-being of the United States; and

Whereas, The President of the United States has issued a statement setting forth his deep concern and interest in maintaining and developing American Flag shipping services for trade and national defense; and

Whereas, It is a matter of public record that there exists on the Pacific Coast of the United States a labor force of skilled craftsmen in such classifications whose production records in the past have demonstrated that they possess the highest skills to be found in this country; and

Whereas, The concentration of new construction in yards other than those on the Pacific Coast will compel such skilled craftsmen to leave such crafts and seek other employment in this area; and

Whereas, In view of the government sub-

sidies and the necessity of maintaining such supply of craftsmen, it is to the public safety and welfare that a proportionate share of new ship construction be assigned to yards on the Pacific Coast; and

Whereas, Both the President and the Congress of the United States have the duty to insure the well-being of both employers and employees in not merely some, but in all areas of the United States, to the end that the greatest public good shall be accomplished; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request that the President and the Congress of the United States insure that new ship construction will not be concentrated in any particular area in the United States, but that it will be apportioned to the various shipbuilding yards on the Pacific Coast; and be it further

Resolved, That all possible efforts be taken by all available sources to insure the proper assignment of work on the Pacific Coast.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Assignment of Shipbuilding to West Coast

Resolution No. 2—Presented by Carl Muhlberger and James King of Shipfitters Union No. 9, San Francisco.

Whereas, A continuous and effective shipbuilding program is indispensable to the safety and well-being of the United States; and

Whereas, In an effort to insure such continued safety and well-being, the United States Government has provided contract differential subsidies of 44.05 percent of the cost of construction; and

Whereas, Contract subsidies without the greatest possible use of existing skilled craftsmen will result only in dissipation of great sums of public funds, together with delays and defects in construction; and

Whereas, It is a matter of public record that there exists on the Pacific Coast of the United States a labor force of skilled craftsmen in such classifications whose production records in the past have demonstrated that they possess the highest skills to be found in this country; and

Whereas, The concentration of new construction in yards other than those on the Pacific Coast will compel such skilled craftsmen to leave such crafts and seek other employment in this area; and

Whereas, In view of the government subsidies and the necessity of maintaining such supply of craftsmen, it is to the public safety and welfare that a proportionate share of new ship construction be assigned to yards on the Pacific Coast; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn the present policy of allowing all new ship construction to be concentrated in yards on the east coast, and demand that a proportionate share be assigned to yards on the Pacific Coast; and be it further

Resolved, That all possible efforts be taken by all available sources to insure the proper assignment of work to the Pacific Coast.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Elimination of Age Barrier to Employment and Reduction of Retirement Age

Resolution No. 3—Presented by Carl Muhlberger and James King of Shipfitters Union No. 9, San Francisco.

Whereas, The majority of the employers at the present time are refusing to employ individuals of an age of sixty years or over on the ground that they are too old capably to perform their services; and

Whereas, The protests of labor organiza-

tions that the mere age of such individuals does not establish their inability to perform work have been uniformly rejected by such employers; and

Whereas, The existing provisions of the Federal Old Age Insurance Law provide for retirement payments only after a workman has reached the age of sixty-five years; and

Whereas, If the course of conduct of the above employers is allowed to continue, not only will such workmen be precluded from obtaining employment and will be required to suffer the evils of unemployment without receipt of any old age insurance benefits during such period of unemployment, but likewise will ultimately lose their retirement rights as of the age of sixty-five because of extended periods of unemployment; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging that the practice of employers refusing to employ individuals of an age of sixty years or over on the ground they are too old capably to perform their services be condemned and every step be taken to prevent its continuance; and be it further

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the reduction of the retirement age of the Federal Old Age Insurance Law to sixty years or less.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

State Jurisdiction Over Industrial Injuries

Resolution No. 4—Presented by Carl Muhlberger and James King of Shipfitters Union No. 9, San Francisco.

Whereas, The individuals working in the Metal Trades crafts perform services both on so-called new ship construction, which is within the jurisdiction of State Workmen's Compensation Act, and ship repair, which is within the jurisdiction of the Federal Compensation Act; and

Whereas, Individuals suffering identical injuries receive not only substantially different compensation under each of such programs, but also are subject to completely different procedures and statutes of limitations, resulting in confusion, dissatisfaction and loss of benefit rights; and

Whereas, It is essential that individuals performing similar work and receiving similar injuries receive equal compensation and be subject to similar procedures and restrictions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging that the

Federal Workmen's Compensation Act be amended to provide that the compensation, regulations and procedures of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the particular state in which the individual is employed at the time of the injury, rather than the Federal Workmen's Compensation Act, shall be applicable in order that all injured workmen shall be treated equally.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Oppose Government Injunctions in Labor Disputes

Resolution No. 5—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodrumou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The use of injunctions by the National Labor Relations Board as in the case of the Typographical Union, the Miners' Union, the AFL Longshorem and others, is a system of legalized strike-breaking by government boards and agencies; and

Whereas, Rule by injunction strikes at the very foundation of the labor movement as well as destroying the principles of democratic government since it takes away labor's economic weapon of the right to strike; and

Whereas, The use of the injunction against labor places a powerful weapon in the hands of the employers to the total disadvantage of labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as totally opposed to the use of injunctions against labor organizations in their struggle for the improvement of hours, wages and conditions for their membership.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Dissolution of Federal Un-American Committee

Resolution No. 6—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodrumou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The history of the House Un-American Committee is one of unsurpassed smear attacks on liberals, progressives, New-Deal Democrats and others in all walks of life; and

Whereas, This Committee acts as accuser, prosecutor, judge and jury without permitting the victim a semblance of self-defense; and

Whereas, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and

President Harry Truman have both condemned the tactics of the Un-American Committee on numerous occasions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the immediate dissolution of the Un-American Committee so that the principles of democratic government may prevail in the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 300.

Increasing Workmen's Compensation Rates

Resolution No. 7—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodrumou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Workmen's Compensation payments are totally inadequate; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do hereby go on record in amending the Workmen's Compensation Law to provide for weekly payments of sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the employees' wages with a minimum payment of not less than thirty dollars per week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Oppose Rearmament Program

Resolution No. 8—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodrumou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The cost of living is continuing to increase daily while inflation gains momentum; and

Whereas, The billions appropriated for war and militarization are the greatest ever in peacetime history; and

Whereas, This process of putting the country on a war economy which temporarily seems to create economic stability in reality is a dangerous trend similar to that prevailing in pre-war Germany since it is a false and insecure prosperity; and

Whereas, The continuation of such a policy leads to the acceptance of the inevitability of a third world war which will only produce billions of profits for the manufacturers and millions of corpses for the working people; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call for a cessation to the policy of militarization and that we urge our government to work toward world-wide disarmament.

ment through the United Nations; and be it further

Resolved, That instead of spending billions for guns and cannons that this money be used to eliminate slums, to build low cost housing, hospitals and schools, river control and other peacetime projects that will create a foundation for real prosperity.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

By-Pass NLRB

Resolution No. 9—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodromou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The National Labor Relations Board when first set up and for some years after served as an agency which on the whole was fair and impartial to organized labor, helping to solve many disputes between organized labor and the employers; and

Whereas, The National Labor Relations Board, since the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law has lost its fairness and impartiality and, as a matter of fact, has become an instrument of the employers used against labor; and

Whereas, Robert Denham, head of the National Labor Relations Board, has shown on numerous occasions through various rulings that he is biased against labor while being sympathetic to the employers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to establish a policy to by-pass the use of the National Labor Relations Board and rather to rely upon the economic strength of labor to achieve its objectives.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Support of Palestine Partition Policy

Resolution No 10—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodromou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The situation in Palestine was not conducive of peace and was submitted to the United Nations Assembly for solution; and

Whereas, The United Nations Assembly recommended that two separate states be set up, an Arab and a Jewish state; and

Whereas, The United States being a part of the United Nations carries out a policy of embargoing the State of Israel and sells arms and ammunition to the Arab nations,

thereby actually intervening on the side of the Arabs and encouraging the continuation of war; and

Whereas, It appears that the oil interests are more important than the welfare and peace of nations; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record

- 1) Urging our representatives to the United Nations to stand by the United Nations policy of partition of Palestine.
- 2) That the United States delegates work to compel the Arab rulers to comply with the United Nations decision on partition.
- 3) That the arms embargo against the State of Israel be immediately lifted so as to afford the Jewish people a means of self-defense and thus enable them eventually to live as a free and democratic people alongside their neighbors, the Arab peoples.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Campaign Against Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 11—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodromou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1947 outlined and adopted a real fighting program on the Taft-Hartley Law; and

Whereas, The Executive Council declared in its "Statement on Taft-Hartley Act" that "it becomes the duty of the labor movement to fight for its repeal" and "we must oppose it and fight it at every step and at every opportunity;" and

Whereas, With the passage of time as the Taft-Hartley Act unfolds in its full meaning and import it is found that more and more unions are being entangled in the meshes of this anti-labor slave law threatening the destruction of the hiring halls, as well as the fundamental principle of labor—the right to strike—through use of court injunctions; and

Whereas, To permit this trend to continue without waging a real, serious and concerted fight on all fronts against the Taft-Hartley Act will, without contradiction, destroy the American labor movement; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor launch an educational campaign so that every man and woman understands

fully what the Taft-Hartley law really is: and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the California State Federation of Labor to take a firm stand to fight for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Changing Procedure of Filing Claims for Unemployment Insurance

Resolution No. 12—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodromou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Members of the American Federation of Labor are issued a special blue identification card on which a union official certifies that the member is unemployed and on the union list to be referred to a job when possible; and

Whereas, There is no justifiable reason why such union members should be compelled to go through the red tape of registering for work when the union identification card is accepted by Unemployment Insurance for claim purposes; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of allowing union officials to make out claims (self-registration) for members in order to save the claimants time in getting through their claims.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Availability of Hearing Officers in Unemployment Insurance Appeals

Resolution No. 13—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodromou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, When a claimant is disqualified by a claim examiner, he should file for an appeal before a referee; and

Whereas, At the present time it is usually several weeks before his appeal is scheduled for a hearing as the appeal section has thousands of cases pending and many times the claimant is back at work when he is notified to appear for a hearing; and

Whereas, He cannot afford to lay off from his job and lose a day's pay so he does not appear and his claim is decided on the claim examiner's testimony without the claimant's opportunity to refute or state his side of the fact; and

Whereas, Referees overrule fifty percent

of all disqualification decisions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of each California State Employment Service office, or at least the large city offices, having a hearing officer available at all times during working hours so that if a claimant is disqualified by a claims examiner, the claimant can immediately request a hearing and have a decision rendered.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Abolition of Waiting Period and Raising of Weekly Unemployment Insurance Benefits

Resolution No. 14—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leo Prodromou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Present unemployment insurance benefits are obsolete in view of the tremendous rise in the cost of living; and

Whereas, The one-week waiting period is unnecessary and works a hardship on the working people who find it difficult to make ends meet; and

Whereas, The large surplus of 716 million dollars in the unemployment insurance fund makes increased benefits both desirable and possible; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of eliminating the one-week waiting period and increasing the benefits to seven dollars per day.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 263.

Elimination of Private Insurance Companies in Disability Insurance

Resolution No. 15—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodromou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The presence of private insurance companies in the field of disability insurance fails to serve the best interests of the working people in that, for example, there is no uniformity of application of the law under private insurance companies, that employees' money will be used by private insurance companies for loans, investments, etc., without the worker benefitting from such use of his money; and

Whereas, If all money is paid to the state fund, eventually the state can set up other benefits payable to workers from this fund; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Con-

vention of the California State Federation of Labor hereby go on record in favor of a legislative amendment to eliminate private insurance companies from the field of disability insurance.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Outlawing of Private Employment Agencies

Resolution No. 16—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodrumou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, The government has employment agencies set up to handle problems relating to unemployment; and

Whereas, Many private employment agencies unnecessarily exist, run competition to union hiring halls and charge exorbitant fees for job placements; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record against private employment agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor introduce in the next legislative session a measure to outlaw private employment agencies.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 263.

Statewide Rent Control Law

Resolution No. 17—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodrumou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, California, like many other sections of the country, has an acute housing shortage; and

Whereas, Rent controls have kept rentals down to a reasonable cost; and

Whereas, The fact that each control law passed by the Congress has with each succeeding year been less effective, indicating that this next Congress may eliminate national rent control or pass ineffective legislation; and

Whereas, The state government has the right and duty to step in and pass rental control legislation in the event the federal government does not do its duty by failing to pass any legislation or ineffective legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That should Congress fail to pass effective rental control legislation, this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record requesting the California

state legislature to pass an effective rent control measure; and be it further

Resolved, That if it is necessary to call a special session of the legislature in order to pass such legislation, that we hereby request the Governor of the State of California to call such a special session; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the Assembly and Senate and to the Governor of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 263.

Reestablishment of Price Control

Resolution No. 18—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodrumou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, Lifting of price control is responsible for the dangerous inflationary trend; and

Whereas, A return of price control is necessary to stop this ruinous situation of our nation's economy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby call upon Congress to restore price control back to the 1946 level and that adequate funds be appropriated for the enforcement of such controls.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Increasing Number of Vice-Presidents

Resolution No. 19—Presented by James Dimakes, Albert Gabriel, Leon Prodrumou, Helen Wheeler and Mary C. T. Williams of Miscellaneous Employees Union No. 110, San Francisco.

Whereas, There still remain a considerable number of workers as yet unorganized in the State of California; and

Whereas, A large section of the unorganized are among the minority groups who work and live in the State of California; and

Whereas, To help bring these unorganized workers into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor while at the same time securing for them a greater sense of representation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution to read as follows: "Section 1. The regular officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and twenty-five Vice-Presidents, the

twenty-fifth Vice-President to be at large and filled by a Negro member."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 255.

**Opposing Civil Service Commission's
Regulations Governing Reduction
in Force**

Resolution No. 20—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Civil Service Commission's regulations governing reduction in force as embodied in Circular Form 1285 (Rev., December, 1946) are definitely discriminatory to the regular Civil Service Post Office employee of many years' seniority, because all such employees are placed on the same competitive level; and

Whereas, This discrimination in regard to seniority rights of employees is in direct opposition to established civil service rules and procedure; and

Whereas, It is felt that the framers of Sec. 12 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 did not intend to work undue hardship on the regular Civil Service Post Office employee; and

Whereas, The efficiency rating system in the hands of a biased rating official can work such undue hardship on the regular Civil Service employee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the system of reduction in force and computation of retention credits as set forth in Civil Service Commission Circular Form 1285 (Rev.), December, 1946, namely, that of using the efficiency rating as the deciding factor; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor support a revision of the present law of computing retention credits, said change in computation to be based on seniority only; and whenever two or more employees are tied, the ties shall be broken first by considering half years of service in excess of total years; and that the California State Federation of Labor act immediately and vigorously to seek revision of "Reduction in Force" orders; to respect primarily the seniority of all employees; and to resist with equal vigor any attempt on the part of the Post Office Department or the Congress to enact any law contrary to the above.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

**Abolishment of the Postal Service
Rating System**

Resolution No. 21—Presented by John R.

Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Rating systems in existence heretofore have been unsatisfactory to postal clerks; and

Whereas, In practice, ratings are usually based on comparison of individuals with each other instead of a standard of work; and

Whereas, Personal judgment, unavoidably influenced by personal likes and dislikes, plays too large a part; and

Whereas, Numerous grades within the range of "satisfactory" serve no good purpose and may lead to ill will and dissension among clerks themselves; and

Whereas, These systems do not improve the quality of work performed, as evidenced by the fact that ratings vary little from year to year; and

Whereas, Grades within the "satisfactory" bounds have little bearing on promotion under present rules; and

Whereas, Dissatisfaction growing out of a feeling of injustice tends to lower the morale of the force; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the abolishment of the entire rating system for postal employees, with the exception that the rating system only be applied to those employees who are not performing satisfactory service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Time and a Half for All Postal Employees

Resolution No. 22—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The principle of time and one-half for overtime is one that has been established in every industry for many years to prevent employers using employees in excess of their regular work day, and to more equally distribute the work by employing more men for shorter hours; and

Whereas, Our own employer, the United States Government, recognizes the justice of this principle through the payment of time and one-half to its regular employees for service performed as overtime, yet neglects to accept it in its relations with those employees employed on an hourly basis; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of immediate legislation for time and one-half for all hours performed in excess of eight (8) in one day and all hours in excess of forty (40) in one week for all postal employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Optional Retirement for Civil Service Employees

Resolution No. 23—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present retirement law grants Civil Service employees the right to retire at age 60 with 30 years of service, or the right to retire at age 62 with 15 or more years of service; and

Whereas, The present retirement law requires an employee to take a reduced annuity if he retires under the age of 60, providing he has at least 30 years of service; and

Whereas, This law tends to keep an employee in the service to an age that he is denied the enjoyment of retirement; and

Whereas, An employee who has performed at least 25 years of faithful service should be granted the right to retire; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of a 25-year optional retirement law with full annuity, regardless of age, for all Civil Service employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Annual and Sick Leave for Post Office Employees

Resolution No. 24—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many veterans will be attracted to the Post Office because of the veteran preferences to be obtained and because of the future security of such employment; and

Whereas, The Federal Government in Civil Service does in most of its branches grant the provision of an annual leave of twenty-six (26) days and fifteen (15) days sick leave; and

Whereas, The national adoption of that policy throughout the various political subdivisions of government would tend to create extra employment and to attract to the service of the public a greater number of persons who have served this nation so magnificently in the war effort; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring twenty-six (26) days annual leave and fifteen (15) days sick leave, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, sick leave to be cumulative, for all postal employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Credit Postal Employees With Accumulated Sick Leave

Resolution No. 25—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The present method of taking accumulated sick leave prior to retirement is not on the statute books as a bona fide legal procedure; and

Whereas, The accumulation of sick leave is acquired over a long period of service and should not be denied to employees at time of retirement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of legislation which will provide that a postal employee shall be entitled to use up all accumulated sick leave prior to the beginning of his retirement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Overages and Shortages of Postal Finance Clerks

Resolution No. 26—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Postal clerks handling funds must make up shortages from their own personal funds whenever such shortages occur; and

Whereas, When a postal clerk's account shows an overage it is immediately confiscated by the Department; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of legislation which will provide that the shortages of postal finance clerks shall be charged against overages previously accumulated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Insurance for Postal Employees Certifying Bonds

Resolution No. 27—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Postal employees are being required to certify thousands of dollars worth of bonds daily without any protection whatsoever in the event they are presented with fraudulent identifications; and

Whereas, These employees are being required to do this work without receiving any additional compensation therefor, and by so doing are jeopardizing their entire life's savings in the event of a wrong certification; and

Whereas, Private banking firms furnish their employees with blanket insurance to cover any losses occasioned by their taking

on such responsibilities as the certification of bonds; and

Whereas, The Treasury Department has provided insurance for its own employees under similar conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the Treasury Department to assume all responsibility for incorrect certification of War Savings Bonds and that they issue definite instructions to the certifying postal employees as to the proper type of identification they will accept; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Postmaster General and to the officials of the Treasury Department with a request for immediate action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Oppose Extension of 40-Hour Week

Resolution No. 28—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized labor unions individually and collectively have fought for countless years to obtain an eight-hour day and a five-day week; and

Whereas, The human considerations involved in the weakening of the present 40-hour week would cause fewer leisure hours for labor, thereby causing a grave drop in the morale of the overwhelming majority of this nation, causing greater physical exhaustion, making possible the loss of life and limb by lowered body efficiency; and

Whereas, A dangerous weakening and possible loss of another of labor's hard-won rights could thereby be effected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as disapproving any suggestion for extending the basic 40-hour week for any cause whatsoever by any representative or officer in the National Federation of Post Office Clerks or the American Federation of Labor, and that we are not impressed by such suggestions made in the past.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Rest Periods for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 29—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many industries outside the postal service have been granting relief, or rest periods, for their employees for the past few years; and

Whereas, These rest periods have proven

themselves to be of great value in the maintenance of efficiency and morale of employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of petitioning the Postmaster General to order all Postmasters to grant postal employees at least one rest period of ten (10) minutes within every four-hour tour of duty.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Bonding Facilities for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 30—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Private industry has for years been providing, whenever necessary, payment of premiums for bonding of employees; and

Whereas, Private industry has found many savings in time and money by providing their own bonding facilities; and

Whereas, The Post Office Department would find immense benefits for itself and its employees by setting up facilities for bonding, and gain from the example set by private industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as calling upon the Post Office Department to establish bonding facilities for its employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 308-309.

Against Merging Annual and Sick Leave Allotments for Postal Employees

Resolution No. 31—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under present postal laws and regulations vacation leave and sick leave are separate and distinct periods; and

Whereas, There is a grave danger that these two periods, namely, sick leave and vacation, may be merged into one that would provide a specific number of days being granted per annum for the use of either sick leave or vacation; and

Whereas, Such a merger would abolish the accumulation of sick leave; and

Whereas, This merger might also reduce the number of days which are not granted as separate periods of sick leave and vacation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to any move to merge the vacation and sick leave allotments of postal employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Labor-Management Committees in Post Offices

Resolution No. 32—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has endorsed the principle of labor-management committees in all industries in order to gain a higher degree of co-operation between the employee and the employer; and

Whereas, It is believed that the establishment of labor-management committees in the Postal Service would result in many worth-while policies being adopted as a result of the ideas and suggestions of the employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as requesting the officers of the American Federation of Labor to use every endeavor to bring about the formulation of labor-management committees in all post offices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Promotion of Postal Employees to Supervisory Positions Through Seniority and Ability

Resolution No. 33—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, One of the prime objectives of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks is to suggest laws to the Congress which will increase the efficiency of the Postal Service; and

Whereas, There are no specific laws, rules or regulations governing the appointment of employees to supervisory positions; and

Whereas, Appointments are frequently made that are not conducive to efficiency or good service and are often detrimental to the morale of the employees in the service; and

Whereas, Private industry has developed a system whereby efficient, well-trained men are appointed to supervisory positions, using tried and true methods relative to these appointments based on scientific research; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring a law whereby seniority, a knowledge of the Postal Rules and Regulations, the Postal Guide, and a practical knowledge of Post Office working procedure be a specific requisite before one can be appointed to a supervisory position in the Postal Service; and be it further

Resolved, That a suitable, written exam-

ination be given all applicants for a supervisory position covering all of the above-mentioned requisites.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

End Discrimination Against Female Postal Employees

Resolution No. 34—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The recently amended U. S. Civil Service Retirement Act discriminates as to benefits allowed married women in case of death of the female employee; and

Whereas, Female employees in the service perform the same work, contribute the same amount from their salaries, and are given the same treatment as male employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the amendment of the U. S. Civil Service Retirement Act to eliminate any discrimination as to benefits between male and female employees.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Adequate Lighting and Sanitary Facilities for Post Office Work Rooms

Resolution No. 35—Presented by John R. Otte and Al Aron of Post Office Clerks Union No. 64, Los Angeles.

Whereas, There is at the present time no law or regulation requiring adequate lighting or sanitary facilities in work rooms of Post Offices for the distribution of mail; and

Whereas, The lack of such law or regulation makes it impossible for Post Office officials, either local or departmental, to make needed corrections; and

Whereas, The efficiency of work performed, and the health, comfort and welfare of employees cannot be protected without such laws; and

Whereas, Experience has proven the penalties that employees pay for these deficiencies by injury to health and vision; and

Whereas, Scientific research has provided great advances in method, quantity, and quality of light for proper seeing conditions for improved production and health; and

Whereas, There is no provision in the law for securing the benefits of this research for postal employees; and

Whereas, Without plant improvement, demand is made on postal employees to keep pace with modern high speed indus-

try, in spite of antiquated and inadequate lighting and sanitation equipment, with resulting strain on eyes and nerves of employees with related damage to health and comfort; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring enactment of legislation by the United States Congress of a law establishing a minimum standard for lighting and sanitation equipment in Post Offices, below which standard correction would be mandatory; and be it further

Resolved, That such minimum standards should be approved by competent sanitary and lighting engineers qualified by research in their respective fields.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Abolish Publication of Delegates' Votes

Resolution No. 36—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor requires that each ballot in an election of officers bear the name of delegate and local union casting the vote; and

Whereas, The Secretary each year publishes a record of the election of officers disclosing the vote of each delegate and local union; and

Whereas, This procedure denies to each delegate and union the privacy of a secret ballot, which is recognized as one of the fundamentals of democratic practice; and

Whereas, A resolution in the 1947 Convention to instruct the Executive Council to perfect means by which voting for officers might be conducted by secret ballot was referred to the Executive Council for action; and

Whereas, The Executive Council disposed of that resolution in the following language: "The Council decided that this would be contrary to the long-established policy of the Federation, and that such action could not be authorized by the Executive Council, since it would require a constitutional change, and only the convention as a whole has authority to make this change, the resolution was therefore filed."; and

Whereas, Full debate on the merits of a secret ballot in Federation elections and a majority decision on a Constitutional amendment is clearly the democratic method of disposing of the matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend the Constitution of the Cali-

fornia State Federation of Labor, in order to provide for a secret ballot in election of officers, as follows:

ARTICLE IV, Section 4: Delete the last sentence, which provides for signing the name and organization of a delegate on the ballot, and substitute the words "The election of officers shall be by secret ballot."

ARTICLE IV, Section 12: Delete that portion of the sample ballot which provides for name of organization and name of delegate voting.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 256.

Compel Employment Agencies to Specify Existence of Labor Contracts, etc., to Clients

Resolution No. 37—Presented by James Blackburn, Clyde O. Vinyard, Carl Fletcher, William C. Farley, Wayne J. Hull and Omer Rivard of Painters Union No. 256, Long Beach.

Whereas, The privileges and restrictions governing the operation of private employment agencies are granted under the laws of the state, and are administered by the Division of Labor Law Enforcement of the State Department of Public Relations; and

Whereas, Numerous unions, which have signed contracts with employers, which stipulate that new employees are required to make application for membership under terms of their contract within a specified time, often find that new employees have been dispatched to said employers without knowing of the existence of a contract governing said employment; and

Whereas, This condition tends to create no end of disputes for the labor union, because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the new employee; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to the prevailing conditions exercised by licensed employment agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to use every means within his power to have enacted a supplement to the existing law, to make it a violation of the Labor Code for a licensed employment agency to fail to notify a person or persons in writing to indicate the existence of a labor contract and the conditions on which the job is accepted when being dispatched by the agency.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 263.

Forty-Eight Hour Week for Firemen

Resolution No. 38—Presented by M. J. Terry, S. H. Shawver, Hugh Powell, T. J. Rizzo, D. D. Dean and R. S. Fink of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, The normal hours of work for all types of employees has been established as eight or less hours for a day's work; and

Whereas, Many fire fighters are working seventy-two (72) or more hours a week; and

Whereas, This system of working long hours is not in keeping with the time; and

Whereas, It likewise prevents firemen from enjoying the same social and family considerations as are enjoyed by other types of employees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring a 48-hour week for firemen; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative committee of the California State Federation of Labor assist the firemen in any attempt to secure legislation favoring shorter hours.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Union Representation on State Disaster Council

Resolution No. 39—Presented by M. J. Terry, S. H. Shawver, Hugh Powell, T. J. Rizzo, D. D. Dean and R. S. Fink of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, There is an organization in California known as the California State Disaster Council; and

Whereas, This council is appointed to formulate plans for the protection of our citizens in case of any disaster; and

Whereas, All of the fire service organizations in California are represented on this council, with the exception of the AFL Fire Fighters' organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring the appointment by the Governor of at least one representative from the Federated Fire Fighters of California to the State Disaster Council; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 283.

Public Employees' Vice-President on Executive Council

Resolution No. 40—Presented by M. J. Terry, S. H. Shawver, Hugh Powell, T. J. Rizzo, D. D. Dean and R. S. Fink of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, It is important that the public

employees have representation on the Executive Board of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Under the present set-up, all of the members of the Executive Board are members of industrial unions; and

Whereas, Public employment is distinctly different from all other types of private employment; and

Whereas, The public employees should at least have one man on the board who understands their problems; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend its Constitution and By Laws so as to provide for a vice-president who shall be elected to serve the public employees who are affiliated.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 255.

Pensions for Widows of Firemen

Resolution No. 41—Presented by M. J. Terry, S. H. Shawver, Hugh Powell, T. J. Rizzo, D. D. Dean and R. S. Fink of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, Widows of retired firemen are not protected under the State Retirement System, except by a return of the remaining contributions made by their deceased husbands, or by the husband accepting a greatly reduced rate of retirement pay; and

Whereas, In most cases there is no return of contributions because of its having been used up; and

Whereas, The fireman and his wife cannot maintain themselves on the reduced rate; and

Whereas, The payments into the retirement system are so high that the fireman cannot afford additional insurance protection; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring some form of legislation that will provide the widow of a fireman a pension equal to that received by her husband.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 263.

Tax on Out-of-State Insurance Companies

Resolution No. 42—Presented by M. J. Terry, S. H. Shawver, Hugh Powell, T. J. Rizzo, D. D. Dean and R. S. Fink of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, The various insurance organizations profit through the effort of the fire fighters; and

Whereas, The fire fighters receive no benefit whatsoever from the insurance organizations in California, many of whom operate from and are incorporated under

the laws of states outside of California; and

Whereas, In many states, insurance companies are taxed to help support firemen's retirement systems; and

Whereas, This relieves a large part of the burden from the shoulders of the taxpayers; and

Whereas, This would stabilize the existing systems, many of which are in the red; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring some form of tax on foreign insurance companies, or companies operating from states other than California, providing, however, in no case shall said tax exceed two (2) percent of earnings, etc.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 298-299.

Employee Representation on Civil Service Boards

Resolution No. 43—Presented by M. J. Terry, S. H. Shawver, Hugh Powell, T. J. Rizzo, D. D. Dean and R. S. Fink of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, Efficient public service is based on employees being selected on a basis of their ability to perform the duties of their jobs; and

Whereas, This results in improved service to the public; and

Whereas, The employee has a definite interest in establishing a fair and impartial civil service system, with a square deal to all and favoritism to no one; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring employee representation on all civil service boards or commissions; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council members lend assistance wherever possible and practical to all city and county employees to bring about employee representation on civil service boards and commissions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 283.

Employee Representation on Retirement Boards

Resolution No. 44—Presented by M. J. Terry, S. H. Shawver, Hugh Powell, T. J. Rizzo, D. D. Dean and R. S. Fink of Federated Fire Fighters of California, Oakland.

Whereas, Retirement systems are primarily established to provide a means whereby public employees can contribute to a fund from which they shall eventually receive a pension; and

Whereas, These retirement systems are

for the most part established on an actuarial basis, with employees paying in proportion to their liability, etc.; and

Whereas, It is only right and proper that, inasmuch as they are compelled to pay their share of the cost of said retirement systems, they be entitled to representation on the board or commission which establishes the policy of said retirement system; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record and declare itself in favor of employee representation on all retirement boards; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor do lend whatever assistance practical to assist employees in establishing this policy in all cities and counties of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 283.

Home Loans and State Bonus for Veterans

Resolution No. 45—Presented by C. T. Lehmann, W. R. McCoy, E. Melville, C. A. Brown, N. Arnold and Chris Johnson of Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Millions of veterans of World War II are now facing a crisis as far as housing, employment, job training, and schooling are concerned, and labor must help the veteran, or big business will try to turn the veteran against the labor movement; and

Whereas, The veterans of World War II have constantly supported labor, and in spite of all propaganda of the employers to use the grievances of the veterans, such as security, job and housing, to blame on the labor movement, the veterans have lined up in the main on the side of labor; and

Whereas, Because of inflation, provisions in the GI Bill of Rights in regard to financing education and on-the-job training are far from sufficient, and unless labor and the veterans unite to secure an improvement on the many burning issues now confronting the rank and file veterans, there is a danger that enemies of labor will use the veterans against the labor movement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up a Veterans' Department to work with veterans' organizations for the purpose of support on a program for veterans' home loans that will enable veterans to buy homes at reasonable prices with low cost interest, and that sufficient money be

appropriated to allow the veterans to attend schools and continue on-the-job training; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention go on record to support a state bonus for all veterans, along the lines that New York, Michigan and numerous other states give to the veterans of World War II.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 299.

Repeal Financial Responsibility Act

Resolution No. 46—Presented by W. R. White, E. Lotti, D. G. Nyhan, C. W. Burns, J. A. LeCours and George Kelly of Chauffeurs' Union No. 265, San Francisco; Lawrence T. Bregante and Gus Katsarsky; Central Labor Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Financial Responsibility Act, recently placed on the statute books of the State of California is ambiguous and in no way accomplished its aims; and

Whereas, The provisions of the act are so drawn as to place the greatest burden upon the members of the Teamster Crafts, who through difficulty in complying with the law, may have their licenses suspended or revoked with no immediate recourse to the courts, resulting in prolonged lost employment; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the repeal of the above mentioned law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 263.

Creation of State Non-profit Insurance Service

Resolution No. 47—Presented by Joseph Hartley, Carl Nichols, Hiram Alguire, Chas. Artman, Reynolds Scott and Edward Gebo of Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 108, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The legislature of the State of California has enacted legislation known as the "Financial Responsibility Law," requiring all operators of motor vehicles to be covered by liability insurance, or to possess assets in the amount of \$11,000.00; and

Whereas, The corporate insurance companies of California will derive millions of dollars in extra profits from such legislation, at the expense of the taxpayers of the state; and

Whereas, The need for protection of the motor operators is not disputed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor propose legislation to create a non-profit State Insurance Service Agency to

administer the insurance requirements as legislated by the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 263.

Campaign Against Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 48—Presented by Stanley L. Sapp, Sr., of Retail Clerks Union No. 373, Vallejo.

Whereas, The members of organized labor have been aroused by certain penalties placed on their efforts to obtain improvements in their working conditions; and

Whereas, We recognize the personalities in this case are only incidental to a more basic grievance; namely, the passage of the Taft-Hartley Law by a group of reactionary politicians; and

Whereas, The violent reaction of the Mine Workers themselves is one of the first indications of the feelings of rank and file members when they realize how viciously their hands have been tied as a result of the passage of this employer-favoring law; and

Whereas, More and more, groups of workers are discovering that their rights have been emasculated before arriving at the bargaining table; and

Whereas, Robert J. Denham, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, in addressing the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Bar Association, stated that labor relations cannot be controlled or regulated by injunctive process; and

Whereas, The truth and logic of this statement have been verified by the history of labor-management relations in our entire economy; and

Whereas, The use of the injunctive process is a substitute for the American democratic tradition of determining issues in disputes by full discussion around the conference table; and

Whereas, This is a sinister threat to the system of American jurisprudence; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that the rank and file of our labor movement, in accordance with the policy of the American Federation of Labor, shall once again dedicate itself to the lawful task of fighting for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and shall bend their efforts to defeat those reactionary Congressmen who made the Taft-Hartley law possible; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Presidents and Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor and all State Federations

of Labor shall be called upon to rededicate themselves to that position of the American Federation of Labor, stated by the late Samuel Gompers, that the workers of America "will not submit to Government by injunction," which by history and in fact is so contrary to the spirit, traditions and philosophy of American democracy and fair play; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to our Senators and Congressmen, and to the local press.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Disciplining of Officials' Dissident Political Activity

Resolution No. 49—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston, Edwin E. Mantz, Ernest E. MacGregor, Jesse W. Moore, Andrew G. Sutherland and T. B. Wegener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, At the past State Federation of Labor Conventions the body has gone on record in support of certain political candidates; and

Whereas, Subsequent to the endorsement of said candidates, certain high ranking officials of the State Federation of Labor have seen fit to use the name of their office in sponsoring candidates opposed to the principle of organized labor and in opposition to the endorsed candidates; and

Whereas, These endorsements have done much to reduce the effectiveness of any endorsement by labor, and have caused much embarrassment to the rank and file members of organized labor who were sincere in their endorsement of the candidates chosen at the conventions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as severely censuring any and all officials of the State Federation of Labor who endorse candidates known to be opposed to organized labor and in direct opposition to the general assembly's endorsement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 299.

Respecting Jurisdictional Lines

Resolution No. 50—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston, Edwin E. Mantz, Ernest E. MacGregor, Jesse W. Moore, Andrew G. Sutherland and T. B. Wegener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, Organized labor is struggling for its very existence under the terms of the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, Many International Unions have taken advantage of the "NO" juris-

dictional picket line clause of the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, The terms of settlement of jurisdiction under the Building Trades Department Agreement are ineffective and very unsatisfactory; and

Whereas, Continued disunity among crafts, members of the American Federation of Labor, is weakening our position in making successful negotiations with employers impossible; and

Whereas, Unions have gone on jobs knowing it was rightfully the work of another craft; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as advocating unity between all Internationals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to the end that no craft shall place their people on any job knowing that the jurisdiction belongs to another craft.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Solidarize Fight Against Taft-Hartley Act

Resolution No. 51—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston, Edwin E. Mantz, Ernest E. MacGregor, Jesse W. Moore, Andrew G. Sutherland and T. B. Wegener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, All organized labor is in agreement in opposing the terms of the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, Many labor organizations are fighting for "hiring hall" provisions outlawed by the Taft-Hartley law, and in the past days have disregarded minority groups; and

Whereas, Any union defeating these provisions is winning a victory for all organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as recommending that all unions give all possible moral and financial aid to any union in dispute with the Taft-Hartley law; and be it further

Resolved, That we also support to the fullest extent of our ability any candidate for public office who has pledged himself to fight for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Disposal of Convention Resolutions

Resolution No. 52—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston, Edwin E. Mantz, Ernest E. MacGregor, Jesse W. Moore, Andrew G. Sutherland and T. B. Wegener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, In the past, many resolutions

have not been acted upon by the Convention due to the fact that, because of one reason or another, they have been kicked around by the Resolutions Committee and finally referred to the Executive Council; and

Whereas, The Executive Council has never made any report in respect to the actions taken on these resolutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to furnish every affiliated union with a complete report of all matters referred to it by the convention; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor Convention go on record as supporting the national AFL policy in declaring Election Day a holiday to allow members to vote; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to all affiliated unions that a Registrar be placed in all AFL headquarters.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 283.

Non-Racial Discrimination Clause in Contracts

Resolution No. 53—Presented by Cleo W. Huddleston, Edwin E. Mantz, Ernest E. MacGregor, Jesse W. Moore, Andrew G. Sutherland and T. B. Wegener of Welders and Burners Union No. 681, Oakland.

Whereas, In the present stage of organized labor, placing Negroes on jobs seems to be a problem for some locals; and

Whereas, This situation is critical and should not be tolerated; and

Whereas, The employer uses the rule of divide and conquer; and

Whereas, The labor movement must fight for the rights of all of its members to work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as demanding a non-discriminating clause in all future contracts.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Increase Appropriation for Division of Labor Law Enforcement

Resolution No. 54—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of L. A. Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Stanley L. Sapp of Retail Clerks Union No. 373 of Vallejo; Anthony B. Crossler, California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Division of Labor Law Enforcement has become over-

burdened with work over the past few years; and

Whereas, Collective bargaining agreements between employers and labor organizations have increased in number; and

Whereas, Certain employers and employers' associations (due possibly to the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act) have purposely violated collective bargaining agreements; and

Whereas, Unions in the enforcement of these collective bargaining agreements have sought the assistance of the Deputy Labor Commissions in their particular areas; and

Whereas, The limited staff and large area coverage of the Deputy Labor Commissions have resulted in undue long delays in having cases properly processed within reasonable time; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor vigorously urge that the legislature of the State of California increase the appropriation to the Division of Labor Law Enforcement so that new complaints and cases on file can be processed within reasonable time by each of the regional offices of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 263.

Disposal of Convention Resolutions

Resolution No. 55—Presented by John A. Nelson and A. N. Allen of Carpenters Union No. 586, Sacramento.

Whereas, At the annual meeting of the delegates to the California State Federation of Labor in convention, many resolutions are submitted for which there is insufficient time for proper study by the Resolutions Committee, so that the committee is unable to report and recommend to the convention the action they deem wise; and

Whereas, The annual conventions have followed the procedure to refer these unacted-upon bills or resolutions to the Executive Council for adoption or rejection; and

Whereas, This leaves in the hands of the Executive Council the responsibility of passing measures of highly controversial nature, or rejecting them. It is not the intent of this resolution to criticize the judgment of the Executive Council, but should the Council's decision be contrary to the judgment of the delegates, the support of the general membership is doubtful, and may cause a belief that member unions are dictated to by the hierarchy and not administered by democratic methods; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Conven-

tion of the California State Federation of Labor determine that this practice be discontinued and the following procedure adopted:

1. All resolutions not acted upon by the convention shall die with the adjournment of the convention; except
2. Any resolution may be submitted, by motion passed in convention, to a general referendum vote of all affiliated unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Against Dumping Sewage in Streams

Resolution No. 56—Presented by James V. Zaloudek, James A. Allen, M. H. Carpenter, L. K. Roland, Kurt Oertel and S. E. Pefley of Carpenters Union No. 1507, El Monte.

Whereas, We believe, and are advised by those of authority, that water pollution is a major cause of Polio; and

Whereas, The dumping of sewage into our native streams is, we believe, a main cause of such pollution; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of prohibiting the dumping of sewage into our native streams, and providing, where needed, sewage disposal plants; and be it further

Resolved, That we go on record favoring legislation to accomplish such measures and pledge an active campaign to secure such legislation as is needed to bring them to law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 263.

Furnishing Union Labels

Resolution No. 57—Presented by C. A. Silva and S. J. Olsen of California State Council of Barbers, San Jose.

Whereas, There is a demand by the Label Trades Department and affiliated unions, and enforced by Central Labor Councils as well as State Federations of Labor, that every delegate in meetings and conventions be required to have five or more union labels on his person; and

Whereas, It is impossible to buy any Union Label garments, however sincerely you may try; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor communicate with such International Unions and have them see to it that such labels be furnished, or else the practice of such requirements be abolished.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycott.
For Convention action, see pages 311-312.

Reduction of Minimum Age for Old Age Pensions

Resolution No. 58—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, Under the Federal Social Security plan the minimum retiring age is sixty-five; and

Whereas, Due to the strenuous nature of our work and the fast pace set by industry in general in this industrial age, very few members ever live long enough to participate in this federal old age benefit; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the reducing of the minimum age to 55 years, and the incoming officers be instructed to do everything possible in furthering this humane legislation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Include Attorneys' Fees in Compensation Awards

Resolution No. 59—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, The administration and enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Law is becoming more complex, thereby making it almost necessary for injured employees to engage attorneys to protect their interests; and

Whereas, The average injured worker is in no position to pay attorney fees and under the existing laws, any attorney fees allowed to such attorneys are deducted from an award made to the injured worker; and

Whereas, It would be more equitable and just that the insurance carriers pay in addition to any compensation award, reasonable attorney's fees, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare for introduction at the next session of the state legislature, a bill that would make it compulsory for insurance carriers to pay in addition to compensation, any reasonable attorney's fees.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see pages 263-264.

Individual Choice of Doctors in Compensation Cases

Resolution No. 60—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, Workers suffering from injuries in course of their employment find it most

difficult to obtain the services of practical industrial doctors who are not under the influence of powerful insurance companies; and

Whereas, Many of the injured workers have been and are being deprived of their full compensation benefits because of unfair testimony by some of those doctors; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare for introduction at the next session of the state legislature, a bill that will provide an injured worker the right to use a doctor of his own choosing, so that the injured worker will get the care and protection that he is rightfully entitled to.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Ordinances To Cover Heating and Refrigeration Installation

Resolution No. 61—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, Many hazardous conditions exist in the State of California, due to the improper installation of heating, refrigeration piping and equipment; and

Whereas, Installations of this kind are detrimental to the safety and well being of the citizens of California; and

Whereas, The establishment of ordinances covering heating and refrigeration would help to maintain the high standards of our industry; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse this proposal and instruct the incoming officers to render any assistance that may be necessary to the officers of the California Pipe Trades Council in furthering this program.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Establish 30-Hour Week

Resolution No. 62—Presented by F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

Whereas, Experience has shown that only during a war have our members been fully employed; and

Whereas, It is generally conceded by economists and authorities that unemployment may be upon us in the not too distant future and that due to technological improvements more work is accomplished with fewer men, thus causing fewer jobs; and

Whereas, At the last American Federation of Labor Convention, held in San Fran-

cisco, California, due cognizance and recognition was given to the problem of employment in the affiliated AFL unions, and the delegates to that convention recorded themselves in favor of working toward the goal of a thirty-hour week; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all its local unions to work towards the goal of a thirty-hour week, establishing same wherever it is practical and feasible.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 283.

Resolution No. 63—(Withdrawn by sponsors.)

Increasing Expense Allowance for Federation Vice-Presidents

Resolution No. 64—Presented by Jack Goldberger and John Healy of Newspaper Drivers Union No. 921, San Francisco.

Whereas, Members of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor are required to attend the meetings of the Executive Council; and

Whereas, Attendance at these meetings invariably means that the large majority of these officers must spend at least three days away from their home cities; and

Whereas, Living costs have increased tremendously since the present rates of compensation for expenses and hotel accommodations were set by the Federation's 1946 convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That Article IX, Section 1 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor be amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. When attending meetings of the Executive Council, members of the Executive Council shall be paid for necessary traveling expenses and not to exceed \$25.00 per diem for expenses and \$10.00 a day for hotel accommodations."

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 255.

Popularization of Union Insignia

Resolution No. 65—Presented by J. L. R. Marsh of Sacramento Federated Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, The identification of union products and services is the Union Label, Union Shop Card and Union Button; and

Whereas, Union employment increases as public knowledge of these evidences of Union become more general, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor direct the Executive Council to prepare and exhibit at the Centennial State

Fair in 1949, an adequate display exploiting the skill and efficiency of the organized workers of the state and nation to acquaint the citizens of the state with the Union Labels, Cards and Buttons.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycott. For Convention action, see page 312.

Campaign Against Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 66—Presented by C. T. Lehmann, W. R. McCoy, E. Melville, C. A. Brown, N. Arnold and Chris Johnson of Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 25, Los Angeles.

Whereas, During the past year in the State of California, labor has been on the defensive for failing to take a stand against the Taft-Hartley law, and the most fundamental rights of labor are now in danger, mainly the right to strike, which the Taft-Hartley law tries to destroy by the use of injunctions, and the hiring hall, which the Taft-Hartley Act tries to prove illegal; and

Whereas, The AFL, because of the lack of a well-organized, extensive and fighting plan has even failed to understand the traps hidden in this law, and many unions are using the Taft-Hartley law to raid other unions, causing a situation whereby one union fights another, and all labor is weakened, and the employer is in a position to refuse labor's demands; and

Whereas, Unless specific plans are made by this Convention of the California State Federation of Labor to educate the labor movement on the real purpose of the Taft-Hartley Act, and a fighting program of refusing to comply with this law is worked out, labor will soon find itself tied up with court injunctions, suits, and loss of all its rights, if we continue to retreat from taking a stand against the Taft-Hartley law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take a stand upon the Taft-Hartley law, and that a thorough-going educational campaign be carried out to expose the Taft-Hartley law as a menace to the existence of labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions. For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Oppose Wage Reduction for State Employees

Resolution No. 67—Presented by George R. Chenu and Robert L. Ennis of Bookbinders Union No. 35, Sacramento.

Whereas, There was introduced at the 1948 session of the legislature, Senate Bill

No. 53, containing amendments to the Government Code (Sections 13581, 18852, and 18854) that would, if adopted, lower the standards of wages paid to members of organized labor by the State of California; and

Whereas, The Budget Session Joint Standing Committee of the Senate in considering Senate Bill No. 53, tabled this bill as it did not properly come before the budget session of the legislature; and

Whereas, The Printing Trades of California have information that a similar bill containing the provisions of Senate Bill No. 53, which will lower the wage standards of organized labor by the State of California will be presented at the regular session of the legislature which convenes January 3, 1949; and

Whereas, The Printing Trades of Sacramento have gone on record as opposing any legislation that has for its purpose the lowering the wage standards in California; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the action of the Printing Trades of Sacramento in opposing any legislation introduced at the next regular session of the legislature that has for its purpose the lowering of the wage standards of the members of organized labor employed by state agencies in the State of California; and be it also

Resolved, That this resolution be included in the Federation's program and its legislative representatives be instructed to combat any legislation in the next session of the legislature that has for its purpose the lowering of the wage standards of organized labor in California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation. For Convention action, see page 264.

Decrease Retirement Age and Increase Benefits for Old Age

Resolution No. 68—Presented by James V. Zaloudek, James A. Allen, M. H. Carpenter, L. K. Roland, Kurt Oertel and S. E. Pefley of Carpenters Union No. 1507, El Monte.

Whereas, The increased cost of living and diminishing value of the dollar has blasted the worker's hope of security at retirement; and

Whereas, The average age at death is not many months beyond the age of sixty-five; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring a reduction of the retirement age under the Social Se-

curity Act, from sixty-five to sixty years; and be it further

Resolved, That the benefit under said act be increased proportionate with the cost of living; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention go on record favoring legislation to accomplish these objectives, and pledge an active campaign to secure such legislation as will bring them to law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Eliminate Waiting Period in Workmen's Compensation Law

Resolution No. 69—Presented by James V. Zaloudek, James A. Allen, M. H. Carpenter, L. K. Roland, Kurt Oertel and S. E. Pefley of Carpenters Union No. 1507, El Monte.

Whereas, An employee, who is injured at his work, must wait seven days before his compensation may start; and

Whereas, Such emergency causes the worker inconvenience and adds cost to his living and hardship due to loss of income through no fault of his own; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as pledging an active campaign to secure such legislation as may be needed to bring about such necessary changes in the Workman's Disability Compensation law as will compensate the injured worker from the first day of injury.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Combined Action Against T-H Law

Resolution No. 70—Presented by S. R. Brown, H. E. Clemens, J. F. Dalton, F. E. Griffith, J. G. Preston and F. K. Smith of Typographical Union No. 174, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The past year has clearly established that the Taft-Hartley law is in fact an instrument to disrupt and destroy long-established union conditions; and

Whereas, The National Labor Relations Board, under Labor Dictator Denham, has been converted into an agency for anti-union employer organizations; and

Whereas, Government injunctions in labor disputes have been issued against American Federation of Labor, Council of Industrial Organizations and independent unions, with the sole purpose of destroying historic collective bargaining rights of labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organ-

ization, Railroad Brotherhoods, the United Mine Workers, The International Association of Machinists and other independent unions to convene a national emergency Congress in Washington for the purpose of working out joint plans to combat anti-union injunctions and all other attacks by the present National Labor Relations Board, as well as a concerted campaign for the repeal of the vicious law itself; and be it further

Resolved, That an open appeal be issued by the California State Federation of Labor convention to all trade union bodies, urging them to take similar action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits

Resolution No. 71—Presented by Ralph M. Andersen, L. M. Wickland, Wm. H. Brown, Wm. A. Grant, Chas. T. Foyle and Walter Bertelsen of Plumbers Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of living has increased considerably since the last session of the legislature adjourned; and

Whereas, Present indications show no prospect of a change in the present trend of living costs; and

Whereas, These high living costs work a great hardship on workers incapacitated by industrial accidents and forced to live on the prevailing state compensation payments of \$30.00 per week for workers earning maximum wages at the time of injury; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to take the necessary steps to have the Workmen's Compensation Law amended to provide that the compensation benefits be increased 20% (twenty per cent) for injured workers.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Extend Time of Industrial Accident Awards

Resolution No. 72—Presented by Ralph M. Andersen, L. M. Wickland, Wm. H. Brown, Wm. A. Grant, Chas. T. Foyle and Walter Bertelsen of Plumbers Union No. 78, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the current provisions of the California Labor Code, injured workers are allowed 245 weeks in which to apply for permanent disability ratings or benefits for new and further injuries, unless the claim has been barred by failure to file within the time prescribed by law; and

Whereas, This 245-week period, which is 15 weeks less than five years, and is a rather indefinite period of time, instead of

a clear-cut one, has many times been a bar to the re-opening of claims of injured workers and has deprived them of further benefits under the State Compensation Act; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to take the necessary legal steps to have the Labor Code amended so that the period of jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Commission over its final orders and awards and applications for modification of them shall be extended to five full years.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Improving Workmen's Compensation Law

Resolution No. 73—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, Industrial accidents cause grave hardships to the workers of this state due partially to the loss in take-home pay; and

Whereas, These hardships could be alleviated by increasing the maximum amount of weekly payments and reducing the period of time before compensation payments go into effect; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the legislative representative to have legislation introduced which will bring about an increase in the maximum amount of weekly compensation payments and the reduction of the period of time before compensation payments go into effect.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Enact Prepaid Medical Plan

Resolution No. 74—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The workers of this state on numerous occasions have indicated their desire for a prepaid medical, dental, and hospitalization plan under state supervision; and

Whereas, The health of the workers and their families is essential to the future welfare of the state and nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the enactment of a prepaid medical, dental, and hospitalization plan under state supervision; and be it further

Resolved, That, if the legislature fails to enact such legislation, the Federation's Executive Council consider ways and means

to carry this issue to the voters through an initiative petition.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Propose Labor Paper and Radio Program

Resolution No. 75—Presented by Paul L. Jones, George W. Gibbs, James R. Johnson, John P. Peregoy, Leon S. Daniels and O. B. Oas of Construction and General Laborers Union No. 304, Oakland.

Whereas, The daily newspapers give biased opinions of what is going on, which is non-beneficial to labor, and which is also building a poor opinion and poor relations with the general public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up a committee to investigate the cost and feasibility for the printing of a daily newspaper, so that the public can get labor's viewpoint of what is going on in the labor field; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee should also investigate the feasibility of promoting a weekly radio program for the benefit of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 300.

Strengthen Apprenticeship Program

Resolution No. 76—Presented by William G. Kenyon of Monterey County Central Labor Council, Salinas; R. C. Conzelman and C. E. Devine of Central Labor Council of Orange County, Santa Ana; and Hugh S. Rutledge, Al King, Floyd Peaslee, Ed Smilovitz and Francis Dunn of Painters Union No. 127, Oakland; Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery, Central Labor Council, Eureka; R. A. Judson, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Jose; C. H. Cary and M. S. Haggard, Central Labor Council, Fresno; Albert Pucci, Construction and General Laborers No. 995, Merced; Harry Miller and James Gilmer of Central Labor Council, Merced; LeRoy Pette and Anthony Agrillo of Central Labor Council, San Jose; Ira Malton of Central Labor Council, Pomona.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor was the first state-wide organization to approve the adoption of an apprenticeship law in California, and, in cooperation with employer organizations, sponsored the introduction into the state legislature and enactment into law of the bill now known as the Shelley-Maloney Apprentice Labor Standards Act of 1939 (Sections 3070-3080 of the Labor Code); and

Whereas, The intent and purpose of the California State Federation of Labor in so doing was to make provisions in the Cali-

ifornia Labor Code to promote, foster and develop sound apprenticeship training in those trades and industries where there is a need for it and, through the cooperation of labor and management, improve the working and training conditions of apprentices, and to provide for assistance through state government service; and

Whereas, There is need to replenish the depleted ranks of skilled journeymen who leave the trades, and it has been estimated through industrial surveys by labor and management committees that there should be a minimum of at least twice as many apprentices in training in California as against the 31,000 now registered; and

Whereas, The Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards and the California Apprenticeship Council have, in cooperation with labor and management, aided in the establishment of more than 500 Joint Apprenticeship Committees upon which labor and management are equally represented; and

Whereas, California's 31,000 apprentices are seriously hampered by lack of sufficient state personnel to provide all the service now required by labor and management groups who are training apprentices; and

Whereas, It is apparent that the needs of labor and management for sufficient skilled craftsmen will not be met unless more personnel is added in the apprenticeship field; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge all affiliated unions, in cooperation with employer groups, to build up their apprenticeship programs to a point where they can supply from their ranks, sufficient truly skilled craftsmen to meet the ever-increasing demand of California's industries; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention urge all employer groups to cooperate in this strengthening of the apprenticeship program; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, through its legislative representatives, seek any changes required in the Shelley-Maloney Act to make mandatory the appointment of qualified union journeymen as instructors in the respective crafts being taught apprentices under the apprenticeship training program within the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California be requested to provide sufficient funds at least to double the efforts of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, to the end that the intent and purpose of this Federation in sponsoring and fostering the Shelley-Maloney Appren-

tice Labor Standards Act of the California Labor Code shall be accomplished and the apprenticeship system of the State of California be developed to the required point of supplying the skilled journeymen now and to be needed; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Governor Earl Warren, Director of Industrial Relations Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Finance James Dean, and to members of the California State Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Repeal of T-H Law

Resolution No. 77—Presented by Max J. Krug, James Goldman, Alexander Mitchell, James H. Fasbender, Lauren P. Amell and Leroy Patterson of Office Employees Union No. 174, Hollywood.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Law has nullified the gains struggled for and won by organized labor in the past sixty years; and

Whereas, Compliance with the many regulations of this law makes it virtually impossible for trade unions to negotiate improved contracts with greater protection for their members; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor adopted a program calling for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law as well as for the defeat of all those Congressmen and Senators who voted for its passage; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor bring its strength to bear in Washington for the immediate and outright repeal of this law; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor immediately publish in its press and circularize by mail to all its locals the names of those Senators and Congressmen—Democrats or Republicans—who voted in favor of the Taft-Hartley Law so that we may work for their defeat in the coming elections.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Lower Cost of Living

Resolution No. 78—Presented by Max J. Krug, James Goldman, Alexander Mitchell, James H. Fasbender, Lauren P. Amell and Leroy Patterson of Office Employees Union No. 174, Hollywood.

Whereas, The cost of living has soared to the highest point in the history of our country; and

Whereas, This situation has caused the shrinkage of the paycheck of every work-

ing man and woman, which is the same as a cut in pay; and

Whereas, A continuation of this condition will destroy the standard of living not only for organized labor but for all the American people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor mobilize all local unions in the State of California for a powerful drive to lower the cost of living; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor bring its influence and prestige to bear on our National Administration, the Congress of the United States, and our elected representatives in Congress to effect a roll-back of prices of essential foods and other products to those prices prevailing in 1941.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Specify Qualifications for Unemployment Benefits

Resolution No. 79—Presented by Max J. Krug, James Goldman, Alexander Mitchell, James H. Fasbender, Lauren P. Amell and Leroy Patterson of Office Employees Union No. 174, Hollywood.

Whereas, Unemployment has hit the motion picture industry with considerable force; and

Whereas, Present methods of distribution of unemployment insurance to men and women laid off from their jobs through no fault of their own forces them to either accept work out of their line of experience, or accept work at lower pay, or be refused their rightful benefits; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine to use its very best efforts to liberalize the above restrictive rulings as adopted by the California legislature in Sacramento; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention shall bring to the attention of every local union in the state what its rights are in the matter of unemployment insurance benefits.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits

Resolution No. 80—Presented by Hugh S. Rutledge, Al King, Floyd Peaslee, Ed Smilovitz and Francis Dunn of Painters Union No. 127, Oakland.

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to draw up and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature, legislation providing that the maximum weekly

workmen's compensation benefits be increased to at least \$40.00 per week.

Ref. rred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Replacement of Broken Eye Glasses in Injury Cases

Resolution No. 81—Presented by Hugh S. Rutledge, Al King, Floyd Peaslee, Ed Smilovitz and Francis Dunn of Painters Union No. 127, Oakland.

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to draw up and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature, legislation providing that "eye glasses" broken as the result of an injury be included in the definition of "injury" and "medical treatment" under the Workmen's Compensation Act so that injured workmen can have glasses, broken as result of injury, replaced.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Defining Employer Responsibility for Disability Cases

Resolution No. 82—Presented by Hugh S. Rutledge, Al King, Floyd Peaslee, Ed Smilovitz and Francis Dunn of Painters Union No. 127, Oakland.

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to draw up and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature, legislation providing that, in the event there is no question of disability, but the only question is between two employers as to whether it is a "new injury," or a "new and further disability" as a result of an old injury, the employer at the time of the second disability shall be responsible for compensation and medical treatment, subject to being reimbursed by the first employer if it should be determined by the Industrial Accident Commission that the disability is a "new and further disability" and attributable to the first injury.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Increase Compensation Death Benefits

Resolution No. 83—Presented by Hugh S. Rutledge, Al King, Floyd Peaslee, Ed Smilovitz and Francis Dunn of Painters Union No. 127, Oakland.

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to draw up and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature, legis-

lation providing that the death benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act be increased to \$15,000.00 for widow with dependents, or if the beneficiary is under the age of 18 years; \$10,000.00 for widow without dependents; burial benefits be increased to \$400.00.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Eliminate Waiting Period in Compensation Cases

Resolution No. 84—Presented by Hugh S. Rutledge, Al King, Floyd Peaslee, Ed Smilovitz and Francis Dunn of Painters Union No. 127, Oakland.

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to draw up and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature, legislation providing that after four weeks of disability, an injured workman will be paid compensation for the first seven-day waiting period.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Oppose Proposition #12 and Support #2

Resolution No. 85—Presented by Martin Christen and Charles Wood of Brewery Drivers Union No. 888, et al, San Francisco.

Whereas, Prohibitionists have qualified for the California ballot in the general election next November 2 a proposed constitutional amendment entitled "Local Control of Intoxicating Liquors," which would add Section 22½ to Article XX of the California State Constitution, and will be designated No. 12 on the ballot; and

Whereas, This proposed constitutional amendment, if approved by the electorate, would impose local prohibition on California, substituting multiple forms of local political control for the present system of uniform state control on a state-wide basis; and

Whereas, Local prohibition would result in ruinous and irreparable damage to major divisions of California agriculture, as well as the entire beverage and its allied industries, causing extreme unemployment; and

Whereas, The objectives of true temperance can never be achieved through prohibition, but can be realized through strengthening the present uniform state-wide control system, as is proposed in the suggested constitutional amendment entitled "Local Control and Enforcement of Intoxicating Liquors," which would add Section 22¾ to Article XX of the California

State Constitution, and will be designated as No. 2 on the ballot; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor herewith go on record as vigorously opposing the Prohibition Amendment No. 12, to return local prohibition to California, and endorsing the Citizens Amendment No. 2, to improve statewide control and local enforcement of the present state law; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to all AFL unions in the State of California and all Central Labor Councils.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 310-311.

Inclusion of Farm Labor Under Wage-Hour Act

Resolution No. 86—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, Practically all working people, with the exception of over 3,000,000 farm laborers, are covered by wage and hour legislation; and

Whereas, Many hundreds of thousands of agricultural laborers are working at wages far below the minimum wages in industry; and

Whereas, Millions of agricultural workers labor through all kinds of hours, never knowing a consistent work-day or work-week; and

Whereas, This condition represents a threat to organized workers in the rural areas; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the elimination of this inhuman condition, which discriminates against a large body of the American working people, by including them in coverage of the Wage and Hour Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the workers in the factories in the field be included under the Wage and Hour Law in the same manner as the workers in the factories in the cities; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all Congressmen.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Social Security for Farm Labor

Resolution No. 87—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, Practically all working people,

with the exception of wage earners on farms, are included under and protected by the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, There has been a concert of agreement between the reactionary Congressmen and corporation farmers to exclude the millions of farm workers from the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, The millions of farm laborers are engaged in the most laborious of tasks and are underfed and underpaid and become old at a fairly early age; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to work for the establishment of old age insurance for farm laborers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to each member of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Workmen's Compensation Coverage for Agricultural Labor

Resolution No. 88—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, Millions of agricultural workers have a higher accident rate than any other industry, including the building and construction trades; and

Whereas, These millions of agricultural workers, composed of men, woman and children, are totally uncovered by any form of accident compensation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Secretary to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the State Legislature legislation providing for the inclusion of agricultural workers under the Workmen's Compensation Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the state legislature, and to all affiliates of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Farm Labor Housing

Resolution No. 89—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, Low wage levels and depressed living standards have forced thousands of farm labor families to establish themselves in the shack towns and tent slums throughout the State of California; and

Whereas, Housing conditions in these

rural slums are a threat to the health, well-being and security of those who are forced to live in them as well as to the surrounding communities; and

Whereas, Finance farmers and other big agricultural interests have sought further to aggravate the rural housing crisis by opposing the government operation of farm labor supply camps; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare its support of state operation and administration of the farm labor supply camps and their extension; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation call upon the Governor of the State to formulate and carry out, with the active advice and participation of the California State Federation of Labor, a program of rural housing adequate to the needs of the farm labor population of the state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Oppose Importation of Mexican Contract Labor

Resolution No. 90—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, The Associated Farmers and other interests have secured government support for the continued importation of Mexican contract workers known as Nationals; and

Whereas, Such importation is for the purpose of depressing wage levels, creating pools of surplus labor, combatting union organization and generally depressing living standards in agriculture; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union has received thousands of applications from domestic farm workers for farm jobs; and

Whereas, The present agreement between the United States and Mexico for the importation of such Nationals violates certain resolutions of the Inter-American Conference of Bogota; be it therefore

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to the importation of Mexican contract labor in view of the adequacy of farm labor in the United States, and that it call for the immediate stoppage of such importation; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention recommend that appropriate international machinery with labor representation be created for the study of requests for labor impor-

ation into the United States from other American republics.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 310.

Farm Labor Organization

Resolution No. 91—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor chartered, approximately two years ago, a new national union known as the National Farm Labor Union, AFL; and

Whereas, Past conventions of the California State Federation of Labor have assisted in the organization of agricultural workers both morally and financially, and have long ago, as today, established a tradition in favor of agricultural organization; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union is conducting a vigorous program of organization in this state, and has established functioning and active local unions in Kern, Tulare and Fresno Counties; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union is conducting a historic and unrelenting struggle against the huge Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation which has largely been aided by the gallant support of members of the California State Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union is conducting a broad legal fight, testing many questions of constitutionality of the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, The National Farm Labor Union is bending every possible effort it can command to bring trade unionism to the agricultural workers laboring in California for the purpose of not only benefiting the agricultural workers, but also buttressing and strengthening the entire California labor movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to support and endorse the endeavor to organize the 400,000 agricultural workers within the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the present support of the National Farm Labor Union's efforts by the State Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council, be continued.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Abolish Child Labor in Agriculture

Resolution No. 92—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National

Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, Thousands of children between the ages of twelve and sixteen are employed in the commercial farming areas of the State of California; and

Whereas, These children are not covered by the Workmen's Compensation, Minimum Wage and Hour legislation, or any other form of beneficial social legislation; and

Whereas, These children work with any and all sorts of drifters and thus become influenced by immoral conditions beyond their control and understanding; and

Whereas, These children are not given the proper opportunity to develop themselves physically or spiritually; and

Whereas, These children are used by the corporation farmers as a source of cheap labor supply; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the State Legislature a measure that will require the State Department of Education to refuse to issue work permits to children under the age of eighteen years and that will eliminate child labor under the age of eighteen years in the agricultural industry of the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all Congressmen, to all members of the state legislature and to the AFL convention.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Unemployment Insurance Coverage for Agricultural Labor

Resolution No. 93—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, Hundreds of thousands of field laborers are excluded from coverage by the State Unemployment Insurance Act; and

Whereas, There are great peaks of employment and great depressions of unemployment in agriculture; and

Whereas, Agricultural workers earn so little that periods of unemployment bring them to a condition bordering on starvation; and

Whereas, A policy of excluding farm laborers from unemployment insurance is a deliberate policy on the part of the corporation farmers to force agricultural workers to labor under substandard wages and substandard conditions; and

Whereas, The serious seasonal conditions of employment create an unbearably heavy

load financially for the county to carry; and

Whereas, Many counties in the agricultural areas have already appealed for state aid to assist the unemployed agricultural workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that this burden be taken off the counties which are inadequate to handle the problem, and that the agricultural workers be included in the same manner as the industrial workers under the Unemployment Insurance Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the legislative representative of the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to prepare, have introduced and make a determined effort to secure the passage by the next session of the state legislature of legislation providing for unemployment insurance for the farm laborers; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see pages 264-265.

Resolution No. 94—(Withdrawn by sponsors.)

Fair Employment Practices Act

Resolution No. 95—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, The employers seek to divide race against race and people against people to destroy wages, hours and working conditions that the organized labor movement has created; and

Whereas, The employers have deliberately used race against race and creed against creed in attempts to break strikes of the trade union movement; and

Whereas, The labor movement has always recognized that only by the solidarity of all people, regardless of race, creed or religion, can the working people advance along the road of economic freedom; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its position in opposition to discrimination against any person because of his race or creed; and be it further

Resolved, That renewed attempts by the California State Federation of Labor be made in the coming session of the state legislature to pass the Fair Employment Practices Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Extending State Mediation Machinery

Resolution No. 96—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, There is no effective machinery to deal with labor disputes occurring in the agricultural industry; and

Whereas, Agriculture and the workers within it are excluded from all National Labor Relations Laws; and

Whereas, Agriculture is California's largest industry and employs the largest number of workers; and

Whereas, Farm labor is being organized in the State of California by the National Farm Labor Union, AFL, with the purpose of building permanent trade unionism among the agricultural workers; and

Whereas, The organization of farm workers in the state will mean a continuous series of disputes and strikes since no effective labor legislation with regard to settling disputes exists; and

Whereas, A beginning has been made by the State of California in the establishment of mediation machinery under the State Department of Industrial Relations; and

Whereas, This State Mediation and Conciliation Service has no substantial powers to protect workers from anti-labor employers and to improve the province of collective bargaining; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming Executive Council to take whatever steps may be necessary so that the State Mediation and Conciliation Service be equipped with powers to hold certification elections in intra-state industries and protect workers in such industries from anti-labor practices of employers, and so that the State Mediation and Conciliation Service shall apply not only to intra-state industry, but also to the entire area of the agricultural industry.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Make It a Crime to Employ, etc., Illegal Mexican Labor

Resolution No. 97—Presented by Hank Hasiwar and James Price of National Farm Labor Union, Kern County, Local No. 218, Bakersfield.

Whereas, The employment of Mexican workers who have entered the United States illegally is widespread in California agriculture; and

Whereas, The employment of such illegal labor is systematically encouraged by

those who profit from the lowering of labor standards for agricultural labor; and

Whereas, There is widespread and pitiless exploitation of the illegal immigrants themselves; be it therefore

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor demand that state and federal legislation be passed that shall make it a crime to employ, harbor or conceal workers who have been transported into the United States.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Provide Adequate Hospital Facilities

Resolution No. 98—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, Hospital facilities in many communities in this state and nation are grossly inadequate; and

Whereas, The health of the citizens of the state and nation depends in part upon the facilities available to care for the sick and injured; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the state and federal government to appropriate additional funds for the purpose of aiding communities in the construction of adequate hospital facilities.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Additional Aid for Public School System

Resolution No. 99—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The organized labor movement championed the public school system in its infancy and has continued to be one of its most ardent supporters; and

Whereas, The increasing population and modern educational standards require facilities that are presently inadequate to meet the needs; and

Whereas, The future of this nation and the world rests with the generation that is now in our schools and who are dependent upon the facilities that are provided for them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the state and federal governments to give additional aid to the public school system so as to provide adequate personnel and facilities for the youth of the nation.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Provide Adequate Recreational Facilities

Resolution No. 100—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The program of organized labor for the shortening of work hours with its subsequent additional leisure time for recreation has brought about a need for additional recreational facilities and personnel; and

Whereas, The recreational facilities in many communities are grossly inadequate due to lack of planning and recognition of this important phase of daily life for the individual citizen and his family; and

Whereas, The increasing population in many cities, with its home building, has eliminated many former play areas for children and has overtaxed those already established; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the state and local governments to give every consideration possible to the development of recreation areas; the training of recreation personnel; and the inauguration of a long-range program for the future development of all phases of recreation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Oppose Communists and Fascists

Resolution No. 101—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The menace of totalitarianism, whether it be from the communist left or the fascist right, is threatening the liberties of the free people of the world; and

Whereas, The proponents and fellow-travelers of these two forms of totalitarianism have one prime objective, and that is to destroy the free trade union movement and then enslave the workers to suit their own material purposes; and

Whereas, The free trade union movement is the greatest single barrier to the march of the forces of totalitarianism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its determination to lead the fight against the communist left and the fascist right who are threatening the liberties of the free people of the world.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Employ More Safety Engineers

Resolution No. 102—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The unprecedented increase in

construction and industrial development in California has strained the already over-taxed personnel of the Department of Industrial Relations to the utmost; and

Whereas, The lack of sufficient construction and industrial safety engineers is one of the major problems of this department in its effort to keep industrial injuries and deaths to a minimum by means of proper and periodic safety inspections; and

Whereas, The industrial injury and death toll could be lowered considerably if such inspection was provided; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the Department of Industrial Relations to place more Industrial and Construction Safety Engineers in the field; and be it further

Resolved, That the state legislature be urged to appropriate sufficient funds to the Department of Industrial Relations for this purpose.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Improve Old Age Security Law

Resolution No. 103—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The large percentage of citizens who are affected by old age security legislation are from the ranks of organized labor or their immediate families; and

Whereas, Numerous old age security proposals are being sponsored by various organizations and individuals each year, some practical and many impractical, with the result that much effort and money is spent without obtaining the much needed improvement in old age security legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as assuming the leadership in bringing about a coordinated effort of all groups genuinely interested in improving the old age security laws of this state.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Establish State Civilian Defense Program

Resolution No. 104—Presented by Albin J. Gruhn and Fred Emery of Central Labor Council, Eureka.

Whereas, The advances in scientific and mechanical warfare and the advent of the atomic bomb have created a necessity for an effective and efficient civilian defense program; and

Whereas, The members of organized labor and their families make up a large part

of the population of all densely populated industrial cities which will be subject to attack, which would come without warning, in the event of another war; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as urging the state and local governments to immediately set up an efficient and effective Civilian Defense Program for the protection of our citizens in the event of another war.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 283.

Increase Qualifications to Become a Barber

Resolution No. 105—Presented by C. A. Silva and S. J. Olsen of California State Council of Barbers, San Jose.

Whereas, The Barber Law in the State of California permits beginners to enter the barber profession with only an eighth grade education; and

Whereas, Such a low standard is now both obsolete and outmoded; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of an amendment to the Barber Law providing for an increase in educational requirements for those just entering the barber profession in the barber schools to a twelfth grade education or equivalent of high school education.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Handling Jurisdiction

Resolution No. 106—Presented by Joseph Hartley, Carl Nichols, Hiram Alguire, Charles Artman, Reynolds Scott, Edward Gebo of Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 108, Los Angeles.

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up a Jurisdictional Board, patterned after the International Building Trades Jurisdictional Board, and empowered to instruct all local councils and local unions affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor regarding jurisdictional disputes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 299.

Support of Union Label Sections

Resolution No. 107—Presented by James C. Symes and Dan Braines of Union Label Section, San Francisco.

Whereas, The lawful rights and powers of organized labor are being restricted and denied by many of our representatives in the legislature, and this course of restriction and denial will continue unless checked

by lawful efforts of organized labor. As a result of this restriction and denial already exercised, there remains to organized labor only two undisputed methods of lawful resistance, namely, the exercise of the ballot and the demand for Union-Labeled products; and

Whereas, Today we have an unprecedented opportunity to bring prosperity, security and happiness to every American who must work in order to live. This has been the goal of wage earners and their organizations for a long time. Now, if we only adhere faithfully to the Union Label principle and see to it that our families and friends do the same, we can reach this goal and demonstrate to the world that the working people of the United States, by their own good sense and perseverance, raised themselves to a high point of economic well-being never before approached by the people of any other nation; and

Whereas, The purchasing power of the families of the labor unionist is of tremendous proportions when properly applied—the importance of patronizing the merchant displaying the Union Label and employing Union Service. The Union Label implies sanitary, healthful manufacture, as sweat shops, and tenement products are not Union. Surely it is a great satisfaction for us to know when we are making a purchase of any character that our expenditure is not supporting an anti-labor employer. It is good to know that our purchase is not buttressing economic injustice. But how can we know these things? How can we be sure? The answer is that we can know only when we have insisted upon the Union Label, Union Shop Card, and Union Service Button. Unless we do insist upon these emblems, it is more than likely that the goods we are purchasing were produced under sweat shop conditions; and

Whereas, Recent observations have shown that there is a planned campaign on the part of merchants and manufacturers to leave the Union Label off their merchandise. Many firms who have contracts and agreements on working conditions with union labor organizations entitling them to use the Union Label also avoid doing so. We of labor must send in so many requests to these manufacturers and merchants for the Union Label that they will be only too glad to put the Union Labeled merchandise upon their shelves and counters; and

Whereas, The Union Label is a protective armor against unscrupulous manufacturers, and without Union Labels there would be no way of discerning the workmanship of the union worker. Organized workers and all people loyal to labor should purchase

none other than Union-Labeled merchandise and patronize only places displaying Union Shop Cards, because the Union Label means the goods you buy are made in America and produced by men and women receiving decent wages and working under healthful, sanitary conditions and not compelled to toil in some unsanitary sweat shop or in one of the many sweat shops in some foreign land; and

Whereas, Quality services, by the same token, are provided by union enterprises; that is, by firms which have been organized by the labor movement and which employ workers under union conditions. The wise, discerning customer demands quality merchandise and quality services, but they have no assurance that they are getting them unless the commodities bear the Union Label, and the services are performed by those who wear Union Service Buttons or where the Union Shop Card is in view; and

Whereas, The Union Label is not a commodity which can be purchased. The only way an employer can obtain the use of the Union Label, Shop Card, and Union Services is through the maintenance of satisfactory contractual relations with his employees, so therefore we should demand Union Label goods, and Union Services to assure a constantly increased use of that badge of honor which is a symbol of the determination of the wage earners of America, and to stamp out the unscrupulous manufacturers and goods that do not bear the Union Label; and

Whereas, Union-Labeled products are good products. In almost every industry, the most highly skilled and the best trained workers are union men and women, and hence produce the best merchandise. Union-made merchandise is not higher in price, and most important of all, by buying union-made products you aid your brothers and sisters in organized labor. You strengthen the whole labor movement and by so doing you benefit yourself; and

Whereas, It is through insistence at all times upon the Union Label Shop Card and Union Service Button that the wage earners of our country, who have such a high standard of living compared with the workers of other countries, can protect themselves against any return to the exploitation and oppression of forces at work always, which aim at the destruction of organized labor and resumption of the conditions of an earlier day, when the average worker was compelled to toil ten to twelve hours a day for a mere pittance and when security of any kind was but a dream for

the men and women in the ranks of labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor cooperate with chartered Union Label Sections throughout the State of California, financially and otherwise, to support and extend the demand for Union-Labeled Goods and Services; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor have an annual Union Label Exhibition in conjunction with their annual convention and assist the chartered Union Label Section in that community financially and otherwise, so that we may be able to display American Federation of Labor Union-Labeled merchandise; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor do all that is possible to organize other Union Label Sections or Union Label Educational Leagues throughout the State of California and assist them financially and otherwise until they become financially able to be self-sustaining.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycott.
For Convention action, see page 312.

Water for Colorado River Basin States

Resolution No. 108—Presented by John C. Lyons of Plasterers Union No. 2, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is now common knowledge that the available volume of water in the Colorado River system is far from being sufficient to satisfy the claims and demands of each of said Basin states, and controversies exist, and have existed for twenty-five years between said states, or some of them, as to the amount of water from said Colorado River system each is entitled to utilize, and such controversies tend to hamper the maintenance and development of civic, agricultural and industrial life within the states of the Lower Basin particularly; and

Whereas, So long as there remains undeveloped economically feasible hydroelectric potentialities on said river, the use of oil and other fuels for the purpose of generating electric power is unduly expensive, uneconomic and destructive of national resources of our nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor use its good offices to help get an early decision through the courts as to the pro rata share of water that each Colorado River Basin state should receive; and be it further

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor also use its good offices to further

legislation that will aid in further development of the Colorado River System to the end that more water will be available to the Colorado River Basin states.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 299.

Intensify Campaign Against T-H Law

Resolution No. 109—Presented by David Gray, Harry B. Richardson, and William Kornoff of Wholesale Grocery Warehousemen Union No. 595, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is generally conceded by the entire labor movement that the Taft-Hartley Act is the most vicious piece of anti-labor law ever enacted in the country, the purpose of which is the utter destruction of the trade union movement by big business; and

Whereas, The trade union movement has gone on record for a vigorous campaign for the repeal of this act and the defeat of all Congressmen who voted for it; and

Whereas, Recent events have shown that all too many unions are seeking to curry favor under this act and to give up the fight against it and even go so far as to act as strike-breakers by raiding tactics against other unions while on strike; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the following:

1. To condemn any union that raids another while under fire by the Taft-Hartley Act;
2. To carry on an extensive education program as to the true nature and intent of this act;
3. To vigorously champion its original position for the defeat of all Congressmen who voted for the act; and
4. To take a position of non-compliance with the act in its entirety as the most effective way to maintain a free trade union movement.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Compensation Benefits to Continue During Litigation

Resolution No. 110—Presented by E. A. Lohr and Glenn A. Fry of Boilermakers Union No. 39, Oakland.

Whereas, Experience has shown, in many instances, where injured workers have filed claims under the Workmen's Compensation Laws of the State of California, and have suffered injuries causing temporary and permanent disability, that such workers have not received compensation from insurance carriers prior to the hearing upon the claims of the injured workers; and

Whereas, It appears that, in many in-

stances, after a hearing date has been obtained, continuances for various reasons have been granted to the insurance companies postponing the date of the hearing on the injured worker's claim, which in effect has extended the period for which the injured worker has received no compensation to the detriment of the well-being and financial loss of the injured worker, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California to adopt a rule to the effect that, where an injured worker's application for benefits under the Workmen's Compensation laws of the State of California has been set for hearing, and where such worker is not receiving compensation from the insurance carrier pending the hearing, said Commission only grant continuances, or postponements, of the hearing on condition that the insurance carrier pay the injured worker compensation pending the hearing date; and be it further

Resolved, That the necessary steps be taken in order to present this matter before the state legislature for the purpose of having such rule adopted and made a permanent part of the Workmen's Compensation laws of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Defining "Work Day" for Unemployment and Disability Insurance Benefits

Resolution No. 111—Presented by Archie E. Goodman, Raymond C. Gulick, Roy A. Birno, Lee R. Ivey, Amos E. Price and Kenneth F. Thomas of Bakers Union No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, "Day" is interpreted to mean calendar in the collection of disability and unemployment insurance.

Section 20 (j), Title 22, of the California Administrative Code defines the word "day" as follows: "Definition: Unless the context otherwise requires the terms used in these regulations and in interpretations, forms and other official pronouncements issued by the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, or the Department of Employment shall have the following meaning:

"(j). 'Day' means the period of time between any midnight and the midnight following." and

Whereas, In many industries, including bakeries (where a split shift is not allowed under contract), many individuals work a shift on two calendar days; and

Whereas, This one shift is considered as

two calendar working days under the Code, depriving the individuals of just and fair payments; and

Whereas, This section of the Code has cheated these people of fair payments, they losing one day on each of their claims; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to use every effort to see that this section defining "day" as calendar day be clarified and amended to read "work" day, and all necessary steps be taken to correct this evil so as no one is injured on honest claims. See Division D 145-184.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Insurance Carriers to Include Attorney Fees in Paying Awards

Resolution No. 112—Presented by T. J. Cogley, Arthur Mulcahy, W. B. Goodrich, W. G. McGowan, A. J. Drovie and J. T. Swift of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, Due to the complexity of the Workmen's Compensation Law, it is almost necessary for an injured employee to hire an attorney in order to get proper protection; and

Whereas, Most injured members are not able to pay a fee from the amount of settlement due to the small amount of settlement; and

Whereas, The insurance carriers are in a better position to pay the attorney fees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring this, and instruct its legislative representative to take whatever action may be necessary to have legislation adopted by the next session of the state legislature providing for the inclusion of attorney's fees by insurance carriers in paying awards to injured workers.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see pages 263-264.

Include Municipal Employees Under Social Security

Resolution No. 113—Presented by T. J. Cogley, Arthur Mulcahy, W. B. Goodrich, W. G. McGowan, A. J. Drovie and L. T. Swift of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, Many political subdivisions of the city, county, and state employ temporarily our members; and

Whereas, The employees are not protected

by Social Security or other employer pension plans; and

Whereas, This reduces and lowers the retirement benefits and also denies them the right of unemployment compensation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record and take any action that is necessary to amend the Federal Social Security Act to provide protection now denied to these temporary employees.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Broaden Safety Laws

Resolution No. 114—Presented by T. J. Cogley, Arthur Mulcahy, W. B. Goodrich, W. G. McGowan, A. J. Drovie and J. T. Swift of Steamfitters Union No. 250, South gate.

Whereas, The problem of industrial accidents and protection of our members is of greater importance now than ever before; and

Whereas, The Federation should insist on more adequate protection of its members against injuries and accidents on the job site; and

Whereas, Inspection should be made periodically by competent inspectors to reduce accidents; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to take whatever action may be necessary to the end that the state legislature broadens the safety laws for the protection of the members of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Establish 30-Hour Week

Resolution No. 115—Presented by T. J. Cogley, Arthur Mulcahy, W. B. Goodrich, W. G. McGowan, A. J. Drovie and J. T. Swift of Steamfitters Union No. 250, South gate.

Whereas, Experience has shown that only during a war our members are fully employed; and

Whereas, During the war period, members worked long hours in order to supply these needs; and

Whereas, This period has passed and it is generally conceded by authorities that unemployment will be upon us once more; and

Whereas, Technological improvements mean more work is accomplished with fewer workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Conven-

tion of the California State Federation of Labor urge all the local unions to work toward the goal of a thirty-hour work week and establish same whenever it is possible and practical.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 283.

Strengthen Labor Press

Resolution No. 116—Presented by T. J. Cogley, Arthur Mulcahy, W. B. Goodrich, W. G. McGowan, A. J. Drovie and J. T. Swift of Steamfitters Union No. 250, South gate.

Whereas, The rank and file members believe that labor is badly in need of labor publications; and

Whereas, The daily newspapers are more or less anti-labor and do not print the news correctly; and

Whereas, There is a dire need to educate the members of the labor movement, and a labor press can help considerably in this; and

Whereas, Some labor publications should be strengthened and supported, while others should be discontinued because of the unethical practices of forcing employers to advertise; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of fair labor publications, and that the Executive Council investigate with the view of carrying out this program, if feasible.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 300.

Reduce Age Limit for Old Age Pensions

Resolution No. 117—Presented by T. J. Cogley, Arthur Mulcahy, W. B. Goodrich, W. G. McGowan, A. J. Drovie and J. T. Swift of Steamfitters Union No. 250, South gate.

Whereas, The Federal Social Security Act was to provide protection and security for the old age workers; and

Whereas, The minimum retiring age is now 65 years under this Act; and

Whereas, Most of the workers do not live long enough to participate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring a reduction to a minimum of 60 years, and that the AFL use its office to amend the Social Security Act.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Injured Workers' Right to Choose Own Doctor

Resolution No. 118—Presented by T. J. Cogley, Arthur Mulcahy, W. B. Goodrich,

W. G. McGowan, A. J. Drovie and J. T. Swift of Steamfitters Union No. 250, Southgate.

Whereas, Most injured workers are referred by the insurance company to a company doctor; and

Whereas, Most of these doctors are industrial doctors and are steadily employed by these carriers and rely on most of their work from these companies; and

Whereas, Often these doctors send an injured worker back to work before the worker is able to perform his duties; and

Whereas, These company doctors offer false testimony and evidence after getting the confidence of the injured person, which deprive them of a fair settlement; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, because of these conditions, go on record as opposing this practice on the part of the doctors and that the injured worker be allowed to engage his own doctor so as to get the protection that is intended under the law.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Abolish Jim Crow in Unions

Resolution No. 119—Presented by Alan Bomser of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, 13,000,000 Americans are deprived of their rights and subjected to varying degrees of oppression from insult to murder for no cause other than that their skin is black; and

Whereas, For the same reason they are last hired, first fired; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record:

To eliminate all Jim Crow practices in all AFL unions,

To fight all Jim Crow practices outside union halls such as restrictive covenants,

To make the defense and advancement of the Negro people a major part of its program.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Labor Solidarity

Resolution No. 120—Presented by Alan Bomser of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The trade union movement is today engaged in a struggle to maintain its existence against the attacks of big busi-

ness through the use of the Taft-Hartley Act; and

Whereas, The trade union movement, both CIO and AFL, faces the gigantic responsibility of maintaining and extending the working conditions and living standards of its members in the face of ever-rising cost of living through the efforts of big business' search for higher profits; and

Whereas, Labor historically recognizes its role through the slogan "What hurts one section of labor, hurts all of labor"; and

Whereas, In order to guarantee that the very existence of labor unions and the living standards of the workers, some trade unions will be forced to resort to strike action and other militant and necessary actions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring actions of solidarity between unions for mutual aid, so that in the end labor shall be victorious in its endeavors to maintain a strong trade union movement and a high standard of living for its members.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

International Aid Through the United Nations

Resolution No. 121—Presented by Alan Bomser of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The economies and markets of the world are interconnected in such a manner that breakdown anywhere threatens breakdown everywhere; and

Whereas, The economies of war-devastated nations have not recovered, although three years have passed since the cessation of armed conflict; and

Whereas, The peoples of Europe and Asia are threatened with immediate and continued starvation unless aid is given; and

Whereas, The absence of industrial and agricultural recovery threatens world peace and, in turn, the peace of our own country and the well-being of us all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the President and the Congress of the United States to forward a program of aid in the form of food and industrial reconstruction to the nations of Europe and Asia through the agency of the United Nations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Against the Taft-Hartley Act

Resolution No. 122—Presented by Alan Bomser of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Act is preventing the organization of the unorganized, and is eating away at the foundations of established trade unions; and

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Act is reducing the standard of living of the people by weakening their bargaining representatives; and

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Act is, in practice, denying the right of workers to strike for higher wages and better working conditions; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions should take a more unified stand against the Taft-Hartley Act; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record

1. To actively seek to defeat all candidates for public office who are not clearly opposed to the Act,
2. To finance and otherwise further all trade union and other public actions seeking to repeal the Act,
3. To work for the introduction of new legislation and reimplementation of existing legislation (i.e. Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia) which would advance labor's interest and further the growth of trade unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Oppose Union Raiding

Resolution No. 123—Presented by Alan Bomser of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley law is threatening the very existence of all trade unions; and

Whereas, The employers and the government are resorting to the use of injunctions more than ever before; and

Whereas, The ranks of labor are being divided, and its influence destroyed by jurisdictional disputes, and raids by one union against another; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that such practices by any local of our organization or union leader be stopped immediately and that we call upon the CIO and other unions to do likewise.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Oppose Draft

Resolution No. 124—Presented by Alan Bomser of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Peace does not rest upon strong military appropriations, but upon correct and mutually helpful relations between one nation and another; and

Whereas, These vast military appropriations create a false sense of prosperity, and working people cannot secure enough of the barest necessities because of high prices and shortages created by the drainage of raw materials to war industries; and

Whereas, Public life is being controlled more and more by the military, who take over industries because of strikes and draft the youth into the armed forces to be used as military strike breakers and scabs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call for a reversal of the policy of militarization, and demand that our government, through the United Nations, work for universal military disarmament; and be it further

Resolved, That funds now being used for military purposes be used for slum clearance projects, low cost housing, to build hospitals and schools; and be it further

Resolved, That we reiterate our traditional stand against war and call upon other workers in other countries to join in the fight to maintain peace.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Unite All Labor Against Injunctions, etc.

Resolution No. 125—Presented by Alan Bomser of Ladies' Garment Workers Union No. 84, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The first year of the Taft-Hartley law has proven that it is in fact an instrument to disrupt and destroy long established union conditions; and

Whereas, The National Labor Relations Board, under labor dictator Denham, has been converted into an agency for anti-union employers' organizations, as witness the example of the continual attacks on the oldest union in the country, the International Typographical Union, which has been a model of democratic unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record for the convening of a National Emergency Congress of Labor in Washington, to consist of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Railroad Brotherhoods, the International Association of

Machinists, and other independent unions for the purpose of working out joint plans to combat anti-union injunctions and other attacks by the present NLRB as well as to work out a concerted campaign for the repeal of the law itself.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Resolution No. 126—(Withdrawn by sponsors.)

Establishment of Farmer-Labor Committee

Resolution No. 127—Presented by George L. Harrison, Central Labor Council, Santa Cruz.

Whereas, The welfare of organized labor is closely bound up with that of the working farmers of California's agricultural counties, because when farmers sell their crops at below cost the prosperity of our rural areas is badly shaken; and

Whereas, Present inflationary prices have caused consumers, including families of organized workers, to cut down on the purchases of many farm products, causing huge carryovers of processed fruits and vegetables, a sharp cut in the current year's processing, and less work for those employed in canning and transporting such farm products; and

Whereas, Joint action by farmers and members of organized labor for their mutual welfare depends upon their getting together first to understand each others' problems; and

Whereas, The Santa Cruz Central Labor Council has set up a Farm Committee for the purpose of finding common interests in that agricultural county, which committee has already been successful in obtaining cooperation from farm groups in celebrating its Labor Day Parade and festival; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor shall recommend to all its affiliated central bodies in such rural areas where such action is possible, that they shall establish such Farm Committee to serve as a liaison between farmers and organized workers and to bring together these two great groups for their mutual welfare.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Support Proposition No. 14

Resolution No. 128—Presented by Jack Welch, William Glaser, Paul Pedersen and Carl D. Fortenbury of Carpenters Union No. 1913, Van Nuys.

Whereas, The Housing Initiative has

been placed on the ballot as Proposition No. 14; and

Whereas, This measure will create a state housing agency provided with a budget of \$100,000,000 to be loaned to local housing authorities to be used to construct additional housing units in a low rent and slum clearance program; and

Whereas, The housing situation is more critical now than at any time in California, and large numbers of families lack the means to obtain shelter of minimum decency and safety; and

Whereas, Private industry has been unable to supply sufficient housing for the citizens of California; and

Whereas, Experience has proved public housing to be of great benefit to all citizens, and particularly to members of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse this initiative measure, and support the initiative financially and otherwise, and vote for same, Proposition No. 14, when it appears on the ballot.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Oppose Endorsement of President Truman

Resolution No. 129—Presented by Jack Welch, William Glaser, Paul Pedersen and Carl D. Fortenbury of Carpenters Union No. 1913, Van Nuys.

Whereas, The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor has endorsed Harry S. Truman for President of the United States; and

Whereas, This was done without consulting the membership of the California State Federation of Labor in its entirety; and

Whereas, Labor should not endorse anyone who acts against its best interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor do condemn the action of the California State Federation of Labor in their unauthorized endorsement of a candidate for office; and be it further

Resolved, That complete and full discussion be allowed before any future endorsements are made.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 300.

Favor Propostions No. 6 and No. 15

Resolution No. 130—Presented by Elwood Wallace, Derwin Moss, J. C. Dial, A. Larsen, J. Walsh and J. Brooks of Carpenters Union No. 36, Oakland.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has seen fit to go on record

as opposing Propositions Numbers 6 and 15 (Titled, "Regulation of Commercial Fishing."); and

Whereas, The arguments presented and publicized by the Federation on these measures are far from being the truth or fair to the thousands of sportsmen who are sponsoring these measures. For example, such statements as, (1) "The Propositions would destroy the state's fourth largest industry and throw 30,000 union men and women out of work." This statement is untrue, as one measure confines itself to only the area of the Sacramento River and its tributaries and involves only a small handful of commercial fishermen. The other measure sets up only a three mile limit. (2) "The measures are posed as fish 'Conservation' propositions. Their real effect, according to fish scientists, would be to hurt fish conservation, in which the fisherman's unions have been long time leaders." This statement is untrue, the commercial fishermen have never sponsored any measures to conserve our fish at any time. This job has always been left up to the sportsman. (3) "The true effect of the measures would be to create a private fish preserve for the wealthy yacht-owning 'sportsmen,' and damage the catch of the weekend sportsmen. Many sportsmen's clubs have come out in support of the measures because their sponsors claim to be for conservation. But the main support of the measures comes from resort owners, sporting goods manufacturers, and excursion boat fleet owners, whose interest is not conservation but profits." This last statement is a gross exaggeration of the truth. It is not the yacht-owning sportsmen but the weekend fishermen who are vitally concerned in the passage of these measures. Sportsmen's clubs have no sponsors except their own membership and they are not concerned with profits. Hunting and fishing are a poor man's hobby. Trade unionists have found it necessary to organize in labor unions in order to get and maintain the things they are justly entitled to. The sportsmen, for the same reason, have found it necessary to organize themselves into conservation clubs and state organizations in order to be better able to conserve and propagate game and wild life. It is true that there are so-called "sportsmen" who may be classed as yacht owners. However, these are not concerned with conservation. Strange as it may seem, by far the greatest majority of the organized sportsmen of the State of California are from the common herd and of these the great majority carry a trade union card as well as a sportsman card. These are the very people that have

sponsored and are supporting these measures. They merely ask for the right of a weekend excursion in return for the license fee that they put up; and

Whereas, These thousands of weekend sportsmen from the common herd, who cannot afford private game reserves, but must depend on the public-owned lands and waters for their recreation and are putting up an organized fight to keep our country from getting into the same condition as the countries of Europe, where only the privileged few can enjoy the privilege of hunting and fishing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take into consideration the thousands of trade unionists who are also sportsmen and reconsider their recommendations on Propositions 6 and 15.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 310-311.

Oppose Age Discrimination in Employment

Resolution No. 131—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew, H. J. La Honde, C. M. Glasson, R. J. Brennan, Lee Roy Wood and Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Work applicants of 45 years of age or older are frequently refused employment because of their age; and

Whereas, Workers of this age group were the backbone of our labor force during the recent national emergency; and

Whereas, Experienced workers, knowing the tricks of their trade, can compensate for their lack of youth; and

Whereas, By 1960 it is estimated that fully one-third of our nation's population will be 45 years of age or older; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that we are unalterably opposed to any such artificial standard wherein age is the only criterion, and that we are against this practice which is detrimental to so substantial a segment of our population.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Increase Federal Old Age Benefits

Resolution No. 132—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew, H. J. LaLonde, C. M. Glasson, R. J. Brennan, Lee Roy Wood and Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The benefits paid under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance section of the Federal Social Security Law have not been increased since 1939; and

Whereas, The cost of living has risen an estimated 70% during the last nine years; and

Whereas, Two million retired people now depend in whole or in part on the benefits paid under the Social Security Act; and

Whereas, Many other insured would retire if benefits were adequate; and

Whereas, The average monthly benefit for a retired couple is only \$39.00, and for a widow with two children only \$49.00; and

Whereas, The revenue derived and placed in this fund is sufficient to increase payments from this fund without increasing the contributions of either the employer or employee; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of all benefits paid under this act being increased by fifty percent and, further, that a recipient be permitted to earn fifty dollars a month in covered employment without loss of benefit; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from the California State Federation of Labor to the forthcoming American Federation of Labor Convention stand instructed to introduce a similar resolution to said American Federation of Labor Convention.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Intensify Political Campaign

Resolution No. 133—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew, H. J. LaLonde, C. M. Glas-son, R. J. Brennan, Lee Roy Wood and Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The legislative branches of both our federal and state governments, in their last sessions, revealed a definite hostility to labor, and were subservient to the will of the National Association of Manufacturers, and other forces of reaction; and

Whereas, The passing of the Taft-Hartley Act has resulted in government by injunction with a loss to labor of rights earned by many years of earnest effort; and

Whereas, Other and more crippling laws will undoubtedly be enacted if the forces of reaction remain in control of the legislative bodies; and

Whereas, On Tuesday, November 2, 1948, general elections will be held affecting the legislative branches of both our federal and state governments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor appoint us, the delegates in attendance from the various unions, as volunteers from the California State Federation of Labor to return to our unions and convey

to our members the wishes of the Federation relative to the election, and to get out our union votes on election day.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 310-311.

Establish Federal Wage Minimum of \$1 Per Hour

Resolution No. 134—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew, H. J. LaLonde, C. M. Glas-son, R. J. Brennan, Lee Roy Wood and Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Under the Wage and Hour Law, the minimum wage is now set at forty cents per hour; and

Whereas, At forty cents per hour, a forty-hour week would yield a gross of only \$16.00; and

Whereas, The cost of living has increased an estimated 70% since 1939; and

Whereas, This wage is inadequate to provide an American standard of living and is conducive to poverty in our land of plenty; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as demanding that a minimum wage of \$1.00 per hour be enacted into law; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegate from the California State Federation of Labor to the forthcoming American Federation of Labor Convention stand instructed to introduce a similar resolution to said American Federation of Labor Convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Fair Allocation of Shipbuilding

Resolution No. 135—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew, H. J. LaLonde, C. M. Glas-son, R. J. Brennan, Lee Roy Wood and Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, The wartime records of the West Coast shipyards and their workers, both in the building and repairing of ships, was a vital factor in the winning of World War Two; and

Whereas, Since the conclusion of hostilities, shipbuilding, ship repair, and conversion have been awarded largely to eastern yards; and

Whereas, Shipbuilding facilities on the West Coast are largely unused and many experienced shipyard workers are either unemployed or have turned to other work for their livelihood; and

Whereas, Facilities unused deteriorate with the passage of time, necessitating the expenditure of large sums in their replacement, and personnel losses involve large and

costly training programs not to be accomplished overnight; and

Whereas, Again men are being drafted into the armed forces of our country. A state of preparedness exists in our armed forces but our vital shipyard industry has been completely forgotten; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as demanding that the Maritime Commission, the Navy, and the Army allocate shipbuilding, ship repair, and ship conversion work on a fair and equitable basis to all zones, and that all bids for such work be on a zone bid basis; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to all appropriate government agencies, and all United States Senators and Congressmen from this state, and that the State Federations of Labor of Oregon and Washington be requested to take similar action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Oppose Teachers' Loyalty Oaths

Resolution No. 136—Presented by Edward G. McGrath of Teachers Union No. 31, Sacramento.

Whereas, There is a move to require every teacher in California to take a personal loyalty oath; and

Whereas, Teachers only would be singled out to take this oath; and

Whereas, Teachers already are required to take an oath to support the Constitution and this Republic, and further are included under the State Criminal Syndicalism Act; and

Whereas, Some unscrupulous citizens are using the pretense of such a need to curry public favor in trying times and advance their political ambitions at the price of making suspect the entire teaching profession; and

Whereas, Personal loyalty oaths and loyalty checks are and have been used to destroy the public faith in our educational institutions; and

Whereas, Such suspicion of educational institutions often results in persecution of the teacher, restriction of his academic freedom, and allows the enemies of our tax-supported free public schools, under the guise of patriotism, to slash school budgets, muzzle teacher activities in the interest of better education, gain political control of Boards of Education and school administrators, and weaken public confidence in our system of schools by insinuation, half-truths, and other nefarious methods; and

Whereas, Such "movements" singling out

the teaching profession for suspicion are unwarranted by the record of millions of members of our armed services in World War II, who, fresh from our public schools, were taught and fought in the highest traditions of democracy and loyalty to this country; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn the unwarranted attack upon the loyalty of teachers in this state and the suspicion cast upon public educational institutions and their personnel; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor reiterate its long historical tradition as the champion of the teachers and their rights, privileges, and immunities.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 300-301.

Joint Survivorship in Teachers' Retirement Laws

Resolution No. 137—Presented by Edward G. McGrath of Teachers Union No. 31, Sacramento.

Whereas, The State Teachers' Retirement laws do not contain provisions for joint survivorship; and

Whereas, Teachers under the Retirement laws are desirous of obtaining the maximum of security for their families after they may have died; and

Whereas, Joint survivorship is a general feature of retirement insurance carrying a maximum of security for the teachers' families after their deaths; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor the enactment in the next session of the state legislature of a law incorporating the privileges of joint survivorship into the Teachers' Retirement Laws.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Right of Teachers to Belong to Professional Organizations

Resolution No. 138—Presented by Edward G. McGrath of Teachers Union No. 31, Sacramento.

Whereas, There exists many professional educational organizations to which teachers commonly belong; and

Whereas, These professional educational organizations represent the teacher in the cause of his general welfare as well as his specific teaching art, skill, or science; and

Whereas, These professional educational organizations are devoted to the service, welfare, research and fraternal fellowship of educators; and

Whereas, It is the desire of all for teach-

ers to join voluntarily as many professional organizations as financially possible and as their time may permit; and

Whereas, There exists some prejudices and competition on the part of teachers and educational administrators for favors, prestige, and high office in these professional educational organizations; and

Whereas, The governing boards of some school districts have seen fit to adopt rules governing solicitations and ethical practices of such organizations for the mutual protection of all; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor favor the enactment of a law by the next session of the legislature declaring to be "unprofessional conduct" the actions of any teacher or administrator who pressures, coerces, or brings undue influence against the will of any teacher or administrator to join or refrain from joining any educational professional organization devoted to the principles of advancing teacher welfare or advancing the art, skill, or science of a teaching field; and further be it

Resolved, That the Boards of Education or their agents give appropriate notice to their certificated employees of such a law at the beginning of each school year.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Against Legislative Direction of Curriculum in Public Schools

Resolution No. 139—Presented by Edward G. McGrath of Teachers Union No. 31, Sacramento.

Whereas, There has been a move to inject the state legislature into active direction of our schools; and

Whereas, This move is directed at overcoming the principle laid down in colonial times of local control of education in its support, content, and extent; and

Whereas, The public interest is well served locally and statewide by school commissions of housewives, laymen, business and professional people, to hire and fire personnel, to determine policies, and to make recommendations; and

Whereas, The imposition of politically controlled curriculum upon schools will force the legislature into local politics and the schools into state politics all to the end that our schools will be at the beck and call of politicians; and

Whereas, Restrictions and impositions on the curriculum is a serious blow at academic freedom of teachers; the encouragement of students to study controversial issues of our times; and indicates a funda-

mental lack of faith in the American people and in democracy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as condemning the movement to restrict and impose upon the curriculum of the school system by legislative fiat; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Federation of Labor reiterate its public interest in all educational matters; in the future of its school and the school children; and in an independent, non-partisan, community administered, democratically controlled free public school system.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Establish State Committee on Education

Resolution No. 140—Presented by Ed M. Ross of Teachers Union No. 771, Oakland.

Whereas, The continuing crisis in education in America and in the State of California must be ended if our schools are to provide adequate educational services to the children of the state; and

Whereas, The labor movement has ever been vigilant to see that our schools are properly provided for, maintained and administered; and

Whereas, The national body of the AFL has an educational committee to study educational problems and to make recommendations for better education to its affiliated unions and to the public at large; and

Whereas, The State Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the NAM and other such organizations have set up special committees to influence education; and

Whereas, The labor movement in the State of California should take the lead in seeing that adequate educational services are maintained; and

Whereas, The labor movement by such educational leadership will not only be rendering a great public service but also enhancing its own prestige; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to appoint a Committee on Education to represent the labor movement in the state in all educational matters; and be it further

Resolved, That this Committee on Education be instructed (a) to make a thorough study of the causes underlying the crisis in education, (b) make definite recommendations for solving the crisis, and (c) be empowered to take whatever steps are necessary to help end said crisis; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be

empowered to spend whatever funds are necessary to achieve the purposes of the committee.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 282-283.

Declare Non-Working Hours on Election Day

Resolution No. 141—Presented by James T. Harvey and Michael B. Kunz of Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento.

Whereas, The statute books of our state and federal government embody legislation detrimental to the best interests of the workers of our state and country, notably the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, Organized labor of this state has sponsored several initiative measures that will be voted on in the general election this year; and

Whereas, Organized labor, both nationally and statewide, has declared its opposition to all members of Congress who have voted for the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, Organized labor statewide has likewise initiated a program to defeat those members of the state legislature who have voted in the past for measures detrimental to the best interests of the workers of our state; and

Whereas, The only manner in which these declared objectives can be accomplished is by full participation by all of the members of organized labor and their families in exercising their privilege of voting in the coming general election for candidates and measures consistent with the aims and ideals of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as recommending to its affiliated unions that the hours between 12:00 Noon and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, November 2, 1948, be designated as non-working hours so that the membership of organized labor may have ample opportunity to exercise their elective franchise on this general election day; and be it further

Resolved, That every effort be made by the California State Federation of Labor to encourage to the fullest degree a record vote by members of organized labor in this important election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Repeal of License Renewal Law

Resolution No. 142—Presented by Joseph Diviny, Anthony Schurba, E. M. Silvia, Edward Carney, William H. Blundell and

Edward J. Wafford of Teamsters Union No. 85, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the State Motor Vehicle Act, every chauffeur is required to renew his license every four (4) years; and

Whereas, The chauffeurs are the only craft that requires another examination when our license expires; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill to amend and abolish said law, providing that such licenses have not been canceled, revoked, or suspended, and when such licenses expire, to require a physical examination by the Examiner for renewal.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Repeal of 20% Jewelry Luxury Tax

Resolution No. 143—Presented by Henry Free, Douglas Kline and Richard Parino of Jewelry Workers Union No. 36, San Francisco.

Whereas, The so called "luxury" tax of 20 percent levied by the federal government covers many articles which are not really luxuries but rather necessities in a country having our standards of living; and

Whereas, Many of these so-called "luxuries" come within the category generally classified as jewelry, including watches and other articles essential to most men and women; and

Whereas, The 20 percent tax added to the already high prices of all commodities makes it impossible for most people to buy jewelry, thus substantially reducing the sales of such articles of jewelry; and

Whereas, This has resulted in great and ever increasing unemployment among jewelry workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge the Congress of the United States to repeal the 20 percent luxury tax on jewelry.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Enforcement of Postal Rules and Regulations

Resolution No. 144—Presented by H. I. Christie of San Francisco-Oakland Mailers Union No. 18, San Francisco.

Whereas, Paragraph 5, Section 585, Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States reads:

"All mail shall bear a complete, definite and legible address and when intended for delivery at a letter carrier office, the ad-

dress should include the street and number of post office box and name of addressee"; and

Whereas, Representatives of certain periodical publishers, the Post Office Department and the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the government have instituted a so-called experiment to violate the postal laws by having letter carriers in the cities of Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., and Springfield, Ohio, deliver to subscribers unaddressed copies of the publications Life, Time, Colliers, and the Saturday Evening Post; and

Whereas, The work of maintaining subscriber lists and addressing magazines is being transferred from these publication plants to the Post Office Department and done at public expense; and

Whereas, Instructions to letter carriers order that: "The carrier will write the full name of the subscriber and the apartment number on the magazine" from a card file making address changes and cancellations; and

Whereas, Mailing work thus transferred to the Post Office Department payroll has historically and traditionally been performed by mailers; and

Whereas, These certain magazine publishers whose product has been delivered at a loss by the Post Office Department now seek to transfer further private business costs to the citizen taxpayers; and

Whereas, Protests have been registered with the Post Office Department, the National Association of Letter Carriers, and to Mr. John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President of the United States by President Randolph of the International Typographical Union, and the correspondence between President Randolph and Mr. Steelman, which reads as follows:

"Mr. John R. Steelman
Assistant to the President
White House
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Steelman:

"Enclosed you will find three copies of a protest being made to Postmaster General Donaldson. The matters set forth are self-explanatory and it is hoped that an inquiry and action on the part of the President will result in stopping this flagrant violation of law. Since the postoffice has suffered a tremendous deficit from the handling of this type of matter, the increase in postal rates will be more than offset by the increased burden on the postoffice of taking care of all the mailing problems of the magazines.

"Please advise me if some action could be taken which would correct this matter

and avoid the uproar which is bound to occur in the very near future.

"Our Convention meets beginning the 14th of August.

"With kindest personal regards, I am
Cordially and sincerely,
Woodruff Randolph (signed)
President."

"August 10, 1948

"Dear Mr. Randolph:

"This will acknowledge your letter of August 3, protesting experiments now being conducted by the Post Office Department for the delivery of unaddressed magazines by means of the postal carrier using and maintaining a card index furnished by the publisher of the addresses of subscribers on the carrier's route.

"The Post Office Department advised that such experiments are being conducted at the suggestion of the Committee on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by the former President of the United States, Herbert Hoover.

"However, before any changes are made in the Postal Laws and Regulations, which would be necessary, should the experiments prove such a system to be practical and feasible, interested persons will be given the opportunity to appear in favor or in opposition to such changes.

"Sincerely,
John R. Steelman, (sgd.)"

discloses the action undertaken is being continued in spite of postal regulations to the contrary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn this violation of a legal statute and call upon the President of the United States to order compliance with the Postal Rules and Regulations by the Post Office Department; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Post Master General, the National Association of Letter Carriers, the Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Post Rules, and such other members of Congress as the officers of the California State Federation of Labor may determine and direct.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Abolish Fees for Use of Comfort Stations

Resolution No. 145—Presented by Daniel F. Del Carlo and Al Mailloux of Building and Construction Trades Council, San Francisco.

Whereas, The health and welfare of the people being the most essential motive for legislation, particularly when their health

is endangered and other embarrassing conditions caused; and

Whereas, Such a condition does exist by causing people to pay for the use of comfort station facilities in hotels, railroad bus depots and other business institutions, to the point where it is nothing more than a vicious racket; and

Whereas, It has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor to oppose this type of racket; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record against charges of any kind for the use of comfort stations; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation's legislative representative be instructed to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill that will correct this condition.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 265.

Support of National and Local Housing Measures

Resolution No. 146—Presented by Rene DeMaestri, Evelyn Freed and Henrietta Gildersleeve of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The AFL believes that good housing is a basic essential for wholesome living and maintaining and improving the stability of family life; and

Whereas, There exists an acute housing shortage, and it is clear that good housing cannot be provided without additional legislation to effect more rapid construction, more construction in the lower cost ranges, and financing plans within the capacity of consumers' needs; and

Whereas, Additional provisions for government aid are necessary for the elimination of slums and for rehousing the population of blighted areas; and

Whereas, Many hundreds of thousands of Negro and Mexican people, many of them members of the AFL, are forced to live in blighted and slum areas because of restrictive covenants, causing bad health and living conditions which affect them and the community adversely; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the National Housing Commission Bill, S 866, and take all measures to urge its enactment without crippling amendments so that it will be an effective housing policy; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor endorse the State Housing

Initiative Proposition No. 14, and that it go on record opposing restrictive covenants.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Propose Series of Governmental Policy Changes in Prices, Taxes, etc.

Resolution No. 147—Presented by Rene DeMaestri, Evelyn Freed and Henrietta Gildersleeve of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Prices and the cost of living have never before been so high in this country's history; and

Whereas, Profits of big business and industry are at an all-time peak; and

Whereas, The cost of living is increased not only by inflationary prices and taxes but also by huge expenditures for war preparations; and

Whereas, The standard of living of AFL members is being seriously threatened and lowered by this inflation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take all measures necessary to urge the President and Congress to work for the peaceful settling of foreign relations and for the abandonment of war preparations which can only profit big business and the NAM; that it urge the President and Congress to establish excess profit taxes in industry; that it urge the President and Congress to establish a system of subsidies to the farmer to bring down the price of foodstuffs; and that it urge the President and Congress to establish controls that will curb and lower all rents and prices.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Increase Coverage of Social Security

Resolution No. 148—Presented by Rene DeMaestri, Evelyn Freed and Henrietta Gildersleeve of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, A comprehensive system of social insurance is necessary that will maintain family income by providing security against the major risks of old age, unemployment, maternity disability, injury at work and death of the wage earner, offering benefits of such amounts and for such periods as to provide security to every working person and his dependents; and

Whereas, Existing social insurances offer no benefits for such hazards as illness, disability or maternity; and

Whereas, Millions of public employees are not eligible for social security benefits and after years of government service may receive only woefully inadequate civil service retirement funds; and

Whereas, Millions of employees in agri

culture, domestic employment are completely excluded from provisions of social insurance; and

Whereas, These social insurances pay benefits that are woefully inadequate to enable their recipients to live at a standard of health and decency; and

Whereas, Members of the AFL and their families are directly affected by these lacks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take all measures to urge the national and state legislative bodies to extend current social insurance benefits to include all workers and their dependents not now covered, to cover the hazards of illness, disability, and maternity, to liberalize the benefits to afford genuine security to all persons and families suffering from insecurity because of unemployment, old age, illness, disability or death of the wage earner; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor take all measures necessary to urge the Governor and legislature of California to take advantage of the new amendment to the Social Security Act making it possible for the State of California to contract with the federal government to bring their employees and those of their political subdivisions under the federal insurance program.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Against Los Angeles County Loyalty Check

Resolution No. 149—Presented by Rene DeMaestri, Evelyn Freed and Henrietta Gildersleeve of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, On July 26, 1948, 17 county employees, most of whom were active union members, were fired for refusing to sign a loyalty check based on a Tenney-compiled list of so-called subversive organizations, and county employees under this "loyalty" check are required to indicate, under oath, that they "have never been a member of, directly or indirectly supported or followed any of the hereinafter listed organizations." Additional groups can be added or subtracted at will by the Board of Supervisors; and

Whereas, Although the constitutionality of the loyalty check is in the process of being tested by the California Appellate Court, the County Board of Supervisors completely disregarded the due processes of law by firing the 17 without waiting for the decision of the courts. Meanwhile, 73 employees who signed only part of the

loyalty check are the victims of pressure tactics and intimidation; and

Whereas, This loyalty investigation is in direct violation of Section 41 of the Los Angeles County Charter which states:

"No person in the classified service, or seeking admission thereto, may be appointed, reduced or removed or in any way favored or discriminated against because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations."; and

Whereas, In effect, this investigation does violence to the economic rights and civil liberties of all county employees. It does gross injustice to scores of civic organizations and thousands of patriotic citizens who are members of these groups. It sets a pattern of economic and political discrimination which can be copied by private employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to abide by numerous Supreme Court decisions and Section 41 of the Los Angeles County Charter and immediately withdraw this "loyalty" investigation; and further demand that the Board of Supervisors reinstate the employees who were the victims of this injustice; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record against any loyalty investigations which cause fear and suspicion and intimidate labor from exercising its constitutional rights of union organization and membership.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 300-301.

Liberalize and Increase Old Age Assistance Grants

Resolution No. 150—Presented by Rene DeMaestri, Evelyn Freed and Henrietta Gildersleeve of Los Angeles County Social Workers Union No. 558, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Many needy persons now receive either no assistance or inadequate aid, it is desirable that this country have a unified public assistance program that meets all economic needs not provided by the social insurance programs and other specialized public social services; and

Whereas, The federal-state cooperative relationship embodied in the present categorical assistance programs has proven effective in building strong and stable programs; and

Whereas, Great advances have been made in establishing sound and democratic principles in the administration of public assistance through such means as money payments and confidentiality of records; and

Whereas, States and local communities

vary widely in their ability to finance needed public assistance services; and

Whereas, Federal aid and often state aid as well are still not available for general assistance; and

Whereas, There are ceilings and unnecessarily restrictive conditions of eligibility in many forms of public assistance; and

Whereas, Generally the amounts of assistance payments are grossly inadequate causing hardship and suffering to recipients of aid; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record and take all measures to urge Congress to amend the Social Security Act to provide federal or restrictive eligibility conditions, employing formulae that will provide additional funds to low-income states and communities, and preserving and strengthening the principles of the right to assistance if in need, the confidential nature of records, adequate assistance payments, and provisions for fair hearings; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor take all measures to urge the Governor and Legislature of California to raise old age assistance grants to \$100 per month and that it eliminate the responsible relative clause; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor set up a committee to investigate discriminatory and restrictive practices in relief giving in local counties by the Boards of Supervisors therein; whereby employable men and their families are refused assistance when there is no work available due to a failing labor market, or because as AFL members they are on strike or locked out; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee investigate the standards of relief administration and assistance which in many counties is harsh and restrictive and causes families and children much suffering, undermining their standard of living and causing unnecessary sickness, juvenile delinquency and broken homes.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see pages 305-306.

Support of Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill

Resolution No. 151—Presented by James M. Duggan, Henry A. Harris, George W. Kyne, Barney G. Mayer, Joseph Mazzola and Frank B. McDermott of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union No. 38, San Francisco.

Whereas, The 80th Congress has done nothing to improve housing while the need

of millions of Americans for decent homes grows steadily worse; and

Whereas, The same 80th Congress, as well as those preceding it have aided the big realty and apartment house owners, hotel owners, and big banks, by permitting a 15 percent raise in rents; and

Whereas, It is clear that the biggest financial interests in housing have been successful in their pressure campaign in Congress to side-track the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill, which would go a long way to secure better and cheaper housing for many millions of Americans; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor renew its support of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender Housing Bill and begin a mass campaign to force the passage of this much-needed and worthy legislation in the next session of Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Oppose Using T-H Act for Raiding Purposes

Resolution No. 152—Presented by James M. Duggan, Henry A. Harris, George W. Kyne, Barney G. Mayer, Joseph Mazzola and Frank B. McDermott of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union No. 38, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley Act menaces all labor regardless of affiliation, as the worst piece of anti-labor legislation in our country's history and has been denounced as such by all unions; and

Whereas, The leaders and rank and file are faced with disaster if this employer-inspired act is allowed to operate in any of its provisions; and

Whereas, Certain labor organizations, in spite of this, are using various sections of the Taft-Hartley Act to raid unions, thus playing the employers' game of divide and rule; and

Whereas, Such raiding tactics have even been used in cases where unions are on strike for just demands, thus strikebreaking; and

Whereas, This use of the Taft-Hartley Act runs counter to the best interests of all who work for a living, by leading us into the big business trap aimed at the destruction of organized labor in the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record condemning any and all raiding tactics; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor condemn the use of the

Taft-Hartley Act by labor in any form, regardless of its affiliation; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor go on record as supporting any union under attack by the use of the Taft-Hartley law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Intensify Campaign Against T-H Act

Resolution No. 153—Presented by James M. Duggan, Henry A. Harris, George W. Kyne, Barney G. Mayer, Joseph Mazzola and Frank B. McDermott of Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union No. 38, San Francisco.

Whereas, The application of the Taft-Hartley law, nationally and locally, is steadily endangering the basic rights of labor, such as the hiring hall and the right to strike, in that labor is threatened with being crippled by employer attacks on our living standard; and

Whereas, The leaders of the California State Federation of Labor are charged with the duty to combat the Taft-Hartley Act, they shall carry on the vigorous struggle required to meet this challenge to everything labor has won in hours, wages, and working conditions in 75 years; and

Whereas, Any laxity in fighting this law will mean more anti-labor injunctions, crippling court suits, police violence, and the loss of our hard won rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor determines to perform its duty by a vigorous campaign against the Taft-Hartley Act, particularly giving our attention to explaining to our three-quarters of a million members, what the Act is, and how to combat it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Oppose Discrimination

Resolution No. 154—Presented by David Fishman, Sol Zeleznick and Aaron Latker of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The enemies of labor are using every means for the purpose of smashing the unions; and

Whereas, Labor must carry on a united struggle for its preservation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record opposing any form of discrimination, be it racial, religious or for political beliefs.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Refuse to Work With Non-Union Men

Resolution No. 155—Presented by David Fishman, Sol Zeleznick and Aaron Latker of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Labor must be alert against the general anti-union drives of reaction; and

Whereas, One of the chief points at which the labor movement is being attacked is on the question of union security; and

Whereas, The right to refuse to work with non-union men is the first defense of union security; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the principle of union men refusing to work with non-union men, and that the officers do everything to carry out this practice.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Organize Ladies' Auxiliaries

Resolution No. 156—Presented by David Fishman, Sol Zeleznick and Aaron Latker of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The wives of the workers play an important part in the welfare of the economical and political struggles of the unions; and

Whereas, These women feel the importance of helping the unions that fight for a better living; and

Whereas, These women when organized could be of great help to the unions in their struggles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to organize Ladies' Auxiliaries in each and every local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Council should elect a special committee for this purpose.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 299-300.

Labor Holiday on Election Day

Resolution No. 157—Presented by David Fishman, Sol Zeleznick and Aaron Latker of Painters Union No. 1348, Los Angeles.

Whereas, President William Green and the Executive Council of the AFL have called for a determined struggle against the Taft-Hartley Act; and

Whereas, They have called for the greatest turnout of organized labor to defeat at the polls those congressmen and senators who supported the Taft-Hartley law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of

Labor go on record urging that Election Day be declared a holiday; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be forwarded to the AFL Convention to be acted upon on November 1, 1948.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Resolution No. 158—Presented by Walter R. Morris of Painters Union No. 487, Sacramento.

Whereas, We recognize the current wanton waste in many sections of the United States of virtually every variety of our natural resources; and

Whereas, We recognize this waste as a full-scale threat to every program of economic recovery, pointing to the complete destruction of our reserves and the dissipation of our prosperity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, representing organized labor, call upon every responsible government agency to extend every legal effort to properly protect and propagate our timber supplies; renew and restrain our soil areas; exploit and expand our water and power sites; develop our recreational retreats; and fully but profitably control the use of our grazing lands, by ample appropriations and competent direction, fire protection, and supervision, to the end that the benefits of such developments as may have come, be guaranteed and made continually available to our citizens without speculative private controls.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Expedite Return of Overpaid Unemployment Payments

Resolution No. 159—Presented by H. C. Baker, Frank Harmon and J. A. Lee of Painters Union No. 333, San Diego.

Whereas, The average Building Trades journeyman works for more than one employer in a calendar year; and

Whereas, To get a refund on overpayments made to the California State Unemployment Fund involves red tape and loss of time; and

Whereas, The State of California has the records of their payments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to cause a change in the present law, so that the California State Unemployment Department would refund to the workers all ex-

cess moneys taken from their earnings without a claim being filed.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see pages 265-266.

Assist Dependents of Unemployed

Resolution No. 160—Presented by Lester Ward, James Burnaugh, Francis Murray, David Becker, Jay Tyson and Andrew Bourland of Carpenters Union No. 1046, Palm Springs.

Whereas, It is the contributions of all wage earners to the Unemployment Insurance Fund that make it possible for the unemployed to receive an amount considerably in excess of the sum actually paid in by the individual during the base period; and

Whereas, The real intent of the Unemployment Insurance Act is to make it possible, not only to safeguard the welfare of the worker covered by the Act, but to permit those workers who enjoy long periods of employment to help those less fortunate, by sustained contributions to the fund; and

Whereas, The Act provides for payments to the unemployed and sick, after certain requirements are fulfilled; those without dependents receive as much as those with dependents. It is known that in extreme cases, several persons in the same family and living under the same roof have been eligible and have received benefits at the same time. On the other hand, it is known that unemployed persons with several dependents, the least able to save during periods of employment, receive no more than the persons with no dependents. This is not equitable distribution. Its unfairness is obvious; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor sponsor a bill, or support a bill or bills which would amend the Unemployment Insurance Act so as to provide for dependents of the unemployed and sick, especially minors and particularly children.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 266.

Patronize California Products

Resolution No. 161—Presented by C. M. Smith, F. E. Holderby, George Holland, C. M. Baker, J. D. Baird and G. G. Allen of Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco; C. E. Bowen, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.

Whereas, It has been reliably reported that the California State Federation of Labor has purchased products of the printing industry in out-of-state markets, when such were readily obtainable from firms

located in California and employing members of unions affiliated with the Federation; and

Whereas, Union labor organizations, above all others, should encourage home industry, operated under union conditions, to the end that present work opportunities are protected and increased; and

Whereas, Printing and publishing is one of the major industries of California, is quite completely unionized, and the unions operating therein have pioneered many of the favorable conditions now enjoyed by all members of organized labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor declare that it shall be the policy of the Federation in making purchases of any kind, or in the procuring of services of any nature, to, wherever and whenever possible, purchase products manufactured or processed in California and to, whenever possible, procure services through California organizations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 310.

Propose Non-Compliance With Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 162—Presented by Peter Schwabenland, John Lytle, John Shepard, Sr., and Elijah Carrol Scott of Hodcarriers and Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, A majority of AFL unions have complied with the Taft-Hartley law, thinking to use certain loopholes in the law to escape the full force of the Taft-Hartley law, have found themselves now in a position where the entire trade union movement is faced with the threat of the open shop; and

Whereas, In the Building Trades industry, the union shop is in danger of being taken away, while the employers have now reached the time where they can use the courts to issue injunctions making even the union hiring hall illegal; and using huge fines to put unions out of business; and

Whereas, The railroad workers, the coal miners, as an example, and others have been pushed around, and it is a question of uniting to refuse to comply with the Taft-Hartley law by organized labor, instead of living in fear of committing a horrible crime to belong to a union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record refusing to comply with any part of the Taft-Hartley law, and that we make a united stand and fight behind any union that is attacked by the

Taft-Hartley law, and show the big bosses organized labor is calling a halt now, and not be destroyed by the National Association of Manufacturers or the so-called Taft-Hartley law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Fight to Repeal the Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 163—Presented by Peter Schwabenland, John Lytle, John Shepard, Sr., and Elijah Carrol Scott of Hodcarriers and Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, Labor from the beginning recognized the Taft-Hartley Act as class legislation aiming to hog-tie the unions in favor of big business; and

Whereas, The lies and deceit circulated about the law being "fair and impartial," and the lie that the public wants such a law is being exposed in every day practice; and

Whereas, The example of the law application in cases of several unions which have been fined and who are threatened with additional fines and jail sentences because they dared to fight against this vicious law; and

Whereas, Several unions have been served with injunctions dictating how the unions shall negotiate or even what must be written into their contracts. Here again, the Taft-Hartley law has not been used "in the public interest," but for the interest of the big monopolies; and

Whereas, The Building Trades unions are also threatened with going through lengthy, costly and tricky elections to prove that they represent their membership; this may lead to a membership loss because of the collusion between the NLRB officials and the employers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine to launch a nationwide publicity campaign exposing the Taft-Hartley law for what it is and calling for its immediate repeal; and be it further

Resolved, That no candidate for Congress shall be endorsed by any union or political arm of the unions, or individual officer, unless the candidate pledges to work for the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley law as soon as he takes office; and be it further

Resolved, That we take whatever steps necessary to non-compliance with the Taft-Hartley law, including the signing of affidavits as to the officers' political beliefs and so notify any and all concerned; and be it finally

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Conven-

tion of the California State Federation of Labor determine to call a conference of all labor unions interested to organize resistance and work for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law in a common united front.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Refusing to Work with Non-Union Men

Resolution No. 164—Presented by Peter Schwabenland, John Lytle, John Shepard, Sr., and Elijah Carrol Scott of Hodcarriers and Laborers Union No. 294, Fresno.

Whereas, There is a general anti-labor offensive being carried on; and

Whereas, One of the chief points at which the labor movement is being attacked is on the question of union security; and

Whereas, The first defense of union security is on the job; and

Whereas, The time-honored union principle of the right and the duty of a union man refusing to work with a non-union man must be practised as never before, if the labor movement is going to stop this attack on union security; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the principle of a union man not working with a non-union man; and be it further

Resolved, That the officers and Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor do everything in their power to further the exercise of this principle and arrange to have it incorporated into all future contracts signed between unions and their employers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Participate in Community Chest Campaigns

Resolution No. 165—Presented by Lew Blix of Dental Technicians Union No. 24116, San Francisco.

Whereas, The members and officers of the American Federation of Labor throughout the entire nation have traditionally supported health and welfare projects and have taken an active interest in voluntary health and welfare agencies; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the members of the AFL take their rightful place in all plans and programs to improve the health and social well-being of the community; and

Whereas, Most local Community Chests and Councils, recognizing the advantages of maintaining and increasing organized labor's participation in the activities, plans and programs of voluntary health and welfare agencies, have promoted programs to bring about such cooperation through rep-

resentation from organized labor on the boards and committees of such agencies; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor call upon its affiliated local unions and their membership, in all communities where local Community Chests and Councils exist, to urge the participation of organized labor in these activities, and to support loyally, actively and generously the local Community Chest campaigns.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 300.

Oppose Marshall Plan

Resolution No. 166 — Presented by E. James Richardson, James Allen, Voyd Henderson, Nate Thornton, J. T. Gabriel and Robert Nunnery of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Marshall Plan, in intent and practice, is by-passing the United Nations organization and therefore endangers world peace; and

Whereas, The Marshall Plan is giving aid, comfort and support to every reactionary and discredited government in the world; and

Whereas, The Marshall Plan denies economic aid to countries which contributed so much to the defeat of the Axis; and

Whereas, Millions of dollars are wasted in supporting reactionary governments; and

Whereas, These millions come out of the pockets of American wage-earners to the detriment of their standard of living; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as opposing the Marshall Plan; and be it further

Resolved, That we insist that all-out help be given to the war-devastated countries through the United Nations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Repeal Taft-Hartley Law

Resolution No. 167 — Presented by E. James Richardson, James Allen, Voyd Henderson, Nate Thornton, J. T. Gabriel and Robert Nunnery of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley law is the most vicious piece of anti-labor legislation ever passed by Congress; and

Whereas, Its enforcement by the Administration is resulting in the weakening and destruction of the entire labor movement; and

Whereas, The 1947 California State Federation of Labor Convention pledged an

all-out fight against the Taft-Hartley law and its supporters; and

Whereas, To date no definite plan of effective action has been taken by the State Federation body; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor set up the necessary forms of organization to repeal and smash the Taft-Hartley law; and be it further

Resolved, That any and all candidates for public office who refuse to fight for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law be defeated in the November elections.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Boycott NLRB

Resolution No. 168 — Presented by E. James Richardson, James Allen, Voyd Henderson, Nate Thornton, J. T. Gabriel and Robert Nunnery of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the Taft-Hartley law the National Labor Relations Board has become an instrument solely of the employers; and

Whereas, Robert Denham, the head of the National Labor Relations Board, has publicly stated that he has the right to interpret the Taft-Hartley law in "scope and spirit"; and

Whereas, Denham through intimidation, the use of court injunctions and every other means at his disposal is attempting to establish the open shop; and

Whereas, Any further use of the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board will only result in the weakening of our unions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record calling upon labor to boycott the National Labor Relations Board and to refuse to use its facilities in any way.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Support of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill

Resolution No. 169 — Presented by E. James Richardson, James Allen Voyd Henderson, Nate Thornton, J. T. Gabriel and Robert Nunnery of Carpenters Union No. 634, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The 80th Congress has sidestepped the issue of decent housing by its refusal to consider the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill; and

Whereas, Thousands of American citizens are without adequate housing; and

Whereas, Citizens are being forced to

pay exorbitant rental fees and bonuses because of the weak rent controls now in existence and the government's neglect to enforce even these weakend controls; and

Whereas, Veterans and non-veterans alike are forced to pay exorbitant prices to monopoly-controlled housing interests, whose powerful lobby is perpetuating the housing shortage by obstructing the passage of a people's housing bill; and

Whereas, An adequate housing bill would not only aid those in need of housing but would employ millions of organized Building Trades workers, many of whom are now facing unemployment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting the passage of an adequate housing bill based on the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Enforce Health and Sanitation Code

Resolution No. 170—Presented by Max J. Osslo of Butchers Union No. 229, San Diego.

Whereas, The processing and sale of meat under healthful and sanitary conditions is vital to the welfare of the public; and

Whereas, The state has established a Health and Sanitation Code; and

Whereas, Such uniform Health and Sanitation Code has not been strictly enforced and has not applied to counties of less than 25,000 population; and

Whereas, The health of all the people is the concern of organized labor and should be the concern of the state; and

Whereas, The state has long had a meat inspection system covering meat processors and sellers which do not fall under a Federal Meat Inspection System; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in support of the following program and principles:

1. That the State Health and Sanitation Code be rigidly enforced in all establishments processing or selling meat for human consumption in all communities regardless of population;

2. That no meat be processed or sold for human consumption except under either Federal or State Meat Inspection, and except during such times as either Federal or State Meat Inspection Agencies are available and open for the carrying out of their duties;

3. That the officers of the California State Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to cooperate with the Western Federation of Butchers of California, AFL,

in drawing up such legislation as may be necessary to effectuate this program and in submitting such legislation to the next session of the state legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 266.

State Code for Heating and Piping Industry

Resolution No. 171—Presented by J. E. Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The State of California requires all contractors of building trades to pass a favorable examination before the Contractors License Board; and

Whereas, Proper installations of the heating and piping trade require a special knowledge and skill by the journeymen in the trade; and

Whereas, Improper installation in the heating and piping industry is becoming more prevalent; and

Whereas, Such installations are a dangerous threat to life, property and health; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill to establish a state code for the heating and piping industry.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Increase Compensation Awards

Resolution No. 172—Presented by J. E. Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The present sum of \$6,000.00, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to a widow without dependents and \$7,200.00 to a widow with dependents under the age of 21 years, is inadequate in these days for the death of the breadwinner of the family; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill to increase the death benefit under the Workmen's Compensation Act to \$15,000.00 for a widow with dependents, or if the beneficiary is under age of 18 years; the sum of \$10,000.00 to a widow without dependents; also to increase the burial benefit to \$400.00.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Labor Day as Expiration Period for Union Contracts

Resolution No. 173—Presented by J. E.

Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, For the past many years, contracts that the unions of the American Federation of Labor work under have expired on different dates; and

Whereas, By the expiration of contract on these different dates, the employer is the one who benefits by having labor divided within itself and not acting as one unit; and

Whereas, If labor would have all contracts end on Labor Day, which is their day, they can then present a solid front to their employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that all future contracts entered into, from this date on, shall have Labor Day as their expiration date.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 300.

Medical Plan for State AFL Members

Resolution No. 174—Presented by J. E. Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, There are thousands of people in the State of California who do and will require medical care and hospitalization; and

Whereas, Private industry does offer inducements to employees; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will present to the membership by a referendum vote, a policy for forming a hospitalization and medical plan covering all members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 300.

Include Eyeglass Replacement in Compensation Awards

Resolution No. 175—Presented by J. E. Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The people of California are subject to accidents during their course of employment, and many are required to wear eye glasses to follow their every day activities; and

Whereas, The Workmen's Compensation Act will not compensate for broken glass during employment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill to amend the Compensation Act to include

in injury and medical treatment the replacement of eye glasses in accord with the person's vision.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 264.

Double Number of Federation Vice-Presidents

Resolution No. 176—Presented by J. E. Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, Labor faces dangerous times ahead and will need greater assistance. There are many labor laws enacted that will require diligent investigation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor amend its constitution so that the vice-presidents of each district be increased by one additional.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see pages 255-256.

Increase Aid to Blind

Resolution No. 177—Presented by J. E. Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, There are many blind people in the State of California who are dependent upon assistance, and the every day cost of living has so increased that they barely exist under conditions of today; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor be on record to recommend to the next session of the state legislature in Sacramento that the budget be increased.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 266.

Support of Central Valley Project

Resolution No. 178—Presented by J. E. Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The natural expansion in the United States today is without doubt on the West Coast, particularly in the State of California; industry from the Eastern Seaboard and from the Middle West areas have their sights trained on the West Coast for the purpose of participating in the ever expanding program; and

Whereas, Two things are very vital in this day and age to encourage the migration of the eastern industry to the West Coast, namely, cheaper power rates and cheaper water rates; and

Whereas, In the past there have been two agencies of the Federal Government brought into this highly controversial subject, namely, the Army Engineers, who are

primarily interested in flood control only, and the Bureau of Reclamation, who are interested in both irrigation and production of power; and

Whereas, All of the people in the State of California could materially benefit by cheaper water rates and cheaper power rates through the Central Valley Project if this could be promoted through the Bureau of Reclamation; and

Whereas, There have been several attempts made in the past to secure Federal assistance in a monetary way, as well as supervisory and engineering, to bring about irrigation for farm purposes, and at the same time, to produce more power; and

Whereas, Every effort has failed because certain selfish interests in the state interfered with the program, and are not acting with the best interest of the people as a whole; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as approving the Central Valley Project, and use its good offices to insist upon this subject being brought to the attention of the Bureau of Reclamation, and discussions upon this highly controversial subject should begin as soon as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That a letter should be sent out by the California State Federation of Labor to all of its affiliates encouraging them to take this matter before their membership and request that they send a letter or a card to their Senators and Congressmen from their districts insisting upon the resumption of meetings relative to the Central Valley Project.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 307-308.

Concur in State Contractor's License Examinations

Resolution No. 179—Presented by J. E. Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The California State Contractors License Board is now including in the qualifying examinations to obtain a State Contractors License, questions regarding the technical knowledge and abilities of applicants for licenses; and

Whereas, This meets with the approval of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, and we believe, of organized labor generally; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor send a letter of commendation to the California State Contractors License

Board stating that the California State Federation of Labor heartily concurs in the latest requirements of the State Contractors License Board regarding technical and practical knowledge required of prospective contractors.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 310.

Classification of Contractors in Radiant Panel Heating Systems

Resolution No. 180—Presented by J. E. Wilson, Lou Kovacevich and C. D. Gibbon of Steamfitters Union No. 342, Oakland.

Whereas, The installation of radiant heating for all classes of buildings by embedding pipe in the concrete floors or plastered ceilings, has become a major industry of the pipe trades; and

Whereas, In this type of heating installations, the hazards due to improper workmanship are increased; and

Whereas, One of the prime objectives of the California State Contractors License Board is the protection of the public from unsatisfactory mechanical installations and business relations in the contracting field of the building industry; and

Whereas, At the present time there are no specific requirements of contractors as to knowledge of this new radiant panel heating industry, or ability to install satisfactory heating systems of this character; and

Whereas, Because of the special knowledge and mechanical ability required for a leak-proof and satisfactory operating radiant panel heating system, special abilities are necessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to use its best efforts to have the California State Contractors License Board set up a separate classification and qualifying examinations for contractors engaging in the installation of radiant panel heating systems.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 283.

Extend Social Security Coverage

Resolution No. 181—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew, H. J. LaLonde, C. M. Glasson, R. J. Brennan, Lee Roy Wood and Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Under the Federal Old Age and Survival Insurance Act as it now stands, many classifications of workers are not covered by its provisions; and

Whereas, The maintenance of a balanced economy depends on the contribution and

participation of all our people in earning and spending power; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting the extension of Federal Social Security coverage to all working people, and that the Federation and all affiliated unions send letters to all California Senators and Representatives notifying them of this action.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Increase Social Security Coverage

Resolution No. 182—Presented by A. F. Bartholomew, H. J. LaLonde, C. M. Glasson, R. J. Brennan, Lee Roy Wood and Harry Lumsden of Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers Union No. 886, Oakland.

Whereas, Under the California Unemployment Insurance law as it now stands, many working people are not covered by its provisions; and

Whereas, Organized labor, in order to maintain its gains and to achieve further progress, depends largely on the status and general welfare of all working people; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor is the State Legislative Representative of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting the extension of unemployment insurance coverage to all working people, and that it work toward the achievement of that goal.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 266.

Creation of Butano Redwood Forest State Park

Resolution No. 183—Presented by Mrs. Evelyn Walsh, Jimmy Murphy, Fred King, and Maurice Murray of Hospital and Institutional Workers Union No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is a a 4700-acre forest of 2000-3000 year-old coastal redwoods in southern San Mateo County adjacent to Big Basin Redwood State Park, known as Butano Forest, and considered to be one of the finest forests anywhere in the state and the last remaining sizable redwood forest south of Humboldt County, outstanding for the beauty of its terrain, vegetation and year-round waterfalls; and

Whereas, The great increase in California's population and tourist trade creates a need for additional recreational areas; and

Whereas, This proposed park would benefit organized labor by supplying a much-

needed public recreational area readily accessible to the vast populations of the Bay Area, the Central Valleys, and Southern California; and

Whereas, This proposed park would be a profitable investment by stimulating tourist trade, since the redwoods are a unique heritage existing only in California; and

Whereas, This forest is presently owned by the Pacific Lumber Company of Scotia and is in immediate danger of being cut for lumber; and

Whereas, This forest is presently valued at \$1,200,000 based on a timber cruise of 200,000,000 board feet at \$6 per thousand; and the State Park Commission has set aside half this sum, or \$600,000, on a matching basis in park land and/or money, in accordance with their policy of creating state parks; and

Whereas, The Butano Forest Associates, a non-profit organization, was organized to raise the matching funds from the general public and the neighboring counties; and

Whereas, San Mateo County and Santa Clara County have offered to deed their Memorial Park and Mt. Madonna Park to the state, and the state will devote a sum of money equal to an appraisal now being made, expected to be in the neighborhood of \$400,000, and San Francisco County has authorized a bond issue of \$250,000 for submission to the voters in November, 1948; and

Whereas, Santa Cruz County is being asked to contribute \$25,000, and Alameda County, \$100,000, the balance in cash to be raised from Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties and the general public; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse the plan to preserve the Butano Forest as a state park, and that it recommend to its affiliated unions and Central Labor Councils in the above-mentioned counties that they actively assist the Butano Forest Associates in their effort to raise the matching funds by appropriation, bond issue, and from the general public; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Boards of Supervisors in the above-named counties.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 282.

In Support of Conservation Program

Resolution No. 184—Presented by Mrs. Evelyn Walsh, Jimmy Murphy, Fred King, and Maurice Murray of Hospital and Institutional Workers Union No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, The State of California is one

of the most richly endowed in the Union with respect to its natural resources—forests, oil and other minerals, grazing lands, soil, and water; and

Whereas, A generation ago the West and the nation as a whole raised up a great conservation movement led by such distinguished citizens as Teddy Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, John Muir, Judge Raker, William Kent, John R. Haynes and Governor George C. Pardee; and

Whereas, The purposes of this movement were: (1) the conservation of the nation's resources as a heritage for the future; (2) the proper utilization of these resources in a manner as far as possible to assure both their fullest use and their perpetuation; and (3) to assure that in the distribution of the benefits from their use, there should be neither speculation nor monopoly; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor recognizes the great heritage which has been handed to us by the conservationists of the past and hereby declares its allegiance to the great principles of conservation and its determination to perpetuate them in the days ahead; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor recognizes the great pressure of an increasing population upon California's natural resources which has manifested itself in so many ways upon the state's resources—the difficulty of farmers to obtain farms; a shortage of water for irrigation; and a shortage of power which has been carried already into virtually every home from the Tehachapi to the Oregon border in this year of 1948, and which has already caused payroll losses to our own membership; and

Whereas, The goals of labor for economic security and a more abundant life in keeping with the dignity and decency of man will become meaningless in a world robbed of its natural substance—a situation which, if not clearly evident now, will be starkly evident to the next generation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct the incoming Executive Council to set up a committee to study the problems of conservation and to develop ways and means for making effective the position of the California State Federation of Labor in favor of the conservation movement on appropriate occasions in the future; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor encourage individual unions affiliated with the Federation to name conservation com-

mittees to inform their memberships and to make the position of the Federation's above-authorized State Conservation Committee fully effective at the level of the local unions and the central labor councils.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Flashing Red-Light Stop Signs for San Francisco

Resolution No. 185—Presented by W. R. White, E. Lotti, D. G. Nyhan, C. W. Burns, J. A. Le Cours and George Kelly of Chauffeurs Union No. 265, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the present traffic control system in San Francisco, the use of the STOP signs with the reflecting elements set in the face of the sign fail to give adequate warning to the motorist of the impending crossing; and

Whereas, The increased number of citations issued by the police for violating the Arterial Stop law does not give the true picture of the driving habits of the motorist, and clearly shows the need for corrective measures on the part of the state to make such signs more visible; and

Whereas, The placing of such STOP signs in relation to the point of intersection is one of chance and convenience, and in no way uniform, and in many instances said signs are placed on buildings, poles, fences, etc., and from five feet above the street level to twenty feet above the street level; and

Whereas, No proper maintenance is given said signs, and instead of traffic control aids they shortly become traffic entrapments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill amending Section 471 of the California Motor Vehicle Code so as to provide that all traffic STOP signs in urban areas where there is electric power available be equipped with a flashing red light from dusk to dawn, and all said signs be placed at a uniform height and distance from the point of intersection of crossing.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 266.

Establish Classification of Chauffeurs

Resolution No. 186—Presented by W. R. White, E. Lotti, D. G. Nyhan, C. W. Burns, J. A. Le Cours and George Kelly of Chauffeurs Union No. 265, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under provisions of the newly enacted California Financial Responsibility Act, it is mandatory that any motorist in-

involved in any collision resulting in damages of \$100.00 report such collision to the Department of Motor Vehicles; and

Whereas, Under Section 314 of the Motor Vehicle Code, a motorist's license can be revoked after being involved in three accidents in a twelve-month period; and

Whereas, Under another section of the Motor Vehicle Code, a motorist's license can be revoked after being cited for four moving violations in a twelve-month period; and

Whereas, The professional chauffeur drives as many miles in one month as the average driver does in one year, the chance for revocation of a chauffeur's license is twelve times as great as that of the average driver for whom the law was enacted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill amending Section 314 of the California Motor Vehicle Code so as to provide that a special classification of chauffeur be set up, based on the number of hours actually engaged as a chauffeur and also on the number of miles driven in the period acting as a chauffeur; and as there is a natural inclination of all motorists to sue upon collisions with commercial vehicles, that only the findings of responsibility go against a chauffeur's record in the matter of suspension or revocation of said chauffeur's license.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 306.

Qualify Issuance of Traffic Violation Citations

Resolution No. 187—Presented by W. R. White, E. Lotti, D. G. Nyhan, C. W. Burns, J. A. Le Cours and George Kelly of Chauffeurs Union No. 265, San Francisco.

Whereas, Under the present traffic control system in San Francisco, the laws in regard to traffic signals are being violated; and

Whereas, Citations for moving violations are being issued to motorists caught in traffic light changes, where there is no intermittent YELLOW or caution interval; and

Whereas, Motorists entering an intersection on a GO or green light are being cited if they are not through the intersection before the STOP or red signal is flashed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representa-

tive to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill amending Section 476 of the California Motor Vehicle Code so as to provide that no citation shall issue for traffic signal violation where there is no intervening YELLOW or caution signal.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 306.

Increase Disability Compensation Payments

Resolution No. 188—Presented by C. C. Fitch, Mark Campbell, F. O. Brantley, R. A. Christiansen, A. R. Oughton and Leo F. Derby of Operating Engineers Union No. 39, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Workmen's Compensation Act provides for total disability payments ranging from \$9.75 to \$30.00 per week; and

Whereas, Such payments are predicated on antiquated wage standards and obsolete living costs; and

Whereas, It is self-evident that such payments are grossly inadequate and cannot provide injured workers even with bare essentials necessary to maintain themselves and their families; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to prepare and have introduced at the next session of the state legislature a bill to bring about a much-needed improvement in our Workmen's Compensation Law by increasing substantially the deficient disability payments now provided for.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Oppose Rockwell Bill

Resolution No. 189—Presented by Bruce Anderson, N. A. Brotherton, Dave Williams, Glenn G. Noland, D. T. Campbell and Pat Chambers of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, If such projects as the Central Valley Project and other great reclamation projects of the West are to be economically feasible, they must have substantial assistance from power revenues; and

Whereas, The Rockwell Bill, still pending in Congress in a modified form, would substantially lessen that support and decrease the number of projects, as well as increase the cost of power; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as unalterably opposed to the passage of the Rockwell Bill in any shape or form, regardless of whether it is approved by the governmental agencies

concerned in its modified form, for the West needs all the water and power it can get, and anything that will increase the cost of either or lessen the chances of getting either, is against the interests of the West.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 307-308.

Oppose Army Policy on Folsom Dam

Resolution No. 190—Presented by Bruce Anderson, N. A. Brotherton, Dave Williams, Glenn G. Noland, D. T. Campbell and Pat Chambers of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The building of Folsom Dam to its full economic capacity is a matter of urgent economic importance to the future of power-short, water-hungry and flood-endangered Northern California; and

Whereas, The full integration of the dam into the Central Valley Project is a necessity if the power and water it produces are to be used in the most beneficial manner; and

Whereas, The Army Corps of Engineers, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and certain land monopolists are attempting to separate this key feature from the project in order that its power and water may go only into the hands of monopoly; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor condemn the Army Corps of Engineers for their subservience to and outright collaboration with monopoly interests in pressing for complete control of the Dam and its severance from the Central Valley Project.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 307-308.

Place Pine Flat Dam Under Bureau of Reclamation

Resolution No. 191—Presented by Bruce Anderson, N. A. Brotherton, Dave Williams, Glenn G. Noland, D. T. Campbell and Pat Chambers of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, Pine Flat Dam on the Kings River, and dams upstream from it will substantially add to the power supply available in Northern California, and release for other use power now being exported from Southern California to Northern California; and

Whereas, The Pacific Gas & Electric Company, aided and abetted by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Kings River Water Users Association, is attempting to secure a license to develop the power potential of this important stream, which

plan will raise the cost of power and separate the Kings River power from the rest of the Central Valley transmission line network; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that the development of the power potential of the Kings River, including the power plant at the Dam, be placed exclusively in the hands of the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior, an agency which may be trusted to administer our limited water and power resources for the benefit of all the people and to the detriment of none.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 307-308.

Support of 160-Acre Limitation

Resolution No. 192—Presented by Bruce Anderson, N. A. Brotherton, Dave Williams, Glenn G. Noland, D. T. Campbell and Pat Chambers of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, Such great dams as Shasta, Friant and Folsom are built by the money of all the people, advanced interest free; and

Whereas, It is only just that benefits brought about by huge subsidies of public money should be distributed as widely as possible; and

Whereas, The section of reclamation law known as the 160-acre limitation assures that all men shall share in these benefits equally by limiting any man's share of the water developed to an amount no greater than his neighbor can get; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor express our admiration for the Congress that wrote this great law nearly half a century ago, and assure the family-farmers of California of our firm and unyielding support of their attempts to stop its repeal.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Place Isabella Dam Under Bureau of Reclamation

Resolution No. 193—Presented by Bruce Anderson, N. A. Brotherton, Dave Williams, Glenn G. Noland, D. T. Campbell and Pat Chambers of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, Isabella Dam on the Kern River is now about to be constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers for the exclusive benefits of such anti-labor water monopolists as Joseph Di Giorgio, and such power

monopolists as the Pacific Gas & Electric Company; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as demanding that the administration of the water and power produced at Isabella Dam, including the building of the power plant at the Dam, be placed exclusively in the hands of the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior, an agency which can be trusted to administer these resources for the benefit of all the people and to the detriment of none.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Condemnation of Senator Downey

Resolution No. 194—Presented by Bruce Anderson, N. A. Brotherton, Dave Williams, Glenn G. Noland, D. T. Campbell and Pat Chambers of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, No United States Senator can be a friend of monopoly on one hand and a friend of labor on the other; and

Whereas, Senator Downey, by his opposition to the 160-acre limitation of reclamation law, has left our friends, the family-sized farmers, at the mercy of monopoly; and

Whereas, Senator Downey's attacks on the Bureau of Reclamation have seriously slowed down the building of the universally beneficial Central Valley Project; and

Whereas, Senator Downey did Central Valley construction labor definite harm by inducing contractors to stop work on the Friant-Kern canal last December, when it was obvious that deficiency funds would soon be forthcoming from Congress, and the contractors themselves were willing to continue work with their own funds; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as unreservedly condemning Sheridan Downey as an enemy of the people, therefore as an enemy of labor; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Senator Downey never again to seek public office in or from California, and inform him that he can no longer have labor's support in California, and we urge him to take no part in the coming election campaign as his support will harm rather than help the Democratic cause.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Construction of Monticello Dam

Resolution No. 195—Presented by Bruce Anderson, N. A. Brotherton, Dave Williams,

Glenn G. Noland, D. T. Campbell and Pat Chambers of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, The interests of national defense require the immediate construction of Monticello Dam on Putah Creek in order that the Fairfield Army Air Base, the Benecia Arsenal and the Mare Island Navy Yard, may have sufficient water for operation and safeguarding of property; and

Whereas, Monticello Dam will supply water to irrigate 100,000 and more acres of now dry-farmed land in Solano County, with the result that a new source of food for the vastly increased population of Northern California will be available close to population centers; and

Whereas, The interests of labor are served by the upbuilding of communities which will result from bringing this new acreage into production; and

Whereas, Monticello Dam will forever completely control the damaging floods on Putah Creek by storing these flood waters for irrigation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor urge upon Congress immediate authorization of the construction of this Dam at its full economic size of over 2,000,000 acre feet.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Commission to Study Central Valley Project

Resolution No. 196—Presented by Bruce Anderson, N. A. Brotherton, Dave Williams, Glenn G. Noland, D. T. Campbell and Pat Chambers of Pile Drivers Union No. 34, San Francisco.

Whereas, There is an increasing movement, at the insistence of power and water monopoly, to break the Central Valley Project up into a series of isolated dams and power plants; and

Whereas, It is of the first importance that all the power that can be produced in the Valley be put into a unified system, and that all the water that can be produced here be used where it can be used best; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the President of the United States to appoint a commission of distinguished and disinterested citizens to inquire into all the phases of the Central Valley controversy, and to report to the people thereon, and that this commission study the various plans for coordinated development of the water resources of the Valley for irrigation and power and flood

control purposes, to the end that it shall recommend that plan which seems best; and be it further

Resolved, That this commission shall have upon it no official representatives of the Secretaries of Interior or War, or the State Engineer's office of California, as all these are parties interested in the controversy; and be it further

Resolved, That we reject in advance any conclusions which will tend to divide development authority in the Valley on the basis of inter-agency division of the spoils, so shoddily exemplified in the notorious Pick-Sloan plan for the Missouri River; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that such a Presidential commission should be one of several agents of an overall commission studying the integration of the water resources of all the West from the Fraser River in British Columbia to the All-American Canal on the Mexican border, and from the Rockies to the Sea, not neglecting such developments east of the Rockies as might be assisted by, or help, such integrated development.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Oppose Cross-Filing

Resolution No. 197—Presented by Clarence Brown and Bernard Graselli, Dining Car Cooks No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, William E. Pollard, Syntell Vaughn and Charles Johnson, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, It is permitted in the State of California to allow candidates for public office to file on all other tickets in addition to their own party; and

Whereas, Such a practice denies the voters an opportunity to learn what principles the candidates stand for; and

Whereas, This practice allows candidates to hide behind a non-partisan screen to confuse the voters; therefore be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does go on record as being opposed to a continuation of the cross-filing system, and hereby pledges itself to have introduced in the next session of the legislature a measure which will eliminate cross-filing in the State of California and require candidates to file only on the ticket of the party to which they are affiliated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Anti-Poll Tax

Resolution No. 198—Presented by Clarence Brown and Bernard Graselli, Dining

Car Cooks No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, William E. Pollard, Syntell Vaughn and Charles Johnson, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Several million American citizens in these United States are denied the right to vote in several southern states due to the undemocratic poll tax requirement; and

Whereas, Some of the most vicious anti-labor, anti-social legislation is endorsed, initiated, and helped through Congress by poll tax representatives and senators elected by a very few voters; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has gone on record against poll tax as a prerequisite for voting; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its stand against poll tax; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention request the American Federation of Labor to use its legislative facilities to have the 81st Congress pass an Anti-Poll Tax Law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Support of Federation Educational Program

Resolution No. 199—Presented by M. A. Skates, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles; Chris Sorensen, George Alford, Earl C. Smith, Daniel Molles, Raymond Walsh, Raymond Tucker, Operating Engineers No. 63, Los Angeles; and O. H. Williamson, Esther Heisler, Kathleen Hinton, Operating Engineers No. 526, San Diego.

Whereas, A highly significant labor education program is being conducted by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Berkeley and at Los Angeles for labor organizations throughout the state; and

Whereas, The Institute of Industrial Relations and the California State Federation of Labor jointly conducted an extremely successful resident summer labor institute at Asilomar, attended by representatives of many unions throughout the state; and

Whereas, The union representatives at the summer labor institute were unanimously enthusiastic about the results of the institute; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor commend its officers and the Institute of Industrial Relations for their fine work in labor education and encourage them to extend the program; and be it further

Resolved, That all unions affiliated with

the California State Federation of Labor take advantage of the services of the Institute and send delegates to the Labor Institute to be held at Asilomar in the summer of 1949; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council be authorized to give effective moral and material aid, which in its opinion, will ensure the success of the 1949 summer labor institute at Asilomar.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Oppose Lynching

Resolution No. 200—Presented by Clarence Brown and Bernard Graselli, Dining Car Cooks No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, William E. Pollard, Syntell Vaughn and Charles Johnson, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, This nation is dedicated to preserve the principles of democracy, equal rights and civil liberties for all; and

Whereas, Any ideology fostering racial superiority must be condemned; and

Whereas, The United States is looked upon as one of the greatest democracies; and

Whereas, Many of its citizens of Negro ancestry are mobbed and lynched within the borders of this great country, principally in the southern states; and

Whereas, The law enforcement agencies designated to protect the civil rights of everyone, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, wink at this ruthless and savage practice; and

Whereas, The labor movement is opposed to lawlessness and the failure of the law enforcement agency to protect every man, woman and child; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record opposing lynching; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention request the American Federation of Labor to use its legislative facilities to have an Anti-Lynch Law passed in the 81st Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Federal Aid to Education

Resolution No. 201—Presented by Clarence Brown and Bernard Graselli, Dining Car Cooks No. 456, Oakland; and Claude McGuinn, William E. Pollard, Syntell Vaughn and Charles Johnson, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Learning to live together in a highly industrialized society is a job as yet unfinished; and

Whereas, The greatest contribution of

our generation would be to teach the coming generation the principles of better cooperative living; and

Whereas, The only hope of realizing peace lies in all-out support of equal educational opportunities so our young citizens may find a common ground of culture; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing Federal Aid for Education in schools throughout the nation, regardless of race, creed, color, or religion; and be it further

Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the American Federation of Labor to use its legislative machinery to have such measure passed by the 81st Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Finance Exhibit at Los Angeles County Fair

Resolution No. 202—Presented by Ray W. Barnes and Ira Malton of Central Labor Council, Pomona.

Whereas, The Pomona Valley Central Labor Council, with the cooperation of the California State Federation of Labor, is at the present time conducting an effective American Federation of Labor Public Relations Exhibit at the Los Angeles County Fair; and

Whereas, This first attempt was made without any appropriation or pre-planning; and

Whereas, The good-will created for the American Federation of Labor is very self-evident as demonstrated by the favorable public response; and

Whereas, The Nineteen Forty-Nine Fair should far exceed the precedent breaking attendance of Nineteen Forty-Eight of approximately fifty thousand paid admissions per day for seventeen days; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor appropriate from the General Fund, Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$3500.00) for the purpose of financing an American Federation of Labor Public Relations Exhibit at the Los Angeles County Fair for the year of Nineteen Forty-Nine.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 309-310.

Oppose Proposition No. 4

Resolution No. 203—Presented by Mrs. Evelyn Walsh, Jimmie Murphy, Fred King and Maurice Murray of Hospital and In-

stitutional Workers No. 250, San Francisco.

Whereas, The rumor has reached the blind to the effect that the California State Federation of Labor has endorsed Proposition No. 4 appearing on the November ballot; and

Whereas, This Council is convinced that the adoption of Proposition 4 will work irreparable harm to the blind of California; and

Whereas, Proposition 4 establishes in the State Constitution itself a permanently fixed maximum for grants of aid to the needy blind; and

Whereas, Provisions in the Constitution cannot be altered except by the circulation of another initiative petition, which the blind are financially unable to undertake; and

Whereas, Proposition 4 offers the blind an increase in aid of only a meager five dollars per month, with the result that the blind would be forced to live permanently on an inadequate income; and

Whereas, Proposition 4 deprives the legislature of all authority over the welfare of the blind and transfers the power to make appropriations for grants to the blind from the legislature to politicians; and

Whereas, Section 10 of Proposition 4 clearly authorizes the Director of Social Welfare to expend unlimited sums on the administration of aid to the blind; and

Whereas, The amount of aid is limited, while the salary of the Director is increased to "not less than twelve thousands dollars per year," thus indicating that Proposition 4 contains feather-bedding; and

Whereas, The author of Proposition 4 failed to consult the blind concerning any of the provisions contained in Proposition 4; and

Whereas, The blind are convinced that Proposition 4 represents a dangerous attempt by untrained and unfit persons to gain control over aid to the blind for selfish interests, and since it even specifies by name, in the State Constitution itself, the person to fill the office of Director without requiring qualifications of fitness; and

Whereas, Proposition 4, if adopted, will work great harm to the cause of the blind; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor withdraw its endorsement of Proposition 4 and recommend a NO vote on Proposition 4.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 310-311.

Oppose Employment of Minors Except Exclusions in Statutes

Resolution No. 204—Presented by William P. Sutherland of Theatrical Employees No. B-18, San Francisco.

Whereas, The juvenile delinquency problem in the State of California has reached alarming proportions; and

Whereas, The greatest proportion of juvenile delinquency is centered in the metropolitan areas; and

Whereas, The recognized law enforcement agencies in our large cities have a great task in coping with juvenile delinquency; and

Whereas, Many places of amusement in the metropolitan areas are refusing admission to minors unaccompanied by parents or guardians, in order that they might assist the law enforcement agencies in curbing juvenile delinquency; and

Whereas, A great deal of delinquency stems from the employment of minors in places of amusement; and

Whereas, There is now sufficient unemployment of adults to make the employment of minors unnecessary; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor endorse a move to prohibit the employment of persons under the age of eighteen (18) years, excepting those already provided for in the statutes covering performers, in places of amusement in cities of over twenty-five thousand (25,000) population in the State of California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor should consider the advisability of introducing such legislation at the next session of the legislature in 1949.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 306.

Collective Bargaining for Municipal Employees

Resolution No. 205—Presented by W. J. Bassett and Thomas Ranford of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Numerous cities in California own and operate public utilities, such as street railways, motor coach lines, water, light and power systems; and

Whereas, These non-governmental enterprises employ thousands of employees in the same way as privately-owned utilities, and the same need for effective collective bargaining exists on the part of these municipal employees; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the adoption

of the practices and principles of collective bargaining for employees of municipally-owned public utilities; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Secretary and Legislative Representative of the Federation be instructed to secure the introduction of appropriate legislation at the next regular session of the California Legislature authorizing municipalities operating street railways, motor coach lines, light, power, and water systems, and other such public utilities to deal with and to enter into contracts with the employees employed in the construction, maintenance, and/or operation of such utilities, through the labor organizations representing and authorized to act for such employees, concerning wages, hours and conditions of labor.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 306.

Support Continued Federation Educational Program

Resolution No. 206—Presented by William P. Sutherland of Theatrical Employees No. B-18, San Francisco.

Whereas, Much legislation has been passed in recent years affecting the working people of the country; and

Whereas, Any legislation affecting the working people is of immediate concern to organized labor; and

Whereas, It is necessary for officers and members of labor unions to become familiar with such legislation; and

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has recognized the need for education of officers and members of labor unions by conducting an educational program at Asilomar, in conjunction with the University of California; and

Whereas, The success of the program carried on this year at Asilomar proves the crying want for education by union officials and members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor commend the Executive Council for assisting in sponsoring the labor educational program at Asilomar; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor Executive Council continue to sponsor educational programs for the benefit of officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in California.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Supporting the State of Israel and Its Labor Movement

Resolution No. 207—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, On May 14, 1948, after the

expiration of the British Mandate, the democratically elected representatives of the Jewish community of Palestine officially proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel, in that part of Palestine assigned to it by the United Nations; and

Whereas, The American government, the greatest and most powerful democracy in the world, has already recognized the newly-born State of Israel, the only democratic government in the Middle East; and

Whereas, The Arab countries surrounding Israel have declared an aggressive war against the State of Israel and have invaded the country, bombing its cities and destroying many villages; and

Whereas, The provisional government of the State of Israel is led by its vanguard, the Israeli Federation of Labor—Histadrut—whose leaders stand at the helm of the government, and whose men constitute the bulk of the builders and defenders of the State of Israel; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor salute the free and democratic State of Israel, and we hail our government for being the first to grant it recognition, thereby reaffirming its moral leadership among the nations of the world; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon our government to use its good offices in the United Nations to secure the frontiers and the peace of Israel, to admit it as a member of the U.N., and to give it financial assistance; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our full support to the Israeli Labor Federation—Histadrut—for its humanitarian and constructive work of rebuilding the cooperative colonies and institutions so wantonly destroyed by the invading Arab armies, absorbing and rehabilitating the incoming refugees, and firmly establishing the State of Israel on the principles of freedom, democracy and social justice; and be it further

Resolved, That our support to the Israeli Labor Federation shall be rendered through the American Trade Union Council for Labor Palestine, which is recognized by the entire American labor movement as the official representative of the Histadrut, in this country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Campaign for "Care" Packages

Resolution No. 208—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, October,

1947, at San Francisco, recognized the desperate need of the peoples of the war torn world for food, clothing and the tools and equipment with which to rebuild their destroyed cities; and

Whereas, The official welfare arm of the American Federation of Labor, its Labor League for Human Rights, has been contributing, through CARE, to the families of needy trade unionists throughout the world; and

Whereas, A Food and Economic Survey of Europe, as of July, 1948, shows that ECA's long-range program for economic rehabilitation will not mean more food on family tables for from eighteen months to two years; and

Whereas, Action is needed now to continue these contributions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor support this program by:

First: Appealing for individual purchases by the membership of CARE packages, through CARE, AFL Representative, 50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.; and

Second: Publishing and distributing promotional material regarding CARE packages through affiliated groups to aid the needy peoples of the world, through CARE.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

In Memoriam—Paul E. Burg

Resolution No. 209—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, Brother Paul E. Burg, Vice-President of the California State Federation of Labor from 1939 to 1946, passed into the great beyond on July 10, 1948; and

Whereas, Brother Burg was a staunch supporter of the principles of the American Federation of Labor during his lifetime and long affiliation with the labor movement, and as an officer of the California State Federation of Labor rendered great service to organized labor; and

Whereas, His death is greatly mourned, not only by his family and friends, but by the entire membership of the labor movement who have lost, in his passing, a true and devoted friend and leader; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That when this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourns, it do so in sincere memory of Brother Paul E. Burg, and that by a period of silence, we pay our tribute to him and to all other deceased brothers and sisters who have loyally and generously given to the labor movement

their time, wisdom and devotion; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the members of the bereaved family.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Oppose Exploitation of Mexican Nationals in Imperial Valley

Resolution No. 210—Presented by Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco.

Whereas, The labor movement in Imperial Valley has faced a most trying problem in this area while raising the wages of our members on a comparable level with the wages and security of working conditions prevailing in the metropolitan area of our state; and

Whereas, The past few years, through great sacrifice on the part of the leadership and membership of these unions, the Imperial Valley labor movement has activated a most militant drive to bring adequate wages and security to meet prevailing rates and standards maintained throughout the state in all crafts; and

Whereas, While it has been most successful in bringing these necessary benefits to its membership, it has constantly faced a most trying situation with unscrupulous employers in that area, who at every turn have fought to break down union wages and conditions; and

Whereas, The efforts by such employers against these unions have been greatly aided by unlawful acts on the part of such employers in importing Mexican Nationals in violation of immigration laws; and

Whereas, The lot of these good Mexican people has been endless exploitation by such unscrupulous employers, who have forced them to work below our wage rates and live in filth, thereby jeopardizing the general public welfare as well as the conditions of the membership of the unions; and

Whereas, The continued unlawful use of Mexican Nationals is contrary to the best traditions of the American Federation of Labor by so breaking down our American standard of living; and

Whereas, Such unlawful and unfair practices are entirely contrary to the principles of the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to the continued violation of our immigration laws and the use of Mexican Na-

tionals who have been so exploited; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor forward a copy of this resolution to all affiliated Central Labor Bodies in this state, as well as to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, asking that it adopt this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, Central Labor Councils and the good offices of the American Federation of Labor be fully mobilized to use all available resources and take whatever action may be necessary with our State Department, or any other proper government or state agency, to discontinue further exploitation and use of Mexican Nationals as described herein.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 310.

Support Crusade for Children

Resolution No. 211—Presented by William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees No. B-61, Los Angeles; Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; Harry Finks, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; E. H. Dowell, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego; William P. Sutherland, Theatrical Employees No. B-18, San Francisco.

Whereas, There arose, during the past year, an emergency for the feeding and clothing of foreign children; and

Whereas, A world-wide appeal was made for help to supplement the Marshall Plan; and

Whereas, The citizens, and particularly organized labor of the United States, were approached for support, and the American Federation of Labor has nationally endorsed and called upon all affiliates to cooperate; and

Whereas, This program was vitally necessary to implement the Marshall Plan; and

Whereas, It seems imminent that a similar program will be instituted during the coming year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, in behalf of suffering humanity, go on record supporting the crusade for children; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the coming annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Endorse Community Chest, Red Cross and March of Dimes Campaigns

Resolution No. 212—Presented by William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees

No. B-61, Los Angeles; Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; William P. Sutherland, Theatrical Employees No. B-18, San Francisco; Harry Finks, Cannery Workers No. 857, Sacramento; Carl G. Cooper, Stage Employees No. 33, Los Angeles; E. H. Dowell, Moving Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego.

Whereas, The California State Federation of Labor has always been interested in the promotion of worthy causes; and

Whereas, During the coming year the organizations, namely, the Community Chest, the American National Red Cross and the March of Dimes will again approach the general public for financial assistance to support their most worthy programs; and

Whereas, The Community Chest has had an especially heavy demand made on its services during the past year; and

Whereas, The American National Red Cross has been most active in the field of disaster relief, as typified by the great floods that swept the northwest area of the United States recently; and

Whereas, A polio epidemic of immense proportions has swept the State of California, causing an extraordinary large expenditure of funds by the March of Dimes; and

Whereas, The national policy of the American Federation of Labor has been to indorse the programs of these three organizations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as indorsing and encouraging the promotion of the campaigns for the Community Chest, the American National Red Cross and the March of Dimes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 300.

Support of Esterman for Congress

Resolution No. 213—Presented by Jack Welch, William Glaser, Paul Pedersen and Carl D. Fortenbury, Carpenters No. 1913, Van Nuys.

Whereas, In the 20th Congressional District of California we have for a Congressman one Carl Hinshaw, who not only voted for the Taft-Hartley law but also has one of the very worst anti-labor voting records in Congress; and

Whereas, There is running against Hinshaw one serious candidate in the person of William Esterman, as Hinshaw captured both the Democratic as well as the Republican primaries; and

Whereas, William Esterman, candidate for Congress in the 20th Congressional

District, was officially endorsed by our members at a Special Call Meeting; and

Whereas, When the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor made endorsements recently, they skipped the 20th Congressional District, which vitally concerns us, thus appearing to give Mr. Hinshaw no opposition by the State Federation; and

Whereas, By their records, Hinshaw is an enemy to the American Federation of Labor, while Mr. William Esterman is a friend of organized labor, and should be rewarded in accordance with AFL policy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as supporting our friend, Mr. William Esterman, in this vital campaign to defeat the Taft-Hartleyite anti-labor Mr. Hishaw; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor use all legal means possible to help to defeat Mr. Hinshaw in the 20th Congressional District.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Include Pregnancy in Disability Insurance

Resolution No. 214—Presented by Robert S. Mathers and Ruth M. Bradley, Joint Council of Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers No. 2, Los Angeles.

Be it resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor recommend that the Legislative Committee exert its influence to secure a change in Section 201 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, Disability Section, to include pregnancy as one of the disabling causes for unemployment insurance and disability payments for a period not to exceed a total of five months of disability, during pregnancy and after birth.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Federal Aid for Education

Resolution No. 215—Presented by Claude McGuinn, William E. Pollard, Syntell Vaughn, Charles Johnson, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles; Clarence E. Brown, Bernard Graselli, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456, Oakland.

Whereas, Learning to live together in a highly industrialized society is a job as yet unfinished; and

Whereas, The greatest contribution of our generation would be to teach the coming generation the principles of better co-operative living; and

Whereas, The only hope of realizing

peace lies in all out support of equal education opportunities so young citizens may find a common ground of culture; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing Federal Aid for Education in schools throughout the nation, regardless of race, color or national origin.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Oppose Lynching

Resolution No. 216—Presented by Claude McGuinn, William E. Pollard, Syntell Vaughn, Charles Johnson, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles; Clarence E. Brown, Bernard Graselli, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters No. 456, Oakland.

Whereas, This nation is dedicated to preserve the principles of democracy, equal rights and civil liberties for all; and

Whereas, Any ideology fostering racial superiority must be condemned; and

Whereas, The United States is looked upon as one of the greatest democracies; and

Whereas, Many of its citizens of Negro ancestry are mobbed and lynched within the borders of this great country, principally in the southern states; and

Whereas, The law enforcement agencies designated to protect the civil rights of everyone, regardless of race, color or national origin, wink at this ruthless and savage practice; and

Whereas, The labor movement is opposed to lawlessness and the failure of the law enforcement agency to protect every man, woman and child; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record opposing lynching, and use its legislative facilities to have an Anti-Lynch Law passed in the Eighty-first Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Oppose Propositions 6 and 15

Resolution No. 217—Presented by Bernice Hoagland, Mary J. Olson, Myrtle Drum, Anna Wills, Annette C. Johnson, Edna M. Waugh, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro.

Whereas, Certain small minority groups within the sportsman clubs of Southern California have succeeded in placing an initiative petition on the November ballot, known as Proposition No. 15, which seeks to ban seine and round haul fishing nets within the three-mile limit of California

waters, from Point Simeon to the Mexican border; and

Whereas, Similar northern groups have succeeded in placing a like measure, known as Proposition No. 6 on the November ballot, seeking to ban seine and round haul fishing nets from Sacramento River and San Francisco Bay Areas; and

Whereas, The cities of San Pedro, Wilmington, and many others, located along the California coast, are chiefly dependent upon the commercial fisheries for their main source of income; and

Whereas, The concerns in these cities which employ the members of the Waitresses' Union Local 512, and other Waitresses Locals, are mainly dependent upon the employees of the commercial fisheries for their chief source of trade; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in opposition to Propositions No. 6 and No. 15; be it further

Resolved, That this Federation and its affiliates give their full support towards the defeat of Propositions No. 6 and No. 15.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 311.

Coverage of Retail Clerks Under Wage-Hour Act

Resolution No. 218—Presented by Anthony B. Crossler of California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The Federal Wage and Hour Act specifically provides that retail stores as such are exempt from the said Act; and

Whereas, Many of the retail employees are denied the benefits of this law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the Federation of Labor go on record as having the Wage and Hour Act amended to do away with the retail store exemption; and be it further

Resolved, That immediate action and support be requested to have the Wage and Hour Act cover the retail stores by petitioning all congressmen to achieve this retail store coverage under the Wage and Hour Act.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Support Union Services Program

Resolution No. 219—Presented by Anthony B. Crossler of California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco.

Whereas, The membership and officials of the California State Federation of Labor have traditionally supported the purchase of Union Label Goods by Union

members throughout the entire nation; and

Whereas, Organized labor recognizes that the retail store employees who serve the public have a stake in better hours and working conditions; and

Whereas, It is imperative that we engage in an active campaign among the labor movement and general public to create good public relations for the service crafts; and

Whereas, The Clerks throughout the nation have supported all other unions in the purchase of Union Label goods to the advantage and advancement of the labor movement, but without due recognition to the advancement of the organized sales persons; and

Whereas, The campaign to purchase Union Label goods is not complete unless the campaign also encompasses Union services, including the services of union salespeople; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting the drive for union clerks and an educational program to advance this cause.

Referred to Committee on Labels and Boycott. For Convention action, see page 312.

Film on Taft-Hartley Act

Resolution No. 220—Presented by Anthony L. Noriega, Moving Picture Operators No. 162, San Francisco; Steve B. Newman, Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants No. 784, San Francisco; Carl G. Cooper, Stage Employees No. 33, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The picture, "Magic State," made to use in the campaign to reapportion the State Senate, has proven an outstanding success as a means of informing and educating the public; and

Whereas, A vicious campaign of misinformation is being waged to justify the passage of the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, In any effective campaign, a motion picture, well made, would prove an invaluable asset; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its Film Council to the end that a picture may be made that appropriately depicts the evils of the Taft-Hartley law, and which would acquaint the public with the destructive effect this law is having on the trade union movement and the basic democracy of the Nation.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions. For Convention action, see page 310.

Amend Workmen's Compensation Act

Resolution No. 221—Presented by William H. Knight, California State Council

of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, San Francisco.

Whereas, Remuneration to employees under the workmen's compensation laws of California was established prior to 1940 with only minor variations since that time; and

Whereas, The maximum compensation per week is only Thirty Dollars (\$30.00); and

Whereas, The maximum for other benefits is equally low; and

Whereas, It is impossible for an injured employee to live and keep his family on a decent standard of living on the present amount of compensation; and

Whereas, The present amounts of remuneration in all sections of the State Labor Code are outmoded and have not even kept pace with the increase in minimum wages for women and children; and

Whereas, Insurance companies have refunded millions of dollars annually to employers under contributions made but not utilized due to the restrictions on remuneration; and

Whereas, Employers enjoy a saving of excessive funds due to the limitations placed upon remuneration; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor shall utilize all of its influence and shall pursue at the next State Legislature a program to amend the State Labor Code, Part 2, Chapters 1 through 4, Sections 4451—4706 so that the remuneration for injured employees under all sections shall be doubled.

Referred to Committee on Legislation. For Convention action, see page 305.

Include Labor Course in School Curriculum

Resolution No. 222—Presented by Teachers Union No. 61, San Francisco.

Whereas, There has been in this state in the past little, if any, teaching of labor history or philosophy in the course of study planned for the secondary schools of our state; and

Whereas, A course of study and bibliography has been prepared by Mr. L. S. Gerlough, a member of Teacher's Local No. 61, which gives the history of the labor movement in the United States as well as the state; and

Whereas, Such organizations as the Chambers of Commerce and local industrial organizations such as the PG&E have had their pamphlet materials used as a source of information in classrooms; be it therefore

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to make the adop-

tion of a course in labor history, as outlined by Mr. L. S. Gerlough, part of the educational program of study by the State Federation of Labor at the next legislative session of the California legislature.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
Re-referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 310.

Intensify Campaign Vs. T-H Law

Resolution No. 223—Presented by Central Labor Council, Monterey.

Whereas, The fundamental right of labor to strike, to bargain collectively, and for one group to aid another is being destroyed bit by bit by the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, The union hiring hall has been the bulwark of many AFL unions, especially the building trades; and

Whereas, The Taft-Hartley law outlaws the closed shop which has brought industrial peace for over a generation in such old and honorable unions as the Typographical Union and the various building trades, creating and augmenting industrial strife; and

Whereas, The weakening or the destruction of the various unions now contending with the Taft-Hartley law weakens all of labor; and

Whereas, Only a complete and specific plan of education of the entire membership of the labor movement on the real purpose of this law, and a fighting determination to secure its complete repeal, and organized opposition to any member of Congress who voted for it, can prevent the labor movement from being destroyed by injunctions, suits, and loss of its traditional rights of boycott, picketing, and strike action as a last resort; and

Whereas, The filing of the non-communist affidavits and the financial statements, with which most unions are willing and even eager to comply, are actually the means of involving unions in long and costly legal struggles such as that of the Typographical Workers with an employer-dominated NLRB; and

Whereas, Only a concerted effort to fight the Taft-Hartley law, to demand its complete repeal, and to combat its operation in any part of the labor movement, can remedy the present situation in which labor is on the defensive and in real danger from this law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take a positive and militant stand on this law, that an extensive campaign to educate our membership and the public to the real intents and purposes of this law—which is to destroy

labor—be undertaken, and to expose the NLRB as an employer agent.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Include Labor History in School Curriculum

Resolution No. 224—Presented by Teachers Union No. 430, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The San Francisco Federation of Teachers has long been on record as favoring an elective course in Labor History for the 11th and 12th years of the high schools; and

Whereas, We should like the California State Federation of Labor to explore the merits of such a course; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor appoint a commission to explore the possibilities of such a course; and be it further

Resolved, That the said commission be empowered to set forth the texts available, the material available in high school libraries, the local material available, the methods of instruction, etc.; and be it further

Resolved, That the said commission report to the next convention of the California State Federation of Labor in 1949.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 310.

Improve School Facilities

Resolution No. 225—Presented by Teachers Union No. 430, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The most recent reports from superintendents of schools throughout the state, particularly in Los Angeles, show a shocking inadequacy of school facilities for our children, resulting in overcrowding of classes and lack of teaching materials; and

Whereas, The lack of adequate facilities is resulting in classes much too large for effective teaching; and

Whereas, Higher salaries could help solve this overcrowding by attracting more people to the teaching profession; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to:

1. Urge Boards of Education to provide adequate buildings for the rapidly increasing school population of California;
2. Support legislation to keep class size at a level that will insure effective teaching for our children;
3. Support all efforts to provide our teachers with salaries that are commensurate with the cost of living.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 306.

Oppose Loyalty Check in Schools

Resolution No. 226—Presented by Teachers Union No. 430, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Organized labor has always recognized that free public education is essential for the safeguarding of democracy; and

Whereas, Only in a democratic school system unfettered by the dictates of special interest groups can labor be guaranteed that its children will receive a fair presentation of the achievements of organized labor; and

Whereas, The teacher in order to educate for democracy, must be assured his right to freedom of thought and action as guaranteed to all citizens by the Bill of Rights; and

Whereas, Many selfish groups are today attempting through such devices as loyalty checks to control the minds of teachers; and

Whereas, Such checks can be used as a blacklist against the teacher and result in our children being deprived of an education that presents fairly all points of view; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor oppose loyalty checks and other such devices to control the minds of our teachers and children as inimical to academic freedom and the existence of our free public educational system.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 300-301.

Repeal Amusement Tax

Resolution No. 227—Presented by William P. Sutherland, Theatrical Employees No. B-18, San Francisco, and Charles "Pop" Kennedy, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco.

Whereas, The existing 20 percent amusement tax is creating a great hardship in the amusement world; and

Whereas, The field of employment is steadily decreasing; and

Whereas, We are cognizant of the hardships this wartime measure is working on the employer, the employee and the paying public; and

Whereas, Without relief from this measure, the amusement crafts will face an increasingly dark future; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record in favor of repealing this unfair amusement tax; and be it further

Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor immediately contact their different representatives in Congress,

asking for their support in the repeal of the existing amusement tax.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 298.

Prohibit Use of Dangerous Tools

Resolution No. 228—Presented by Reed Armstrong, et al, Electrical Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, During the recent strain of production for the armed forces of our country, tools were developed that would considerably shorten the man hours necessary to bring the war to a successful and victorious conclusion; and

Whereas, Under such conditions conventional regard for rules of safety are to a degree disregarded, if not ignored; and

Whereas, The forces of labor are justly to be regarded as the great army of peace and industry, and as such embrace the ideals of American efficiency and production, until the pursuance of these ideals create conditions that interfere with our inherent rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and

Whereas, The tools provided for working under such conditions may possess inherent characteristics that are hazardous to life and limb; and

Whereas, There are at the present time cases on record where men have been both killed and seriously injured by such tools; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor make a formal demand of the California State Division of Industrial Safety that any tools possessing the above characteristics be prohibited for use by persons gainfully employed. Particular attention is called to tools using explosive charges for the purpose of securing or attaching equipment, devices or materials to each other or to a structure.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 310.

Oppose Supporters of T-H Act

Resolution No. 229—Presented by Reed Armstrong, et al, Electrical Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, All of organized labor is suffering under the inequities imposed by the Taft-Hartley law; and

Whereas, The law in its present form provides for a full time Joint Congressional Committee to devise even more stringent restrictions upon the labor movement; and

Whereas, All of the members of organized labor are committed to the defeat of the legislators who voted for this law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Con-

vention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record that, in the selection of candidates for endorsement, the policy of the State Federation of Labor and all its affiliated unions shall be that only those candidates who are committed to the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and the re-enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, will be endorsed and supported for election, and that in every district where a Taft-Hartley incumbent is opposed by a candidate who is pledged to the support of the aims, purposes and needs of the members of organized labor, that such opponents be endorsed and supported for election.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Defend Closed Shop

Resolution No. 230—Presented by Reed Armstrong et al, Electrical Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The gains of organized labor and the standard of living of the American people are being attacked both by political and economic action; and

Whereas, The closed shop has been established as the backbone of the labor movement; and

Whereas, The enemies of labor are using the Taft-Hartley law in attempting to destroy the closed shop; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and all of its affiliated local unions, go on record to support every struggle in the labor movement to establish and defend the closed shop and re-dedicate ourselves to the defeat of the Taft-Hartley law in its entirety.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see pages 306-307.

Increase Compensation Awards

Resolution No. 231—Presented by Reed Armstrong et al, Electrical Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The cost of living has increased considerably since the last session of the legislature adjourned; and

Whereas, Present indications show no prospects of a change in the present trend of living costs; and

Whereas, These high living costs work a great hardship on workers incapacitated by industrial accidents and forced to live on the prevailing State Compensation payments of \$30.00 per week for workers earning maximum wages at the time of injury; and

Whereas, The Longshoremen's Compensation Act has recently been liberalized by providing maximum compensation payments of \$35.00 per week in order to ease

the hardships suffered by injured workmen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take the necessary steps to have the Labor Code amended to provide compensation payments of \$35.00 per week for injured workers whose earnings at the time of injury are maximum, thereby equalizing compensation payments under the Labor Code of the State of California and the Longshoremen's Compensation Act, and at the same time relieving somewhat the suffering of injured workers now forced to maintain themselves on the present entirely inadequate State Compensation payments of \$30.00 per week.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Extend Time of Compensation Awards

Resolution No. 232—Presented by Reed Armstrong et al, Electrical Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, Under the current provisions of the California Labor Code, injured workers are allowed 245 weeks in which to apply for permanent disability ratings or benefits for new and further injuries, unless the claim has been barred by failure to file within the time prescribed by law; and

Whereas, This 245-week period, which is 15 weeks less than five years, and is a rather indefinite period of time, instead of a clear-cut one, has many times been a bar to the re-opening of claims of injured workers and has deprived them of further benefits under the State Compensation Act; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor be requested to take the necessary legal steps to have the Labor Code amended so that the period of jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Commission over its final orders and awards and applications for modification of them shall be extended to five full years.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 306.

Strengthen Rent Control

Resolution No. 233—Presented by Reed Armstrong et al, Electrical Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The housing of our people in this state is still grossly inadequate and in no better condition than it was two years ago; and

Whereas, If the past two years is any criterion, it will be many years before the building industry has caught up with the demand; and

Whereas, The removal of the ceiling on

rental cost on new housing permitted the owner to raise rents sky-high; and

Whereas, Unless some regulatory legislation is enacted in this state prior to the ending of rent control, not only will the renter be subject to the gouge but the peace and harmony of the people of this state might be imperiled; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing this resolution and give it is unqualified support; and be it further

Resolved, That except by application by the owner to the local Board for review by competent state authority, and in no event should any rent be raised beyond 15 percent of the existing rent.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 308.

Increase Pay of Assistant Safety Engineers

Resolution No. 234—Presented by Reed Armstrong et al, Electrical Workers No. 11, Los Angeles.

Whereas, The salary of the Assistant Safety Engineers employed in the Industrial Accident Department are now on Bracket No. 18, which is "\$341.00 to \$415.00 per month in four steps"; and

Whereas, This salary is the starting rate for a building trades apprentice—the last step is about equal to a journeyman mechanic's wage; and

Whereas, This wage step will not attract competent personnel to this highly specialized work nor will it hold the men already on the payroll; and

Whereas, This type of work requires a man with many years of practical experience in the industrial field plus an exceptional technical knowledge of his particular field and the ability to readily recognize hazards to employees and the public; and

Whereas, Industrial fatalities and injuries to employees and the public have been growing at an alarming rate since 1943 due to the shortage of personnel to cover the field; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting a substantial increase in salary for Assistant Safety Engineers in the Industrial Accident Department.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 310.

Increase Compensation Payments

Resolution No. 235—Presented by Newell James Carman and James J. Royce, California State Conference of Operating Engineers, San Francisco.

Whereas, The California Workman's

Compensation Act provides for total disability payments ranging from \$9.75 to \$30.00 per week; and

Whereas, Such payments are predicated on antiquated wage standards and obsolete living costs; and

Whereas, It is self-evident that such payments are grossly inadequate and cannot provide injured workers even with bare essentials necessary to maintain themselves and their families; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record to sponsor a bill before the state legislature in its next regular session to bring about a much-needed improvement in our Workmen's Compensation Law by increasing substantially the deficient disability payments now provided for.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 305.

Statewide Rent Control

Resolution No. 236—Presented by Frankie Behan et al of Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

Whereas, California, like many other sections of the country, has an acute housing shortage; and

Whereas, Rent controls have kept rentals down to a reasonable cost; and

Whereas, The fact that each control law passed by the Congress has with each succeeding year been less effective, indicating that this next Congress may eliminate national rent control or pass ineffective legislation; and

Whereas, The state government has the right and duty to step in and pass rental control legislation in the event the federal government does not do its duty by failing to pass any legislation or ineffective legislation; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor determine that, should it be necessary to call a special session of the legislature in order to pass such legislation, we hereby request the Governor of the State of California to call such a special session; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all members of the Assembly and Senate and to the Governor of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.
For Convention action, see page 306.

Abolish First Week Waiting Period and Raise Weekly Unemployment

Resolution No. 237—Presented by Frankie Behan et al of Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

Whereas, Present unemployment insur-

ance benefits are obsolete in view of the tremendous rise in the cost of living; and

Whereas, The one-week waiting period is unnecessary and works a hardship on the working people who find it difficult to make ends meet; and

Whereas, The large surplus of 716 million dollars in the unemployment insurance fund makes increased benefits both desirable and possible; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of eliminating the one-week waiting period and increasing the benefits to seven dollars per day.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 306.

Urging Availability of Hearing Officers in Unemployment Insurance Appeals

Resolution No. 238—Presented by Frankie Behan et al of Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

Whereas, When a claimant is disqualified by a claims examiner, he should file for an appeal before a referee; and

Whereas, At the present time it is usually several weeks before his appeal is scheduled for a hearing as the appeal section has thousands of cases pending and many times the claimant is back at work when he is notified to appear for a hearing; and

Whereas, He cannot afford to lay off from his job and lose a day's pay, so he does not appear and his claim is decided on the claim examiner's testimony without the claimant's opportunity to refute or state his side of the facts; and

Whereas, Referees overrule fifty percent of all disqualification decisions; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of each California State Employment Service office having a hearing officer available at all times during working hours so that if a claimant is disqualified by a claims examiner, the claimant can immediately request a hearing and have a decision rendered.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 309.

Enact Anti-Poll Tax Law

Resolution No. 239—Presented by Frankie Behan et al of Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

Whereas, Several million American citi-

zens in these United States are denied the right to vote in several southern states due to the undemocratic poll tax requirement; and

Whereas, Some of the most vicious anti-labor, anti-social legislation is endorsed, initiated, and helped through Congress by poll tax representatives and senators elected by a very few voters; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor reaffirm its stand against poll tax, and instruct its Executive Council to use its legislative facilities to have the Eighty-First Congress pass an anti-poll tax law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.
For Convention action, see page 307.

Clarify "Day" in Disability Insurance

Resolution No. 240—Presented by Archie E. Goodman et al, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles.

Whereas, "Day" is interpreted to mean "calendar" in the collection of disability and unemployment insurance:

Section 20 (j), Title 22, of the California Administrative Code defines the word 'day' as follows:

"Definitions: Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms used in these regulations and in interpretations, forms and other official pronouncements issued by the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, or the Department of Employment shall have the following meaning:

"(j). 'Day' means the period of time between any midnight and the midnight following"; and

Whereas, In many industries including bakeries (where a split shift is not allowed under contract) many individuals work a shift on two calendar days; and

Whereas, This one shift is considered as two calendar working days under the Code, depriving the individuals of just and fair payments; and

Whereas, This Section of the Code has cheated these people of fair payments, they losing one day on each of their claims; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor use every effort to see that this Section defining "day" as calendar day be clarified and amended to read "work" day and all necessary steps be taken to correct this evil so as no one is injured on honest claims. See Division D 145-184.

Referred to Committee on Legislation.
For Convention action, see page 306.

Urging Improvement and Continued Maintenance of Port Facilities in Harbor of San Francisco

Resolution No. 241—Presented by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, It has come to the attention of the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Francisco that the Board of State Harbor Commissioners and General Wiley, the Port Manager, have initiated a policy of laying off a substantial percentage of the employees of said Board, effective October 1, 1948; and

Whereas, The skilled mechanics employed by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners are members of trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, These skilled employees have continued in the employment of the State Harbor Commission despite offers of more remunerative outside employment, because of their belief that they were under the protection of State Civil Service; and

Whereas, The facilities of the Harbor of San Francisco under state management have deteriorated to a degree that undoubtedly substantial maintenance and replacement of such facilities are of prime importance; and

Whereas, The State of California, under

the present administration of Governor Warren, has the double responsibility of providing the necessary funds to maintain and improve this Harbor and to maintain a substantial crew of skilled mechanics for the same purpose; and

Whereas, This action of the Port Manager in laying off these skilled mechanics is not only contrary to the best interests of the men involved, but is also contrary to the best interests of the Port of San Francisco; therefore be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor denounce this reactionary action of the State of California in thus curtailing the work of these skilled mechanics; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as favoring the continuance of these skilled mechanics in their employment and the enlargement of existing programs for the maintenance and modernization of the facilities in San Francisco Harbor; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, to the members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, to the Port Manager, to the Mayor of San Francisco, to our Assemblymen and State Senators, and to the press.

For Convention action, see page 243.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 2:15 p. m.

Rex Whittemore

President Shelley introduced the first speaker of the afternoon, Rex Whittemore, Department Commander of the American Legion, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, delegates to the convention. When I told my wife this morning that I was going to come down and speak to the AFofL, she says, 'How are you going to remain neutral?'"

"I said, 'I don't have to remain neutral; I have been packing a card for 30 years myself!' (Applause.)"

"'However,' I said, 'if I do find that I am in a position where I have to declare some kind of policy, I will remind them of the story of the little backwoods veterinary surgeon who lived, it seems, in the days before motorized transportation, in the days when they used to entertain themselves in their little localities with egg races, and sack races, and foot races, and oratorical contests. It seems that our hero was quite an orator. He had a habit of winning all

the prizes at these contests, so they decided they were going to stop him from winning these prizes and frame him.

"At their next meeting they decided that they would have an extemporaneous contest. In order to qualify for the contest, they would draw the subject on which they would speak from a hat or a tomato can or milk pail, or whatever they had available. So when it came time for our hero to speak, he walked up on the platform and they handed him a container and he drew out a slip entitled 'colic.' It seems that his theme was always Patrick Henry's 'Give me Liberty or Give me Death,' and the sensation of his oratory always of course was his winning. So after having read the topic of his subject, he launched into the causes and effects of colic and wound up finally with: 'After all, ladies and gentlemen, colic is nothing more nor less than wind in the bowels of the mule shouting, 'Give me liberty or give me death!' (Applause.)"

"So if I start shouting 'Give me liberty or give me death,' just remember I am liable to be on either side.

"I want to take this opportunity to ex-

tend to you, my fellow members of the American Federation of Labor, the heartiest best wishes of the Department of California of the American Legion. There is no division, there is no subdivision, between the ranks of fighting men and working men. I noticed when I came into the hall a while ago there were several of these youngsters around here with 'ruptured ducks' in their lapels, and a lot of the oldsters around here wearing Legion buttons. A lot of you men out there had sons who were dragged away to the service. Some of them didn't come back. So you know only too well what the ravages of war are. You know, too, what it took to make the result of the war a real success. You know that it took the untiring and unrelenting cooperation of the labor ranks of our country.

"Democracy was not written for just one class of people; it was written for all classes of people. It wasn't born in the minds of men; it was born in the hearts of men. I sometimes wonder just exactly where democracy originated because I read a book one time about a gentleman called Voltaire, and it seemed in the late 1600's or the early 1700's, he remarked: 'I may not agree with what you say, but I will fight unto the death for your right to say it.'

"So, after all, democracy is nothing new to the world. We just have an American form of it that has been improved upon. It has been improved upon to such an extent that there are those throughout the world who, after having tried to adopt it, have seen that it is futile, because democracy was born to us and yet they are determined to destroy it in one manner or another. And the broad-minded policies and determined efforts of the working people of America and the determination of the fighting men of America stand as a bulwark between those subversive elements and the democratic form of government which you and I enjoy.

"You are enjoying it today, sitting out there listening to me. And maybe I know what I am talking about and maybe I don't, but there is nobody standing around with a sidearm to check my speech before I talk. I am privileged to stand up here and say almost anything I want to say as long as I stay within the law. You are privileged to sit down there and listen to it. You stand on that floor and express your grievances and your commendation of our policy in the American Federation of Labor, without anyone standing behind you with a shotgun daring you to say the thing you think.

"Yes, my friends and my fellow delegates and fellow members, we are enjoying a

democracy in this country today for which we can thank God and our forebears. I know that you stand, as you always have, determined to see to it that it does not perish. I commend you and assure you that if there is anything that we can do—although we are identified with another organization, we are you, too—we offer to you the right hand of cooperation and fellowship. I congratulate you on a mighty fine record that the American Federation of Labor has. So far there is none of this 'stinko' policy of foreign invasion in the American Federation of Labor.

"Godspeed you, and congratulations and carry on! Thank you, delegates." (Loud applause.)

William Lindsay Young

President Shelley introduced Mr. William Lindsay Young, the Executive Director of the National Council of Christians and Jews, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. Ordinarily, men in my profession try to keep it under cover under certain circumstances, but I am going to give you the plain, bald, unashamed truth. I happen to be a Minister of the Gospel. I happen to have spent most of my life as a university president and a college president.

"Now, I tell you that because it is supposed to disqualify a man from understanding the problems of labor and understanding the problems of the labor man. But I want to tell you this: from the time I was 13 years of age until I was 21, I was a coal miner and a structural iron worker. In that one area alone, I spent eight years and carried my union card. And many of my brothers in my immediate family down through the years have said to me: 'Bill, with your background of experience in the field of labor and your intense convictions about labor and the rights of labor and the cause of labor, why is it you haven't dedicated your life to the cause of the union movement?'

"Well, I haven't done that because I have been very active through the years in this field.

"I was born in the town in which John Mitchell was born. He went to night school with my father, and I know what it is to come up out of that labor movement. I know what it is not to see daylight from Sunday night until the following Sunday morning. I know what it is to go through strikes months on end, year after year. And I know this: that if it had not been for the fact that we were organized and stood upon our rights and fought, the coal miner

today would have made no progress in getting justice.

"Organized labor has had to make some important shifts through the years. I can't take time to discuss them here. I want to mention them, however, just in 1-2-3 points and then quickly come to the thing I want to leave with you.

"We have had to shift in this country from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy. There was a time when we were predominantly a farm people, but we have shifted over to an industrial area. Now, that is a long story.

"A second shift we have had to make is a shift from personal to corporate controls of industry, involving the tensions of human relationships between the common working man and this ghost of a personality called a 'corporation.' There is another long story.

"There has been the shift again from local self-sufficiency to universal interdependence.

"At lunch with Aubrey Blair the other day, he said that he had read somewhere that there are 27 different nations behind a cup of coffee to make it possible. That is another long story.

"We have had to make a shift (and here is where we have not completed the process) from the privilege of giving vent to our creative impulses to an industrial era that ties us into mere routine jobs.

"But now we come to the present challenge, and in the three or four minutes that are remaining, that is what I want to leave with you.

"Today we are involved in the real warfare. It is not a military conflict, no. It is an ideological conflict—a conflict between two basic ways of life. On the one hand is democracy, and on the other hand are various forms of totalitarianism.

"Will we win this conflict? We will win if one or two conditions are met. One is this: we have to see that democracy is alive at its grass roots. That involves you, that involves me—participation of every last common man of us in the democratic process, and a shift again from mere political democracy over to economic and social democracy.

"If we are going to win in this conflict by the active participation of organized labor in making democracy function, which in my judgment is the only weapon that can lick Communism, we will have to put up a united front. And here is where I come at once to the function of the Conference of Christians and Jews.

"The Nazi ideology of 'divide and conquer' is still at work amongst us. They are

trying to divide us, one group against another. We will get the Catholic against the Protestant, and the Protestant against the Catholic. We will get the Jew against the Gentile, and the Gentile against the Jew. We will stir up strife between the Negro and the White, and the White and the Negro. We will try to widen the gap between management and labor. We will stir up the old strife between the North and the South. We will go right down to the heart of American life and split it and divide its forces, and democracy will crumble. Why? Because we do not have that solidified, unified base among us as citizens.

"The man that preceded me well said that here we are in a democracy where we can stand up and speak our piece without the secret police telling what we can do and cannot do. That is a right we must preserve, and the National Conference is organized to work by educational techniques in every community across the nation to see if we cannot get all of our diverse peoples, Catholic, Jew, Protestant, loyal to their traditions, yes, but firm in the conviction that we have a great heritage as Americans, and that we will remain united and win this task.

"Now I conclude with this story:

"The president of our organization, Dr. Everett Ross Clinchy, president of it since its founding in 1920, when Charles Evans Hughes, Newton D. Baker and others got this thing going, visited Germany in 1932. He went to the Kaiserhof Hotel in Berlin, where he spoke to a group of German citizens. He told them what we were trying to do in America to keep our people united and fight down bigotry and prejudice. When he got down these people in Berlin, Germany, in the Kaiserhof dining room of the hotel, said this: 'Well, you need that thing in America. We don't need it in Germany. We get along all right. The Protestants can take care of themselves and the Catholics can, and the Jews can. We don't need any movements to preserve our unity.'

"Dr. Clinchy said this: 'I just came out of your lobby where I saw a man by the name of Adolph Hitler, and he is trying to get your people to think in terms of super races.' These German people laughed, and they said, 'He is a madman; nobody will pay any attention to him. Why, he thinks we have got a superior race, and we all know we represent different races and religions. We pay no attention to him.'

"That was 1932. The following year you know what happened.

"Dr. Clinchy went back to Berlin this summer. He went to the Kaiserhof Hotel, and all he saw was part of a wall standing.

Right by was the Reichstag, that was to live for a thousand years, in shambles. The famous park, one of the most beautiful in the world, was an ash dump, and at the rate they carried the rubble away from Berlin, it would take 50 years to clean up the rubble from that ruined city.

"What had happened? These men, who 20 years ago said they didn't need this sort of thing—what happened? They have lost their business; they have lost their stocks; they have lost their bank accounts; they have lost their jobs; they have lost their homes; they have lost their moral standards. Why? Because the people of Germany did not unify themselves at the grass roots and stand for freedom and justice.

"Will we learn? I think we will. My hope for the preservation of democracy lies in the ranks of organized labor, and it is to you we turn with the hope that you will let us serve as your local groups to further promote the idea of good will, understanding, brotherhood, among all our people, without any reference whatsoever to a man's creed, a man's nationality, background, or his faith or his color.

"Thank you very much." (Applause).

Archie Mooney

President Shelley introduced the next speaker, Archie Mooney, Director of the California Apprentice Training Program, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Jack Shelley, Secretary Neil Haggerty, officers comprising this convention, guests, Federation trade unionists: When a person is up front here, it is always well to remind himself that so far as the audience is concerned, the mind can absorb no more than the seat can endure! (Laughter). So we will try to keep that one in mind. And then there is another one that I would like to think about and why I have reduced my talks to writing. It reminds me of a little yarn about a young fellow back in my time, in the horse and buggy days. He was driving along with his best girl and he said, 'Do you love me, Mary?' And she says, 'Yes.' 'Do you love me well enough to marry me, Mary?' And she says, 'Yes.' 'Well, will you marry me, Mary?' And she says, 'Yes, John.'

"Then he kept quiet for a long, long time. Pretty soon Mary said, 'Well, John, why don't you say something?' 'I think I have said too damn much already!' (Laughter).

"So, in order to keep myself from talking too damn much, I have put my thoughts down on paper. It will save you time and I hope prove more interesting.

"I want to say 'Greetings and Hello,' and to tell you how much of a pleasure it is for me today, as it always has been, to meet

with and address the representatives of the California State Federation of Labor; to speak, as a representative of California's Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards, and the California Apprenticeship Council, to the organization which headed up this idea in California and through whose efforts our organization joined in with all of us to make that which we now have. On behalf of Paul Scharrenberg, our Director of Industrial Relations, our California Apprenticeship Council, my associates and myself, I express our deep appreciation for the high honor of being invited to meet with you.

"Many of you here today will remember when we first started working on an organized apprenticeship program in California. Although the first labor law in California, enacted in 1854, was one dealing with apprenticeship, its terms had long been outmoded and its provisions were no longer of benefit either to apprentices, to unions, or to employers. And so, in October, 1934, the California Committee on Apprenticeship was organized under the terms of an Executive Order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Through this Executive Order, the Secretary of Labor was authorized and directed to encourage the formation of committees in each of the states for the purpose of instituting an indentured apprenticeship program as a part of the codes of fair labor standards under the National Industrial Recovery Act. For that purpose, Wm. F. Patterson (then Secretary of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship and now Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor) came to California, and with him we established the California Committee on Apprenticeship. However, in about a year the NIRA was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

"Then in the Fall of 1936, apprenticeship legislation was prepared and introduced into the following Congress, and at the same time (as many of you will recall, for it was sponsored by your State Federation of Labor), state legislation was brought before the California legislature. The Fitzgerald Act—under which the Federal Committee and the Bureau of Apprenticeship now operate—was passed by Congress and signed by the President in 1937. That same year, our state legislature passed the McMurray Bill (similar to the law under which we now operate), but it was vetoed by the Governor. We went back to the legislature in 1939, again with the support of the State Federation of Labor, and this time were successful in getting the Shelley-Maloney Appren-

tice Labor Standards Act enacted and signed by the Governor.

"In the interim between 1936 and 1939 our Department of Industrial Relations consistently carried on work with the labor and employer organizations in California for a state apprenticeship law, and even without the law, we set up apprenticeship programs under the joint control of labor and management. From the experience gained in this voluntary activity without an enabling act, we laid the groundwork for our present California Apprenticeship Law.

"We know that both labor and management have found that their efforts to establish joint committees are made easier and more effective by reason of our state law. Through it, and under the broad and liberal regulations and policies established by the California Apprenticeship Council (which is predominantly a labor-management committee named by the Governor,) we delegate to local labor-management joint apprenticeship committees the full control of their own programs of training.

"Though the apprenticeship program in our state has grown beyond the wildest dreams of its earlier proponents, it is significant to note that the basic philosophy underlying the program has not changed. We gained the support of the California State Federation of Labor and its constituent bodies, and of management organizations and the public generally throughout the state, because of that philosophy; we are proud to say that we still have their support. Here are some of the things we said in 1935, when we were in our talking period, that we still believe and try to live by:

"Insofar as possible, we carry out the thought to give to industry the widest possible range of self-government. For that reason, the representatives of organized employers and organized labor are expected to accept their full responsibility to the particular business, trade or calling of which they are the component parts.

"We feel that the employers and employees in any given line of employment are the ones best qualified to judge the needs of their particular part of industry. By experience, knowledge and training they should be, and no doubt are, the ones most competent to set up the rules and regulations by which they shall be governed.

"A well-prepared and properly planned program for training apprentices, as the method for introduction of skilled workers into industry, is primarily and essentially to the best interests of both employer and employee and of serious concern to the public.

"We also said in 1935:

"A state trade committee may set up uniform apprenticeship standards, but that is just a beginning. A larger job follows in putting the plan into operation. This must be done locally, and that is where the local committee comes into the picture. It takes the general set-up and supervises and engineers its application to industry. Because the local committees aid in the selection of those who would learn their trades, they have the added impetus of personal contact and personal interest which must be an incentive for actual accomplishment. It is, therefore, both logical and proper that full recognition and encouragement be given to local joint committees.

"Many representatives of your State Federation and its affiliated local unions attended the Western States Conference on Training which, as you know, was held in our state last May. In addressing that large and representative group of labor and management from the eleven western states, Governor Earl Warren brought out very clearly our basic philosophy in apprenticeship right now when he said:

"The emphasis at this first Western Conference on Training is on management and labor. Theirs is the task, cooperatively, to initiate, enlarge, and perfect training programs in all trades and industries essential to our industrial development. The interest of government is that of coordination and assistance.

"Your sessions are a practical demonstration of the American way of doing things. Free enterprise—free labor and free management—meeting jointly in full freedom of assemblage and expression, to deal with a mutual problem whose solution will be of mutual benefit.

"As citizens of this nation, we live and enjoy our daily well-being under a system of government predicated on the political principles of a representative democracy. The history of apprenticeship, throughout the entire United States, unquestionably shows that joint management-labor committees always function best in a climate of industrial democracy.

"This cooperative and voluntary effort is, to me, of equal value to the development of the skills themselves. This is democracy in action."

"Thus, we are saying in 1948 what we thought we ought to do in 1935.

"We agree, and I believe your Federation does, too. Working with one another on apprenticeship training, labor, management, and government have found a field of operations wherein there is general unanimity as to purpose and results, and general acceptance of the idea that the

major responsibilities of developing and maintaining apprenticeship training programs are joint responsibilities of labor and management, with agencies of government encouraging, aiding, and assisting but never controlling or directing.

"National and state apprenticeship committees serve a very useful purpose in encouraging and guiding local activities, designating patterns to follow, and providing uniformity in standards of apprenticeship. However, the actual application of apprenticeship training is in the shop and on the job. The final determination as to whether or not the apprentice is qualified to become a journeyman must be reached at the local level by competent persons already qualified by experience and knowledge in the particular trade which the apprentice is learning.

"We also believe and put into practice, both on the state and local levels, the thought that labor and management must accept their full and joint responsibility of leadership in controlling and guiding the apprenticeship training program from start to finish—i.e., enrolling the young person as an apprentice at the start, guiding him all the way through, and approving him for his state trade certificate at the finish.

"I would like to tell a little anecdote of what happened in a midwestern town where they had a high school and they wanted a college, and a very wealthy family built the college. But when they sent their boys to college, the college threw them out. They were very angry, and when the mother died and left her fortune, she left the billion dollars to the college if they would graduate a horse and certificate him.

"So, in order to get the money, they had the horse all decorated up, and the president of the college, among other things, said this: that in all of his experience, this was the first time he had ever issued a certificate to a whole horse! (Laughter.)

"For a joint committee to do this job, it must have authority. We give the committee this authority, which is vested in them under the apprenticeship standards agreed to by the employer and employee organizations which they represent.

"We believe this local authority is one of the primary benefits afforded labor and management by state apprenticeship laws. In California, the Apprenticeship Council, through its rules and regulations, and the Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards, through its administrative procedures, delegate full control to the local joint committee to enforce their standards under law, at the

same time protecting the right of the apprentice to appeal in case an injustice has been worked upon him. The minutes of our local committees—and there are more than 500 of them in our state—show that in many instances the apprentice has appeared before his committee when he felt that he had not been given proper consideration under the terms of his training program. However, and in spite of the fact that more than 50,000 apprentices have been registered in our state since 1939, we have, as a state agency of government, never once been called in on an appeal by the apprentice from any of the actions of a local joint committee! A very small number of employers have withdrawn from the apprenticeship program once they have entered it, but no labor organization has done so. This record—fantastic as it may seem—is primarily due to the original and ever-increasing interest which labor and management in our state have taken in the training of their apprentices.

"Under our democratic form of government, federal and state, it is the intent that authoritative administrators of governmental agencies shall be close and readily accessible to the people. Although this may not always be possible in the case of the federal government, with agency headquarters in Washington, yet it can be and is accomplished in apprenticeship on a state and local level. State agencies of government bear the same relationship to the federal government as do State Federations of Labor to the American Federation of Labor—both are necessary. Through state and local administrative authority, we can personally discuss our problems, cooperatively reach our conclusions, and proceed with confidence among ourselves and in one another. This is the essence of democracy: keeping government close to the people, responsive to their wishes, and personally available to help and advise. The closer we bring the responsibility of government to the people, the stronger become our democratic institutions. This kind of thinking is the exact opposite of fascism and communism. It is the best preventive—the best antidote for the kind of ideology we Americans do not need and will not have.

"Our recent contacts at the Western States Conference on Training and at apprentice graduation exercises held all over the state convince us that labor and management are increasingly taking a deeper interest in on-the-job training for skilled workers, and assuming more and more of their responsibilities in the guidance and control of their training programs. To a greater extent each day, industry—labor

and management—is recognizing the fact that if it wants skilled workers, industry itself must do the job. This being our philosophy, we are proud to have been privileged to cooperate with labor and management in developing the fine program that now exists in California. We think it can be a bigger and better one, and with a continuance of that kind of cooperation we can bring it into being.

“Perhaps you will be interested in a few statistics showing the growth of the program during the years since our first cooperative efforts. Since 1939, 50,151 apprentices have been registered with our Division of Apprenticeship Standards. We lost many of them during the war, of course, but more than 5,000 have completed their training during these last few years. At the present time, there are 34,012 active apprentices working under 3,860 approved apprenticeship programs, spread throughout the 58 counties, and covering approximately 200 skilled trades.

“With the cooperation of labor and management through their local joint apprenticeship committees, we are placing particular stress these days on careful selection of apprentices, adequate supervision of their efforts when they attain journeymanhood. We do not think a young man is done a favor if he is registered as an apprentice and then left to his own devices to learn his trade. And although California’s industries need more and more skilled workers, we do not think it is sound business to overcrowd any trade, nor to admit as apprentices those who do not fully understand their responsibilities to follow through under the program. We feel that learning a skilled trade is an honorable thing, and we are happy to cooperate in impressive graduation ceremonies to pay tribute to those apprentices who have completed their training and are ready for state certificates of journeymanhood.

“We know that, although a good job has been done, much is still to be accomplished in California in the field of apprenticeship. Within the limits of our personnel, we shall continue to offer assistance whenever and wherever there are people and organizations interested in sound training. We thank you for the opportunity to have addressed you, and we solicit your continuing cooperation in this essential work.”

Kenneth E. Lynch

President Shelley introduced Kenneth E. Lynch, Assistant Attorney General of the State of California who addressed the convention as follows:

“President Shelley, ladies and gentle-

men of the American Federation of Labor. It is a pleasure for me to be here and extend greetings from our Attorney General. He had anticipated being here when, in the latter part of last week, a meeting was called of the Tidelands Oil Committee in Washington. As you know, the Attorney General, Fred Howser, is up to his neck fighting to retain the tidelands oil and other tidelands properties for the State of California. So he grabbed an airplane out of here Friday night and flew to Washington. His loss is my gain, however, because it is a distinct pleasure for me to be here to extend his greetings to you.

“I think many of you know Fred Howser personally and know that he is a friend of the American Federation of Labor, a friend of Neil Haggerty, Jack Shelley, and all the rest of you. I am in the same position, except that I have not had a chance to get up here in his place before now.

“Fred asked me to commend you for the good work you have been doing, especially in the field against communism, which is one of his pet theories, also.

“He also said that maybe we do not always agree on legislation, but he knows that you are conscientiously going the way that you believe to be right, and no more can be asked of any man or any group.

“Keep up the good work and know that the Attorney General, Fred Howser, is with you one hundred percent.

“Thanks a million! Best wishes for a successful convention!” (Loud applause.)

Report on Statements of Policy

President Shelley then called upon Secretary Haggerty who presented the Executive Council’s General Statement on Policy to the convention, as follows:

“Mr. Chairman and delegates. Your Executive Council has prepared a statement of policy, for your consideration and approval, on each of several subject matters.

“The first statement is concerned with the Taft-Hartley Act.

Taft-Hartley Act:

“After one year of operation, this Act has proved to be as unfair, unworkable and harassing as members of organized labor originally predicted. Because of the completely unnecessary union shop authorization polls, the case load has risen tremendously, and the huge amount of unnecessary paper work required by the affidavit provision has completely bogged down the normal operations of the Board.

“Of all Board cases, 73.5 percent have

involved union shop authorization polls. Through May 1948, union shops have been authorized in 98.1 percent of the polls, but the 80th Congress refused to terminate this useless procedure and the reckless waste of public funds continues.

"Although the Taft-Hartley Act has been used by some anti-union employers whenever and wherever possible to strengthen their hand against the legitimate demands of organized labor, the full impact of this instrument will not be felt by labor until such time as the employers become more familiar with the provisions of this Act and the advantages to be derived therefrom.

"Employers' free speech provisions have enabled employers to engage in many types of anti-union statements, and they have used the Act frequently as an excuse to deny the closed shop or other legitimate union demands.

"That the General Counsel has been guilty of obvious anti-labor bias is demonstrated not only by his use of the injunction, but by his stretching the meaning of interstate commerce to include every activity, so that even Congress itself has been shocked by his interpretations.

"The Act, instead of promoting industrial peace, has, in fact, promoted strikes, and universally has made collective bargaining more difficult and complicated.

"In its fight against the Act, labor has by no means been unsuccessful. It has won 73.6 percent of all elections and 98.1 percent of the union shop authorization polls. In addition, union membership has increased, particularly in California.

"Your Executive Board recommends that this convention adopt a policy for:

"1. The outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

"2. The defeat of those members of Congress who voted for it.

"3. A continued and vigilant campaign to extend and protect the rights of labor in state and national legislatures.

Housing:

"The second statement is concerned with housing.

"Housing construction during 1947 and 1948 approached record levels, but lagged far behind demand, both in quantity and price. Despite pressing needs, action by the Congress and state legislatures was completely inadequate. Shortage of rental housing is particularly acute.

"The cost of housing has risen phenomenally, and weakened rent control has resulted in at least a 7.5 percent rent increase, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. However, although the old charge that high building trades wage rates are responsible for high cost of

housing continues to be made, this is belied by the actual facts. In truth, material prices and profits have been the important factors.

"Your Executive Council recommends:

"1. Congress enact immediately a comprehensive long-range housing program along the lines of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill, providing for the erection of at least 500,000 units of public low-rent housing.

"2. Resumption of Farm Security Administration operation of farm labor camps, or, failing national operation, operation by the state, under the same standards and conditions as provided by the federal agency.

"3. Continuation and strengthening of federal rent control.

"4. Concurrence in the findings and recommendations of the California Redevelopment Agency.

"5. Complete and unified support by organized labor of Proposition No. 14.

Political Action:

"The third statement is concerned with political action.

"The miserable record of the 80th Congress demonstrates the triumph of selfish interests over the general welfare of our country. To a large extent, the blame lies with the Americans who stayed away from the polls, since only one-third of the voters elected this 80th Congress. If labor had responded in support of the program to defend our friends and oppose our enemies, it would not be in its present defensive position. Such are the consequences of political absenteeism.

"If labor is to receive recognition of its rights by the next Congress, it must organize itself for the coming elections on national, state and local levels, with the key to success remaining in local activity. Block and precinct work by local labor political organizations aimed at getting all union members and their families to register and vote is the first essential.

"In accordance with the mandate of the 1947 convention of the Federation, the Executive Council, in January 1948, authorized the establishment of the California Labor League for Political Education, which adopted a 15-point political platform, already distributed throughout the state.

"The League, in a statewide meeting on August 5, 1948, endorsed candidates and issues on the November ballot. Your Executive Board recommends concurrence by this convention in the political platform and endorsements of propositions and candidates adopted by the League, as shown in the printed statement. Vice-President

Lundberg, however, wished to be recorded as opposed to the principle of endorsing political candidates.

"With respect to the 12th Senatorial District, your Executive Council recommends the endorsement of Mr. Herbert Waters, who is running in the special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Clarence J. Tauzer.

Senate Reapportionment:

"The fourth statement is concerned with Senate reapportionment.

"The Federation-sponsored initiative constitutional amendment to reapportion the State Senate, mandated by the Federation's 1947 convention, has qualified and does appear as Proposition No. 13 on the November ballot. The statewide campaign to insure its enactment has been under way for some months, and a detailed report of these activities is included in this statement.

"However, success in November can be insured only if our affiliated unions and councils step up their efforts and closely coordinate their work during the closing weeks of the campaign.

"Your Executive Council recommends, therefore:

"1. Adoption by each local union of a uniform resolution favoring Senate reapportionment, which resolution is set out in full in this statement.

"2. Establishment in every local of a Committee for Senate Reapportionment.

"3. Wholehearted volunteering of services by members and their families in all-out electioneering, whether concerned with distribution of literature, telephone solicitation of support, or speeches and appearances before organizations and groups.

"4. Widespread use of windshield stickers VOTE YES No. 13 on all automobiles.

"5. Enlistment of individuals outside of the unions to serve as members on the Citizens' Committee for Senate Reapportionment.

Foreign Affairs:

"The fifth statement is concerned with foreign affairs.

"Recognizing that the future status of the American labor movement is closely tied with the continuation of democracy and the growth of free trade unions throughout the world, the American Federation of Labor has sought at all times to assist in the formulation of an American foreign policy that will recognize the rights of labor and promote the general welfare of the workers abroad.

"The activities in this regard, particularly with respect to the Marshall Plan, international trade union conferences, and

the ILO, are given in detail in this statement.

"Your Executive Council recommends a reaffirmation of the position heretofore taken by the American Federation of Labor, and strongly recommends that unions take a greater interest in international affairs, because they so directly affect the interests of every wage earner in this country. It is advisable that various developments in foreign policy be discussed by the membership in their meetings, and that a positive stand be taken whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself to strengthen the democratic phases of our foreign policy and to defend them upon every occasion.

Racial Intolerance:

"The sixth statement is concerned with racial intolerance.

"In line with the decision of the last convention of the Federation, your Executive Council established a committee to study the question of how best to combat racial intolerance. This committee has recommended a number of proposals in which your Executive Council has concurred. It is recommended:

"1. That there be established a permanent Commission on Civil Rights, a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.

"2. That a Fair Employment Practices Commission be established by the state legislature to prevent unfair discrimination in employment.

"3. That existing civil rights statutes be strengthened.

"4. That federal protection against lynching be provided.

"5. That the right to vote be adequately protected wherever and whenever circumstances warrant such action.

"6. That discrimination in interstate transportation facilities be prohibited.

"7. That opportunities for residents of the United States to become citizens be equalized.

"8. That strong support be given in favor of legislation admitting 400,000 displaced persons found eligible for United States citizenship, without discrimination as to race or religion.

"In order to insure effective carrying out of this program, it is further recommended that committees be organized within those Labor Councils which do not already have them in existence, and that all such committees collaborate with the various organizations which are seeking to overcome racial and religious bigotry, in order that labor organizations may establish close contact with these problems in

thir communities and lend their influence in helping to solve them.

"Your Executive Council believes such local committees will be more effective than the employment of a single organizer by the Federation.

Power and Water:

"The seventh statement is concerned with power and water.

"Development of the state's water resources, particularly in Central Valley, is proceeding with improper plan and at retarded rate, although we live constantly under the threat of insufficient power.

"The position of the Federation is well known, in view of the fact that it has frequently been publicized in the past, not only in the records of Congress, but in appearances before many committees and agencies. A review of this position is set forth in this statement.

"We have found, however, that neither the manifest soundness of our principles nor all the efforts which we and others have made so far have been sufficient. We therefore propose to:

"1. Demand that Congress repeal the Straus-Boke anti-reclamation rider which it passed to serve special interests.

"2. Insist upon cooperation of the state administration and legislature for unified reclamation of Central Valley, and upon cessation of disruptive tactics by officials and legislature.

"3. Support purchase of excess land holdings by the government in order to create a ready market and so facilitate administration of the 160-acre law, and place excess lands more speedily in the hands of veterans and other farm families entitled to have that opportunity.

"4. Encourage measures among constituent unions, central labor councils, affiliated bodies, and through labor journals, which will bring fuller information on this subject to our membership and produce more effective action at that level.

"5. Participate actively for more effective organization and action with farmers, veterans, and citizens devoted to common principles of water resource development.

Social Legislation:

"The eighth statement is concerned with social legislation.

"With respect to Workmen's Compensation, your Council recommends:

"1. Elimination of all exemptions in order that all working men may be covered by this Act.

"2. Increase of the maximum weekly amount for both temporary and permanent disability payments to \$40 per week.

"3. Increase of the maximum death ben-

efit to \$15,000, plus a dependency allowance for every minor during its minority of at least \$20 per week.

"4. Payment of the fees of attorneys for the workman by the employer or the carriers without deduction from the worker's award.

"With respect to Unemployment Insurance and Disability Insurance, your Council recommends:

"1. Removal of exemptions in order that all working men may be covered.

"2. Increase of the maximum weekly benefit amount to \$40 a week.

"3. Opposition to the so-called '100 per cent federal offset bill.'

"With respect to Federal Old Age Insurance, your Council recommends:

"1. Increase of maximum monthly benefit amount to not less than \$150.

"2. Increase of dependency allowance in the event of death to the amount of not less than double the present amount.

"With respect to prepaid medical care, your Council recommends establishment of a state program providing for adequate prepaid medical care under a system in which a free choice exists between both the patient and the physician.

"I move the concurrence by this convention in the recommendation of the Executive Council."

Action on Policy Statements

The motion was duly seconded, and lengthy discussion and debate ensued.

A motion by Delegate Sol Zeleznick, Painters No. 1348, Los Angeles, to postpone discussion and action until Tuesday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock, was defeated.

Discussion was resumed. The many questions directed to Secretary Haggerty on the various statements were answered by the Secretary, and supplementary explanations were given by President Shelley.

An amendment proposed by Delegate David Fishman, Painters No. 1348, Los Angeles, to endorse Ned Healey as candidate in the 13th Congressional District, was tabled.

Delegate Jackie Walsh, Waitresses' Union No. 48, San Francisco, made the following statement for the record:

"Mr. Chairman, and delegates, I want to state that I am in accord with all the recommendations made by the officers in making the policy, except in their recommendation on State Proposition No. 2. While I am not going to make a fight on this floor, I want to now notify the convention that Waitresses' Union, Local 48, because of the action of its membership, desires to be placed on record as voting against this recommendation in the policy

report, but for the rest of the recommendations."

There being no further discussion, the motion to concur in the statements of policy and the recommendations contained therein was adopted by the convention.

San Francisco Harbor Facilities

Secretary Haggerty then gave an additional report, as follows:

"In view of the urgent nature of the subject matter of this resolution, which requires that the action taken on it by this convention be available in San Francisco tomorrow morning, and because it has not been included in the printed copy of resolutions which you have, I request the consideration of the convention in reading it to you in full and presenting it to you to act upon at this time:

Urging Improvement and Continued Maintenance of Port Facilities in Harbor of San Francisco

Presented by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, It has come to the attention of the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Francisco that the Board of State Harbor Commissioners and General Wiley, the Port Manager, have initiated a policy of laying off a substantial percentage of the employees of said Board, effective October 1, 1948; and

Whereas, The skilled mechanics employed by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners are members of trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, These skilled employees have continued in the employment of the State Harbor Commission despite offers of more remunerative outside employment, because of their belief that they were under the protection of State Civil Service; and

Whereas, The facilities of the Harbor of San Francisco under state management have deteriorated to a degree that undoubtedly substantial maintenance and replacement of such facilities are of prime importance; and

Whereas, The State of California, under the present administration of Governor Warren, has the double responsibility of providing the necessary funds to maintain and improve this Harbor and to maintain a substantial crew of skilled mechanics for the same purpose; and

Whereas, This action of the Port Manager in laying off these skilled mechanics is not only contrary to the best interests of the men involved, but is also contrary to the best interests of the Port of San Francisco; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 46th Annual Conven-

tion of the California State Federation of Labor denounce this reactionary action of the State of California in thus curtailing the work of these skilled mechanics; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention go on record as favoring the continuance of these skilled mechanics in their employment and the enlargement of existing programs for the maintenance and modernization of the facilities in San Francisco Harbor; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor, to the members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, to the Port Manager, to the Mayor of San Francisco, to our Assemblymen and State Senators, and to the press.

"Mr. Chairman, this is an important resolution and the authors would like to have the unanimous consent and adoption of the resolution. And I move its adoption."

This resolution was duly seconded and adopted without debate by the convention.

Joseph Casey

President Shelley then introduced Joseph Casey, AFL Representative in Arizona, who addressed the convention as follows:

"You know, it is rather unusual to be up here representing a state that, in a certain sense, is similar to that area known as the 'foreign legion' locale of the French Nation. You know, we have an American Legion, and the locale is down in the great deserts of the marvelous State of Arizona. I have been down there for some time. I like it. I have found something to do, and I found that although the people down there live in a state that is considered backward in many respects, they have really done something in the last primaries that I think is worthwhile to give to this convention.

"The State of Arizona is pretty much ridden and shackled by the big, powerful interests in copper, cattle and private utilities. The legislature in both houses is very definitely controlled by these interests and has been controlled by these interests for a period of very many years.

"For the edification of you delegates, and to show you what a poor, backward and, I might say, financially destitute, movement can actually do when an appeal is made to the rank and file, if you please, and that appeal is heard and responded to by the rank and file, I'm going to tell you what happened.

"Prior to the primary elections just held in Arizona, there were 54 legislative representatives in the Assembly. Of those 54, labor in a pinch could depend upon only 16.

"We put on a campaign down there, a rank and file campaign, and the picture today is as follows: Out of 54 legislative representatives, where we only had 16, we today have 26. (Loud applause.)

"Now then, in the reactionary Senate, where there are 19 Senators representing the entire state, we could never at any time depend upon more than three, with two doubtful. That is, in a real tight pinch we could muster up about five votes out of 19.

"Well, delegates, the story since the primaries is a little bit different in the Senate. Today labor is assured of eight real friendly Senators and four Senators in the probable column, giving us in the neighborhood of 12 out of 19.

"Now, if that is not changing your Senate, I would like to know just what change is. And I say again, to you folks who have a tremendous fight over here in California on your Proposition No. 13, if you can only reapportion your Senate the way the rank and file reapportioned its Senate in Arizona, you will have a wonderful victory and put over your Proposition No. 13.

"We have a terrific job confronting us yet down in Arizona, where we have one of the most vicious, infamous, anti-social types of class legislation passed against organized labor anywhere. That law now exists in Arizona and is miscalled, misnamed, the 'right-to-work' law. That law was put over on the people of Arizona in 1946 through a campaign of lies, and organized labor was found wanting, because they did not arouse the loyal rank and file. And I say again, they can be aroused and they will come out and work.

"This piece of legislation, as I said, was put over in 1946. They not only called it 'the right-to-work bill' but they had the damnable audacity to call it 'the veterans' right-to-work bill.' The law as it now stands has about 24 words in it, and the veteran is not even remotely referred to in any one of those 24 words. Yet the people of Arizona swallowed the bait in 1946 and passed that law. It was an innocent, unassuming law of only 24 words, but here comes the poison:

"In a recent session of the legislature they passed an amendment to that law and they called it 'the Senate Bill 65.' And here, delegates, is where the law is really labeled for what it is intended to do: to destroy completely and forevermore any chance of organized labor ever to survive in the State of Arizona.

"Now that you may get an idea as to how atrocious this bill is, the American Federation of Labor chose it and one other law, that of North Carolina, to take up to

the United States Supreme Court for a test as to constitutionality.

"I am going to conclude with an appeal. It has been an honor for me to be elected as the fraternal delegate from the Arizona State Federation of Labor. We have worked out a plan there that we have to use because we haven't any money. We are going to use manpower instead of financial power.

"In all the large centers we have organized workers' groups. In each city the key men will be the secretary and the head of the central labor body. Then in each political division a local union has been made responsible to get out, elect precinct captains, right down to block workers, to put on a campaign, a rank and file campaign, where the workers will canvass their neighborhood after their day's work is through, knock on the door and tell the people, if you please, labor's story as to this particular measure.

"We know that we can do a job, but we do need a little help that can be given us. And at this time I am making a real strong, hearty appeal to all International representatives that have local unions in Arizona to make it their business to get into Arizona sometime in the next four or five weeks, to lend some encouragement and assistance to their struggling locals down there in their effort to defeat this murderous piece of legislation.

"At our last convention held there just a couple of weeks ago, it was very encouraging to see men like Joe Clark of the Painters and Jimmy Blackburn of the Painters. It was very encouraging there to see Conway of the Bakers, and it was still more encouraging and heartening to our people there to see men like Chris Lehmann of the Carpenters and Johnny Murray of the Carpenters. Then we had the Laborers' representatives there, and Jack Fitzgerald of the Operating Engineers. The IATSE sent their man down from Denver to help in the situation and to encourage the workers; and Eddie Fitzgerald, a fine International representative of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, was in to lend a hand. It was so encouraging and had such a marvelous effect upon the morale of our people that I am appealing now to every International representative in my hearing, if it is at all possible, for you to go into Arizona during the next four or six weeks, to encourage your organizations to take up and to continue on in this fight. You may be the balance that will swing victory to the labor movement of the State of Arizona.

"I thank you." (Loud applause.)

Clyne Stoores

President Shelley introduced Clyne Stoores, Chief Parole Officer for the State of California, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Delegates, ladies and gentlemen: I want to assure you first that my visit here is purely social and not professional whatsoever. Our population in the prisons of California today is mounting at a very rapid rate. In fact, we are now approaching the ten thousand mark, a mark which we expected to attain in 1950.

"We are interested in training programs in all our prisons in an endeavor to turn these men out better equipped to earn a living than when they went in, and I want to express my appreciation to the American Federation of Labor and to the California State Federation of Labor for the splendid cooperation they have been giving us in working out these programs.

"At the present time we are releasing on parole about 225 men a month. Each of these men must have a job and a good substantial job paying a living wage, before he can be released on parole. I need not tell you it would be impossible to secure these jobs if it were not for the wholehearted cooperation of the California

State Federation of Labor and its local unions.

"At this time I want to extend to the convention the very sincere appreciation of the California Adult Authority, which is the parole agency in the State of California, and is composed of three members: Mr. Walter Gordon, Mr. E. W. Lester and Mr. Charles Dullea, and your Director of Corrections, Mr. Richard McGee.

"At this time I want to extend the sincere appreciation of those gentlemen and myself as the Chief Parole Officer for the splendid cooperation which has been rendered by the California State Federation of Labor.

"Thank you." (Applause.)

Salinas Jurisdictional Dispute

Delegate Anthony Agrillo, Barbers No. 252, San Jose, moved that the State Federation of Labor send telegrams to the two Teamsters Unions in Salinas, advising them that the California State Federation of Labor is behind them on that fight between the CIO and the AFL.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention stood adjourned at 4:20 p.m. until Tuesday, September 28, at 9:30 a.m.

SECOND DAY

Tuesday, September 28, 1948

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 10:00 a.m. The Reverend Milton G. Gabrielson of the Bayshore Congregational Church was introduced to deliver the invocation.

Invocation

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, as we pause to give Thee thanks, to recognize Thee as the head of all, to express our gratitude for all the blessings that come unto us, the blessing of freedom, the blessing in the way of opportunity to meet here, to think together, to plan together, to talk together, we express our thanks from the depths of our hearts. Thou knowest we have fallen short in many ways, one and all. We ask Thee to enlighten us and to forgive us, and, what is more important, Father, grant us the knowledge, grant us the power and the grace to forgive ourselves and to go on. In all that we do, say and think, help us, Father, to realize that we have no rights as Americans, as servants of Thine, as world citizens, except as we, one and all, realize our responsibilities and go out and fulfill them.

"Help us, Father, to be conscious of our responsibilities to Thee, to one another and to our nation, to the world at large. Grant us strength to fulfill that.

"Help us to think straight throughout this convention. Grant us courage to go out and live straight. And, Father, grant us understanding and wisdom to believe straight, putting first things first, inclusive love and service and goodwill. May they be our dominating motive and underlying purpose.

"We ask Thy blessing upon all the leaders of this convention, all the groups, the locals here represented. Heavenly Father, may they carry forth the inspiration of fellowship and understanding to their respective organizations and groups. And in oneness as Americans, as servants of Thine, may we go forward to make our country more inclusive in good-will and understanding. We ask it all in the name of love, in the name of true Americanism, in Thy name, our Heavenly Father, and by virtue of that fact, the brotherhood of all men.

"Amen."

Paul Scharrenberg

The first speaker of the morning, Paul Scharrenberg, Director of the Department

of Industrial Relations of the State of California, was introduced by President Shelley and addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. To say that I am pleased to be here again is putting it mildly. The first convention that I attended as a delegate was in Fresno in 1904. That is a long time ago, and some of you boys have not grown that old. I think I have attended altogether 28 conventions of the California State Federation of Labor. So I don't feel very strange here, even though I am not a delegate but just a state officer.

"This morning I am going to tell you about some of the duties and functions of the California labor department, which is known officially as the Department of Industrial Relations. This Department is by statute directed to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of California, improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

"That is a duty imposed upon the Department and its officers and employees. The principal executive officer of the Department is talking to you, but there are 36 other appointees of the Governor serving in the Department on various boards and commissions and as chiefs of divisions. Thirteen of these 36 appointees are trade unionists. In other words, more than one-third of the principal officers in the Department are members of trade unions.

"The work of the Department is carried on by eight divisions. The divisions are presided over by chiefs. One of the divisions, the State Compensation Insurance Fund, is a self-supporting agency. It is too long a story to tell you all about that fund. It was created at the time the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed. The private casualty companies at that time were opposed to the enactment of a workmen's compensation law, and when they were asked, 'What will it cost the employers if we pass this law?', they said that there was no information available except in Russia, Prussia and other foreign countries. The Governor of California, who was Hiram Johnson, said there must be a law to protect California employers against unreasonable charges for insurance. So the California legislature appropriated \$100,000 as a loan to a newly created State Compensation Insurance

Fund, to insure workers against the hazards of industrial accident.

"That \$100,000 was repaid with interest at four percent, and your State Compensation Insurance Fund today has assets, real honest-to-goodness money, of \$33,000,000. If it had not been for a State Compensation Insurance Fund, those \$33,000,000 would have been paid as dividends to those who have invested in private casualty companies.

"I do not have the time this morning to tell you about the work of all the divisions. Jack Dalton, who is the chief of one of our divisions, will follow me and tell you about the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, and I shall confine myself briefly to the work of some of the other divisions that are of vital and personal interest to you and your members.

"We have a Division of Labor Statistics and Research that renders most valuable aid and information to the trade unions of California. This division is by law directed and required to collect and compile and present facts and statistics relating to the conditions of labor in our state, including information as to employment, unemployment, hours, wages, earnings, cost of living, labor supply and demand, industrial relations, industrial disputes, labor productivity, sanitary and other conditions, as the Director of the Department may deem desirable. In other words, we collect all the information that should be of real vital concern to all of you. In order to do this we maintain up-to-date files, and these files are kept up to date by asking you once a year to fill in a questionnaire, to give the details about conditions confronting you in your particular union.

"A pamphlet very recently published analyzing union agreements in California was mailed to my former boss, President Green, in Washington. President Green was so impressed by that analysis of collective bargaining agreements in California that he inquired if we could let him have 50 copies. He wanted to send a copy to each State Federation of Labor in our country and ask them to prevail upon their respective labor departments to do as we are doing in California: to take the various collective bargaining agreements and analyze them so that we may all know what we have.

"I don't know that we have ever received a higher compliment or that the Department or the State of California was ever more honored than when the President of the American Federation of Labor holds us up as an example to all the other states in the country.

"We have just now completed a most

comprehensive study of holiday clauses in union agreements. You see, most of you know exactly what your own union agreement contains. You can talk about that for six hours. But if someone asked you, Well, how about the other crafts? What have they got? then you become a total blank. This Department of ours is in a position to fill in that blank, and this pamphlet just issued sets forth the facts which are being told for the first time in history and clearly demonstrate the progress that is being made by California trade unions.

"Ninety-four percent of all collective bargaining agreements in existence in California contain clauses relating to the observance of holidays, and two-thirds of these contracts with holiday clauses provide for paid holidays.

"Let me repeat that. Two-thirds of all the union labor contracts in existence in California now provide for paid holidays.

"This proportion of paid holidays in union contracts has actually doubled in a four-year time. In 1944 only one-third of the agreements analyzed stipulated paid holidays. Now pay for holidays is prevalent in almost all industries.

"Eighty-eight percent of the contracts or the collective bargaining agreements which we have studied specify six or more paid holidays. Half of the contracts name seven or more. Over one-fourth of all the contracts had as many as eight or more paid holidays.

"Now, those are some of the facts that are available to you for the asking. They become especially valuable when you sit down with the employer to negotiate an improved contract.

"The premium rates, or the overtime rates of pay, on the recognized holiday have also been advancing. A rate of double time or more is now in a majority of all the union labor contracts in existence in our state. In 1944, only four years ago, time and one-half for holiday work was the rate provided in the majority of agreements.

"I am giving you these figures just to let you know that substantial progress has been made during the past four years.

"And I urge you again that when you are in the process or on the verge of talking to the employer, when you want facts and figures, don't hesitate to contact the Department of Industrial Relations. We have information for you that is there for the purpose of helping you and you are invited to come and get it.

"We have in our Department a new function which is known as the Conciliation Service. Up to the last regular session of the legislature, we had a section

in the Labor Code which enabled the Department to serve as a conciliator when asked to do so by all parties concerned. That meant the union and the employer as well. Well, that had never produced any results, so the legislature changed the law to read that the Department shall serve as a conciliator when asked to do so by either party.

"And we have functioned in that capacity now for almost a year.

"If you are in difficulty, before or after entering into negotiations, you can call upon the Department and we will send a conciliator. We are now directed by law to do so. These men are experienced; they are there because they have passed a civil service examination, and because they are supposed to know their job in all its angles.

"During the eleven months in which we have had this new law in operation, our Conciliation Service has had four full-time employees, and we have had 218 applications for that Service. The number of workers involved in these cases was 62,600. One hundred sixteen of these disputes have been adjusted, and 57 are still under conciliation.

"There is a Federal Conciliation Service in our state and there is more or less friendly rivalry between the two agencies. I am informed that Mr. Ching, who is the Director of the Federal Agency, will talk to you this afternoon.

"One of the most important divisions in the Department concerns itself with industrial safety. Now, if you haven't been interested in anything I have said so far, you should be in this particular topic. The industrial accident toll in our nation is still appalling. California alone last year had 744 industrial deaths, and close to 150,000 non-fatal disabling injuries. Disabling injuries count only when the injury is so serious that the injured person cannot go back to work the next day. If he is back on the job the next day, then it does not count. So we have recorded in our state 150,000 disabling injuries during one year. Too many!

"Now, it is not pleasant to report these facts, but they must be told in order to obtain improvements. Among those who were killed were eight youngsters under 18 years of age. Eight of them laid down their lives in industrial accidents. Seriously disabled among minors were 1,742. They were practically children; they were at work, and among the previously mentioned 150,000 disabled.

"Now, in California we have a unique system of trying to prevent accidents. We have what is known as safety orders. There are 36 such. In most states safety

laws are enacted by legislation, and if you want to make a change you have to wait two years and then go to the legislature and do the usual log rolling.

"In California we have an Industrial Safety Board, composed of five members. This Safety Board, after the Division of Industrial Safety has held lengthy hearings, holds public hearings. We had two such public hearings in Los Angeles last week. There, all parties interested can have their say for or against the proposed safety order, and they do so.

"After these public hearings, the Safety Board is by law authorized to approve the order, and the order then has the same force and effect as the law of the land. Violation of a safety order is a misdemeanor, and the employer may be prosecuted under the law.

"The greatest advantage of having the safety orders is that they are compiled and put in shape, not by a legislative committee, but by workers and employers with the assistance of the staff of capable safety engineers working for the state.

"Another advantage is that these safety orders may be changed, they may be modified, they may be improved at any time without waiting for a session of the legislature to come along.

"Now, there is one outstanding fact about accident prevention. All the industrial states have for years employed safety engineers and safety inspectors. We have our share of them in California. They go into the factories and they look at the machinery to see that it is properly guarded and that dangerous machinery is improved so that it is less dangerous. However, we have learned beyond the question of a doubt that only 15 percent of all the industrial accidents are due to faulty or unguarded machinery. Approximately 85 percent of all the accidents in our state to which I have referred are due to just cussed carelessness. You see, all of us form certain habits. You do one thing one way, and I do it another way, and there is a better way of doing it; but to change that habit, that ingrained habit that we acquire as we go through life and so go through our daily functions on the job, is a most difficult task.

"At any rate, the legislature has given us some money to apply our talents to educational work, to teach the workers of our state that we cannot prevent accidents merely by inspecting machinery and putting guards on them.

"You are all familiar with the fact that every municipality in our state gives the right-of-way to the pedestrian. That is a law. You all know that. You know the

pedestrian has the right-of-way. But God help the poor fellow if he takes it! You know he won't live long! (Laughter.)

"And so it is with the industrial accident. The law alone cannot guarantee safety. Many of the accidents in our state, both fatal and otherwise, are due to the cave-in of trenches. Now every worker, every laborer, who digs a trench knows that it is dangerous to dig beyond a few feet, because it might cave in. But every month in every year we have men killed and maimed and injured because someone fails to go to that preliminary necessity of shoring up the side of the trench.

"Now you would appreciate that the State of California cannot put an inspector on guard whenever a side sewer is dug or whenever a trench is dug. It is someone else's duty. It is for the man on the job, and, in the final analysis, it is the poor fellow who is down there digging the trench who must look out for himself or must refuse to go further down until the shoring is done.

"Another killer is the scaffold in California. Every session of the legislature some union has a bill introduced. They want more scaffolding inspectors. Scaffolding is dangerous. Painters go up on scaffolding and construction workers go up there, but again the State of California could not possibly provide an inspector every time a scaffolding is hoisted.

"We have learned again beyond peradventure of a doubt that many workers who go up on scaffolding in California, don't know how to tie a square knot. They don't know how to make a bowline; they don't know how to make two half hitches.

"There is something obviously very wrong. The painters and other construction workers, who take their lives in their hands when they go up on a scaffolding on the side of a building and elsewhere and do not know how to secure the rope, are a menace to themselves and to the poor fellow who is with them on the scaffold.

"Now, I don't know if the State of California should go in the business of teaching everybody how to tie a square knot. I think that ought to be done by the men on the job, and I tell you it is a real stark necessity for a man who goes up aloft on a scaffold to know how to secure himself by securing the rope.

"And last, but not least, speaking of fatal accidents, we have the high tension wires. For the last few years, every year between 40 and 50 men are killed, men who work for power companies, driving trucks that come in contact with high tension wires. Most of these men know all about the danger in-

volved. They work for power companies; they have done it for years; and yet they take that awful chance of running that truck along until it touches that high tension wire, and every man on that truck is instantly killed or very nearly so.

"We have tried again to do something by legislation. The legislature has strengthened the law with respect to that subject, and we have cooperated with the power companies through educational means to acquaint the workers with the terrible danger they are taking, but I must confess that our educational work in this line has not brought the desired results. The men who have been killed since we started in on this task are old experienced workers who knew exactly what they were doing. They were just a little careless. They just said to themselves: 'We have done it before and we will do it again', and in sliding along the truck they came in contact with that wire and death was the reward.

"I am giving you only three of these outstanding instances in an effort to bring home to you that the state and all the inspectors cannot guarantee safety. It must be done by the men on the jobs. It must be done by cooperation between the workers and the employer.

"I am very happy to say, however, that we have had some returns in our educational work aside from the three that I have mentioned. Although employment in 1948 is well above last year for the same period, the industrial deaths are considerably below. During the first eight months of this year our Department received reports concerning 93,000 disabling industrial injuries. This is a reduction of 6,000, or 6 per cent over last year.

"Now, there is something to be proud about. And particularly significant and happy is the fact that during the same period there was a 10 percent drop in industrial deaths. So I am satisfied that our efforts, our educational efforts, feeble though they may be, have already brought some results, and I solicit your cooperation in that worthwhile work.

"Since I spoke to you a year ago on this subject we have made very considerable progress in compiling facts and data about industrial accidents. Our monthly reports analyzing industrial accidents are now being distributed throughout the state to safety engineers, employers, unions, and anybody else interested in that subject. The scope of information now made available has been widened and is being widened continually. We now know (and that is really important) in what parts of the state the most accidents do occur, because for the first time

records of accidents are now being compiled by counties. We are also developing material along occupational lines, so that we will have considerably more information on accidents suffered by individuals in the various occupational groups. This increased knowledge of the circumstances of accidents which occur will greatly aid us in preventing loss of human lives. When we know the facts, then we can do something about it.

"You know that we have a division in our Department that is generally called the Industrial Accident Commission. That Commission is a judicial body. It receives applications to adjudicate the amount that is to be payable after an industrial accident occurs. I do not have the time to go all the way through that, but at present we are functioning through two judicial panels: one in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco. Formerly, before the present administration took charge, we had only one panel. Everything had to go to San Francisco. Now cases are speeded up.

"The Commission has referees who hold hearings. They are like judges, court referees. They hear the case. Then, after they make a recommendation, the panel, composed of three commissioners—and, by the way, three of the seven are trade unionists—makes the decision. Appeal can only be made on the legal question to the Appellate Court.

"I have already told you about insurance when I spoke about the State Compensation Insurance Fund, and I will revert a moment to that subject.

"Every employer in California must insure against industrial accidents. That is very, very important to all of you. No employer in California can afford to be without that insurance. We have had one single case recently where a worker was totally and permanently disabled. He lived for 16 years, and the insurance company paid out \$105,000 before the poor fellow died.

"You see, in our state we have unlimited medical liability. As long as a man lives, he not only receives his compensation cash award, but the insurance company must take care of him to the extent of the required necessity. If he is in the hospital, if he needs three nurses, that must be provided. So there are certain cases of injuries in California that will wreck and break any ordinary employer. It is for that reason the California law requires every employer to insure.

"Those of you on the job are urged to see that your employer is insured. The law requires him to post a sign on the job stating where he is insured. He may

be insured in the State Fund, he may be insured in any of the private casualty companies licensed to do business in our state, or he may be self-insured. See to it and urge and implore your membership never to forget that it is vital that their employer be insured. If not, they may come to a disastrous end when, after there has been a fatal accident, they discover that the employer is not insured and is practically bankrupt. I have said that before and I say it again, because it is so very vital to you and your members. All you have to do, if there is a failure to comply with the law of posting the notice, is to send us a wire, send us a letter, send us a postal card, and we will immediately proceed to go after that particular employer to see that he does insure.

"There is one particular section in the Workmen's Compensation Law that needs revision. I am fully aware and mindful of the fact that your Federation has been in the lead in obtaining improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Law. We have worked in perfect harmony and unison in Sacramento to obtain these improvements. I will refer to only one that is of real need right now.

"When the California Workmen's Compensation Law was enacted in 1913 the injured worker received compensation equal to 61.75 percent of his average weekly earnings. Today only a small fraction of the injured workers receive such a percentage of their weekly earnings.

"For instance, if a worker who earns \$80 a week today is injured and is laid up for several weeks, his maximum compensation is \$30. This represents 37.5 percent of his regular wage, instead of the 61.75 percent that was contemplated when the law was enacted. Furthermore, that \$30 maximum today can purchase very much less than it could in 1913. So I am hopeful, and I shall do whatever is possible on my part, to raise the maximum payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act at the forthcoming legislature in January of next year.

"We have in California a Division of Apprenticeship Standards. Some years ago, and I am sure some of you are old enough to remember, the only one who concerned himself about apprentices, except for a very few of our national unions, was the employer. He would hire a young man, with no guarantee whatever that anything would be taught to him, and when the young man had worked for a little while and asked for more pay, the employer opened the gate and said 'get out', and hired another one.

"That was the kind of apprenticeship

system commonly used in California. Today we have a setup under state law whereby the state, the employer and the unions cooperate in a Division of Apprenticeship Standards. Young men are encouraged to become apprentices, and they are guaranteed that they will be made masters of the craft in the length of time that is necessary in the particular trade. They are also guaranteed, and the State of California underwrites the guarantee that there will be a gradual increase in pay; and when they have arrived at the stage of becoming journeymen they are welcomed into the trade unions, because our unions are a part of the setup and take an essential part in the training.

"You know, during the recent war we became painfully aware that we were somewhat in the background with respect to apprenticeship training. It was Captain Owen of the United States Navy who revealed some startling figures during a recent talk to which I listened. He said that at the beginning of the last war eight percent of Germany's total population in industrial areas was enrolled in apprenticeship training. In our country, with approximately 55 million more in population, we had less than one percent.

"Now, that, my friends, I am sure will account for some of the things that the enemy was able to do, when he had eight percent in training in the hazardous and necessary trades of war as against less than one percent in our country. So the Navy of our country and the Army are very much interested in our apprenticeship training program. It is not only vital and necessary to make us a great competitive country in the world, but it is a necessity if we should be forced into another war.

"Now I am coming near the end. In California, at the present time, we have approximately four million men and women employed, including self-employed, as compared with only two and a half million the year before the war. In this four million now employed there are 1,140,000 women. Four million employed, and out of that four million, 1,140,000 are women.

"This compares with only 634,000 women in April 1940—an increase in the employment of women of 80 percent.

"Now, it so happens that, in the same period, our population has increased only 42 percent. I wish you would think that over and give it careful attention. Our population has increased 42 percent and employment of women has increased 80 percent.

"I don't know just why this is happening, and I have no remedy to offer, but

I do know that about a half century ago, and even somewhat later, at the time I was married, it was neither the custom nor the practice for the girls to continue to work when they were married. I know that eyebrows would have been raised in the block where I was living if my wife had continued at work. It simply was not being done.

"As I say, I have not the answer, but surely there is something for you to think about. Have we now come to the point where the male wage earner can no longer bring home enough to supply the family? What is to become of family life that those of us who have arrived at my age have known? Has the family come to the end of its career? Are we going to send our children to the nursery because both have to work?

"Those are really vital and important questions, and I submit them to you without a remedy and without an answer. For there is a trend that does require your most careful and thoughtful attention.

"We are truly living in a time that tests men's souls. We are having strikes at home, and we are having difficulty and turmoil abroad. This world of ours is standing on the edge. But all the world is still looking toward us, America—north, south, east and west. They are looking at the only point where there is still a semblance of real freedom and where there still is unequalled opportunity.

"Most of my talks concern themselves with the grievances of the workers. I like sometimes to talk about America and the advantages that it still holds of unequalled opportunity to everyone who is here. Don't you know the whole world still wants to come to America? We may have our faults, we may have our shortcomings, but we are still so good that virtually all like to enter our gates and share in our struggles.

"Fortunately, more and more Americans in all walks of life, workers and employers, are beginning to realize seriously that harmonious industrial relations can never be established or maintained by force, by edicts of courts or by the issuance of injunctions. Here in our land, labor and management, working together with an open mind and tolerance for our respective shortcomings, can still prove to all the world that economic freedom, real freedom, can be achieved under a system of free labor and free competitive enterprise." (Loud applause).

Cyrus Ching

The Chairman next introduced Cyrus Ching, Director of the Federal Mediation

and Conciliation Service. His address to the convention was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

"I consider it a distinguished honor to appear before this group. I have been informed on good authority that this is the biggest State Federation of Labor in the United States. In addition to that, I have had the honor and pleasure to know Mr. Neil Haggerty over a period of years, and when he says, 'Come to my meeting,' I come!

"It is customary in government agencies to have a prepared speech that you stand before the audience and read. Due to some difficulty, whether it was the 'smog' of Los Angeles, or the 'fog' of Pittsburgh, my speech which was coming by air did not arrive. So I don't know what I am going to say to you, and I am somewhat in the same position as the two fellows in Detroit one night attending a convention. One was on his way home and met his friend sitting down on the curbstone busily writing, and he said, 'What are you doing?' He said, 'I am writing a letter.' 'Writing a letter? Who are you writing to? Your wife?' He said, 'No.' 'Well, it must be quite important, that letter, that you are sitting down here in the cold trying to write at this time,' and he said, 'It is important.' 'Well, who are you writing to?' 'I am writing to myself.' 'What are you writing about?' And he said, 'How the hell do I know? I won't get it until tomorrow!' (Laughter)

"So when I read my speech tomorrow, I will know what I said today! (Laughter)

"I am standing before you today as a representative of the federal government, head of the Mediation Service, and many of you possibly are turning over in your minds, No. 1, why the President of the United States should pick me out of a hundred and forty million people to put in this job, having spent all my life in industry, and, No. 2, why I left a comfortable job and went into this job in the first place.

"I don't know what actuated the President to appointing me, but I know what actuated me in going into the job.

"I landed in the United States of America as a youth. I went to Neil Haggerty's old city, Boston. I worked on the front end of a streetcar. I got to be the Assistant to the President of that company. I left there in 1919 and went to New York with the United States Rubber Company and was with that company for 28 years. And during all my career I had this one idea that actuated me that, in some way, some time, I had to attempt to repay to the United States of America the opportunity that they gave me. I felt

that I owed something to this country. I wanted to do something for the country. And when this opportunity to serve the country came, I accepted. I am not looking for any bouquets for that, because I think that each and every one of us, if we analyze our situation, will find down deep in our hearts that there is a feeling that we owe a lot to this country for the opportunity that we have had here.

"In the early part of my career in Boston I got into so-called labor relations. I got to know many, many people connected with this organization. I got to be on very friendly terms with a gentleman that many people in this room knew, Mr. Samuel Gompers. And I glory in the fact that I can point back in my career and say that Samuel Gompers was my friend, and a lot of the things that I learned and a lot of the things which are so beneficial to me in my career in the future, I learned from Mr. Samuel Gompers.

"I was a party in 1914 to the first agreement that ever was signed with the Boston Elevated Railway, and it was signed with Mr. Hutcheson of the Carpenters Union, and we went on from there and signed many agreements. We had a very fine experience all the way through in working out our agreements and relationships.

"It was at that time that I became convinced that what we needed in this country, and what we had to have if we were going to preserve our democratic institutions, was good, sound, responsible collective bargaining. (Applause)

"In certain sectors of our economy advocacy of collective bargaining was not a particularly popular subject. It was not a particularly popular thing to advocate. But, notwithstanding, I have over my career in relationships with people advocated publicly and privately that collective bargaining is the system that is best suited to our democratic institutions. I have lived to see incorporated in federal legislation a recognition of collective bargaining as a national policy of the United States. (Applause). I have seen that reaffirmed in another law which has been subjected to some criticism and considerable comment, nevertheless collective bargaining was again reaffirmed in 1947 as the policy of the United States of America.

"I think all those of us in government and labor and in industry owe it to our country, owe it to our democratic institutions, to accept the full responsibilities that go with the preservation of free collective bargaining. I repeat: in my opinion, free collective bargaining is one of the cornerstones of our democratic insti-

tutions, and without that we are not going to get very far. (Applause).

"A lot of people in our country, and possibly this is what has helped to make our country great, are pretty set in their opinions. Many people have the idea that we should go in this direction and that direction, and so long as we advocate changes, so long as we advocate these things that we believe in and stand for, if we do it within the framework of our constitution, that is what we have been fighting for all these years—that right to self-expression, that right to make known to others and to persuade others of what our beliefs are, and the soundness of our beliefs.

"There is one thing, however, that we must be very careful of and that is that we do not say that we are standing on a principle when, as a celebrated college president once said, 90 percent of the things that people call 'principles' are merely a rearrangement of their former prejudices.

"I assume it is in order for someone to question, ask me, what I expect and intend to do, how I intend to conduct this responsible post that I find myself in. I have talked with a great number of representatives of both the CIO and the AFL, seeking their advice and counsel, and I have come to the conclusion that the best contribution that I can possibly make to this whole situation of our complicated relationships, and the most important relationship that exists in our whole national economy, that between employer and employee, is to go out and try to sell responsible collective bargaining to American industry. I think they still need a hell of a lot of it! (Loud applause).

"I think that all of us who are engaged in this work have also another job to do, and that is to get over this conversation that we have had in the past about recognition of unions. I don't think we are going to solve our relationships by talking about recognition of unions. If we don't do more than that, we are not going to solve our problems, and we are going to be at logger-heads all the time.

"What I want to see here is an acceptance of trade unions on the part of those who do business with them, so that when any one of your representatives are dealing with a situation, with an employer or group of employers, you don't have to be on your guard all the time that somebody is out to destroy your organization. (Applause).

"I think that the economics of our system and what is involved in some of the decisions that employers and representatives of labor make, should be better

understood by both parties. I think that labor has got to understand some of the economics of these situations in order that they do their job well. And I also think it is equally important for the employers to know some of the problems that you gentlemen here in this room encounter every day of your lives.

"I think if we can get down to that basis of relationship, where we have an understanding of the problems of the labor leader, some of the things that he is trying to accomplish, get more cooperation along that line between us, that we can save our system.

"Peeking into the future this morning, it is a bit difficult to prophesy what is going to happen. We do not know. We do know, however, what happened from 1941 on. We know that this great country of ours demonstrated to the world that under our free institutions and with the cooperation and the hearty cooperation of labor, organized labor, all through and everyone pulling together and putting their shoulders to the wheel, we were able to come out on top of the heap, and put ourselves in the position of world leadership.

"It is not a position that the United States ever sought. This country didn't go out to fight for a place as world leaders. They were fighting for their own institutions and their own liberties and to preserve what we had, but we found ourselves in that position, and there we are today. With that goes tremendous responsibility on the part of each and every citizen. I think that all of us must realize and very soberly think about our responsibilities in this era and in this situation more than ever before. The speeding up of communication and transportation and all that goes therewith has made the world a very small place, and today the thing that happens in Los Angeles is reported in Moscow tomorrow. Our every action, our criticism of each other, or any evidence that can be had of our disunity in this country, will be bruited abroad and advertised as the fact that our democratic institutions are not working.

"We here understand it; we understand each other. We understand that we have our scraps and our quarrels, but we get them settled in the democratic way. But a lot of peoples do not understand that, and it takes some of the things we do as evidence of our disunity, when we know that that is not so.

"I think that we should be more careful, possibly, all of us citizens, representatives of labor, representatives of industry, different branches of the government, in the criticism we level at the government itself. I think our great privilege, one great

American privilege, is to criticize our government and criticize those who represent us, those who are in government positions of any kind. But when we do it, let us be sure that we are dealing with facts and not with prejudices and emotions.

"It seems to be very popular indoor sport on the part of the American people to criticize their government, whether it be municipal, state or federal, and I think that is very sound and very healthy. But in doing so, let us not make the subject so attractive that we can't talk about anything else. It reminds me of the story I heard the other day of a man going down the street and he met a fellow that he hadn't seen for a long time, and he said, 'John, I haven't seen you for over five years.' He said, 'That's right—five years and 26 days since I saw you last.'

"He said, 'Where have you been?' He said, 'I was in jail.' 'In jail? What for?' 'Rape.' 'Well,' he said, 'I can't understand it, that a man of your integrity and character would be convicted of rape. I can't just conceive of you being guilty of rape.'

"John said, 'I wasn't.' 'How did you come to go to jail?' And John said, 'The prosecuting attorney talked about it and he made it sound so attractive that I pleaded guilty!' (Loud laughter).

"Now let us not get ourselves into a frame of mind where some of these things are so attractive that we will suffer for our own conception of what a thing is.

"Our job in this service, ladies and gentlemen, is to try to make a contribution to the welfare of the American people. We are trying to operate a service that is not for labor, not for industry, but in the best interests of the American people. That is our goal. That is what we are trying to do. That is the job we have, are giving our energy to, and are dedicating ourselves to. Whether or not we will be successful remains to be seen.

"We will be successful to the extent that we have the cooperation and the confidence of the people that we deal with. I think that, as I said before, speaking in terms of collective bargaining as a cornerstone of our democracy, its success or failure does not depend on any government action, it does not depend on legislation, it does not depend on the administration of laws. It depends on the good faith and the willingness to accept responsibility on the part of those who sit around the bargaining table; to the extent that we can make a contribution to that, as representatives of the government, and to the extent that we are sufficiently successful in that, so that we may make such a contribution to good relationships in this country, that the Federal Mediation Serv-

ice will be entirely unnecessary, then I say, 'God Bless that day.' Because what we are aiming to do is to endeavor to work with our experience with labor and industry to bring about a better understanding.

"I tell you, gentlemen, if any one of you will let your minds go back about 12 or 13 or 14 years and think of the conditions that then existed, and then think of today and what has happened in the last two or three years, that I never thought that we would make so much progress in this country in establishing collective bargaining as a national policy, not only by law, but by general recognition on the part of the American people. We have made a lot of progress. If you look back on what happened, as I said, then, when labor was struggling and fighting for the right to talk to employers in a lot of instances, and then look at the number of contracts that exist today and the terms of those contracts and the negotiations that are going on day and night every day in the year all over the country, a lot of progress has been made.

"I think that a lot of that progress, a tremendous amount of that progress, has been as a result of the objective and responsible approach that is made to these problems by men similar to those who are sitting in this room. Good, level-headed, common, practical horse sense applied to many of these situations has been the solution.

"One of our difficulties in labor relations also, as you know, is suspicion. Sometimes suspicion is well founded and sometimes you want to call a man something, and it is well not to call him a name right then. But many times you read a labor contract and you find written into that contract all suspicions of both parties of each other. They think they are going to put everything into that contract that will protect themselves from the other guy, and they forget about 25 percent of the ways that they can get at each other; and then they spend the rest of the term of the contract talking about the 25 percent that they forgot to put in. In other words, these contracts that are written in an atmosphere of suspicion and ill will, in trying to protect yourself from someone else all the time, and you want to cover all those things, are not so good and they are not so workable.

"But you take the contracts that exist today in industry that spell out the understandings that people have, and they are spelled out plainly and they meet each other on a common ground and they meet each other on a basis of two busi-

ness organizations getting together to work out something for mutual benefit. These are contracts with which you don't have any difficulty, and they spell the majority of the labor contracts you find in this country.

"I am going to tell one more little story and then I am going to be through. I mentioned calling someone a name without spelling it out, but he probably would understand what you meant.

"The story is told of the Quaker lady in Philadelphia who had bought a new car and was going down Market Street when a truck came out and hit the car and damaged it pretty badly. The old lady was quite angry about it, but, being a Quaker, she was more circumspect in her language. She walked over to driver of the truck and said, 'I hope that tonight when thee gets back to thy kennel, thy mother will bite thee!' (Laughter).

"Ladies and gentlemen, it has been a pleasure for me to be here. I don't think that I have made much of a contribution to your deliberations. I am one of these fellows who is not very good at giving a message. I do like to sit down with people and smoke a pipe and learn from each other in that way. If any of you have the good or ill fortune to be down in Washington and we can find a minute to get together, I cordially invite you. I only have a small office. Don't all come at once. But any time any of you are down there, I would be glad to welcome you.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause).

Introduction of Guests

The Chairman then introduced two guests, Adolph Hoch, a former President of the California State Federation of Labor and now a United States Commissioner of Conciliation, and Ernest Marsh, a former President of the Washington State Federation of Labor and now Regional Director of the United States Conciliation Service. The delegates warmly applauded these guests.

Report of Committee on Constitution

Chairman C. T. McDonough of the Committee on Constitution was recognized at this time for the purpose of presenting the following committee report:

Resolution No. 64—"Increasing Expense Allowance for Federation Vice-Presidents."

The committee report:

"Your committee feels that the increase in expenses allowed for vice-presidents as set forth in this resolution is of merit and justified by present conditions. Therefore the committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 19—"Increasing Number of Vice-Presidents."

The committee report:

"Your committee considered this resolution, and finds this resolution as proposed to be discriminatory as to race and undemocratic according to the American Federation of Labor standards insofar as it specifically names a race of the union membership to be considered over and above the entire group of union membership. The committee feels that any race in the labor movement or any member of any union has the right to aspire and run for office of his given district. This resolution is distinctly proposed race legislation. Therefore the committee recommends non-concurrence."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 40—"Public Employees' Vice-President on Executive Council."

The committee report:

"Your committee again feels that this resolution is contrary to the democratic representation by convention action as laid down by the Constitution of the Federation wherein it proposes that one group of affiliates seek privileges over and above what might be the will of the majority voting in this convention. This is proposed class legislation and is in opposition to the democratic principles of the California State Federation of Labor. It changes the present function of the State Federation of Labor whereby, now, each vice-president represents all of the people in his district. This resolution, if adopted, would set up a vice-president for the public employees whereby he would represent all of the public employees in the entire state. The committee feels that it would be impossible for one vice-president to service the entire state of public employees. Therefore, the committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 176—"Double Number of Federation Vice-Presidents."

The committee report:

"The committee feels this resolution would add an additional fifteen vice-presidents to the Executive Board, bringing the number to 41 which, in the opinion of the committee, would create an Executive Board that would be too large, cumbersome, and unwieldy. It also mentions functions that are already covered by other departments within the Federation. The committee feels that to increase the number of members of the Executive Council of the State Federation would not be to increase the efficiency of the basic performances of the legislative commit-

tees, the organizing committees, or specific detail work which must be performed on given occasions subject to the orders of the administrative officers of the Federation. Therefore the committee recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 36—"Abolish Publication of Delegates' Votes."

The committee report:

"This resolution proposes to abolish publication of delegates' votes. The democratic voting system in the state and national legislative bodies exposes the votes of our representatives, such as state legislators and United States Senators and Congressmen. Every American citizen is entitled to know how they vote and they must stand on their action.

"Delegates are sent to this convention by their unions and councils, and we feel the action taken by them should be known to the unions and councils because they do not represent their own personal opinions, and there is no other way to have an absolute check so that the unions may know whether or not the delegates are carrying out the policies and the instructions of their respective unions who have sent them there to carry out specific purposes.

"The committee therefore recommends non-concurrence."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman McDonough then stated:

"This concludes the report of the Committee on Constitution.

"C. T. McDonough, Chairman,

"John Quimby,

"Chet Cary,

"J. L. R. Marsh,

"Mark Whiting,

"Charles Olmstead,

"Ed L. Brown,

"Russell Dreyer,

"Lowell Nelson,

"Committee on Constitution."

The convention concurred in the report as a whole, and the Committee on Constitution was discharged by President Shelley with thanks.

Alvin Kime

"Brother Chairman, and I do mean Brother Chairman, and the delegates of this convention here assembled. As the Department Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and also as a member of the American Federation of Labor for the past 30 years, I wish to bring you our well wishes for a very successful convention. Your organization as well as mine are interested in many of the same

things. Down through the years we have actively supported organized labor. Five years ago we opposed Proposition No. 12, which was the right to work. At the present time we take the same position as the American Federation of Labor in the matter of the 160-acre limitation, and the proper distribution of the water and power of this great state, of course, and we strictly oppose the exploitation of the Mexican labor in the State of California.

"Each year we have reiterated our position in supporting labor's right to bargain collectively. We also advocate continually federal aid to education. And last, but not least, my organization is on record as supporting the principles of reapportionment. We appear on the argument in favor of Proposition No. 13. (Applause).

"These are just a few of the many facets of our program that are supported by you as members of the American Federation of Labor.

"The members of our organization who fought in foreign lands and on hostile waters did so believing in the principles of Abraham Lincoln that any man is worthy of his hire. We also believe that embodied in that principle should be the words 'well-housed, well-fed, and well-clothed.' (Applause.)

"That can only be accomplished by being well-paid.

"The only thing that I cannot reconcile is that many members who are eligible from your organization have not seen fit to join our organization. As Department Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the Department of California, I ask now the active support of the locals in urging their veteran members to affiliate with the one veteran organization that is labor-minded! (Applause).

"We need your support just as surely as you need ours.

"In conclusion, let us always bear in mind that we have the finest country in the world. Let's keep it that way. Let us remove from our ranks and from this great country the Stalinites, who would destroy us and also destroy our form of government and deprive us of the American way of life for which many have died.

"I wish to thank you for your kind invitation to appear before this convention, as well as permitting me to speak before you. Your organization, my organization, can go a long way just so long as we cooperate with each other.

"I thank you." (Applause).

President Shelley then introduced to the delegates M. C. Hermann, Department Quartermaster Adjutant, Veterans of Foreign Wars, who was warmly applauded.

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams:

"Best wishes for a successful and constructive convention, especially in these times when sound deliberation and decision is necessary. Regards to your Federation, its affiliates and members.

"Jos. V. Mareschi, General President, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America."

"The members of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department join me in expressing appreciation to the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor for the genuine, wholehearted cooperation we have received from them in publicizing the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button. The Union Label-conscious consumer demand for Union Label merchandise is proving to be a great contribution to the defeat of the Taft-Hartley Act and state anti-labor acts. Your assistance is deeply appreciated. The Union Label Committees and Union Label Sections of your state are alert and rendering invaluable service. Best wishes for a successful convention. Regards.

"I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, AFL."

"Best wishes for a harmonious and successful convention. Would appreciate widespread publicity and resolution on number five. Regards to all the gang.

"Thomas A. Maloney"

"Most sincere wishes to you and the California State Federation of Labor for complete material and spiritual success at its 46th Annual and 49th Anniversary Convention.

"Ed Martin, Acting President, Hod Carriers and Laborers Local No. 300."

"Please accept apology not being present at your convention. Unforeseen difficulties have arisen here. Please convey to the convention our very best wishes for a most successful meeting. Personal good wishes to you, officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor.

"Harry A. Depaoli, President and State Organizer, Nevada State Federation of Labor."

"Greetings and best wishes for a successful convention. These are cataclysmic times for labor and only by a united vote for labor in the State of California and other states throughout the nation will the Taft-Hartley and other anti-labor legislation be defeated at the polls next November second.

"Spike Wallace, President, Musicians Local 47."

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Shelley at 12:15 p.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order at 2:20 p.m.

Fay Hunter

The Chairman introduced Fay Hunter, Regional Director of the Federal Security Agency, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the convention. As the Regional Director of the Federal Security Agency for the West Coast area, I consider it a privilege to be here. Organized labor in the span of years to my memory has taken terrific strides towards the betterment of working conditions and the welfare of the working man and woman.

"Many of the programs of the Federal Security Agency about which I am going to talk today had their beginning in the minds and desires of labor leaders. Many of these programs are well on the way towards realization. Others, like many of organized labor's objectives, are in an embryonic stage.

"At the risk of boring some of you and educating some of you, I think it would

be well to review what has been accomplished through national legislation to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and the health and welfare of the citizens of this nation.

"I should like to start by reviewing briefly some of the work and concepts of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. I note that you have a resolution to the effect of the increase of that particular Bureau. I should like to talk briefly about how it operates.

"Into this Bureau come all kinds of questions and answers. In listening to some of the boys talk today, one of them told of a lady who had written in to them for some help. She indicated that she had been in bed two years with the same doctors, that they couldn't help her, and she wondered if the Bureau could. (Laughter).

"Through a system of field offices located in principal cities of the United States, the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance administers the program

of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance provided under Title II of the Social Security Act. If your job is in business or industry, you probably have a social security card. This means that you and your employer are both contributing to your old-age and survivors insurance account and through it you are building up protection against loss of family income because of old age or death. This national insurance system pays monthly benefits to insured wage earners and their wives when they get old, and to the families of workers who die while their children are still young.

"As it is now set up, the program does not wholly fulfill its purpose—if we consider its purpose to be security for the entire population against the hazards of old-age and death, since it now excludes the large number of people employed in agriculture, domestic service, and certain other categories. And the benefits are smaller than they should be. To give you an idea, for instance, of what a covered worker can expect at the present time: the average monthly primary benefit is about \$25; aged wives receive on an average of \$13; aged widows about \$20 a month; the average child beneficiary about \$12; and aged dependent parents get about \$13 a month. The Social Security Administration has recommended broader coverage of workers and changes which would increase the average monthly payment.

"However, even as it is now operating, the program of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance makes possible for the average worker more protection than he could buy anywhere else for what he pays toward the government plan.

"Bureau of Public Assistance:

"This Bureau has responsibility for the Federal functions in connection with the administration of three grant-in-aid programs under the Social Security Act: Old-Age Assistance (Title I), Aid to Dependent Children (Title IV), and Aid to the Blind (Title X). Federal participation is available for state programs which provide money payments to needy persons meeting other specified conditions of eligibility as set forth in the Social Security Act.

"Someone said: The only way to escape old age is to die young. That is a damn bad habit to get into, I think. Thanks to modern science, this does not happen now as often as in the past. To enable us to keep some measure of security and independence in old age is the purpose of the first of the programs I have mentioned: old-age assistance. Under this plan, which

supplements our national insurance system, the states, with federal help, pay monthly allowances to old people who are in need.

"For no one else in the family are health, education and security so important as for children. This is their birthright. Yet when the wage earner of a family is incapacitated, the children can easily lose the care and protection to which they have a right. To see that they are cared for properly by giving assistance for their care when they need it is the purpose of the second grant-in-aid program administered by the Bureau of Public Assistance—Aid to Dependent Children.

"The third program—Aid to the Blind—provides a monthly allowance for the blind and protects from want and dependency those who cannot see to earn a living.

"Children's Bureau:

"Under the basic legislation of April 9, 1912, its purpose is to investigate and report on all matters related to child life and to increase opportunity for full development of all children by promoting their social welfare, educational advantages and protection from harmful conditions.

"Those of you who are parents of school children are bedeviled by a good many things, of course, but one detail that may make you feel good is the series of notes that Johnny brings home from school about vaccinations, hearing tests, physical examinations, and so on. Just try not seeing that Johnny gets a physical examination when the school nurse says he should, and you will know what I mean by a school health program! And a school health program is one of the services that is made possible by the Children's Bureau grants for medical and child health.

"Probably everyone here knows of some family that has a member who has been stricken by a crippling illness. For some of these conditions, months, or even years, of hospitalization may be required and the life savings of even well-to-do families may be completely exhausted in a desperate effort to provide the needed care. Through the Children's Bureau grants and services for crippled children, the best medical services that are available are put within the reach of all for the treatment of children affected with these diseases and handicaps.

"The two grant-in-aid programs that I have just told you about are in connection with health services. Child welfare service grant-in-aid program is concerned with juvenile delinquency, adoption and other

social services that are carried on in every community in this land.

"I would like to speak a little bit about the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, because it touches much the lives of you who work in the laboring field. It administers the program of vocational rehabilitation established through the Barden-La Follette Act and the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Through a grants-in-aid system, it cooperates with the states in providing vocational rehabilitation to prepare for and place in remunerative employment civilians who are vocationally handicapped because of disability caused by accident, disease, or congenital defect.

"Disability is a hazard that may strike anyone, and it is not always covered by Workmen's Compensation. Anyone might be paralyzed by an automobile accident and no longer be able to employ the skills of his trade. Or disability may not always be due to an accident. For instance, a case of TB might make it impossible for a man who has been accustomed to working at a trade to go back to that trade. In either case, it is up to the individual to find another job within his limitations and the Vocational Rehabilitation program could help to remove the handicap as far as possible, and then, through re-training, to make the individual a working member of society again.

"I should like to speak a little on the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. It sounds like a federal institution, but it is available in practically every industry throughout the United States.

"The credit union is the answer to the question: 'Where can I get \$100 or \$1000 in ten minutes,' (and I have often asked that question) 'if I have to have it, at a decent rate of interest?' The credit union is a cooperative savings and loan association organized for the definite purpose of promoting thrift among a group of people having a common bond of association. Under the Federal Credit Act, credit unions are chartered and supervised by the Bureau of Federal Credit unions of the Federal Security Agency.

"We have had a lot of funny cases and requests come in for loans. As an example of one of them, a very earnest young man made a plea not long ago at one of the credit union offices for money to help him with an illegitimate operation. So you get them from all kinds of walks of life and all kinds of endeavor.

"I think one of the programs of the Federal Security Agency that really touches the lives of every one of us is the Food and Drug Administration, yet we hear very little about it. It administers and enforces the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act, Tea Im-

portation Act, Import Milk Act, Caustic Poison Act, and Canned Milk Act. Its activities are directed mainly toward promoting purity, standard potency, and truthful and informative labeling of essential commodities covered by the Acts.

"Not so long ago you recall that you had a number of patent medicines which advertised that they could cure anything from backache to bunions. I think one of those was Lydia Pinkham's medicines. It was a boon and a benefit about the turn of the century and during the prohibition era. It contained about 12 to 18 percent alcohol and was very helpful to a lot of people.

"Most of the activities of the Food and Drug Administration do not reach the press and consequently are not table-talk in the American family. Recently, however, one investigation received considerable publicity. A woman died in a Kansas City hotel. Beside her was found an empty pill box which indicated that the prescription had been filled by a Los Angeles drug store. The day after her death a package was received at the hotel for the victim and was reported by the manager to the local police. On opening the package, the police found that it contained 500 sleeping pills from the Los Angeles drug store. The Food and Drug Administration was called in on the case and subsequent investigation developed the fact that this woman had obtained from the drug store, on refills of two prescriptions, one calling for ten tablets and one calling for fifteen tablets, a total of 14,000 sleeping pills as against the 25 prescribed. The prescription had been refilled 93 times. The druggist was prosecuted and convicted of this flagrant violation of the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act.

"Public Health Service:

"Briefly, the principal functions of the Public Health Service include (1) research; (2) collection and publication of vital statistics; (3) grants-in-aid to the states for public health services; (4) examination of immigrants and inspection of sanitary facilities on interstate carriers; and (5) outpatient and hospital treatment to its legal beneficiaries (U. S. Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, and civil service employees incapacitated because of employment conditions), and for the care and treatment of leprous persons, drug addicts and certain classes of mental patients.

"An example of the research done by the Public Health Service with which some here may be familiar is the work of the Industrial Hygiene Division. This division provides to the states—and through the state Departments of Public Health to the local jurisdictions—both funds and personnel to

improve the safety of the environment of workers in dangerous industries.

"Bureau of Employment Security:

"This Bureau has responsibility for the federal functions in connection with the administration of Unemployment Compensation and the Public Employment Services under Title III of the Social Security Act and the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933. These responsibilities involve maintenance of federal standards for operation of the State Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service programs, review of state administrative operations and the expenditure of federal funds, providing of assistance to the states in all phases of the program and studying and recommending methods for improving the programs. Included in these functions are the Veterans Employment Service program, the Farm Placement program, the Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance program, and the temporary program for payment of reconversion benefits to seamen. The Bureau operates a national clearance system for the transfer of workers between states. It also collects, analyzes and disseminates data on both the employment and unemployment insurance programs.

"I am only going to take a total of fifteen minutes and I do not want to cite figures, but I think the figures of unemployment insurance would be of interest to you people.

"For July 1947 through June 1948, unemployed workers filed 1,900,000 first claims at the start of a period of unemployment in that year, and subsequently filed in excess of 12,000,000 claims for continuous weeks of unemployment. In actual dollars the workers drew benefits to which they were entitled amounting to \$174,325,150—that in a period of comparatively full employment throughout the United States.

"The Bureau of Employees' Compensation is another of the federal bureaus operated by the Federal Security Agency. It is similar to your Workmen's Compensation agencies on a state-employed basis. It serves federal workers and those various groups of civil service employees who suffer personal injuries in the performance of their duties.

"I said I was going to make this talk short. I just wanted to bring to you some of the work and some of the legislation that have been accomplished in the field of social legislation for the education, benefit and welfare of the workers. Certainly, like labor, great strides have been made in improving those conditions and, certainly, like labor, there are many more strides to be taken and steps to be taken to make this world a better and more comfortable place for the working individual to live in.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

The Chairman informed the delegates that in addition to Fay Hunter, from the Social Security Administration, there were also present: E. W. Tallman, Regional Representative, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance; Ralph Dillman, Acting Manager, Los Angeles Field Office; J. G. Bretherton, Manager, Long Beach Field Office; James Norris, Manager, Huntington Park Field Office; Earl Hunt, Manager, Hollywood Field Office; Joseph H. Wootton, Manager, Pasadena Field Office; Arthur W. Louch, Manager, Glendale Field Office; John H. Johnson, Manager, Santa Monica Field Office; Frank Mason, Manager, Inglewood Field Office.

These men arose to accept the applause of the delegates.

Ray C. Kirkpatrick

The Chairman next introduced Ray C. Kirkpatrick, Director of Labor Relations, Federal Works Agency, who delivered the following speech to the convention:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. Unlike most of those who come from Washington, my remarks are going to be very brief and pertain to what has become a local and national menace to the health and welfare of our nation—I am referring to the pollution of our inland and coastal waters—and advise you that there has recently been enacted a federal law which affords a means of eliminating or reducing this pollution.

"The Water Pollution Control Act, or the Taft-Barkley Act as it is known, authorizes the Federal Works Administrator and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to exercise certain powers for the purpose of water pollution control.

"The Federal Works Administrator is specifically authorized to make grants for the preparation of drawings and specifications for sewage treatment works and appurtenances and to make loans bearing 2 percent interest for the construction. Although the amount authorized to be appropriated for such grants and loans is very limited, it is anticipated that when the pollution control program gets under way, the Congress will recognize the need for additional federal assistance and will authorize additional appropriations for sewage treatment works.

"No actual appropriations of funds for the making of loans and grants have as yet been made. It is expected that at the next session of Congress, funds to carry on the loan and grant program for one year for such purpose will be appropriated.

"The water pollution control legislation is important to you and your families as citizens because it will retain and conserve

the water resources of the country for the purpose of serving the general public.

"Such legislation is also important to you in the building trades and to those of you behind the lines in the manufacture and transportation of needed materials in that it provides the legal framework for a program of useful public works involving the construction of sewage disposal plants. It is, therefore, to your distinct advantage to inform yourselves as to the nature of this legislation and to initiate and support laws, both state and federal, to implement the Water Pollution Control Act. State legislation authorizing municipalities and other public bodies to cooperate with the federal government in the administration of the Water Pollution Control Act and to construct and finance sewage treatment works with the federal aid provided under the Water Pollution Control Act is needed in practically every state. In addition, adequate federal appropriations to carry out the provisions of the Water Pollution Control Act will be essential.

"There are many sources and different types of pollution. The chief sources of pollution are industrial waste and municipal sewage. Municipal pollution is, of course, caused by those urban communities which lack adequate treatment facilities. There are many of those in your region. The industrial wastes which pollute streams come from petroleum refineries, food processing and beverage plants, chemical plants, and many other types of industrial facilities.

"Those of you who must cross the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, especially at low tide, know what I mean by pollution. Your nose knows. San Francisco Bay is probably the world's largest cesspool. You people from Los Angeles know what it means to have several miles of your prize beach quarantined for years on account of pollution. You San Diegans know what your bay was like before your disposal plant was built about 1942—and what it may become again if increased facilities don't meet your growth needs.

"Under HR 27, your last state legislature appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Randal F. Dickey to investigate surface and underground water pollution, industrial wastes, use of water for agriculture, etc. Let us hope that the recommendations of that committee will dovetail with the provisions of Public Law 845 so that California can make rapid progress in getting rid of the blight called pollution.

"All the sunshine and climate your Chamber of Commerce can cook up cannot blot out the stench and menace of untreated

sewage in so rapidly growing a state as is yours.

"Gentlemen, I thank you." (App'ause.)

George Sehlmeier

George Sehlmeier, Master of the California State Grange, was introduced by the Chairman and addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, Mr. Haggerty, and members of the California State Federation of Labor. We came today because we think there are some issues before the people of California now which must be settled before too long and which would determine the progress, the development and the future of California.

"I want to say first, however, that in the legislature of California, the State Grange has enjoyed the cooperation and support of the State Federation of Labor in getting much progressive legislation through for California agriculture. The things I refer to are water and power. We are fearful that the people of California are not aware of the seriousness of California's water problem, how many communities are now short of water, and how many are facing a shortage very soon.

"For several years we have been engaged in promoting the great Central Valley Project where again we have had the full support of the California State Federation of Labor. But despite that support and despite our own activities, we are still a long way from completing this great project and all it means to California.

"I spoke just yesterday evening in San Bernardino County and there, too, they have a serious water shortage. I hope sometime in the not far distant future some of our state agencies will stop talking about flood controls in a state that has a dangerous water shortage. We don't need flood control in California, we need water conservation, and along with that we need power development.

"It is not unusual in Congress these days, especially some of the chairmen of the committees, to accuse anyone who believes in public power of being a little on the pink side or even on the red side. They shout 'Communism' or 'Sovietism.' That doesn't frighten us one bit. We think that every citizen of this state, whether laborer or farmer or business man, should begin to think about water conservation and power development.

"When going east last March on the train to appear before a House Committee on Public Lands, we met a man on the train who had been in California looking up prospects for two large industries which hoped to come west. He told us, 'We are

sorry; we have to go back and report that you are short of water and you are short of power in your state.'

"Now, we realize that special interests which are ruthless in their attitude hope to gain complete control and hold a monopoly of power distribution in California. It seems to me that the happening of early this year would be warning enough to California that it is extremely dangerous to have a single privately owned monopoly control the transmission and distribution of such an essential resource as power. The State Grange has fought this battle all along. We want to urge, therefore, that the California State Federation of Labor continue its activity and, in fact, redouble it, to conserve California's water and power.

"We in agriculture have some grave problems ahead and we hope that we can work out a program which not only be helpful to ourselves, but to the consumers. We don't want to repeat, if we can avoid it, what happened to potatoes recently, because that kind of thing is always extremely distasteful. In other words, we feel we cannot exactly excuse the idea, although agriculture had little part in it, of destroying hundreds of tons of potatoes to try to hold up prices, while the consuming public was paying a reasonably high price. We believe the program of American agriculture and California as well must be based not only on what is good for agriculture, but a plan which takes into equal consideration the consumers.

"In the not far distant future you will be going to the polls and voting. I want to give this friendly suggestion to you: If a man comes out for public office and says, 'I will give the people just what they want,' leave him home. If he hasn't information enough to know and no platform of his own, then he shouldn't be in office. And we think, too, that the two candidates for President on the major parties should make a definite and firm declaration as to their attitude on developing water resources and power resources of the west. I think that is essential to the welfare of California.

"One other grave problem that confronts us all is going to the polls and voting. I know that labor sometimes endorses candidates, but doesn't always vote. And that may be said of every other citizen of the state. We don't know just how the figures stood, but we were told that the present Governor of California was elected by a considerable minority of voters in this state, something California just very well can't live down.

"I was in Washington, D. C., in March of

last year. I came away disturbed and depressed because a Congress would do nothing to relieve some of those conditions which we knew were so dangerously threatening the entire economy of this nation.

"I asked one of them, 'Why don't you do something about Europe?' And he said, 'I intend to vote for the Marshall Plan, but I can tell you fifty thousand reasons why I shouldn't.' But it is a plan. The European condition will seriously affect everything in the United States. And we believe we can't cure that condition with food and money alone, but it must be done by giving those people who are now dispossessed a chance to begin to produce for themselves and to have some faith in what the future offers.

"We think that is all essential. Of course, we are all hoping and praying that war will not come, but it might. But if war does not come, then next year this nation will pass through a rather difficult period in its economy. How far we can curb inflation is a difficult question. But I am sometimes inclined to believe that some members of Congress must be of the opinion that the American people are lacking in their ability to analyze legislation when they go on the air and say that reducing the tax roll of the United States four and a half billion will cure inflation. It makes it just that much worse. And all of us look upon it with great alarm.

"I want to urge all of you that, if you have any such thoughts now, you should stop thinking and stop talking about depression. If you do talk about it too much, we might get one. A large industrialist came into Sacramento and said, 'Whatever you think you may do or your organization may do, you can't get away from a depression.'

"Then I asked him what would happen to his corporation if it came, and he said, 'I wouldn't even like to think of it.'

"So let's keep away from that. We think that the greatest problem of America today is an alert citizenry, going to the polls and voting, and then seeing after the man is elected that he stands on the platform throughout his term of office that he announced before he was elected.

"In closing, I appreciate the opportunity to come here and speak briefly to you, because we have looked over statistics, and we find that the payroll of industrial labor and the income of American agriculture are never far apart. When one sinks, the other goes down. Therefore, I think we have something very much in common in the months and the years that lie ahead.

"We appreciate your support. Let's re-

double our efforts to conserve California's great natural resources in the interests of all the people of this state. That is the program of the State Grange. We hope you will make it yours.

"Thank you for listening." (Loud applause.)

Report of Committee on Legislation

The Chairman recognized Chairman William Bassett of the Committee on Legislation to give a committee report.

The authors of Resolutions Nos. 3, 58, 68, 87, 99, 113, 117, 132 and 181 were advised by Chairman Bassett that these resolutions had been referred from the Committee on Legislation to the Committee on Resolutions, inasmuch as they dealt with policy rather than legislation.

Resolution No. 14—"Abolition of Waiting Period and Raising of Weekly Unemployment Insurance Benefits."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be amended by deleting the first and third 'whereas' and by amending the 'resolve' to read as follows:

"Resolved, That this 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor does hereby go on record in favor of eliminating the one-week waiting period."

"The reason for such amendment is that the subject matter dealing with the increase in benefits is more specifically stated in the Policy Statement already adopted by this convention."

The committee recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 16—"Outlawing of Private Employment Agencies."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution and believes that the operation of private employment agencies must be subject to close supervision and restriction, but your committee further believes that the abolition of private employment agencies cannot constitutionally be enacted under the existing provisions of the State Constitution."

The committee recommended that the resolution be filed.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 17—"Statewide Rent Control Law."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 37—"Compel Employment Agencies to Specify Existence of Labor Contracts, etc., to Clients."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 41—"Pensions for Widows of Firemen."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 46—"Repeal Financial Responsibility Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the statement of the resolution to the effect that the present Financial Responsibility Act is unfair and unworkable, and recommends concurrence in the resolution, but further believes that if it is impossible to succeed in the repeal of the legislation, attempts be made to amend the law to provide that insurance companies be compelled to insure every driver upon request on fair and equitable grounds."

The committee recommended concurrence under these circumstances.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 47—"Creation of State Non-Profit Insurance Service."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but recommends that the 'resolve' be amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor propose legislation to provide that the insurance companies be compelled to insure every driver upon request on fair and equitable grounds, or, in the alternative, to create a non-profit state-owned insurance agency to the end that every driver desiring insurance protection may obtain the same on fair and equitable grounds."

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution as amended.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 54—"Increase Appropriation for Division of Labor Law Enforcement."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 56—"Against Dumping Sewage in Streams."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 59—"Include Attorneys' Fees in Compensation Awards"; Resolution No. 112—"Insurance Carriers to Include Attorney Fees in Paying Awards."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that Resolutions Nos. 59 and 112 be filed, since the

subject matter is identical to the recommendation contained in the Policy Statement approved by this convention that attorneys' fees be payable by the employer or the insurance carrier and not deducted from the workman's award."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

At this point, Chairman Bassett explained to the convention that a large number of resolutions had been filed because they were identical to the Policy Statements adopted by the convention on Monday. He stated further that this in no way indicated that there was any prejudice against such resolutions but merely indicated that it would be superfluous to re-adopt them, since the convention had already gone on record on those particular issues or policies.

Resolution No. 60—"Individual Choice of Doctors in Compensation Cases"; **Resolution No. 118**—"Injured Worker's Right to Choose Own Doctor."

The committee recommended concurrence in **Resolution No. 60**, and, since identical subject matter was contained in **Resolution No. 118**, that **Resolution No. 118** be filed.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 67—"Oppose Wage Reduction for State Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 69—"Eliminate Waiting Period in Workman's Compensation Law"; **Resolution No. 84**—"Eliminate Waiting Period in Compensation Cases."

The committee recommended concurrence in **Resolution No. 69**, and that **Resolution No. 84** be filed since it covered the same subject matter.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 72—"Extend Time of Industrial Accident Awards."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 74—"Enact Prepaid Medical Plan."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the principle of this resolution, but since its implementation may involve the expenditure of substantial sums, due to the necessity of formulating a statewide program, your committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Legislative Committee for further study."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 76—"Strengthen Apprenticeship Program."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 81—"Replacement of Broken Eye Glasses in Injury Cases"; **Resolution No. 175**—"Include Eye Glass Replacement in Compensation Awards."

The committee recommended concurrence in **Resolution No. 81**, and that **Resolution No. 175** be filed since it covered the same subject matter.

Resolution No. 82—"Defining Employer Responsibility in Disability Cases."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 83—"Increase Compensation Death Benefits"; and **Resolution No. 172**—"Increase Compensation Awards."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that **Resolutions 83** and **172** be filed, since they embrace the same subject matter contained in the recommendation in the Policy Statement approved by this convention that the death pension be increased to a maximum of not less than \$15,000.00, together with dependency allowances of at least a maximum of \$20 a week."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 88—"Workmen's Compensation Coverage for Agricultural Labor."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed since it embraces the same subject matter covered in the Policy Statement in which the recommendation to repeal all exemptions from protection under the Workmen's Compensation Law was approved."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 93—"Unemployment Insurance Coverage for Agricultural Labor."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed, since it embraces the same subject matter covered in the Policy Statement in which the recommendation to repeal all exemptions under the Unemployment Insurance Act was approved."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 95—"Fair Employment Practices Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed, since it embraces the same subject matter covered in the Policy Statement on combatting racial intolerance which was approved by this convention."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 97—"Make It a Crime to Employ, Etc., Illegal Mexican Labor."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the 'resolve' be amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor take all steps necessary to insure that appropriate state legislation be enacted making it a crime to employ, harbor or conceal workers who have entered or who have been transported into the United States illegally."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 98—"Provide Adequate Hospital Facilities."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 102—"Employ More Safety Engineers."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 105—"Increase Qualifications to Become a Barber."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of improving the working standards of barbers, but in order to accomplish the objectives of this resolution without creating the possibility of imposing undesirable qualifications on other craftsmen in the state, it is recommended that this resolution be filed and that the Legislative Committee of the Federation be instructed to cooperate with the representative of the barbers to obtain desired improvements in the law."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 110—"Compensation Benefits to Continue During Litigation."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but recommends that it be referred to the Legislative Committee in order that the legislation prepared will

be certain to safeguard all rights of an injured workman."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 111—"Defining 'Work Day' for Unemployment and Disability Insurance Benefits."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 114—"Broaden Safety Laws."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 137—"Joint Survivorship in Teachers' Retirement Laws."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 138—"Right of Teachers to Belong to Professional Organizations."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but believes that the objectives can be more effectively accomplished by action on local levels against the practice of coercion of teachers to join or not to join professional organizations rather than in the introduction of any specific legislation because of the inherent hazard of unfortunate amendment to such proposed legislation."

"Your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 142—"Repeal of License Renewal Law."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 145—"Abolish Fees for Use of Comfort Stations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 159—"Expedite Return of Overpaid Unemployment Payments."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the 'resolve' be amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor instruct its legislative representative to introduce legislation to provide that refund to workers of excess workers' contributions be speedily paid upon the filing of a simplified claim by the worker covering all his earnings with all his employers, and that the Department rather than the workers be required to verify payments of wages by the employers in question."

"As amended, your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 160—"Assist Dependents of Unemployed."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the principle contained in this resolution, but believes that because of the technical nature of the subject matter it will require extensive study. Therefore, we recommend that it be referred to the Legislative Committee for such study and appropriate action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 177—"Increase Aid to Blind."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 182—"Increase Social Security Coverage."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed since it embraces the same subject matter covered in the Policy Statement in which the recommendation to repeal all exemptions under the Unemployment Insurance Act was approved."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 185—"Flashing Red-Light Stop Signs for San Francisco."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Assemblymen Dunn, Lyons and Fletcher

President Shelley introduced Assemblyman Francis Dunn from Alameda County, Assemblyman Jack Lyons from Los Angeles County, and Assemblyman Carl Fletcher from Long Beach, each of whom made a brief address to the convention, as follows:

Francis Dunn

"Brother Chairman, brother and sister delegates. This is not the first convention of the American Federation of Labor that I have attended. My first one was in Oakland in 1926, and I heard practically the same resolutions read then that were read this afternoon. There have been some minor improvements in the conditions that you have tried to obtain since that time,

but fundamentally you are still asking the legislature to do the same things.

"There has been a difference in conventions, though. At that convention there were about 230 delegates. At this convention there are 2300. And it makes me wonder why there is not a difference in the resolutions; why some of the things that have been coming up in these past 23 or 24 years have not been enacted by this time. The only answer I can think of is that after you have passed these resolutions here, you go home and forget about them and leave it to your Executive Council and your legislative representatives and those of us who have tried to support legislation in Sacramento to do the rest of the job.

"Frankly, there are not enough officers. Neil Haggerty told you what I was going to tell you: that you cannot pass desirable legislation with minority representation. So if you do anything at all at this convention, do it with the resolve in your hearts that you are going to go back and elect the candidate that you endorsed yesterday, and that you put over the propositions that you support, particularly Proposition No. 13.

"That is all I have to say to you, brothers and sisters. I hope that you have in mind something that came to my mind this afternoon: that if you shorten this convention by a day or so and turn over the day's expenses that you save into your campaign fund for your candidates and your propositions, you might be successful on November 2.

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

Jack Lyons

"Anything that I would say now would only be a repetition of what Brother Dunn has said. In the last three sessions of the legislature in which I have taken part, we have tried to pass laws similar to these resolutions that have been presented to this convention and conventions that have preceded this one. Unless we get in the legislative halls those who have the same trend of thought that we have, we will be able to pass none of these resolutions. It is quite discouraging when we have progressive legislation being presented to the legislators, and we have only 26 votes and we have to try to stretch those 26 into 41. You have to be quite a magician to do that.

"I hope that when the next session of the legislature starts up, Dunn and my colleagues up there will have the necessary votes to pass the legislation.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

Carl Fletcher

"Every word that you have heard here this afternoon, first by Neil Haggerty and then by Brothers Dunn and Lyons, is the truth. We are faced with a predicament in Sacramento of which the average delegate here has absolutely no conception. It has been that way up in Sacramento for a number of years—since 1934, at least. That is a long time ago. Apparently it is getting worse. I blame the situation primarily on the apathy of the members of organized labor.

"With 40 members of the State Senate, when the chips are down, Neil Haggerty, doing a magnificent job there, can only put his finger on about 12 votes; and as you have just heard, in the Assembly, with 80 members, we can hardly figure 26 votes when we need them. And God knows! many times the resolutions that you are presenting and hearing today, admonishing the Secretary and accusing all of the people in the Federation of being ignorant of the laws and expecting the impossible, can only be traced back to the apathy of the voters.

"The only remedy that I can see is for everybody to vote on election day. We have Proposition No. 13 coming up. We hope at least to change the complexion of the Senate. But we can't do it without the votes of you people and your friends on the outside of the labor movement.

"I am prompted to tell a story that was going the rounds many years ago when the Socialists were trying to be elected to different offices.

"A man was telling the story to his friend. He said that there were three dogs: a Democratic dog, a Republican dog, and a Socialist dog. The dogs went out one morning to get their breakfast. They started out together. Pretty soon a rabbit jumped up and the Democratic dog took out after the rabbit, and after a chase he caught the rabbit and had his breakfast. They went on a little farther and another rabbit jumped up, and the Republican dog took after the rabbit. He caught the rabbit and finally had his breakfast.

"Then the man kind of hesitated in his story-telling. The other fellow said, 'Well, what became of the Socialist dog?'

"He said, 'Oh, he just sat on his fanny and howled.' (Laughter.)

"That, in my opinion, is what the labor movement has been doing for a good many years here in California. (Applause.) We condemn those in office who are trying at least to do something, but on election day we fail to vote and then we sit and howl.

"It is unfair, and I hope that this com-

ing election next month will change the picture." (Loud applause.)

John F. Dalton

President Shelley presented to the convention John F. Dalton, the State Labor Commissioner, who addressed the delegates informally as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates to this convention. A speaker this morning, and a very good speaker, made the statement that it is customary among government agencies to require printed speeches so that possibly the agency might know what they are saying when they are traveling around the country. That requirement might also be very appropriate at times when you have to read a speech for twenty, thirty or forty minutes.

"I had one of those printed speeches and I still have it. I am going to relieve you of the trouble of listening to it by asking that it be placed in the record, so that tomorrow in the proceedings perhaps you will be able to read it and know what there is in it." (Applause.)

(The prepared paper of John F. Dalton, Labor Commissioner of the State of California, appears in the following words and figures, to wit:)

"It gives me real pleasure to report to you on the activities and accomplishments of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, which is probably better known to you as the office of the Labor Commissioner, and is under direct supervision of the Department of Industrial Relations.

"Unlike some state agencies which administer laws or regulations that are radically changed from time to time, and which almost always have something to report as to changes in their function, development of new programs, or expansion or curtailment of their activities, the Division of Labor Law Enforcement is concerned with pretty much the same set of laws year after year, and operates in pretty much the same manner. You might think, then, that a statistical report would just about tell the story. But this is not so, because, while the basic laws with which we deal have not been subject to many changes, there is so great a variety in the situations to which the laws must be applied that there are always new questions which call for determinations of policy or interpretations of law. I want to tell you of some of these questions which have recently arisen, and what the Division has done about them, but first, just to give an idea of the extent to which the Division has served the wage earners of California, in point of volume alone, I would like to give you a few figures.

"In the twelve-month period which ended June 30, 1948, the Division received and investigated 24,648 complaints of violations of labor laws. More than 21,000 of these complaints were claims for unpaid wages, and the Division was successful in recovering in excess of \$1,100,000 for workers who might otherwise never have collected the wages due them. Incidentally, this is the greatest annual amount ever collected in the history of the Division, although I should point out that the relatively high wage rates which now prevail were a factor that contributed toward this record total.

"The complaints which did not involve wage claims numbered about 3,000, and had to do primarily with sanitation and ventilation at places of employment, solicitation of employees through misrepresentation, violation of the day of rest law, violation of child labor laws, and violation of laws regulating private employment agencies.

"The objective of the Division in handling complaints is to bring about compliance with all labor laws and to recover for a claimant any wages which may be due him. This is done without recourse to the courts if possible, but if it is found to be necessary, the Division will institute either criminal or civil action. In the past year, the Division filed 306 civil suits on behalf of 1,362 claimants, and initiated criminal prosecutions in 618 cases.

"A substantial number of the criminal actions brought by the Division were for violation of child labor laws. Our deputy labor commissioners are constantly making investigations to detect illegal employment of minors, and serious violations have been found in some of the most objectionable types of environments—that is, in places of amusement, traveling circuses and carnivals, magazine subscription solicitation crews which work the sidewalks, and the like. Working on jobs of this kind we have found young boys and girls who have run away from home, misrepresented their ages, and obtained employment under false names. In such cases the employer pleads innocence on the grounds that he questioned the minor before hiring him and was given a plausible enough story to be convinced of the truth of his representations. We take the position that if the appearance, manner or statements of the minor were such as to arouse the suspicion of the deputy labor commissioner, they should have put the employer on guard, and that he must be held responsible for having failed to verify the statements. Some of the cases involving minors are so filled with drama that

they read like fiction. And we do not stop with prosecution of the employer in such cases. We work with school authorities, juvenile courts, and the Youth Authority, to get these young people back home where they belong.

"To give you some specific instances of new questions which faced the Division in the past year, one which will be of particular interest to you involved Labor Code Sections 970 and 973 relative to solicitation of strikebreakers. These sections provide, in brief, that no person shall induce any other person to move from any place within or without this state, to any other place, for the purpose of obtaining employment, through misrepresentation of any conditions of employment, and that if employees are solicited for work at any place where a labor dispute is in progress, they must be notified of the existence of the dispute.

"A few months ago we received a complaint from the National Farm Labor Union that individuals had been hired in Texas for work in the strike-bound areas near Arvin, California, without being advised of the existence of strike conditions. Our investigation indicated that there was valid evidence to support the complaint.

"While interstate problems were apparent at a glance, the wording of the statutes seemed to indicate an intent that they should apply to such instances as this, and our Deputy Labor Commissioner in Bakersfield therefore asked for issuance of a criminal complaint charging their violation. The district attorney was of the opinion that no criminal act had been committed within the State of California sufficient to give the courts of this state jurisdiction. The Division's attorneys were then directed to search for legal citations in support of the Division's position. These citations were given to the district attorney, who, however, remained doubtful that a criminal action could be entertained. Our final move was to request intervention of the attorney general. After due investigation and conferences with this Division's legal staff, the attorney general concurred in the opinion of the district attorney that there was no jurisdiction in the courts of this state to entertain the complaint. The Division was therefore powerless to act.

"We had more successful results in another case which involved the constitutionality of the fundamental wage law of this state.

"Recognizing the extent to which working men and women are dependent on their wages for their living, the California legislature many years ago passed a law, now embodied in Labor Code section

216, which made it a crime for any person to wilfully fail to pay wages when due. As a defense to a prosecution instituted by the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, the validity of the statute was attacked as being contrary to that section of the California constitution which prohibits imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud. This case was carried to the Supreme Court of California, which in May of this year unanimously upheld the constitutionality of the statute.

"In rendering its decision, the court stated that it has long been recognized that wages are not ordinary debts, that they may be preferred over other claims, and that, because of the economic position of the average worker and, in particular, his dependence on wages for the necessities of life for himself and his family, it is essential to the public welfare that he receive his pay when it is due. The court further stated that an employer who knows that wages are due, has ability to pay them, and still refuses to pay them, acts against good morals and fair dealing, and necessarily intentionally does an act which prejudices the rights of his employee. It was the conclusion of the court that such conduct amounts to a 'case of fraud' within the meaning of the exception to the constitutional prohibition, and may be punished by statute.

"This declaration by the courts has removed any questions which may have existed as to the workers' rights under this particular section. I might add that courts have been liberal in their interpretation of 'ability to pay,' and that if the employer has assets in a sufficient amount to cover the wages due, he is construed as having ability to pay regardless of the extent of his other obligations.

"In the past year the Division has instituted and successfully prosecuted a number of civil actions in the Federal Courts with particular reference to wage earners' rights in bankruptcy proceedings. One of these matters is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

"While in cases of this kind a private litigant could obtain a judicial determination as well as the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, the expense and relatively small amount of money involved in any one claim has prevented the individual wage earner from acting through private counsel to secure a declaration of rights which would be of value not only to him but to other workers similarly affected.

"The Division thus steps into the picture as the active representative for the wage earner who would be unable to act for himself in securing judicial determina-

tions which may be of benefit to all the workers of this state. Among the questions which the Division has taken before the Federal Courts are the question of the status of claims for vacation pay in bankruptcy proceedings, and questions challenging the acts of taxing agencies as they affected rights of workers.

"In the past year we have been more and more concerned with questions relative to activities of private employment agencies, of which there are 1,643 now operating in this state, the greatest number on record.

"The Labor Code provides that all fee-charging employment agencies must be licensed by the Labor Commissioner and must comply with various regulatory rules and laws. The majority of private employment agencies collect their fees from the workers whom they place in employment. Some agencies, however, get their fees from the employer rather than the employee. Under an interpretation issued by the attorney general in 1917, it was held that those agencies whose fees were paid exclusively by the employer were not subject to the licensing requirement. At that time the effect of this opinion was negligible, since only a very limited number of agencies operated on this basis. But the tremendous growth of the employment agency business in recent years, with entry of agencies into new fields and adoption of a variety of different methods of fee charging, made it advisable to ask the attorney general to re-examine the law in the light of existing conditions.

"In submitting the question for reconsideration, the Division was motivated by the obvious fact that certain abuses, such as misrepresentation of terms and conditions of employment, collusion in the placing of persons in illegal employment, and maintenance of employment agencies in improper places, could arise regardless of the source from which the agency obtained its fees.

"Pointing out that the need for control and prevention of such abuses was one of the main reasons for passage of the Employment Agency Act, and that the source of the fee was immaterial, the attorney general specifically rescinded the previous interpretation and rendered an opinion to the effect that the business of conducting an employment agency by a person who charges or collects a fee from either the employer or the employee comes within the licensing provisions of the Employment Agency Act. We are now, therefore, licensing, regulating and inspecting all employment agencies which charge a fee.

"I have touched upon some of the most

significant activities of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement in the past year. These are just a few of innumerable instances which I could cite to illustrate the manner in which questions are continually arising as to applicability of laws to specific instances, and the efforts which the Division will make to enforce the labor laws of this state to the very limits of its capacity.

"In this connection, it seems an opportune time to bring to your attention a matter which occasionally gives us some concern. Our labor laws are designed to protect the workers of this state, organized and unorganized alike. Members of organized labor have a more favorable position than their unorganized fellow workers in that they have representatives who will fight to obtain rights and benefits for them. They are backed by the power of their entire organization. They are usually well able to protect their own interest and do not often need to seek the assistance of a law enforcement agency. Sometimes they think that it is in their best interest at the moment to waive certain rights which have been given them by law. Every now and then we receive a request from a labor organization to grant an exemption from some requirement in the Labor Code—perhaps as to hours of employment or some other restriction which is fixed by law. They point out that, under the conditions of their particular employment, the law confers no benefit upon them, and that it would be to their advantage to enter into an agreement which would set it aside.

"We cannot accede to these requests because the Labor Commissioner has no authority to grant exemptions from labor laws, except the Day of Rest law, which, by its own provisions, does not apply where there is a collective bargaining agreement.

And while in some instances we might have leeway, for enforcement purposes, to interpret a law loosely, so as to permit departures from it with the consent of the workers involved, we think this would be an ill-advised and dangerous policy. We must bear in mind that a right once yielded is not easily regained. Bear in mind also, that we must always consider the possible effect of any act or policy of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement upon the workers of the state as a whole, and must not be influenced by the advantage which might obtain to any one group. And finally, bear in mind that workers may at times be subjected to great pressures to yield their rights. These considerations make us extremely reluctant to construe any laws as conferring a benefit which the worker may have if he chooses but may waive if he wishes. This, it seems to us, would be directly contrary to the duty of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, which is to protect the rights of workers under the law, and which we faithfully and diligently attempt to carry out.

"To attempt to review the many other activities of our Division would be an imposition on your valuable time, but I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of the Division of Labor Law Enforcement, to express our appreciation for the cooperation and understanding shown us by labor representatives and the officers of the California State Federation of Labor.

"In conclusion, may I express my appreciation for having been privileged to address this convention and to wish your continued success."

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention thereupon adjourned at 4:30 p.m. until Wednesday, September 29, at 9:30 a.m.

THIRD DAY

Wednesday, September 29, 1948

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 10:00 a.m. President Shelley introduced Rabbi L. Elliot Grafman, who delivered the invocation.

Invocation

"Oh Lord, our ever-ready fountain of benediction and source of our inspiration, we invoke Thy blessing upon this gathering and upon the purposes of this convention. May its deliberations and its actions be fruitful and constructive, resulting in benefit not only to those gathered here and to those whom they represent, but to the general welfare of that larger community to whom it is ever our privilege and our duty to minister.

"Grant, O God, that this larger community in turn, not only in our state but throughout our land, may grow in its appreciation and understanding of the dignity of labor and of the great contributions of those who toil. Let men learn, O Lord, how much they owe to the labors of their brothers. Day by day they dig far away from the sun that we may be warm, or enlist in outposts of peril that we may be secure, and toil at tasks which take of their energy and strength that all of us may enjoy comfort and well being.

"O Heavenly Father, bless us all with wisdom of the heart that we may be aware of the interdependence of men and of the beauty of brotherhood and that the best missionary is ever the man. Thus may we be co-workers with Thee in the building of Thy kingdom, as has been our vision and our goal through the ages. Amen."

C. W. Pfeiffer

President Shelley presented the first speaker of the morning, Mr. C. W. Pfeiffer, Executive Secretary of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Los Angeles, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. I am very happy to be here this morning. It is a privilege and an honor to be invited to speak before such an organization. I am especially glad to emphasize the point this morning, briefly, that organized labor and organized health and welfare work which I represent have many points of common interest, and that we need to find more ways of working together to make our

mutual concern effective in improving the health and welfare services of our communities and our state.

"In Los Angeles, I think we are doing that reasonably well, although there is still room for improvement. The Welfare Council, which I represent, is set up to do co-operative planning in the field of community health, welfare and recreational services. In a sense, like you, we are a federation. Our membership includes all the recognized agencies which desire to cooperate—both Chest-supported and non-Chest private agencies and tax-supported departments of government. We have no power to compel any of them to do anything, but we bring their representatives together around the conference table to study common needs and problems and to find out what should be done about them, so that the people of our community may be well served.

"We learned long ago that it is not enough to have these plans formulated by representatives of operating agencies alone. We need the thinking, the ideas and the support of other important groups in the community, who, in a sense, can speak for the people who provide the money and the people who receive the services—two groups which are rapidly becoming one and the same. Several years ago we created a new kind of membership in the Welfare Council which we call Community Membership. I am glad to say that the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles is one such, that it is ably represented on our Board, and that many of its leaders serve on numerous planning committees in the Council with real credit to themselves and benefit to the Council.

"There was a time not so many years ago when such cooperative relationship did not exist. To no small extent this was the fault of organized health and welfare services. They did not recognize that organized labor should be one of the partners in planning and directing for welfare work. Many labor leaders and other people, too, felt that health and welfare work constituted a social palliative, a device used to gloss over shortcomings in our economic system which labor and other groups were trying to eradicate. They felt that if we could put our economic house in order so that everyone who wanted to work had a

job with wages that would buy a good standard of living, we could dispense with our health and welfare agencies. Each person could then take care of himself.

"Experience during the past war pretty well exploded that idea, if it had persisted that long. During World War II, when most anyone could get a job, when wages were good and general prosperity at a new peak, did we find that our health and welfare problems had evaporated? Quite the reverse. Instead there were increases in physical and mental breakdown, as well as sharp and often alarming increases in the problems of child care, juvenile delinquency, and family disintegration. New interest was aroused in many of them, particularly juvenile delinquency, child care, mental health, polio and tuberculosis.

"The local Teamsters' publication comes to my house because of my son's membership in the Teamsters' Union. I was interested to read just last week how the Tuberculosis and Health Association, one of the valued members of our Welfare Council, is taking chest x-ray pictures of members of the union at the Teamsters' Hall, to aid in the detection of tuberculosis.

"The fact is, we have come to see that the kind of urban, industrial life, which is characteristic of our country today, inevitably creates personal and community problems and difficulties which good jobs and good wages, desirable as they may be, cannot, alone, solve.

"We want, of course, to have each person develop his own potentialities, his own personality and his own self-support. But, in order to do so, we must frequently call upon services or facilities that we can obtain only by creating them in cooperation with our fellow citizens. You know that the economic problems of workers cannot be solved without strong organizations of labor. Through your organizations you are striving to improve the standards of living and, in that way, to help bring about the good life. We have many social institutions which are making contributions in their respective ways to the same goal. Our great school systems constitute a force of tremendous importance in which organized labor, along with all other good citizens, must be deeply interested. The church, and its contributions to the spiritual life of our people, is another cooperative social institution of unmeasured value. In a somewhat similar category goes our organized programs of health, welfare and recreation. Supervised public recreation for all and organized group activities for our youth are indispensable in training for democratic living.

"We are living in an essentially cooperative society. We must learn how to resolve our conflicts and in harmony to live and to work together. Organized recreation and group activities are invaluable for training youth, rich and poor alike, in mutual understanding and team play. Too much emphasis has been placed on its negative aspect—the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Of course, anything which develops character, which encourages mutual tolerances, understanding and cooperative relationships, and which provides for the constructive use of leisure time, will, naturally, help to curb delinquency, but we must remember that these activities are good for all. They are essential for modern urban living.

"For much the same reasons we find that we must set up community services and facilities in the field of health. We must have hospitals; we must have clinics; we must have public health services and public nursing services. In view of the increase in mental breakdown, we urgently need more psychiatric clinics. There are still shortcomings and imbalances in our medical care program. We cannot solve these problems individually.

"Infantile paralysis is a dramatic and tragic example of the pressing need for joint effort. The victims of polio must be cared for in general hospitals created by the taxes of all of us. That service must be supplemented by the direct care and research in the field of treatment and prevention provided by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and by various Community Chest agencies, both of which should be supported by the contributions of all of us.

"Many other problems which may affect any of us individually must be solved through joint community effort. Certain of them should be handled on an insurance basis. Organized labor and organized welfare work agree in their support of unemployment compensation, of old age and survivors' insurance, of workmen's compensation, and the extension and improvement of the various measures of social security.

"Our communities must also have public assistance programs, humanely and decently administered, so that when people have no other resource, they may turn to public assistance to tide them over until they are restored to self-support. We must have voluntary family welfare agencies to help people solve their personal and family problems. Other special needs must be met through the provision of clinics and hospitals for the mentally-ill, child-care centers and day-care services for the children

of mothers who must work; other services for children who must be cared for away from their own homes; for unmarried mothers, and for the victims of other difficulties which may beset us.

"It is sound American doctrine that we solve our problems by working together. Whereas, a hundred years ago in health and welfare this could be done for the most part informally, community conditions today require more formalized joint action. Some we should do voluntarily through Community Chest and other privately supported agencies. We must recognize that in our communities, all people, without regard to race, religion or economic status, have certain common needs and certain common obligations which can be met only through joint cooperative community enterprise. Actually, our health, welfare and recreational agencies have come to be an intricate network of interrelated community services upon which we all depend, much as we depend upon other important community services such as our schools, churches and public transportation.

"In speaking on behalf of cooperation between organized labor and organized social work, I am not saying that our methods and objectives are identical. When the Los Angeles Central Labor Council became a Community Member of the Welfare Council, that did not mean that either one automatically endorsed anything done by the other. You have many activities quite proper for a labor union which are entirely outside the scope of Council concern. Certain of our legitimate activities are of little or no interest to you. But the Central Labor Council recognized that the Council's basic job of trying to bring the community's health and welfare program into balance with the needs of our people was a matter of joint concern. Labor, too, had a stake in that enterprise. On that basis and as a part of that enterprise, organized labor can march shoulder to shoulder with organized health and welfare.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

Hugo Ernst

President Shelley then introduced Hugo Ernst, International President of the Culinary Workers, who spoke to the delegates as follows:

"President Shelley and delegates and friends. It goes without saying that I am tickled to death to be here in California and be able to participate, even if it is in a passive role, in the deliberations of the California State Federation of Labor. It is homecoming to me, and whenever I meet

someone from California in my travels, it always inspires me with the desire to do the things that we have been taught in the labor movement in the State of California.

"The last time I received such an invigorating shock, let us say, or injection, was in the City of Philadelphia in the month of July when Jack Shelley and I assisted in selecting the next President of the United States, Harry Truman! (Applause.) He represented the State of California and I was a delegate from the State of Ohio, and we did a little something toward making it possible for us to cast our ballot for the people we think will protect the interests of labor come next year.

"Aside from that, I want to say that, like you in California, we are having troubles all over the country. If it isn't a proposition of wet and dry, as it is here in Proposition No. 12, we have the question of the right to work in Arizona and in several other states, and other freak legislation that people are trying to shove down our throats in order to make the labor movement as impotent as it was in the beginning. The fight simply goes on and on and on, and our group, which is so ably represented in the labor movement, is doing its share all over the country in order to see that labor receives the benefits that we were so accustomed to in the State of California. It is this cooperation of our group with all the other groups that makes it so important that the people realize what a united labor movement can do.

"Now I know that here in this state we are no strangers to the people. I know that everybody, or almost everybody, realizes that our group is militant, is willing to make sacrifices, and is always contributing its share to the elevation of the labor movement. I know that we are appreciated by the rest of the movement because I see that our group is also represented in the Executive Council, which is as it should be, because we have gone through the mill, we know what it is all about, and we are always willing to share our knowledge and our experience with the others so that this state will be a better place to live in.

"Let me tell you, I have traveled in all parts of the United States, through Canada, through the Hawaiian Islands, and through Alaska. There is no better organized state as a whole, and there are no better organized community as individuals, than you find in the State of California. (Applause.) And that is not a mere accident; that was not brought about by wishful thinking; it was not brought about by some one individual shining above the others; but it was brought about by closed cooperation,

coordination of all our efforts with one another.

"I am sure that the California labor movement will be able to straighten out all the kinks that may appear on the horizon, that they will be able to carry Proposition No. 13, that they will be able to defeat Proposition No. 12, and that they will be able to defeat two other propositions that deal with fisheries and canneries and so on. Those are things that are very important to those of us in labor, and I am sure that we, gathered here in this State Federation of Labor, realize the importance of the matters and that we will do all we possibly can, as we have in the past, to come out on top.

"I am very happy to have had the opportunity to be here with you to see the many old faces that we have battled with and against in the years gone by. My first introduction to the convention was in 1910, and you can imagine that I have done quite some attending and quite some battling and quite some compromising at times. But the most important part, and the part that I like to remember most, is the battling part, because a real live battle is the essence of life, and you here know how to battle.

"So I hope you will continue in the spirit of California and carry the torch high, because all over the United States we are looking to California in the endeavor to emulate you in the splendid results that the labor movement has achieved here. I want to thank President Shelley and Secretary Haggerty for the opportunity they have given me to address you people and to show you that in spite of the fact that I have been removed to 'Zinzinnati,' my heart is still in California!

"Thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

The chairman then recognized Chairman Ed Dowell of the Committee on Officers' Reports for the purpose of giving this committee's report, as follows:

"Mr. President, delegates. Before giving you the report on officers' reports, from my own personal point of view I want to express my appreciation for the wonderful work that has been done by both the President and the Secretary, and the splendid reports which they have presented to you. If all the delegates had read the officers' reports, we would have made much more progress yesterday. Everything you wanted to know, every question that was asked on the floor yesterday, was already answered in the reports of your officers.

"To the school teachers and those who

have educational classes, I want to personally commend them to you for educational work, and not only for the information which they contain. To those of you who teach English, this is the most splendid piece of literary work that has been presented before a labor organization.

"The following is the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports:

"After reading over the reports of the officers of the Federation, your committee decided that it would be a waste of time and energy to try to duplicate those reports, since full justice can be done them only by the delegates themselves studying them. To avoid duplication of effort and time, therefore, the committee will confine itself to mentioning the highlights in the different reports, to serve as a guide to the delegates.

Report of President Shelley

"The report of President Shelley is an extremely significant one, establishing a perspective for the Federation and seeking to orient it along constructive lines. Its main theme is that labor must oppose the extreme left and the extreme right, that fighting one and not the other would be suicidal to labor and the liberal, progressive forces. There are many other valuable ideas in this report which should be given the most serious consideration by the delegates.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer Haggerty

"Secretary Haggerty's report is again one that is indispensable if one wishes to know what labor has been doing in California. It forms a complete record of the activity of the Federation, and through it can be traced the developments in the history of federal and state legislation. This report is an excellent compendium, and is marked by the same high quality of the previous reports submitted by your Secretary.

Report of Delegate to AFL Convention

"Another report of importance was that submitted by Secretary Haggerty as delegate to the AFL convention. This report summarizes comprehensively the 66th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convened in San Francisco in October, 1947. Statistical data in regard to delegates, membership and growth of the AFL are included. The matter of international relations and other basic policies followed by the convention are also discussed. Disposal of the resolutions submitted to that convention by the California State Federation of Labor is reported. The tragic occurrence of the

death of Judge Padway, counsel for the AFL, strikes a sad note.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 1
Max J. Osslo

"The report of the vice-president from District No. 1 is encouraging. Especially gratifying is the progress of organization that is being achieved in the Imperial Valley. The report stresses the increased political and civic activities conducted by the unions in this district.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 2
Jack Arnold

"The report of the vice-president from District No. 2 reveals a very desirable state of affairs in that the activity of a number of unions in Orange County is bringing in tangible results. This area has been distinguished for a long time for its anti-labor attitude, and with work continuing there, it is evident that unionism will overcome this bias. Expansion of building trades activities in this district is emphasized in the report.

Reports of Vice-Presidents for District No. 3
Leonard T. Graham, C. T. Lehmann,
Thomas L. Pitts and Pat Somerset

"Four of the vice-presidents in District No. 3 combined their reports, which give a very thorough exposition of the manifold activities carried on by the unions in this important district. The fight against the Taft-Hartley Act, the activities of the various trade councils, the special work conducted by unions having particular campaigns, are all stressed in this report. The important motion picture industry is also dealt with. A full picture is given of what has been going on in this district.

Elmer J. Doran

"The report of Vice-President Doran, covering the San Bernardino portion of this district, shows the active part the unions are taking in the campaign to reapportion the State Senate, and also lists specifically the substantial gains registered by the unions in this territory. An active Women's Label League is functioning in this district, and since San Bernardino is also a railroad center, the activity of the railroad unions is also discussed.

Dick Lacy

"Representing Burbank, another portion of District No. 3, Vice-President Lacy deals with the aircraft industry, which is concentrated in this territory, and also discusses the service trades and culinary workers.

"An enlightening report on the fight with the CIO in the General Motors plant in Van Nuys is given. The report predicts that the San Fernando Valley will become one of the

most highly industrialized districts in the state within the next few years.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 4
O. T. Satre

"This report outlines the adverse results of the Taft-Hartley Act and stresses the need for political activity. It also deprecates the decrease in the shipbuilding industry in this district, which is so important to the residents therein and which has undoubtedly had unfavorable effects on membership growth.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 5
Loleta Cheney

"This report discusses contract gains made by the various unions and points up the increased political activity that has been carried on. Intensified educational work has been conducted among the unions to clarify the merits of the various political issues facing labor and the qualities of the candidates to be voted upon.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 6
Paul L. Reeves

"The Di Giorgio strike is dealt with in this report, showing the support given to the strike by the unions in this district, where the strike is still under way. Membership gains of the unions are noted, and the report discloses that the unions plan to concentrate upon the smaller communities outside of Fresno County in the future to organize the unorganized. The Central Valley Project, which means so much to this district, is also discussed.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 7
C. A. Green

"The vice-president for District No. 7 reports that the San Joaquin Central Labor Council has employed a full-time representative, which marks a great step forward and will undoubtedly pay dividends to the labor movement in this district. The fight to organize the unorganized in Stanislaus County continues unabated, with stiff opposition encountered from the concentrated anti-labor organizations in this district.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 8
Anthony Agrillo

"The vice-president for District No. 8 gives a detailed account of the activities of the various unions in this district, and points out that the biggest news for labor is the new \$200,000 Labor Temple in San Jose, which, at the time of writing, had not yet been completed. The two-story, plus basement hall, building will again house nearly all the unions in the area under one roof. It is a definite sign that the labor movement in this district is marching forward.

Reports of Vice-Presidents for District No. 9
Arthur F. Dougherty

"This report goes into the sinister implications of the Taft-Hartley Act and the adverse consequences that have flowed from it. The efforts to include the Culinary Workers under the Taft-Hartley law are discussed with great clarity and should be extremely informative to the delegates. Senate reapportionment is discussed in the report, as well as the activities of other unions.

George Kelly

"This report deals with the power crisis that developed as a result of the monopolistic position of the PG&E and its fight against the Central Valley Projects development under the direction of the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation. It touches upon this important problem very cogently. The Senate reapportionment campaign and activities of other unions are also included.

Harry Lundeborg

"This vice-president reports on how the seamen were able to maintain a closed shop in spite of the Taft-Hartley Act, and discusses the international implications from the political point of view and what these implications mean to the members of organized labor. Being a part of the International Transport Workers Federation, the vice-president also attacks the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Victor S. Swanson

"This report centers its main attention on the significance of federal housing legislation and the whole problem of housing as it affects the American people. It goes into detail on wages and living costs, disproving the fiction that wages alone are responsible for high prices. The report includes a comprehensive discussion of political activity carried on by the unions, the Senate reapportionment campaign, and the general growth experienced by the labor movement in the district.

Reports of Vice-Presidents for District No. 10
Robert S. Ash

"Community activities occupy a conspicuous place in this report, which indicates the increasing maturity of the labor movement as a social force in community life. Unions which have obtained wage increases, that, in the opinion of the vice-president, were symptomatic of the general tone of negotiations for the past year, are disclosed. The report points out that its official journal has more than doubled its circulation in the past year.

Charles A. Roe

"This report deals with a number of problems, particularly apprenticeship training, and describes the success of the unions in providing greater hospital facilities for growing Alameda County. It also gives the excellent record achieved by the unions in political activity.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 11
Howard Reed

"This report lists a number of notable achievements attained by the unions in this district. The gains by the Teamsters are stressed, as well as the activities of the Retail Clerks and the Laborers. The loss of former Vice-President Paul Burg is mentioned and the shock that this loss caused to the labor movement in this district, where he was not only extremely popular but one of the most active workers.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 12
Lowell Nelson

"This report covers the various areas in the district, and deals with the activities carried on by the unions in the various cities comprising the district. The report itself is an excellent record of what the unions are doing in this district and boils down a year's activity with an economy of words.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 13
Harry Finks

"This report takes up the actions of the state legislature, and goes into the fight the Federation carried on in behalf of farm labor camps and their disposal. The Senate reapportionment campaign is dealt with, as well as workers' education activity, which has been stepped up considerably. The State Fair, housing, contract negotiations and political activities round out the report.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 14
Albin J. Gruhn

"This vice-president reports on the foremost event that occurred in the district, the redwood lumber strike, which was officially ended after 27 months. It was another vital chapter in the history of the AFL movement in this district. A new industrial expansion and development is taking place in this territory and is dealt with at some length by the vice-president. The political activities of the unions, the Taft-Hartley Act, apprenticeship program, actions of the Employers' Council in the district, and the gains made by the various unions fill out a comprehensive picture of what is happening in this district.

Report of Vice-President for District No. 15
Roy Walker

"As a new vice-president who replaced his

predecessor, Brother Becker, who left the district and resigned, Vice-President Walker's report is enlightening on what has been happening in this territory. The lumber industry, building trades and activities of the other unions are discussed.

"In rendering this report, the committee wishes to point out that it does not intend by any means to underestimate the value of the reports of the vice-presidents by the brevity of its own report. We wish to reiterate how important it is for the delegates to read these reports themselves. It seems neither necessary nor wise to take up valuable time of the convention in repeating what has already been much more clearly stated by the officers themselves, whom we wish to congratulate.

"Respectfully submitted,

"Ed Dowell, Chairman,

"Thomas P. White,

"James F. Alexander,

"Amos Feeley,

"Committee on Officers' Reports.

Chairman Dowell moved concurrence in the committee's report. There being no objections, the report was adopted by the convention, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

A motion from the floor to have the officers' annual reports and policy statements mailed to the delegates in advance of the convening of the convention was discussed at some length, amended, and finally tabled.

Clyde Doyle

President Shelley then presented Clyde Doyle, former Congressman, and at present a candidate for Congress from the 18th District, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate very much the courtesy of this convention in allowing me to come in and speak with you a few minutes this morning. I had the pleasure of being a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia, and I really think that we delegates from California felt that we had the ablest and most distinguished delegation chairman on the floor of that great convention.

"Our chairman there at the Philadelphia Convention for the whole California delegation to the Democratic Convention was your own distinguished chairman, Jack Shelley. He was tops, he was fair, he was wonderful. I think that you men ought to know that outside of labor ranks, your own distinguished President has won a warm place not only in the hearts but in the minds of millions of us. He deserves that compliment by me to you. (Applause.)

"This 18th District of California is one of

the great districts of the nation, containing probably now about half a million people. It takes in all the cities between the Pacific Ocean and South Gate. That means: Long Leach, Compton, Bellflower, Lynwood, South Gate, Norwalk, Artesia, Willowbrook, Dominguez, Downey.

"So if any of you men live there or have relatives there, I will appreciate your passing the word on. I certainly will appreciate your getting out and voting on November 2 and having all your relatives and friends do so.

"I am firmly of the conviction, gentlemen, that if labor—let me say, that if labor—will not be caught asleep at the switch again on November 2 as you were two years ago, we liberal Democratic candidates for Congress and the President of the United States and Senator Barkley will go back into Congress and into the White House. (Applause.)

"First, by way of announcement of some outstanding meetings, because some of you men here and ladies can spread the word: On the 8th of October at Bellflower there is going to be a very unique Democratic parade. We are going to have a torchlight parade with live Democratic donkeys there, at Bellflower. Come on over there, October 8. That is next week.

"Then, after the parade, Senator George Miller, Jr., and myself will speak to a meeting there, the place to be announced.

"On the 18th of October at Compton College the Honorable Chet Holifield, Member of Congress, will speak. He is another man with a hundred percent record for the mass of the people.

"I am pleased to say that this morning I received a phone message from the Honorable Carl Hatch, U. S. Senator from New Mexico, saying that my request had been acceded to and that the Honorable Alben Barkley, candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States on the Democratic ticket, will be in Long Beach on the afternoon of Columbus Day, a legal holiday, October 12, and make a public address for the ticket at Bixby Park. This is October 12 at 2:00 o'clock.

"I am pleased also to say that on the night of the 26th of October, the Honorable James Roosevelt and the Honorable Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas will speak in this auditorium for the Democratic ticket.

"Now, in giving you these important mass meetings, I hope it will also indicate to you men from the State of California how important the National ticket recognizes this 18th District to be. It is really a very, very important district.

"I am not merely going to say this morning that I would like a chance to go back to Congress and vote to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, because that is what I would like to do amongst other acts. But I want you men of labor to listen for one minute to a very short part of the decision of the Supreme Court Justice Rutledge, when he rendered his opinion on Section 304 of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Now, may I say that this section was really the heart of the Act. It truly told the purpose of the Act. I want you to listen to what Supreme Court Justice Rutledge said about 304. I quote:

"The Section declares that the purpose of protecting union minorities against use of their money for political purposes without their consent was not in fact the real purpose of the Section. It was rather to force unions as such entirely out of the political life and activity, including the expression of organized viewpoint concerning matters affecting vital interest at the most crucial point where expression could become effective."

"And there you have, ladies and gentlemen, a part of the opinion of a disinterested Justice, a member of the highest court of the United States, who gives you the real purpose of the Taft-Hartley Act. It was to force unions entirely out of political life. That's the purpose of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Now, there is a gentleman running for Vice President of the United States and he is Governor of the State of California. I want to read to you what he said the other day about the Taft-Hartley Act. And I want to say to you before I read it that I thought he had better sense and better frankness with the American people. Here is what Mr. Warren said, in spite of that decision by the United States Supreme Court. I quote:

"If I thought that the Taft-Hartley Act struck at the fundamental rights of workers to organize or to bargain collectively, I would fight it with every fibre in my body."

"He is a lawyer, and yet he is not willing to take the decision of the Justice of the United States Supreme Court when that Justice said that 'the purpose of the Act was to force unions entirely out of political activity or existence.'

"I am frequently told that one reason for high prices is high wages. And that's a lot of political baloney and hogwash! I want to give two evidences of the fact that you men and women in labor have no need to take a poke in the nose when people say

that the reason for high prices is high wages. That is not true. Let me give you two illustrations.

"Several months ago the wage earners in the steel industry received an increase of \$160,000,000 a year. Within a week after that, steel raised the price of steel \$5 a ton. And when they did that, they increased their receipts \$630,000,000 a year. They gave their wage earners \$160,000,000; they raised the price of their merchandise to consumers \$630,000,000.

"A little bit later American coal operators raised the wages of the mine workers in coal \$150,000,000 a year. But what did they do? Within a few weeks they jacked up the price of coal \$500,000,000 a year. So what you have in the last six months in this country are these two illustrations of the fact that it is not true that American industry has to raise the price of commodities because they raise the rate of the wage earners to somewhat decent levels. In other words, in these two industries alone you have wage earners getting an increase of approximately \$300,000,000 a year, but you have the price of the commodities to the consumer raised over a billion dollars a year.

"I wish that I could interpret to you men in my last two minutes of time on this program how important it is that you vote Democratic. I am saying to you very frankly that I hope every man and woman in this audience will not only vote for President Truman and Vice Presidential Candidate Barkley, but that you will go straight down the line for the Democratic candidates on November 2. I think it is very, very important for your own welfare that you vote for your own selves once in a while. (Loud and sustained applause.)

"Why don't you get wise, men and women, and vote for yourselves once in a while? See how it feels to get out and vote for your own interests! Try it, and get your relatives and neighbors to do the same. And if you don't vote for yourselves this time, kick yourselves and don't kick the candidates. Congress controls your destiny literally. And if again you want to vote that the meat packers shall make increased millions of dollars from profits on meat instead of furnishing meat at the price that millions of American people can afford to buy meat, then that is your fault and your choice.

"I want to say to you that we candidates of the Democratic ticket are working hard, and not because we can go back there and make more money than we can at home, either. I happen to know that many and many of the Democratic candidates for

Congress would be better off economically to stay at home. But I feel very frankly that I have a job to try to do. I appreciate the support that you have heretofore given me.

"I know that you have had a great convention. I would like to go back again and serve again. It is my honor to meet with you this morning." (Long and sustained applause.)

Michael B. Kunz

The chairman then introduced Michael B. Kunz, member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates to this convention. Our Department, having the responsibility for the program of unemployment insurance, disability insurance, the employment service, the farm placement service, and the readjustment allowance program, is too large a program to take the time of this convention to discuss. So, in keeping with the theory that brevity is a virtue, I intend to submit a written statement for the record covering the unemployment program and the disability program and the cash payment system of unemployment insurance. However, I should like to take a few minutes of the time of the convention to discuss a couple of the problems that come before our administration that I think need to be called definitely to the attention of the delegates to this convention: namely, the disability insurance program and our informational unit.

"The disability program was made law upon being authored by your President, Jack Shelley, who was then State Senator, after a series of conferences with our Commission, with the help of your Secretary and your able counsel, Charles P. Scully; and out of all of this came a law.

"The benefits of the disability insurance program first started payment in December of 1946. Since that time, I think that the program has worked to the benefit of those claimants who are members of labor and other citizens of our state. But we do not feel that it has entirely done the job that is expected. It may interest you to know that from the first of this year up until August, \$35,000,000 in payments have been made to claimants under the state plan of disability insurance, with approximately \$9,000,000 under the voluntary plans.

"Now, that is something that is important to the workers of this state. It is unfortunate that many of the workers, many of the union officials, are not fully aware of the manner in which disability insurance can be secured, and the rights and obliga-

tions of the workers under our plan. For that reason we feel that it is necessary to use the informational unit of our Department.

"Again I say that I feel that there is much of our program that is not understood by not only the members of labor, but the officials of labor. I do not mean the top officials, because you top officials have been instrumental in drawing up the very program that we are administering. But I do feel that it is necessary for every member of labor, every business agent, to understand the manner in which he can help the worker.

"If we analyze what disability insurance does, I think we can understand the significance of my statements. Many of our workers will never draw unemployment insurance because of the fact that they are in stable, steady employment. However, when their wage returns are lost because of injury or illness, it is just as bad as or worse than if they were unemployed and physically able to work. The disability program filled that gap; and any representative of labor who is unable to advise the members of labor as to their rights when they are injured or sick is certainly not carrying out his duty.

"We have an informational unit in our Department that is at your disposal. You may call on the local office or you may write to our State Department in Sacramento, and we will furnish speakers, we will furnish radio time, all the facilities that are necessary to acquaint you with this important program.

"I ask one thing to be left in your minds as I leave this platform, and that is that you do investigate the disability program. I have had personal contacts with many workers who have found themselves on the flat of their backs, not knowing that they had rights under our program, and they could have had a substantial relief in a financial way if they had been properly advised.

"In closing, I wish to say that as a delegate to this convention, I deem it a privilege to have the opportunity to address you. I assure you that our Department, and I from a personal standpoint, will do its and my best to encourage the liberalization of our program, to see that the worker is taken care of in times of stress, and that our program will go on with our hope of satisfying the workers of our state.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

(Here follows the prepared paper of Commissioner Michael B. Kunz of the California Employment Stabilization Commission:)

"To the officers and members of the California State Federation of Labor Convention—Greetings:

"California's employment security system, which includes the payment of unemployment insurance and disability insurance to eligible claimants, the operation of a system of free public employment offices, and the payment of servicemen's readjustment allowances on behalf of the federal government, is recognized as a leader in that field of activity. The legal basis of this state's employment security system is the California Unemployment Insurance Act. The administration agency is the California Department of Employment, under the leadership of the State Director of Employment and the California Employment Stabilization Commission composed of James G. Bryant, Chairman; T. H. Mufford; Toland C. McGettigan; Michael B. Kunz; and Glenn V. Walls.

"The four major programs which compose the employment security system are, to a certain extent, separate, but at the same time they are basically interdependent. None, alone, could fulfill the objectives of the system which are set forth in the following manner:

To lessen the hardships to the involuntarily unemployed.

To stabilize purchasing power and thus halt the spread of unemployment and the economic disruption which it causes.

To assist employers and workers in prompt employment of persons seeking work.

To minimize the necessity for public relief and charity. It is the declared intent of the legislature that unemployed persons claiming benefits make all reasonable effort to seek employment for themselves.

"The record of California's employment security system during the past 12 years shows consistent efforts to liberalize and improve the Unemployment Insurance Act through legislative action, and to simplify administration in order to make the Act operate more efficiently. Two important changes were made during the past year: institution of the system of cash payments of unemployment insurance benefits, and the return of the farm replacement service to the State Employment Service.

"Cash payment of benefits was made possible as the result of an amendment to the law adopted during the 1947 session of the legislature. The Employment Stabilization Commission had requested an amendment in order to meet certain problems which had arisen in connection with payment of benefits by checks in local offices.

The most important of these problems was the loss of checks through burglary of local offices of the Department of Employment. Secondly, many claimants, particularly in the industrial centers, had felt it necessary to cash their benefit checks at check-cashing establishments which charge a fee for that service. Finally, the Commission believed it could speed up the benefit payment process by using cash rather than checks.

"Cash payment was inaugurated last October on a trial basis. Success of the experiment was immediate, and plans were developed to expand the system from the original four test offices to other large offices. Today nearly 70 percent of the unemployment claimants in California receive their benefits in cash, and it is hoped that before long virtually all claims will be paid in that manner.

"Transfer from check to cash payments was not accomplished without certain difficulties, including inconvenience to claimants. Early last January it became necessary to withdraw all benefit checks from local offices. Benefit checks, thereafter, were mailed directly from Central Office in Sacramento to the claimant's home until such time as the cash payment system was established in the claimant's local office. As a result, first payment of benefits to new claimants was delayed, but no claimant lost any benefits due him.

"The actual procedure followed in applying for and receiving benefit payments is virtually the same under the cash payment system as it was under the check system. The only difference is that the cash is paid out at a cashier's booth instead of by the claims examiner who certifies to the claimant's eligibility for benefits. The claimant still must report weekly at his local office and certify to his eligibility. At the time he certifies, he is handed a form which he presents to the cashier in exchange for his benefit payment.

"Return of the farm placement service to the State Employment Service came as a result of Congressional action. Farm placement activities had remained with the United States Department of Agriculture after all other phases of employment service had been returned to state control by the federal government in November, 1946. As a result, the California State Employment Service is now responsible for the placement of workers in all types of employment, except those covered by bargaining agreements with organized labor.

"Importance of local offices of the Department of Employment situated in agricultural areas has been greatly increased by

the return of the farm placement service. But at the same time the Department established a firm policy that neither agriculture nor industry is to be subjugated to the other. In areas where both agriculture and industry are of relatively equal importance, specialized offices have been established to handle the different activities.

"No review of the activities of the Department of Employment during the past year would be complete without touching upon the individual programs which comprise the employment security system.

"The unemployment insurance trust fund gained slightly more than \$10 million during the year July 1, 1947-June 30, 1948, and amounted to \$714,555,906 on July 1 of this year. Unemployment insurance benefits amounting to \$128,620,700 were paid during the period from July 1, 1947, through June 30, 1948, while employer contributions during the same 12 months totalled \$132,473,190. Other revenues and interest gained account for the rest of the gain made in the fund.

"The Department of Employment, as the agent of the federal government, also paid to unemployed veterans a total of \$46,716,220 in servicemen's readjustment allowances during the same period.

"Statistics regarding disability insurance present an even more interesting picture. On July 1, 1948, the balance in the state disability fund stood at \$72,950,116.88, a gain of nearly \$26,631,000 during the year. Benefit payment, however, has surged ahead as the working population of the state became more aware of its rights under the system which is now nearing the end of its second full year of paying cash benefits to individuals who became unemployed because of illness or injury. During the first six months of 1947, disability insurance payments amounted to \$8,967,053. During the next 12 months, the total amount of payments from the state disability fund increased to \$28,213,959. Payments reported for disabilities insured under voluntary plans added \$7,188,500 to the purchasing power of the state.

"During the same year, wage earners had contributed \$47,754,124.93 to the state disability fund, a considerably greater amount than had been paid out in benefits during the same period. The Department of Employment believes this difference in contributions to the fund and payments from the fund is due in large part to the lack of knowledge by wage earners of their rights under the disability insurance system.

"There can be no doubt that the payment of more than \$200,000,000 in unemployment

insurance, disability insurance, and servicemen's readjustment allowances has done much to attain three of the objectives of the system; those seeking to lessen the hardships to the involuntarily unemployed, to stabilize purchasing power, and to minimize the necessity for public relief and charity.

"A review of the activities of the California State Employment Service during the past year also demonstrates the importance of the employment security system in attaining the fourth objective, that of assisting in the prompt employment of persons seeking work.

"A total of 423,788 persons were placed in employment by the Employment Service from July 1, 1947, through June 30, 1948. The high total of placements was gained on the strength of 974,404 referrals of applicants to job openings. During that period, the lowest total of placements for any month was 29,769 during February, and the highest total was 65,613 during June.

"These figures do not reflect the entire activities of the Employment Service. They tell nothing of the great number of counseling interviews held in an effort to solve the employment problems of new entrants to the labor market or others who are forced by various circumstances to change their occupations. Nor do they tell of the time and effort spent by Employment Service personnel in contacting employers to obtain job opportunities to which applicants could be referred.

"The right of appeal is a fundamental part of the employment security system and the work of the appeals division is tremendous. During the year ending June 30, 1948, the Department's referees disposed of 21,060 cases, while the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board disposed of an additional 2,061 cases.

"Change is a characteristic of any activity, and California's employment security system is no exception. Changes which the Department is determined will not cause a loss in any of the essential services of the employment security system and which it hopes will result in increased efficiency are now in the process of developing. Most of these changes are the result of a sharp reduction in the amount of administrative funds which the federal government has provided for the Department of Employment. A heavy reduction in personnel has already taken place, and will be followed by an extensive reorganization of the field services. Details of this reorganization will be announced by the Department in the newspapers and over the radio when plans are completed."

Report of Committee on Resolutions

The chair recognized Chairman Wendell J. Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions to deliver a report of that committee as follows:

Resolution No. 100—"Provide Adequate Recreational Facilities."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 183—"Creation of Butano Redwood Forest State Park."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of this resolution concerns determinations that should be made by the local Central Labor Councils in the area involved.

"Your committee therefore believes that the determination of policy should properly rest at the local, rather than the state level, but your committee further recommends that, upon the adoption of such policy, the Federation should take every step to assist in making the policy adopted effective.

"With these comments, we recommend that **Resolution No. 183** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 91—"Farm Labor Organization."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 96—"Extending State Mediation Machinery."

The committee report:

"The Federation has been on record for many years in favor of the adoption by our state legislature of a 'Little Wagner Act,' and has, in the past, introduced bills and attempted to secure their passage to accomplish this result.

"Your committee wishes to point out, however, that the national Wagner Act has been so emasculated by the passage of the Taft-Hartley law that the Federation and the American Federation of Labor have previously gone on record for its outright repeal.

"We therefore believe that any attempt to secure the passage of a state labor relations act at this time might result in the passage of a little Taft-Hartley Act.

"We therefore recommend non-concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 141—"Declare Non-Work-

ing Hours on Election Days"; **Resolution No. 157**—"Labor Holiday on Election Day."

The committee report:

"The object of these resolutions is to insure that every worker goes to the polls and votes on election day.

"Your committee, however, is not convinced that declaring election day a holiday will accomplish this, but that, on the contrary, it may result in fewer workers voting because of the holiday."

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

"The subject matter of this resolution is technical in nature, and your committee recommends the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for its study, and that the Executive Council thereafter consult with the Department of Employment to attempt to work out methods of improving present practices in the filing of claims for unemployment insurance."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 18—"Re-establishment of Price Control"; **Resolution No. 78**—"Lower Cost of Living"; **Resolution No. 147**—"Proposed Series of Governmental Policy Changes in Prices, Taxes, etc."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that **Resolutions No. 18** and **78** be filed, inasmuch as the subject matter contained in these resolutions is completely covered by the Political Action Policy Statement recommended by the Executive Council and previously adopted by this convention.

"With respect to **Resolution No. 147**, since it is a multiple resolution covering many subjects other than price control and cost of living, and inasmuch as all of the subject matters contained in the resolution are covered either by other resolutions or policy statements previously adopted by this convention, and all of the subject matters contained either have been or will be acted upon by the convention, the committee recommends that this resolution be non-concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 139—"Against Legislative Direction of Curriculum in Public Schools."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee report:

"The committee concurs in the general purposes attempted to be accomplished by this resolution, but recommends that the question of the establishment of the committee called for in the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 180—"Classification of Contractors in Radiant Panel Heating Systems."

The committee report:

"Your committee feels that there is a question of policy involved in this resolution that would affect all of the building trades crafts.

"We are of the opinion that the resolution should be first submitted to the various Building Trades Councils for their consideration and action before the Federation is asked to take a position on the matter.

"The committee therefore recommends the resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 62—"Establish 30-Hour

Week"; **Resolution No. 115**—"Establish 30-Hour Week."

The committee recommended concurrence in **Resolution No. 62** and that **Resolution No. 115** be filed.

Resolution No. 52—"Disposal of Convention Resolutions."

The committee report:

"Many of the statements contained in this resolution are not factual, and your committee wishes particularly to call the attention of the delegates to the Quarterly Bulletin of the Federation, which reports the action of the Executive Council of the Federation in detail on all resolutions that were referred to it for action by the last convention.

"The other subject matters contained in the resolution are covered by other resolutions or policy statements.

"Your committee, therefore recommends non-concurrence in the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 43—"Employee Representation on Civil Service Boards."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 44—"Employee Representation on Retirement Boards."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Recess

The convention was thereupon recessed by President Shelley at 12:10 p.m. to reconvene at 2:00 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 2:20 p.m.

Congressional Endorsements

On motion by Delegate William H. Knight, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles, the matter of the endorsement for the 13th Congressional District was lifted from the table and placed before the convention. A motion by Delegate Joseph A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274, Los Angeles, to endorse Ned Healy as candidate for the 13th Congressional District and to throw the entire support of the Federation behind him for his election was adopted by the convention.

A motion by Delegate John Donovan, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles, to endorse Ellis E. Patterson as candidate for the 16th Congressional District was adopted by the convention.

T. E. Davis

President Shelley then introduced T. E. Davis, representative of the California Credit Union League, Orange County, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, delegates to this convention, and guests.

"On behalf of the California Credit Union League, I wish to convey their wishes for a very successful convention here at Long Beach. I also wish to express the appreciation of the California Credit Union League to your organization for allowing me to appear here with a message I have for you today. It is a message that will give you something to supplement the fine work you are doing toward creating a better standard of living for working people.

"The labor unions are doing a fine job of improving working conditions, hours and better pay. Management and em-

ployee relations have improved through the years through your efforts. You have created a better world for working people, and all of the salaried class should recognize this advancement and assist in this great drive.

"The labor movement, in striving to improve the living conditions of its people by increasing the income of all classes of people, has overlooked an important point. Ways and means have been found to assist your people in earning more money, but there has been no progress to help your people keep this extra money.

"Any time that any laboring person manages to increase his or her income, there are several people ready and willing to assist that person in spending this extra pay. There are the ever present leeches that will stoop to anything to get this money away from the laboring person.

"The average person in these United States has to use some form of credit plan to purchase the costlier goods such as refrigerators, stoves, automobiles, and other household furnishings. When they use a credit plan they pay interest in various amounts. The people that charge these interest rates are extremely adept at hiding the actual amount of interest charged. Probably nine out of ten people have no actual idea of the interest they pay on a time plan. They are not supposed to know—they might object.

"When members of organized labor save any money, where do they invest it? Usually in banks or building and loan concerns. And how many bankers belong to the AFL?

"Once the money is placed in the bank you have no control over it. You have no control over the distribution of the funds. The bankers say who it will be loaned to and how much interest will be charged. All you have is a small book indicating your balance.

"Labor should have its own bank. Not a bank as we know them, but a people's bank, in the form of a credit union.

"What is a credit union? Probably most of you do not know or have heard only a little about them.

"Credit unions are formed by groups of people having a common bond. Today we have credit unions among postal workers, teachers, municipal employees, state and federal employees, a few in community groups, and many in large factories or business firms, and some in organized labor. In Orange County we have a small credit union serving the unions and members affiliated with the Central Labor Council.

"Our credit union in Orange County has

been in business less than a year, yet we are doing a lot for our members already. In several cases, loans have been made to members to pay off various time contracts. Almost without exception our interest rate is at least half of the rate the member was paying on the old contract, sometimes it is less than half.

"In the files of the Credit Union National Association in Madison, Wisconsin, are cases where exorbitant rates of interest were being charged to working people. Rates as high as 100 percent interest. I know of one case right here in Southern California where a man borrowed \$50.00. It was paid back in six equal payments of \$11.00 each. That was only 64 percent interest! Do you wonder that the personal loan companies have the largest display signs and conduct such a tremendous advertising program? Sure, they want some of your money—money that you toil and sweat for—and they are getting it.

"This is something that labor should add to its program, a program that would assist the members of your unions to keep the money that you help them to earn. It is vital to the entire labor movement.

"When you do something in your union or in your labor movement that ties the membership closer together you are, in effect, strengthening your union, and all of labor.

"When I was studying the possibility of forming credit unions in labor unions, it seemed that this story of Pat and Mike illustrates the reason that labor unions should form and promote credit unions. Pat and Mike were out for a ride on a bicycle built for two. They went up a rather steep hill and Pat, on the front seat, was about all in when they went over the top. Very weakly he said: 'Mike, that was sure a hard grind. We just made it.' Mike answered: 'Sure and it was that steep that I had to keep the brake on all the time to keep us from sliding back down.' (Laughter.)

"Until a labor movement begins to realize the necessity of forming credit unions to serve their membership and to assist their membership in controlling the money that you work so hard to get for them, they will have an economic brake on your movement at all times.

"When you find it necessary to go on strike, the strength of the strike depends on the economic strength of the strikers and the unions. A man on strike thinks first, possibly, of the strike and, very closely, his family and do they eat? With a strong union and a strong credit union it would be possible to hold out much

longer and obtain the goal for which you are striking.

"Let us analyze the benefits that labor union members may receive from a credit union.

"1. They can save money in small amounts and receive a just and fair dividend on the savings.

"2. Members may borrow from the credit union easier and cheaper than from most other types of loan agencies. Character means as much as the collateral offered.

"3. It is possible to carry blanket insurance that pays off any loan balance in event of death or permanent disability of the borrower.

"You don't get that in a loan company or in a pocket lender.

"4. It is possible to carry an insurance that will double the savings of the member in event of death, thereby increasing the estate by an amount equal to that he had invested in the credit union. Those two items are at no extra cost to the member.

"5. Interest paid on loans is returned to your union brothers and is not paid to some financial organization that might use this same money to fight the labor movement. Also, being returned to your members in the form of dividends, it is kept in the community and increases the purchasing power at home.

"These are only a few of the benefits.

"When credit unions were first gaining a foothold we were told that people could never handle finances successfully without the guidance and experience of bankers or other financiers.

"You people in this room remember the last crash. Banks had a box score in the daily papers, and the main score was under the column marked 'Failed, closed the door.' Countless numbers of laboring people lost all they had by these failures.

"During this period, during the early 1930's, credit unions really began to grow. They even organized credit unions in places where the local bank had closed its doors. One town in the middle west had the experience of the credit union taking over the quarters formerly housing the bank. They were successful.

"Credit unions grew and prospered. The credit unions that have failed and lost money for the members are so few that you never hear of them. Many have liquidated for one reason or another, but they paid out one hundred percent. No loss was suffered by the members.

"And remember this: the bankers and financiers said it couldn't be done back in the 1920's.

"The formation of a credit union is very simple. A few people decide they want to organize a credit union with a certain group. They can contact the California Credit Union League with offices at Oakland and they will be happy to assist you. The initial cost is about \$40. You do not need expensive lawyers' advice or anything. I hope no lawyers take objection to that. It is relatively simple. In about 60 days you can organize your credit union.

"The labor movement should make it a material part of its program to encourage its unions or councils to form credit unions to serve the members of labor. It will make every union stronger than ever.

"As a strong union man, and as a credit union enthusiast, I would like to see your organization go on record favoring and encouraging all AFL labor unions in California to promote and organize credit unions to serve labor." (Applause.)

F. R. Betton

President Shelley next introduced Vice-President F. R. Betton of the National Farm Labor Union, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Shelley, officers, fellow workers, and visitors. I greet you and bring you greetings from the national office in Washington, D. C., and from our President Mitchell. He asked me to come here and extend to the Federation greetings of an infant affiliate of the American Federation of Labor—an infant that was born on the 13th day of July, 1934, in the little town of Toronzy, in the County of Poysett, State of Arkansas, by ten agricultural workers, all born in the South, and by seven Negroes, all born in the South, and the descendants of the Sons of Ham. I bring you greetings from this infant organization.

"In 1947 we were able to reach the great State of California, a state that we had put forth effort to reach for five years. Finally we found a man that was willing and was fully competent to come in and make the challenge at the great Di Giorgio farm of California in the town of Arvin, County of Kern.

"I want to thank the California State Federation of Labor for all the assistance that you have been able to give us. I am sorry to say that at this particular moment I am forced to ask you: Will you please continue your help and your assistance, because we are in dire need of it in California—not only in California but throughout the United States of America.

"May I say to you, dear friends, in the midsouth, where this organization began,

we have experienced some of the things that you have experienced years ago and we are experiencing them now—yes, in the midsouth of the United States of America. But there are some places that make me think that sometimes they are not in the United States of America. It makes me think sometimes that even in California, while you are more democratic than some of the situations in the South, from what I have been able to observe since I have been in your great State of California, I find conditions that are representative of those of the Deep South.

"Fortunately for me, or unfortunately, I was born in the State of Georgia—born with the Ku Klux Klan. The Ku Klux Klan know me and I know them. I can speak a little of their language.

"I left the State of Georgia when I was a boy; went to Arkansas; had to go back to Georgia, though, to get a wife. Through that union came a 'very small' family: eight boys and three girls. (Loud applause.) Fortunately or unfortunately for us, we were able to get all of them through high school and college but one, World War I taking that one. (Loud applause.)

"Delegates, I would that I had time to tell you more about our organization, but I told President Mitchell in coming to your great convention that I would not take up over five minutes. And do you know what he said when I said 'five minutes'? He said, 'Now, Betton, we know you are somewhat long-winded, but make it short.'

"My friends, I don't want to make it short. I want to make it long. I want to tell you the story about what we had to undergo and are undergoing now in the midsouth. Yes, we have organizations from California to Florida. We are facing the issue. We are meeting the vigilante landlords in the midsouth. But, our friends, we have been able to stand and stem the tide.

"It took us five years to get our affiliation with you, the great American Federation of Labor. I remember the first explanation that I received from that great hero, President Daniel Tobin of the Teamsters. I remember it well in the City of Washington. But, my friends, when we made our appearance before that great Board of ours and yours in August 1946, they accepted our invitation. I was expecting to get some information with respect to our affiliation about January 1, 1947. While I was down at my hotel making ready to go back to St. Louis to my home, the telephone rang. He said, 'Betton, make your way back to the Drake Hotel to sign. Your charter has been granted.'

"How happy, how happy we did feel!

"My friends, I have been making an observation of the great assistance that you have been rendering our western representative here in California. I tried to keep from coming to California. I felt that California was a competent enough state, with agricultural representatives, that I should not leave the midsouth; that I should remain in the midsouth where the people have less education, less housing, and the poorest housing, the poorest clothes, the poorest beds, the poorest everything.

"Ah, my friends, when I landed in California I found my same brother that I left in the midsouth. I found him among my white friends, I found him among my black friends, and I found two others. I found the Mexican, I found the Filipino.

"In Florida, I found the Jamaican. To my great surprise, on the observation of the great United States Sugar Corporation plant in March of this year in Florida, there I found the Jamaican and a few others from the West Indies. Migrant workers were brought to our country from Jamaica, where they were given social legislation, not by legislation of our country, but they had health insurance and other facilities that the agricultural workers in America do not have. The first hand to touch the food that feeds the world, those workers are left uncovered by social legislation—uncovered, I said.

"I certainly was made to feel fine when you adopted that resolution. President Truman said that there are twenty million of us that need this coverage. When Secretary Anderson resigned I asked him to give me a statement on how many agricultural families we had in the United States of America. 'Not to be exact altogether,' he said, 'but approximately six and a half million families.' Twenty-three million workers! More workers in our group than any other phase of our whole economy.

"Let me appeal to you, friends, to continue your aid because we need it. Yes, I am sure you are aware of the fact of the hearings of a few weeks ago. I am sure you are aware of the fact that some of our officers were shot here in your great democratic State of California. Here in that great tolerant state, where the people stand out to build the economy for all the folks, some of our officers were shot.

"Mr. President, it is a great privilege to attend your convention. Oh, let me say 'our' convention, please. That is just a slip of the tongue there.

"I thank you for this privilege and this opportunity. It may be that before I leave the convention I would like to see

any of the officers and the delegates from the various affiliates and talk more in detail with you about our economic condition. Please continue your help.

"I thank you for all you have done for us. Continue, please.

"Thank you!" (Loud and sustained standing ovation.)

Frank Lawrence

The Chairman then introduced Frank Lawrence, President of the California State Building Trades Council, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, delegates to the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

"In the never-ending struggle of the working men and women of America to obtain their fair share of the fruits of their labor, unity is essential.

"Now more than ever before, the councils and the unions that go to make up the American Federation of Labor must stand together if we are to prevent the anti-labor forces of this country from further enslaving us; if we are to repeal the Taft-Hartley Slave Labor law and other anti-labor legislation and be once more free men and women.

"For years your Secretary, Brother Haggerty, has labored to bring about a unity in the State of California, particularly in the handling of legislative problems at Sacramento.

"As the new President of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California, I intend to do everything in my power to assist your Secretary in his efforts.

"As I see it, matters of state legislative policy should be set by the State Federation of Labor just as the American Federation of Labor sets matters of national legislative policy, and the State Building and Construction Trades Council and all other councils should support the legislative policy of the State Federation of Labor just as the Building and Construction Trades Department supports the national legislative policies of the American Federation of Labor. By so doing, the State Building and Construction Trades Council will more effectively serve the best interests of its members and the working men and women of California .

"To properly protect and advance the interests of the building and construction mechanics it is necessary that we build up a strong State Building and Construction Trades Council. We must have a forum to discuss, formulate and carry out economic policies in the interest of the building and construction trades in this state, and the State Building and Con-

struction Trades Council intends to provide that forum.

"It is my earnest wish, and I intend as President of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California to call a meeting of all the Building and Construction Trades International Representatives, and state and district councils at some central place in this state, if possible before the end of the year, in order to make a start on the long and difficult job ahead of us and to implement the policy of presenting a united front in advancing the legislative policies of the State Federation of Labor.

"Your President, Brother Shelley, your Secretary and the officers of the State Federation have done a remarkable job in Sacramento against terrific odds. I congratulate them.

"I am satisfied that, under the new policy of a united front which we have worked out with the general officers of the Federation and with a revitalized and militant State Building and Construction Trades Council coordinating its activities in support of the legislative policy of the State Federation, an even more successful job will be done.

"Thank you." (Loud applause.)

Support of Sailors' Union

Delegate Joseph J. Diviny, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco, moved that the convention go on record supporting the Sailors' Union of the Pacific one hundred percent in its dispute with the CIO in regard to manning and unloading the motor vessel **ROLANDO**.

The motion was duly seconded, and after some discussion was adopted by the convention.

Re-referral of Resolution

Secretary Haggerty presented the following report and statement on behalf of the Committee on Legislation:

Resolution No. 222—"Include Labor Course in School Curricula."

"Your committee believes that this resolution concerns the question of a determination of policy rather than the introduction of legislation, and since a resolution covering similar subject matter, namely, **Resolution No. 224**, has already been referred to the Resolutions Committee, we recommend that this resolution be re-referred to the Resolutions Committee."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Nomination of Officers For President

John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco, was nominated by

Wendell J. Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers No. 814, Santa Monica; Frank Lawrence, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; Joseph J. Diviny, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco; Robert F. Callahan, David Scannell Club, Inc., No. 798, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 1

Max J. Osslo, Butchers No. 229, San Diego, was nominated by K. G. Bitter, Carpenters No. 1358, La Jolla. The nomination was seconded by John Quimby, Teamsters No. 542, San Diego; Robert A. Franklin, Culinary Workers No. 31, Oakland.

For Vice-President, District No. 2

Jack T. Arnold, Culinary Alliance No. 681, Long Beach, was nominated by Carl Fletcher, Painters No. 256, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by Wayne J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; C. E. Devine, Central Labor Council, Santa Ana; E. L. Brown, Central Labor Council, Long Beach.

For Vice-President, District No. 3

Elmer J. Doran, Hod Carriers No. 783 San Bernardino, was nominated by Samuel V. Sadler, Studio Employees No. 724, Hollywood. The nomination was seconded by Ray M. Wilson, Hod Carriers No. 783, San Bernardino; Dewey Franklin, Hod Carriers No. 1184, Riverside.

C. T. Lehmann, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles, was nominated by Cecil O. Johnson, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Everett Johnson, Dry Dock and Ordnance Painters No. 1501, Long Beach; Charles Brenner, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco; Al Mason, Cooks No. 180, San Jose; Earl E. Thomas, District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles; F. Melville, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles; Lem M. Merritt, Millwrights and Machine Erectors No. 1607, Los Angeles; Ralph Anderson, Plumbers No. 78, Long Beach.

John C. Lyons, Plasterers No. 2, Long Beach, was nominated by Lloyd Mashburn, Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Leonard Graham, Advertising and Public Relations Employees No. 518, Los Angeles; Ralph A. McMullen, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles.

Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, was nominated by Aubrey Blair, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood. The nomination was seconded by Edd X. Russell, Screen Extras Guild, Hollywood; Floyd M. Billingsley,

Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 162, San Francisco.

Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles, was nominated by Charles Real, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by William H. Blundell, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

D. D. McClurg, Street Carmen No. 1277, Los Angeles, was nominated by Harry Lea, Blacksmiths No. 212, Huntington Park. The nomination was seconded by Al Aron, Post Office Clerks No. 64, Los Angeles; Dr. Robert Ziegler, Musicians No. 47, Los Angeles.

Maurice Skates, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles, was nominated by Harry Lundeberg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific. The nomination was seconded by Jack Reynolds, Building Trades Council, Oakland; J. C. Fitzgerald, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles; K. G. Bitter, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Diego; James D. Bald, Butchers No. 551, San Pedro.

Harvey Lundschen, Miscellaneous Employees No. 440, Los Angeles, was nominated by John M. Sargent, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Walter Cowan, Culinary Workers No. 814, Santa Monica; C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco; Frankie Behan, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 4

L. McClain, Laborers No. 802, San Pedro, was nominated by O. T. Satre, Central Labor Council, San Pedro. The nomination was seconded by Andrea U. Gomez, Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, Terminal Island; William J. Mulligan, Bartenders No. 591, San Francisco; R. L. Conzelman, Hod Carriers No. 652, Santa Ana; M. R. Callahan, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach.

For Vice-President, District No. 5

George Bronner, State, County and Municipal Employees, Ventura, was nominated by Bee Tumber, Culinary Alliance and Bartenders No. 498, Santa Barbara. The nomination was seconded by John J. McKay, Chauffeurs and Teamsters No. 186, Santa Barbara.

William A. Dean, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara, was nominated by James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach. The nomination was seconded by Frank Blackburn, David Scannell Club, Inc., No. 798, San Francisco; Russ Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez.

Dick E. McDonald, Retail Clerks No. 899, Santa Barbara, was nominated by Fred E. Draper, Central Labor Council, Santa Barbara. The nomination was sec-

ounded by George L. Rice, Bartenders and Culinary Workers No. 483, Monterey.

For Vice-President, District No. 6

Paul Reeves, Plumbers No. 246, Fresno, was nominated by W. T. O'Rear, Butchers No. 126, Fresno. The nomination was seconded by C. H. Cary, Central Labor Council, Fresno; W. E. Payne, Painters No. 314, Bakersfield; Lee Lalor, Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco; Dan MacDonald, California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose.

For Vice-President, District No. 7

C. A. Green, Hod Carriers No. 1130, Modesto, was nominated by W. J. Kiser, Teamsters No. 386, Modesto. The nomination was seconded by M. R. Callahan, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach; Russ Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez.

For Vice-President, District No. 8

Anthony Agrillo, Barbers No. 252, San Jose, was nominated by Alvin L. Holt, Bartenders No. 295, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Joseph St. Angelo, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Thomas A. Small, Bartenders No. 340, San Mateo, was nominated by Anthony Schurba, Teamsters No. 85, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 9

Harry Lundeborg, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco, was nominated by James Waugh, Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Thomas A. Rotell, Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, San Francisco; Haskell Tidwell, Retail Clerks No. 905, San Pedro.

C. H. Jinkerson, Retail Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco, was nominated by Anthony B. Crossler, California State Council of Retail Clerks No. 2, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Michael Zelonka, Beauticians No. 12, San Francisco; Fred Brooks, Printing Pressmen No. 125, Oakland.

Victor S. Swanson, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco, was nominated by A. F. Bartholomew, Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 88, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by P. E. Vandewark, Operating Engineers No. 3, San Francisco; C. C. Fitch, Operating Engineers No. 39, San Francisco.

George Kelly, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco, was nominated by E. Lotti, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by C. W. Burns, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco; Bertha Del Carlo, Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 125-A, Oakland.

Arthur F. Dougherty, Bartenders No. 41,

San Francisco, was nominated by C. T. McDonough, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Jack Goldberger, Newspaper and Periodical No. 921, San Francisco; Joseph St. Angelo, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 10

Harry C. Grady, Floorlayers No. 1861, Oakland, was nominated by J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo. The nomination was seconded by Robert J. Cairns, Carpenters No. 22, San Francisco; C. A. Clancy, Bay Counties District Council of Carpentern, San Francisco.

Robert S. Ash, Central Labor Council, Oakland, was nominated by Joe W. Chaudet, Typographical No. 36, Oakland. The nomination was seconded by Paul L. Jones, Construction and General Laborers No. 304, Oakland; John Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland.

George M. King, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland, was nominated by E. Lotti, Chauffeurs No. 265, San Francisco.

For Vice-President, District No. 11

Howard Reed, Teamsters No. 315, Martinez, was nominated by Russ Roberts, Painters No. 741, Martinez. The nomination was seconded by Freda Roberts, Central Labor Council, Martinez; John F. Condon, Carpenters No. 1478, Redondo Beach.

For Vice-President, District No. 12

Lowell Nelson, Plasterers No. 631, Vallejo, was nominated by H. O. Foss, Building and Construction Trades Council, San Rafael. The nomination was seconded by George A. Solomon, Building and Construction Trades Council, Napa; Frances Haskins, Culinary Workers No. 560, Vallejo.

For Vice-President, District No. 13

Harry Finks, Cannery Workers and Warehousemen No. 857, Sacramento, was nominated by Michael B. Kunz, Building and Construction Trades Council, Sacramento. The nomination was seconded by Francis Dunn, Painters No. 127, Oakland; James T. Harvey, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 447, Sacramento.

For Vice-President, District No. 14

Albin J. Gruhn, Laborers No. 181, Eureka, was nominated by Lee Lalor, Northern California District Council of Laborers, San Francisco. The nomination was seconded by Harold Pavey, Meat Cutters No. 445, Eureka; Lucille Pape, Cooks and Waiters No. 220, Eureka.

For Vice-President, District No. 15

Roy Walker, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2836, Westwood, was nominated by

William H. Knight, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by R. Giesick, Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2647, Greenville; Harry Sweet, Central Labor Council, Pasadena.

For Secretary-Treasurer

C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles, was nominated by J. F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles. The nomination was seconded by Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216, Oakland; Lloyd Mashburn, Building Trades Council, Los Angeles; Minette Fitzgerald, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; Jack Reynolds, Building Trades Council, Oakland; Hazel Armstrong, Culinary Workers No. 31, Oakland; R. W. Young, District Council of Painters No. 8, San Francisco; Hazel O'Brien, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

For Convention City for 1949

Santa Cruz.
Los Angeles.

Appointment of Committee on Elections

Secretary Haggerty then read the Elections Committee appointments, as follows:

Aubrey Blair, Chairman, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 399, Hollywood; Lee Johnson, Meat Cutters No. 439, Pasadena; Evelyn Murphy, Waitresses No. 639, Los Angeles; R. S. Graham, Butchers No. 563, Huntington Park; Robert Hunter, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Minette Fitzgerald, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco; Joseph J. Eddy, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 165, Hollywood; James Murphy, Hospital Employees No. 250, San Francisco; Walter L. Francis, Electrical Workers No. 340, Sacramento; R. C. Conzelman, Hod Carriers No. 652, Santa Ana; Wayne J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Nick G. Cordil, Jr., Lumber and Sawmill Workers No. 2288, Los Angeles.

Assistants

Ted Phillips, Retail Clerks No. 1167, Riverside; Walter R. Stansberry, Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 63, Los Angeles; Anne Sweet, Office Employees No. 30, Los Angeles; Paul O. Beeman, Boilermakers No. 148, Vallejo; James F. Alexander, Retail Clerks No. 588, Sacramento; John J. Sweeney, Packing House Workers No. 616, Fresno; L. C. G. Blix, Dental Technicians No. 24116, San Francisco; H. O. Houtrow, Boilermakers No. 92, Los Angeles; William A. Ring, Film Exchange Employees No. B-61, Los Angeles; James Blackburn, Painters No. 256, Long Beach; Elizabeth Kelly, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco; James H. Ander-

son, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Joe Roberts, Shipfitters & Helpers No. 9, San Francisco; Wesley M. King, Cannery Warehousemen, Food Processors, Drivers and Helpers No. 748, Modesto; Jennie Matyas, Dressmakers No. 101, San Francisco; John L. Donovan, Printing Specialties No. 388, Los Angeles; Rose Sanders, Warehousemen, Food Processors No. 750, Oakland; Edna N. Waugh, Waitresses No. 512, San Pedro; Clarence C. Shuck, Retail Clerks No. 1428, Pomona; Gus Katsarsky, Central Labor Council, San Francisco.

Telegrams

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegrams:

"Request you have convention adopt resolution to ask the California State Employment Commission to recognize the claims of construction workers for unemployment insurance caused by mass picketing by CIO oil workers.

"G. H. WIESE, Business Agent,
Carpenters No. 2046,
Martinez."

"American Federation of Teachers found it necessary to revoke charter of loyal teachers union which it had chartered at Los Angeles because of activities which brought American Federation of Teachers into disrepute. This means that teachers local must be reorganized. For this reason I am especially calling upon you to assist and cooperate with representatives of teachers organization in Los Angeles and help them in every possible way to carry out their plan and program of dealing with local situation and in reorganization of a new American Federation of Teachers Union.

"WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor."

"Please give my congratulations to convention and express to them directly or through your resolutions committee my hope they will endorse Proposition Number Eighteen on November ballot. Eighteen will greatly benefit local government and taxpayers by reimbursing local governments revenues lost through various tax exemptions. Such reimbursement from the state indirectly makes for better salaries and helps to more equitably distribute burden of local government now borne almost exclusively by real property owners.

"JOHN ANSON FORD."

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention stood adjourned at 5:40 p.m. until Thursday, September 30, at 9:30 a.m.

FOURTH DAY

Thursday, September 30, 1948

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 10:10 a.m.

Invocation

The President introduced the Right Reverend Monsignor Bernard Dolan of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, who delivered the following invocation:

"Almighty and Eternal God of Wisdom and of Love, we ask Thee to bless these deliberations, that good may come of them and that in the perplexing problems of these troubled days we may be guided by Thy spirit.

"Look down upon us as we turn our thoughts to the serious consideration of our manifold responsibilities, that through our sincere and intelligent efforts we may bring encouragement to our fellow men by a just solution of the tangled and confused social issues which face us today; that we may encourage the hearts of men with hope and strengthen them for an uncertain and clouded tomorrow.

"Guide the minds and influence the hearts of those who are here giving of their time and energy to the welfare of their fellow men. Enable them to walk worthily of their predecessors of labor in the best traditions of our beloved land. Strengthen them to give the full measure of unselfish and devoted service to its cause. Take from their hearts every feeling of selfishness and enmity and revenge, and enable them to see Thy good and gracious will working in all things. Bless in their minds and deepen in their memories the inspiration and challenge of labor unflinching, in which self has no part, that in humility and disinterestedness they may all work together, come well, come woe, in the problems that perplex a confused new world. Raise men amongst us who wear the mantle of greatness. For a time like this demands strong minds, great hearts, true minds and ready hands, men whom the lust of office cannot kill, men whom the spoils of office cannot buy, men who possess opinions and a will, men who have honor, men who will not lie, strong men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog in public duty and in private thinking. Amen."

Greetings from Secretary of Labor

Secretary Haggerty read the following telegram, addressed to President Shelley,

conveying the greetings of Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, to the convention:

"Dear President John: I must bespeak our friendship to convey my deep regrets that the press of events makes it impossible for me to be with you and your great organization at your annual convention.

"The most significant message I can send you today is that the eyes of the entire nation are on California, because you are the controlling factor in the fateful election next November. The decision lies with you, and President Truman and the entire Democratic party are counting on the continued loyalty and support of the California Federation of Labor as a key factor in this vital election.

"I know that under the dynamic leadership of John Shelley and his progressive, forward-looking membership, labor in California will not fail to vote for itself and for the Democratic ticket in November.

"The President has asked me to convey his own thanks for your heartening endorsement of the principles for which he and our party has always stood and will continue to stand. We are all in this fight together. The unspeakable Taft-Hartley Act must be wiped off the law books of our country, and through a united Democratic Congress and executive administration, the people will be their own rulers once more. Yours for victory.

"MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor."

(Applause.)

Report of Committee on Label Investigation

At the request of Chairman James Symes of the Committee on Label Investigation, Secretary Haggerty read the report of that committee as follows:

"After a thorough investigation and examination of the delegates' credentials, we decided that, as far as our sister delegates are concerned, it would be impossible to challenge their loyalty to labor or their loyalty to the Union Label by not having the required amount of Union Labels upon their wearing apparel. It is apparently impossible for them to have these labels, owing to the failure of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to enforce labels on women's wearing apparel. We therefore recommend that all the women delegates be excused from the requirements of the five Union Labels.

"We find after a thorough examination of the brother delegates that some delegates have done their utmost to cooperate and have made it a point to get the required five Union Labels on their wearing apparel, but the majority of the brother delegates do not exert themselves to try to find wearing apparel, which is a guarantee that the goods they wear has been manufactured under healthful, sanitary AFL conditions, but made in some borderline sweatshop under unsanitary coolie labor conditions, or by manufacturers and workers who disregarded the AFL policies and are now working under the jurisdiction of the CIO.

"There is no more excuse for true unionists to accept non-union and non-labelled goods than it would be to walk through a picket line.

"We want to thank those who saw to it that they had five AFL Union Labels on their wearing apparel and recommend the following:

"That the California State Federation of Labor assist chartered Union Label Sections and Union Label Educational Leagues to organize to the purpose that educational Union Label programs can be put in force so that the CIO and borderline sweat shop merchandise will be eliminated from the shelves of the merchants. We further recommend that we stamp out the sweat shop manufacturers who are now operating in the borderline cities manufacturing non-union made merchandise, which is being purchased every day by our AFL unionists contrary to competitive basis of our loyal AFL manufacturers."

"James Symes, Chairman,

"Thomas Rotell,

"John Brown,

"Walter J. Turner,

"Lois McKinstry.

"Committee on Label Investigation."

The report of the Committee on Label Investigation was adopted by the convention, and the President discharged the committee with thanks.

Report of Committee on Credentials on Challenged Delegates

President Shelley recognized Chairman James Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials to give the final report from that committee, as follows:

"Your committee has received challenges to the seating of the following delegates at this convention: Alan Bomser, Dave Gordon and Charles Gladstone. Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the State Federation of Labor, notice of time and place of hearing was duly given to the accused, and a hearing was

then duly and properly held at which the challenged delegate was advised of the charges against him and both the challenger and the challenged given full opportunity to present all of the pertinent evidence to your committee.

"Based upon all of the evidence presented to it, your committee finds as follows:

"Alan Bomser: With respect to this delegate, although notice of time and place of hearing was duly announced and the request made that all those interested appear and present their evidence, no appearance either by the challenger or any other person was made in support of the challenge to this delegate. The pertinent documentary evidence applicable to this delegate was mysteriously stolen from the office of the Secretary of your Federation last Sunday, and the brief case containing such information, along with other subject matters, was just as mysteriously returned during the course of the hearing of this committee minus only the information pertinent to the challenge. When questioned by your committee and specifically requested to state whether or not he was a Communist or a member of the Communist Party, this delegate refused to answer and likewise declined to deny that he was a Communist or a member of the Communist Party on constitutional grounds.

"Dave Gordon: With respect to this delegate, the challenger appeared and presented evidence to the effect that no proof that the challenged delegate was a Communist or a member of the Communist Party was available, but the challenger believed that the challenged delegate was. The challenger stated that he was confining his protest to the fact that Brother Gordon was acting as secretary for a local committee for Wallace for President in violation of the International Constitution of their organization, and that accordingly the challenged delegate should not be seated at this convention. Brother Gordon admitted all the accusations with respect to his activities on behalf of Wallace, but refused to answer the question of the committee whether he was a Communist or a member of the Communist Party, on constitutional grounds.

"Charles Gladstone: With respect to this delegate, the challenger appeared and presented evidence that the challenged delegate had stated to him that he, Charles Gladstone, was a Communist; that at all times he followed the Communist program; that he was a leader in a campaign in 1945 to secure subscriptions to the People's World, and second in the entire state, obtaining in excess of \$400. When questioned by your committee, Charles

Gladstone denied that he ever stated he was a Communist, but admitted he was a subscriber to the People's World and had obtained the subscriptions in question; when specifically asked by your committee whether he was a Communist or a member of the Communist Party, the challenged delegate refused to answer on the ground it was a question concerned with his political freedom.

"Your committee believes that, with respect to each of these challenged delegates, far more than mere suspicion exists that they are not in conformity with the provisions of Section 6, Article I of the Constitution of your Federation. However, your committee further believes that with respect to Alan Bomser and Dave Gordon, your committee cannot say that the weight of the evidence establishes that they have been 'shown to be a member of the Communist Party.' With respect to Charles Gladstone, your committee, however, believes that it has been established from all the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that he does not meet the requirements of Section 6, Article I.

"Therefore we, the committee, recommend that the challenges as to Alan Bomser, ILGWU Local 84, and Dave Gordon, ILGWU Local 97, be denied, and that the challenge as to Charles Gladstone, ILGWU Local 65, be allowed.

"Signed by your committee: R. C. Conzelman, Wayne J. Hull, Kitty Howard, George Katsarsky, C. J. Hyans, Thomas Small, W. Lloyd Leiby, William Ahern, James H. Blackburn, chairman."

Chairman Blackburn moved the adoption of the committee's report.

Lengthy debate ensued.

Delegate Jennie Matyas, Dressmakers No. 101, San Francisco, requested that her speech be made a matter of record. The speech follows:

"Brother Chairman, I wish to make a statement on behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

"I think it is a well-known fact that the International Ladies' Garment Workers has no more use for Communists and their disruptive methods than any organization within the American Federation of Labor. At the last convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the matter was fully discussed and there was almost a hundred percent decision on the matter that we will not permit Communists to hold official position within our organization.

"We are aware of the fact that in one or two locals in Los Angeles the problem of Communist leadership has been, and I think still is, a problem to be looked into and taken care of. The General Executive

Board, as a result of the convention proclamation, has instructed our President, David Dubinsky to appoint a committee to look into these one or two locals in Los Angeles and to clear up the matter.

"Recently there was a strike in Los Angeles and the International did not wish to pursue the matter at that time. Be assured, however, that we ourselves will look into the matter and that we ourselves will clear up the situation.

"I regret exceedingly that this matter had to come before this body, to give some newspapers that are very eager for an opportunity to label the labor movement, justly or otherwise—usually otherwise—with any taint they possibly can. It was not the wish of the International that this matter should be a State Federation of Labor matter. The challenge was made by the rank and file members of the locals involved. I regret it. But such is the case in any democratic organization. Things of this sort do come up, and when they come up they are dealt with precisely as they are dealt with here in a democratic form.

"Now, so much for my statement as an International official. We promise that we ourselves are looking into the matter and will clear the matter up.

"Now, as an individual delegate and not as an International Vice-President, may I say that I think the report of the committee is a very intelligent report and its finding is an intelligent finding. I congratulate the committee, and I shall vote in favor of its report."

Debate was closed, and the motion to concur in the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials in regard to seating the challenged delegates was put. The committee's recommendation was adopted by the convention. Delegate Rene Battaglini, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco, requested it be recorded that he voted "No."

Final Report of Committee on Credentials

Chairman Blackburn of the Committee on Credentials then gave the closing report of that committee, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. In making the closing report for the Credentials Committee, I wish at this time to thank the delegates very much for their consideration of the committee.

"It is a tedious job, both for the committee and for the delegates, to get their paraphernalia and their credentials straightened around. Sometimes some of us get a little short-tempered after working hours, but you will please excuse that and we will also excuse you. You are a grand bunch of people anyhow to handle and work with, and we have all said that

and we reiterate it again this year! (Applause.) You really know what you are doing and you really know what you want. But I do beseech you next year, tell your constituent local unions of the difficulty there is in getting cleared through on credentials, and tell them to please allow you a couple of days extra to get down here on Saturday and Sunday, wherever the convention may be held, so that you can get your credentials through, get all your paraphernalia, so you are well acquainted with everything when the opening comes on Monday morning.

"I also want to say on behalf of the committee, and as chairman of the committee, that I had a grand committee to work with. I mean a 'grand committee'! They worked. (Applause.)

"Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I want to close by saying that this is the final report of the Credentials Committee, and I ask that the committee's report as a whole be accepted.

"James Blackburn, Chairman,

"C. J. Hyans,

"W. J. Hull,

"Ralph Conzelman,

"Thomas A. Small,

"Gus Katsarsky,

"W. Lloyd Leiby,

"Kitty Howard,

"William Ahern,

"Committee on Credentials."

The final report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted by the convention, and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Motion re Taft-Hartley Law

A motion by Delegate Paul L. Jones, Construction and General Laborers No. 304, Oakland, that the names of those labor leaders who are supporting Congressmen who voted for the Taft-Hartley law be publicized in the Federation's News Letter was adopted by the convention.

Motion Condemning Discharge of Union Civil Service Employee

A motion by Delegate L. B. Hoffman, Electrical Workers No. 18, Los Angeles, that the convention go on record condemning the action taken by the Building and Safety Department and the Civil Service Commissions of the City of Los Angeles, whose ruling that no employee of the Building and Safety Department can hold office in a local union had resulted in the discharge of the president of Plumbers Union No. 78 of Los Angeles, on the notion that no employee can honestly do his duty as a city employee and at the same time be an officer of a local union, par-

ticularly of the AFL, and that this convention take appropriate action to correct this un-American and dictatorial action, was adopted by the convention.

Joseph Keenan

President Shelley then introduced Joseph Keenan, Director of the AFL Labor League for Political Education, who addressed the convention as follows:

"President Shelley, Secretary Haggerty, delegates, friends of the California State Federation of Labor. It is an extreme pleasure for me to come out here today and talk to you at a time which I feel is the most critical in the history of our country and one of the most critical in the history of the labor movement of our country.

"I spent quite some time with the government during the war, and during that period on many occasions I came out to the West to talk with the officers of your local unions for the purpose of giving us all-out support in carrying out that program that was necessary in order that we be victorious in the last war.

"I came out here at that time asking you to set aside your working rules, set aside your conditions, conditions that many of you enjoyed for many, many years. But little did I think that, in repayment for the cooperation we received from you and your unions at that time, I would, in the year of 1948, be going about the country to arouse you regarding the payment we received for the efforts we put forth during the war.

"I can well remember a certain period in the war, and I can only liken the condition today to what happened at that time. Late in 1942 I was called, with a number of officers of the War Production Board, to go to the War Department to attend a conference. In that conference there were the outstanding military men of our country and also the outstanding citizens who made up the War Production Board. I can well remember the Secretary of War opening that particular conference.

"He said, 'Gentlemen, we are at one of the greatest crises in our history. We know the enemy has a formula and they are out in front of us. It is necessary for us now, from the experience we gained in pilot plants, to go into all-out production to produce a weapon that we know the Germans have. The one who gets it first will win the war. I have very little to tell you. It is 'Buck Rogers' stuff as far as I am concerned, but I know from what experience we have had that we must get to it, we must get the plant built and get

to manufacturing this weapon as soon as possible.'

"Then he turned to me and he said, 'Joe Keenan, it will be necessary for you to recruit a hundred thousand men in order to man the construction job.'

"And that weapon was the weapon that won the war. It was the development of the atomic bomb.

"In the last few days I had the opportunity of spending a few days at my own State Convention in Illinois. I heard President Green, the State Federation attorney, and George Harrison talk at that convention, and I couldn't help thinking about likening that meeting to the meeting that we had in the War Department.

"They talked about the Taft-Hartley law by the hour. And the more they talked, the more confused we became. And to us, we labor people, we lay officials of labor unions, as far as we are concerned, we know as little about the potentialities of the Taft-Hartley Act as we did about the atomic bomb at that time.

"But I want to warn you today that this war is just as destructive. It has the potentialities of the atomic bomb, and we, the labor officials of this country, must take what little information we can receive from our attorneys and go out and talk to our membership, pointing out the danger that lies in it, the same as you had to do when you went out to recruit those men to man the atomic bomb plants that were started all over the United States.

"I was in Germany at the time of the passing of the Taft-Hartley Act. When I came home I attended a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. On that day, there was a committee meeting for the purpose of setting up a Labor Day demonstration. On that Labor Day we had an attendance of over 250,000 people at a meeting in Soldiers' Field. I went back to Germany three or four weeks afterward, then returned. I stopped in New York, stopped in Washington, stopped in Chicago, and then came out to San Francisco to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"It was natural, when you met your friends, that they would want to know about Germany, but you would only talk a few minutes about Germany when the discussion would drift to the Taft-Hartley Act. I never saw such enthusiasm. Everybody was talking about the Taft-Hartley Act. They were talking about the Congressmen and the Senators who voted for it. They were all telling what they were going to do in their own organizations, what they were going to do in the central bodies, what they were going to do in the

Federation, and they were not going to leave a stone unturned until they defeated every Congressman and every Senator who voted for the Taft-Hartley Act. (Applause.)

"That was a year ago. I came out to the American Federation of Labor Convention. During the course of the convention a resolution was presented, and I want to point out it was unanimously adopted. Everybody in attendance voted approval of that resolution. That resolution had for its purpose the instructing of the officers of the American Federation of Labor to immediately call a meeting to set up a political arm of the American Federation of Labor, its purpose being to defeat those men who were responsible for the Taft-Hartley Act. There was a little delay in the calling of the first meeting. That first meeting was called early in December, and we didn't become a going organization until March of this year.

"Now, this Congress was very careful about what would happen when they passed this law, and so, in order to protect themselves to the utmost, they put a section in that law which prohibited your local union or your International Union from making any contributions for the purpose of carrying on political work against those men who were candidates for Congress and candidates for the Senate. It made it necessary for us to finance this organization by voluntary contributions.

"Most of the International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have mailed to you contribution books. They have been in the hands of your Secretary for three or four months, and we know, from the returns that we are receiving in Washington, that some of those books are still in the hands of the Secretary, in the original package, and I doubt if they have ever been opened.

"Now, in order to do our job, in order to see to it that your State Federation of Labor gets the money that it needs to carry out this work, we hope that you secretaries, or you delegates of the local unions who are not the secretaries, will go back home and see to it that these books are distributed, the money collected, and then send it to Washington so we can return it to your State Federation of Labor to use between now and November.

"We in the American Federation of Labor, for years and years, have been taking our politics so-so. We have been following the policy of Samuel Gompers, of electing our friends and defeating our enemies. And I want to say that up to this minute we have done a damn poor job of helping our friends! (Applause.)

"I give you my experience at home, and I know it is the experience here in your state and probably the experience all over the United States. In Illinois we need 77 votes in order to pass a bill in the house; we need 26 votes to pass a bill in the Senate.

"Now, here in your State Federation of Labor this week you are going to pass a lot of resolutions in which you instruct your officers to go to your state legislatures and get their support in passing the recommendations that you send to them. In order for them to do the job, they first must have the bill drafted; then they must have it introduced; then they must get friends in both houses to see it through committees; and then they must get friends to see to it that on the day of the roll call everybody is there to answer it and pass it.

"In Illinois, when we get 77 votes and sweat that time out until we do, after that it is easy to get a hundred because everybody wants to jump on and receive a favorable endorsement from labor.

"The following year our legislative committee met and there we sat down and endorsed candidates. No distinction was made between the fellows who introduced the bill for us, who saw it through committees and then rounded up the necessary votes to pass it. We endorsed them, gave them a little notice in the newspaper, and then we felt we had done all that we were supposed to do. That is the way we helped our friends. That was the policy in Washington.

"Between 1932 and 1938, we had 340 Congressmen and a great majority in the Senate who supported every bit of legislation that the AFL proposed. And year after year, because of the procedure of helping our friends by endorsing them, we let them go by the wayside. We were not concerned about their election. We just thought that they could go their way, that we had given this endorsement and by magic that would take care of them and they would be re-elected.

"Well, we got to 1946; we got the 80th Congress; we got the Taft-Hartley Act; and then for the first time we realized that we had to change our way of operating as far as politics is concerned. So Labor's League for Political Education is set up, and now we are going out to do this job as it should be done. We are going to contribute to the campaign of the men we endorse. We are going to set up, or we hope there will be set up, in every precinct in the United States, a labor committee that will go from house to house enlightening our membership, enlightening the citizenry on what they can expect if

men such as those who make up the 80th Congress are returned.

"That is the way we are going to do this job: going into the houses, setting up local committees and setting up precinct groups for the purpose of visiting every home and seeing to it that people are registered and that they vote on election day.

"Whether you like it or not, today in Washington you are being governed by pressure groups. Never in the history of our country has there been so much money spent in lobbying or so many people engaged in the art. Consequently, in the 80th Congress we saw much pressure being put on Congress. And the results up to date have been wonderful!

"This particular Congress in 1946 went about the country telling everyone that their first official act was to reduce the cost of living. Secondly, they were going to see to it that every veteran had a house that he could afford and in which he could live decently. Thirdly, they were going to see to it that the benefits of social security were increased. Fourthly, they were going to see to it that every child in America could be educated under proper conditions. And fifthly, they were going to see to it that the minimum wage was increased in this country.

"Did they do anything about it? Not one thing! They weren't a darn bit concerned about the people of this country. They were concerned about a group that put up the ante and put up the money that was necessary to elect them to Congress. They put up the money to carry on those campaigns where thousands and thousands of dollars were sent. Naturally, if they put up the kitty, they expected something in return. And I say to you: This Congress came through a hundred percent for those people who put up the kitty.

"The first official act they did was passing the Taft-Hartley Act. You know the effect of that. And that was the first thing they expected. Secondly, they cut taxes. They cut taxes for corporations and for the wealthy people of this country, when they were in the best position in their life to pay the bill and this debt that is on the nation. But, no! they were going to take theirs while the getting was good. They were going to pass on the paying of that debt to your children and their children.

"Now, these fellows are coming home. They are coming home and they are looking out for some of their old friends. They are coming home to try to lull you to sleep. They are going to tell you they didn't know what they voted for. That's a fine admission for people who are elect-

ed to the highest office in government, to carry on the welfare of this country! Imagine, Congressmen and Senators coming home and telling their people they didn't know what they voted for!

"There are only two things to keep in mind: they shouldn't be there if they haven't got the ability to understand what they are voting about, or they shouldn't be there because they are not voting their convictions, but the pressure that is placed upon them. (Loud applause.)

"We have 31 or 32 days to do this job. All over this country you have heard the story that the one thing that is going to fail this year is Labor's League for Political Education. They say it's just a paper organization, that it's being financed by the officers, and the membership has no interest.

"I'm glad that they feel that way. Because they don't know the labor movement, and most of them never took time to find out just what we have done since we have been organized. If it wasn't for the labor movement of this country, we wouldn't have the laws that every man, woman and child in this country enjoys. We have unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, women's 8-hour bills, protection of children. They were all instigated, developed, in conventions such as this; and they were pushed through the Congress and state legislatures by your officers. And that's the work we have done, that's the work we have assumed, and that's the kind of job we are going to continue to do. But in order to do it we must have men who are Americans, who have a heart for the American people. We have taken on the responsibility to protect all of the people of this country, and we can't let them down now.

"I call on you, every one of you, to go back home (there is nothing more important in your local unions), set up committees immediately to get out the vote, and don't do anything else but spend all of your time getting the people interested, keeping them advised and seeing to it that on November 2 they go to the polls. And if they vote, the results will be just what we want. We will elect to the House and Senate Americans who will look out for America and save this way of life.

"Thank you." (Loud and sustained applause.)

Introduction of Guests

President Shelley then presented, to take a bow, the following guests:

Supervisor Leonard Roach of Los Angeles County.

Ronald Houghton, Division of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berke-

ley, in charge of the work of this Division in northern California.

Edward Warren, in charge of this Division's work in southern California.

Frederick A. Breier, acting head of the Department of Economics, University of San Francisco, and associated with Father Lucey in the University of San Francisco's School of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations.

Withdrawal of Candidate

Delegate John Donovan, Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 388, Los Angeles, on behalf of the Miscellaneous Unions caucus, announced the withdrawal of Dick McDonald, Retail Clerks No. 899, Santa Barbara, as candidate for Vice-President of District No. 5, in favor of William Dean, Painters No. 715, Santa Barbara.

Election of Officers

Chairman Aubrey Blair of the Committee on Elections instructed the delegates on voting procedure, and the calling of the roll got under way. While the delegates were voting, the business of the convention proceeded.

Report of Committee on Grievances

President Shelley recognized Chairman Al King of the Committee on Grievances, who reported for the committee as follows:

"Your Committee on Grievances has stood by throughout this convention very patiently waiting to take care of the grievances that might come before the committee. It is the pleasure of the Chairman to announce to the delegates assembled that there have been no grievances before the committee. The one resolution that was reported to the Grievances Committee, being a matter of jurisdiction, was withdrawn by the three delegates who submitted the grievance. The local union has withdrawn the resolution. It is **Resolution No. 63**, submitted by Delegates F. M. Van Norman and Dan MacDonald of the California Pipe Trades Council, San Jose, and Delegate Bob Judson of the Building and Construction Trades Council, San Jose. Those delegates have withdrawn the resolution, and your committee therefore reports that there has been no grievance before it.

"Al King, Chairman,

"Freda Roberts,

"Joseph DeSilva,

"K. A. Swift,

"Al Marty,

"Bruno Mannori,

"Pat Somerset,

"Committee on Grievances."

The report of the Committee on Grievances was adopted by the convention, and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Voting Declared Closed

President Shelley made the final call to the delegates to cast their ballots. After several calls, the Committee on Elections officially declared the voting closed.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

The Chairman then recognized Chairman Wendell Phillips of the Committee on Resolutions to give a report of that committee, as follows:

Resolution No. 94—"Support of Di Giorgio Strike."

The committee report:

"The authors of this resolution have requested that it be withdrawn. Your committee recommends that we consent to its withdrawal."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 126—"Right of Union Employees to Join Appropriate Craft."

The committee report:

"The authors of this resolution have all appeared before the committee and requested the privilege of withdrawing this resolution. Your committee concurs in this request and recommends that it be withdrawn."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 101—"Oppose Communists and Fascists."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 127—"Establishment of Farmer-Labor Committee."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 131—"Oppose Age Discrimination in Employment."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 208—"Campaign for 'Care' Packages."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 227—"Repeal Amusement Tax."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 197—"Oppose Cross-Filing."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 211—"Support Crusade for Children."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 103—"Improve Old Age Security Law."

The committee recommended concurrence. The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

Resolution No. 10—"Support of Palestine Partition Policy."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 207**.

"With respect to **Resolution No. 10**, the subject matter of this resolution is contained in **No. 207** or in the Policy Statement heretofore adopted by this convention; accordingly, this committee concurs in the principle stated in the resolution, but recommends that **Resolution No. 10** be filed."

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee report:

"Your committee has been advised and believes that under the existing constitutional provisions of the state law, it would be impossible legally to accomplish the objectives sought by this resolution.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council, and if it is discovered that constitutional and feasible means of accomplishing the objective exist, the Executive

Board take all steps to effectuate such objective.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee report:

"With respect to this resolution, your committee believes that the subject matter embraced within the second 'resolve,' namely, the question of veteran bonuses, is basically a veteran rather than a labor question and in the first instance must be determined by the veterans themselves. Your committee therefore believes that until the veterans adopt a uniform policy in favor of veteran bonuses that it is inopportune for labor to take a position which may be inconsistent with their stand.

"Your committee concurs with the principle enunciated in the first 'resolve,' but believes that this subject matter has been included both in the Policy Statements and other resolutions favorably acted upon by this convention.

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council with the instructions that it work with veterans' organizations to the end that the objective of this resolution may be accomplished in the event that the veterans' organizations, as a matter of policy, believe that such objectives are desirable.

"I move for concurrence in the recommendation of the committee."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 49—"Disciplining of Officials' Dissident Political Activity."

The committee report:

"Section 16, Article 4 of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor provides as follows:

"No officer elected or appointed of this Federation shall endorse or support any candidate for political office who is running for office in opposition to a political candidate endorsed by the Federation in convention or conference or by the Executive Council except under the following condition: Any Federation officer who is opposed to the endorsement of a candidate by the Federation, shall so inform the convention, conference, or Executive Council, at the time of the Federation's endorsement. Any officer of the Federation endorsing a candidate for political office contrary to

the Federation's endorsement shall not be permitted to use his official title as an officer of the Federation in making such an endorsement. If his title as an officer of the Federation is used without his consent, he will then issue a signed statement to the press, radio, political committee, or any other organization, denying the endorsement as an officer of the Federation and shall furnish a notarized copy of his denial statement to the Secretary of the Federation along with his written permission for the use of such statement by anyone for any purpose. The Secretary shall then forward a copy of the statement to all Central Labor bodies in the state who shall, if they wish, release said statement in the press or radio or purchase advertising space in the press or radio time for the purpose of getting such denial before the public. Any officer of the Federation violating this section shall be subject to removal upon filing of charges with the Federation in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.'

"It is the belief of your committee that as a result of this provision, which was amended into the Constitution at the last convention of the Federation, the objectives desired to be covered by this resolution are adequately cared for.

"We accordingly recommend non-concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 106—"Handling Jurisdiction."

The committee report:

"Since the State Federation of Labor is without any power as far as the awarding or resolving of jurisdiction is concerned, and, in fact, any conduct of this nature would be a violation of its charter, your committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 156—"Organize Ladies' Auxiliaries."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but in view of the fact that the carrying out of such a principle may involve not only the formulation of a detailed statewide program, but also the possible expenditure of funds, it is recom-

mended that the resolution be filed and that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 212—"Endorse Community Chest, Red Cross and 'March of Dimes' Campaigns"; **Resolution No. 165**—"Participate in Community Chest Campaigns."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 212**.

"Since the subject matter covered in **Resolution No. 165** is more adequately covered in **Resolution No. 212**, the committee recommends that **Resolution No. 165** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 173—"Labor Day As Expiration Period for Union Contracts."

The committee report:

"The committee believes this resolution is impractical, impossible of achievement, and undesirable and therefore recommends non-concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 174—"Medical Plan For State AFL Members."

The committee report:

"The position of the Federation has been to urge adoption by the state legislature of a comprehensive medical plan administered by the state. The committee believes the Federation should continue to urge adoption of this program.

"We therefore recommend that this resolution be non-concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 75—"Propose Labor Paper and Radio Program"; **Resolution No. 116**—"Strengthen Labor Press."

The committee report:

"These resolutions have as their objective the strengthening of the labor press of California, the setting up of a committee to investigate the possibility of a daily labor newspaper, and the feasibility of a weekly radio program. The committee agrees that all of these objectives are desirable, but is of the opinion that the cost and problems involved in the establishment of a daily newspaper are impossible of achievement at this time.

"We recommend, however, that the incoming Executive Council consider the possibility of developing some method of improving existing labor publications and give particular attention to combatting so-called labor papers, run for private profit, which do not reflect the viewpoint of la-

bor and, in some instances, are used to force employers to purchase advertising.

"With this statement, the committee recommends these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 129—"Oppose Endorsement of President Truman."

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

After long debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 6—"Dissolution of Federal Un-American Committee."

The committee report:

"The committee has given much deliberation to the subject matter of this resolution. Your committee is of the unanimous opinion that we must at all times be vigilant to defend against infiltration by individuals aligned with foreign powers desirous of ultimately overthrowing our democratic government. For this reason, we therefore do not believe we can condemn the establishment of a committee designed to protect and preserve our democratic way of life.

"We are, however, of the unanimous opinion that such a committee should not allow itself to be used for partisan or political purposes as well as engaging in smear campaigns in which individuals are accused, tried and convicted without any of the normal steps of due process being observed.

"Your committee therefore recommends that this resolution be filed, but that our position be clear to the effect that we condemn the political purposes to which the present committee has directed most of its efforts with little if any regard to the pursuit of the democratic processes, the very protection of which purportedly is the objective of such un-American committee."

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 136—"Oppose Teachers' Loyalty Oaths"; **Resolution No. 149**—"Against Los Angeles County Loyalty Check"; **Resolution No. 226**—"Oppose Loyalty Check in Schools."

The committee report:

"These three resolutions are concerned with the same general subject matter; namely, the question of loyalty oaths by teachers in our public schools.

"Your committee desires you to know that these resolutions were the most difficult that your committee was required to consider, and that your committee spent a substantial period of time in fully discussing them. We believe that this discussion has been most constructive and

that our report will meet with your whole-hearted approval.

"That the American Federation of Labor has been in the vanguard, fighting against any possible encroachment on our democratic form of government by agents, either foreign or domestic, is so historic that it need not be repeated here.

"But just as it fought against communism, fascism, and any other ideology inimical to our democratic form of government, so, too, has the American Federation of Labor fought for equality of treatment of all individuals, consonant with true democratic principles.

"Whether all individuals should or should not be compelled to submit to loyalty checks is not the question involved in these resolutions, but your committee believes that if a loyalty check is necessary, then such check must be uniform and universally enforced on everyone.

"But here the subject is whether teachers as such should be subject to the requirement of a loyalty oath, not only when other types of individuals are not, but also when such teachers have already taken an oath of allegiance as a condition of obtaining their position.

"Section 12100 of the California Education Code provides as follows:

"Except as provided in this code, no certification document shall be granted to any person unless and until he has subscribed to the following oath or affirmation: "I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the State of California, and the laws of the United States and the State of California, and will by precept and example, promote respect for the Flag and the statutes of the United States and of the State of California, reverence for law and order, and undivided allegiance to the Government of the United States of America." The oath or affirmation shall be subscribed before any person authorized to administer oaths or before any member of the governing board of a school district or of any county board of education and filed with the State Board of Education. Any certificated person who is a citizen or subject of any country other than the United States, and who is employed in any capacity in any of the public schools of the State shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, subscribe to an oath to support the institutions and policies of the United States during the period of his sojourn within the State. Upon the violation of any of the terms of the oath or affirmation, the State Board of Education

shall suspend or revoke the credential which has been issued."

"Your committee believes that in Section 12100 an adequate safeguard is provided, and that the requirement of additional loyalty oaths by teachers as distinct from other individuals is not only unfair and discriminatory, exposing them as a group to the stigma of second-class citizens, but is directly contrary to the fundamental principles of our democracy.

"Your committee therefore recommends concurrence in Resolution 136, and your committee further recommends that Resolutions 149 and 226 be filed."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Senator-Elect George Miller

At this time, President Shelley introduced Senator-Elect George Miller of Contra Costa County, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Thank you, Chairman Shelley. It is mighty good to be with you all here this afternoon. I heartily commend you on the progressive actions that you have taken here, the progressive actions that you have taken in support of the candidates that we so badly need in Sacramento.

"Much like your President, Jack Shelley, who has been alone up there fighting the good fight for so many years, with so little help, the rest of us are going to be in the same shape until you go out and unless you go out and do the kind of a political job that can be done in the November elections, to give us help in Sacramento; and likewise to send a progressive Congress back to Washington so that you do not have to keep on passing resolutions about the Taft-Hartley law, so that something specific will be done about that kind of measure; so that we will have a decent, adequate housing program. Those are among the vital issues that are confronting us today. As Secretary of Labor Tobin said the other day, wherever we find good candidates, wherever we find a good program going, we find the American Federation of Labor supporting those candidates and working for their election.

"I know that you are at the end of your agenda here today and I shall not take any more of your time, but I am very glad to be here, and I thank you very much." (Loud applause.)

Ralph A. McMullen

President Shelley then introduced Ralph A. McMullen, President of the Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades

Council, who addressed the convention as follows:

"Brother President, distinguished guests, delegates to this convention, ladies and gentlemen. I was in hopes that I might be able to get a dynamic speaker down here this afternoon to speak on this project with you, but I was unable to do so. So you are going to have to put up with me for the next five minutes possibly.

"The intelligence of the delegates to this convention has been questioned and insulted by leaflets or pamphlets that have been passed out in front of this auditorium by the opponents of Proposition No. 14. Proposition No. 14 has been endorsed by the State Federation of Labor, by practically all the Central Labor Councils in the State of California, all the Building Trades Councils in the State of California, the District Councils of Carpenters, the Carpenters' State Conference, and practically all of labor in the State of California. Still, the opponents of this proposition come out with literature saying that it is a 'Communist move.' In my opinion, that is questioning the intelligence of the leaders of the labor movement in the State of California.

"I feel that we should be able to tell these people that they do not know what they are talking about when they put out such literature as this, and I hope that the delegates take it and put it in the waste basket—the place it belongs.

"Due to the failure of the Congress and the state legislature to enact any low rent housing legislation during the recent years of extreme housing crisis, Proposition No. 14 is now being submitted to the people of California—so that they may decide whether they want this type of legislation or not. Considering these facts, it is our opinion that one of the most vital measures on November's ballot is Proposition No. 14, the California Housing Initiative. This measure will provide state financial assistance to local public housing authorities and non-profit housing associations. These local groups, with state aid, will construct and operate housing for low income families—for those families who cannot afford the outrageous prices being charged for today's real estate and housing.

"Proposition No. 14 is not a new type of legislation. It is patterned after the United States Housing Act of 1937. It is based on the tested experience of the sixty-five local housing authorities now operating throughout this state. It follows the lead of other states. New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Hampshire and Massachusetts

all have successful state-financed housing programs.

"The passage of Proposition No. 14 will be good business. Today we are pouring countless millions of dollars down the drain in maintaining slum areas in our cities. The cost of fire, health and police services in areas of bad housing far outweigh tax revenue from these areas. Slum living is wrecking sound family life upon which our country was founded.

"The passage of Proposition No. 14 will be good business for labor. This measure will set into motion a multi-million-dollar construction program. Most of it will get into operation in two to three years, just at the time that many economists think our economy might start to slip a bit. Proposition No. 14 means jobs.

"All organized labor has endorsed and is backing this measure. The time has come, though, when mere endorsement is not enough. The opponents of Proposition No. 14 are the same well-housed, well-financed real estate groups that blocked all attempts for the past three years to pass the Taft-Ellender-Wagner General Housing bill in the Congress. They are now concentrating their efforts and their money in California to defeat this vitally needed measure. Their methods are vicious. Lies and slander are their stock in trade. To counteract this attack must be the big job of organized labor between now and November. Here's what you, as representatives of organized labor, must do:

"1. See to it that every member of your union knows that a 'yes' vote on Proposition No. 14 means low rent housing. Use every method of communication and publicity that you have available. Prepare sample ballots, covering all of the propositions we have taken action on—be sure they know that to vote 'yes' on Proposition No. 14 means housing.

"2. Get banners and placards made: 'Vote Yes on No. 14—Housing.' See that they get good display in the union halls, the places where the members pay dues.

"3. Be sure that your membership gets out to vote. This of course is important to all measures and candidates we are interested in. Get out the vote.

"4. Finally, money is a hard thing to talk about, especially now that election is so close. But the Committee for Proposition No. 14 needs money and needs it desperately. The opposition is spending \$10,000 on radio here in Southern California alone. And they are prepared to spend \$500,000 to defeat this measure. So far, the Committee for Proposition No. 14 has no money for radio. More literature is

needed for the thousands of precinct workers that are willing to go out and get out the vote. Go home to your unions and see to it that a campaign donation is sent to the Housing Initiative Committee. The address is on the leaflets that are available here.

"There is nothing else in sight to help us overcome the housing shortage. The Congress has failed us. The legislature has failed us. The people now have a chance to vote 'Yes' on housing. We must not fail to bring the message of Proposition No. 14 to the voters. Get working on housing. Send some money to the Housing Committee."

Telegram

The following telegram was read to the convention by Secretary Haggerty:

"The Service and Maintenance Employees Union Local No. 399 would feel negli-

gent on behalf of its members if we did not express our sincere thanks to Brother George Schaeffer, business manager of Local 150, Motion Picture Operators IATSE, Los Angeles, whose intervention and cooperation succeeded in stopping a costly strike against 135 independent theatre owners. Our final agreement being signed as of this day, September 29th. We wish to express also our sincere gratitude to Brother Carl Cooper, international vice-president of IATSE. Congratulations and good luck to the 1948 Convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

"Executive Board of Service and Maintenance Employees Union,
Local No. 399, Los Angeles."

Adjournment

There being no further business, the convention stood adjourned at 4:50 p.m. until Friday, October 1, at 9:30 a.m.

PROCEEDINGS OF
FIFTH DAY

Friday, October 1, 1948

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order by President Shelley at 10:00 a.m. The Reverend W. Irvin Williams of the First Presbyterian Church of Long Beach was introduced to deliver the invocation.

Invocation

"We beseech Thee, O God, to bless all mankind. We ask Thy blessing upon this organization and the work that they represent. We ask that Thou wilt help us to build a better America wherein those virtues, that justice, that equity that we all desire shall be ever-abundantly available. And now we ask Thy blessing upon the business of this day, in our Master's name. Amen."

Report of Committee on Elections

President Shelley recognized Chairman Aubrey Blair of the Committee on Elections to give the following report:

"To the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor:

"In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the California State Federation of Labor, as outlined in Article IV, Section 9, your Election Board Committee submits herewith the following report:

"(a) The ballots prepared for the election were carefully reviewed by the committee and found to comply in all respects with constitutional provisions.

"(b) A total of 920 ballots were issued to the regularly elected delegates of the convention, by roll call. Eleven persons failed to turn in their ballots; 82 ballots were voided at the ballot box and the delegates concerned were reissued new ballots. One ballot was voided by the Election Board. A net total of 826 ballots were counted.

"(c) The ballots were tabulated, and we submit herewith the following results:

"Elected without opposition:

President John F. Shelley.

Vice-President, District No. 1, Max J. Osslo.

Vice-President, District No. 2, Jack Arnold.

Vice-President, District No. 4, L. McClain.

Vice-President, District No. 6, Paul L. Reeves.

Vice-President, District No. 7, C. A. Green

Vice-President, District No. 11, Howard Reed.

Vice-President, District No. 12, Lowell Nelson.

Vice-President, District No. 13, Harry Finks.

Vice-President, District No. 14, Albin J. Gruhn.

Vice-President, District No. 15, Roy Walker.

Secretary-Treasurer, C. J. Haggerty.

"For Vice-President, District No. 3:

Elmer J. Doran.....(Elected) 332,445

C. T. Lehmann.....(Elected) 333,740

Harvey Lundschen 180,743

John C. Lyons.....(Elected) 311,364

D. D. McClurg..... 129,761

Thomas L. Pitts.....(Elected) 312,562

Maurice A. Skates.....(Elected) 212,431

Pat Somerset(Elected) 309,991

"For Vice-President, District No. 5:

George Bronner 196,086

William A. Dean.....(Elected) 203,521

Dick E. McDonald (Withdrawn) 542

"For Vice-President, District No. 8:

Anthony Agrillo(Elected) 212,716

Thomas A. Small..... 188,132

"For Vice-President, District No. 9:

Arthur F. Dougherty..(Elected) 346,612

C. H. Jinkerson..... 133,049

George Kelly(Elected) 342,373

Harry Lundeborg(Elected) 319,839

Victor S. Swanson.....(Elected) 314,893

"For Vice-President, District No. 10:

Robert S. Ash.....(Elected) 299,879

Harry C. Grady.....(Elected) 380,697

George M. King..... 99,153

"For Convention City:

Los Angeles(Selected) 257,098

Santa Cruz 140,525

"Respectfully submitted,

"Aubrey Blair, Chairman,

"Lee Johnson,

"Evelyn Murphy,

"R. S. Graham,

"Robert Hunter,

"Minnette Fitzgerald,

"James Eddy,

"James Murphy,

"Walter L. Francis,

"R. C. Conzelman,

"Wayne J. Hull,

"Nick G. Cordil,

"Committee on Elections."

The report of the Committee on Elections was unanimously adopted by the convention, and the committee was dis-

charged with thanks. Secretary Haggerty then cast a white ballot for the candidates who were uncontested for office and declared them duly elected.

Report of Committee on Legislation

Acting Chairman Ash of the Committee on Legislation was recognized by President Shelley, and reported for the committee as follows:

Resolution No. 7—"Increasing Workmen's Compensation Rates"; **Resolution No. 71**—"Increasing Workmen's Compensation Benefits"; **Resolution No. 73**—"Improving Workmen's Compensation Law"; **Resolution No. 80**—"Increase Workmen's Compensation Benefits"; **Resolution No. 188**—"Increase Disability Compensation Benefits"; **Resolution No. 221**—"Amend Workmen's Compensation Act"; **Resolution No. 231**—"Increase Compensation Awards"; **Resolution No. 235**—"Increase Compensation Payments."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are concerned with the general subject matter of improving the Workmen's Compensation Law.

"This convention has concurred in the Policy Statement submitted by the Executive Council providing for an increase in the maximum weekly payments to at least \$40.00 a week, together with the increase in pension payments.

"Your committee concurs in the objective of these resolutions and recommends that the Legislative Committee likewise take steps to insure a proportionate increase in the present minimum payments payable to insured workmen.

"Your committee, however, further believes that a reduction of the waiting period is desirable, and accordingly your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution 73**, and that **Resolutions 7, 71, 80, 188, 221, 231 and 235** be filed, since they are covered in the Policy Statement already adopted by this convention."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 15—"Elimination of Private Insurance Companies in Disability Insurance."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the principle contained in this resolution, but feels that the time is not yet opportune to introduce such legislation, and recommends that this resolution be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 38—"Forty-Eight Hour Week for Firemen."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the

first 'resolve' be amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record favoring an average 48-hour week for firemen; and be it further'

"As so amended your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 61—"Ordinances to Cover Heating and Refrigerator Installation"; **Resolution No. 171**—"State Code for Heating and Piping Industry."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 171**. The proponents of **Resolution No. 61** have advised your committee that the objective of such resolution is identical with that contained in **Resolution No. 171**, and accordingly your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 61** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 148—"Increase Coverage of Social Security; **Resolution No. 214**—"Include Pregnancy in Disability Insurance."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the principle of these resolutions relating to maternity disability insurance benefit payments, but believes that at present, until there has been a substantial increase in the maximum amount of benefits payable as heretofore recommended to and adopted by this convention, it is not feasible also to attempt to extend benefit payments in maternity cases unless there was complete assurance that such action could not endanger the solvency of the fund. Your committee is not presently so convinced, and accordingly recommends that although we approve of the principle, these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 150—"Liberalize and Increase Old Age Assistance Grants."

The committee report:

"Your committee understands the intent of this resolution to be the liberalization and extension of existing federal and state social programs with, specifically, the elimination at the state level of the relative's responsibility, together with a substantial increase in their monthly payments or grants to the aged.

"Your committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, but believes that the subject matter should be referred to the Legislative Committee since it embraces multiple subject matters which will neces-

sitate the formulation of a detailed program.

"Your committee therefore recommends concurrence in the principle, reference of the subject matter to the Legislative Committee, and filing of the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 186—"Establish Classification of Chauffeurs."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 187—"Qualify Issuance of Traffic Violation Citations."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 204—"Oppose Employment of Minors Except Exclusions in Statutes."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 205—"Collective Bargaining for Municipal Employees."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 225—"Improve School Facilities."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 236—"Statewide Rent Control."

The committee report:

"This resolution is identical with **Resolution No. 17**, which already has been favorably acted upon in convention. Your committee therefore recommends that **Resolution No. 236** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 232—"Extend Time of Compensation Awards."

The committee report:

"This resolution is identical with **Resolution No. 72**, which already has been favorably acted upon in this convention. Your committee therefore recommends that **Resolution No. 232** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 237—"Abolish First Week Waiting Period and Raise Weekly Unemployment Insurance Benefits."

The committee report:

"This resolution is identical with **Resolution No. 14**, which already has been favorably acted upon in this convention. Your committee therefore recommends that **Resolution No. 237** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 240—"Clarify 'Day' in Disability Insurance."

The committee report:

"This resolution is identical with **Resolution No. 111**, which already has been favorably acted upon in this convention. Your committee therefore recommends that **Resolution No. 240** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Acting Chairman Ash then announced:

"This completes the report of the Committee on Legislation.

"William Bassett, Chairman,

"Robert Ash,

"James Waugh,

"Robert Callahan,

"Kenneth G. Bitter,

"F. A. Lawrence,

"Bee Tumber,

"C. W. Chapman,

"Hazel O'Brien,

"G. E. Bronner,

"Committee on Legislation."

The report was unanimously adopted by the convention, and the committee was discharged with thanks.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

The President recognized Acting Chairman Gruhn of the Committee on Resolutions, who reported for the committee as follows:

Resolution No. 5—"Oppose Government Injunctions in Labor Disputes"; **Resolution No. 9**—"By-Pass NLRB"; **Resolution No. 11**—"Campaign Against Taft-Hartley Law"; **Resolution No. 48**—"Campaign Against Taft-Hartley Law"; **Resolution No. 50**—"Respecting Jurisdictional Lines"; **Resolution No. 51**—"Solidarize Fight Against Taft-Hartley Law"; **Resolution No. 66**—"Campaign Against Taft-Hartley Law"; **Resolution No. 70**—"Combined Action Against T-H Law"; **Resolution No. 77**—"Repeal of T-H Law"; **Resolution No. 109**—"Intensify Campaign Against T-H Law"; **Resolution No. 120**—"Labor Solidarity"; **Resolution No. 122**—"Against the Taft-Hartley Act"; **Resolution No. 123**—"Oppose Union Raiding"; **Resolution No. 125**—"Unite All Labor Against Injunctions, Etc."; **Resolution No. 152**—"Oppose Using T-H Act for Raiding Purposes"; **Resolution No. 153**—"Intensify Campaign Against T-H Act"; **Resolution No. 162**—"Propose Non-Compliance With Taft-Hartley Law"; **Resolution No. 163**—"Fight to Repeal the Taft-Hartley Law"; **Resolution No. 167**—"Repeal Taft-Hartley Law"; **Resolution No. 168**—"Boycott NLRB"; **Resolution No. 223**—"Intensify Campaign vs. T-H Law"; **Resolution No. 229**—"Oppose Supporters of T-H Law"; **Resolution No. 230**—"Defend Closed Shop."

The committee report:

"All of these resolutions have to do with various phases of the problems faced by labor because of the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The committee concurs in the Policy Statement submitted by the Executive Council and previously adopted by this convention on this subject, and feels that that Policy Statement adequately covers all of the points raised in these resolutions, with the following exception:

"**Resolution No. 109**, point 1 in the 'resolve':

"With respect to this point, the committee feels that, since the Taft-Hartley Act was enacted at the insistence of the employers in order to give them effective weapons for the ultimate destruction of unions, the use of such weapons by one union against another is a short-sighted and unsound policy and should not be engaged in.

"In point 4 of the 'resolve' in the same resolution, the question of non-compliance with the Act in its entirety is raised. Your committee feels that this question was fully considered and decided, contrary to this point of the resolution, by the last National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco.

"We therefore recommend nonconcurrency in **Resolution No. 109**, and further recommend that **Resolutions Nos. 5, 9, 11, 48, 50, 51, 66, 70, 77, 120, 122, 123, 125, 152, 153, 162, 163, 167, 168, 223, 229** and **230** be filed because they are covered by the Statement of Policy heretofore adopted by this convention."

After lengthy debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 155—"Refuse to Work with Non-Union Men"; **Resolution No. 164**—"Refusing to Work with Non-Union Men."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that **Resolution No. 155** be adopted, and **Resolution No. 164** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 8—"Oppose Rearmament Program"; **Resolution No. 121**—"International Aid Through the United Nations"; **Resolution No. 124**—"Oppose Draft"; **Resolution No. 166**—"Oppose Marshall Plan."

The committee report:

"These resolutions are concerned with the same general subject matter, namely, the question of foreign affairs and the action to be taken with respect to such matters, including the problem of military training.

'As far as **Resolution No. 121**, covering

international aid through United Nations, and **Resolution No. 166** covering the Marshall Plan are concerned, these items are contained in the Policy Statement on Foreign Affairs approved by this convention, and your committee concurs with such statement of policy. We therefore recommend that **Resolution No. 121** be filed and that **Resolution No. 166** opposing the Marshall Plan be non-concurred in.

"With respect to **Resolution No. 8** covering the subject of rearmament and **Resolution No. 124** dealing with the subject of military training, it is the position of your committee that, although as a matter of principle we are opposed to a peace-time draft, in view of the belief of our military leaders and of the Administration that the existing conditions of the time necessitate a preparedness program, including a limited peace-time draft, and in view of the position of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor concurred in by the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor approving the principle of a limited peace-time draft, your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 8** and **Resolution No. 124** be filed."

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 213—"Support of Esterman for Congress."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that this resolution be filed since in the Policy Statement heretofore adopted by this convention, this question was disposed of."

After some debate, the committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 53—"Non-Racial Discrimination Clause in Contracts"; **Resolution No. 119**—"Abolish Jim Crow in Unions"; **Resolution No. 154**—"Oppose Discrimination"; **Resolution No. 198**—"Anti-Poll Tax"; **Resolution No. 200**—"Oppose Lynching"; **Resolution No. 216**—"Oppose Lynching"; **Resolution No. 239**—"Enact Anti-Poll Tax Law."

The committee report:

"The subject matter contained in these resolutions has been completely covered in the Policy Statement on Combatting Racial Intolerance, recommended by the Executive Board and previously adopted by this convention.

"Your committee therefore recommends that these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 178—"Support of Central Valley Project"; **Resolution No. 189**—"Oppose Rockwell Bill"; **Resolution No. 190**—"Oppose Army Policy on Folsom Dam"; **Resolution No. 191**—"Place Pine

Flat Dam Under Bureau of Reclamation"; **Resolution No. 192**—"Support of 160-Acre Limitation"; **Resolution No. 193**—"Place Isabella Dam Under Bureau of Reclamation"; **Resolution No. 194**—"Condemnation of Senator Downey"; **Resolution No. 195**—"Construction of Monticello Dam"; **Resolution No. 196**—"Commission to Study Central Valley Project."

The committee report:

"The questions raised by these resolutions are completely covered by the Policy Statement on the Central Valley Project recommended by the Executive Board and previously adopted by this convention.

"We therefore recommend the resolutions be filed, but the committee wishes to point out that in respect to **Resolution No. 194**, the activities of Senator Downey on the Central Valley issue do not meet with the approval of the California State Federation of Labor, and his position is contrary to the position of the Federation and to the welfare of labor and small farmers in the State of California.

"We therefore recommend that the Secretary of the Federation once again advise Senator Downey on the Federation's position, and the opposition of the Federation to his present indefensible position, and urgently request that he reconsider and make all efforts to insure that the position of the Federation will become the objective of his efforts with respect to this subject matter."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 89—"Farm Labor Housing"; **Resolution No. 128**—"Support Proposition No. 14"; **Resolution No. 146**—"Support of National and Local Housing Measures"; **Resolution No. 151**—"Support of Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill"; **Resolution No. 169**—"Support of Wagner-Ellender-Taft Housing Bill"; **Resolution No. 233**—"Strengthen Rent Control."

The committee report:

"All of these resolutions are related to the question of adequate housing for the State of California and the points raised are completely covered in the Policy Statement on Housing recommended by the Executive Board and previously concurred in by this convention.

"Your committee therefore recommends that these resolutions be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the

'resolve' be amended by striking out the last five words: 'employed on an hourly basis.' As amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the second 'whereas' be stricken because it is not an accurate statement of fact, and that the resolution as amended be concurred in."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 25—"Credit Postal Employees with Accumulated Sick Leave."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in this resolution but desires to point out that the resolution is confined specifically to postal employees."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 13—"Availability of Hearing Officers in Unemployment Insurance Appeals"; **Resolution No. 238**—"Urging Availability of Hearing Officers in Unemployment Insurance Appeals."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of **Resolution No. 13** is technical in nature, and your committee recommends the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study, and that, after such study, if any feasible procedure is discovered, the Executive Council take all effective steps with respect to it.

"Since the subject matter contained in **Resolution No. 238** is identical with that contained in **Resolution No. 13**, it is recommended that **Resolution No. 238** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 1—"Retain Shipbuilding on West Coast"; **Resolution No. 2**—"Assignment of Shipbuilding to West Coast"; **Resolution No. 135**—"Fair Allocation of Shipbuilding."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is the urgent need of an equitable alloca-

tion of shipbuilding to the West Coast, together with the proposed basis upon which this should be accomplished.

"**Resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 135**, although on the same subject matter, are concerned with different aspects of the problem, and your committee believes that each should be concurred in.

"Your committee therefore recommends concurrence in **Resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 135.**"

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 158—"Conservation of Natural Resources"; **Resolution No. 184**—"In Support of Conservation Program."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends endorsement of the principle involved in **Resolution No. 184**, but since the setting up of the committee called for in the resolution would require the formulation of a detailed plan, together with the possible expenditure of funds, we recommend that the question of setting up a committee be referred to the incoming Executive Council, and that the resolution be filed.

"Since the subject matter in **Resolution No. 158** is similar to that contained in **Resolution No. 184**, and, in the opinion of your committee, is more adequately covered by **Resolution No. 184**, your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 158** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 199—"Support of Federation Educational Program"; **Resolution No. 206**—"Support Continued Federation Educational Program."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 199**, and since the subject matter embraced in **Resolution No. 206** is identical, it is recommended that **Resolution No. 206** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 99—"Additional Aid for Public School System"; **Resolution No. 201**—"Federal Aid to Education"; **Resolution No. 215**—"Federal Aid for Education."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 99**, and since **Resolutions Nos. 201 and 215** are similar in content, your committee recommends that **Resolutions Nos. 201 and 215** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 202—"Finance Exhibit at Los Angeles County Fair."

The committee report:

"The committee approves this resolution in principle, but since it involves the expenditure of funds, we recommend that the resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 90—"Oppose Importation of Mexican Contract Labor"; **Resolution No. 210**—"Oppose Exploitation of Mexican Nationals in Imperial Valley."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends concurrence in **Resolution No. 210**.

"With respect to **Resolution No. 90**, which is concerned with the same subject matter, it is the opinion of your committee that it is more adequately covered in **Resolution No. 210**, and your committee therefore recommends that **Resolution No. 90** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee report:

"The committee recommends that the 'resolve' be amended to read as follows:

"That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record approving the conduct of the California State Contractors' License Board in rendering a more efficient service with the hope that even greater service will be rendered in the future."

"As so amended, the committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 234—"Increase Pay of Assistant State Engineers."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the 'resolve' be amended to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor go on record supporting a substantial increase in salary for Assistant Safety Engineers in the Industrial Accident Department."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 161—"Patronize California Products."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the first 'whereas' be stricken."

"Your committee has been advised that all printing purchased by the State Fed-

eration of Labor has been purchased in accordance with the objective of this resolution, with the exception that in the past, the badges you have received as delegates for this convention have been purchased out of the state because of the inability to obtain them locally. Only during the course of the past year have firms been established in this state which are capable of supplying such badges, and your committee has been advised by the Federation that purchases will be made from one or more such firms in the future.

"Your committee therefore recommends that the resolution be concurred in as amended."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 220—"Film on Taft-Hartley Act."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the intent of this resolution, but since it will involve a detailed program, together with the possible expenditure of funds, your committee recommends that it be referred to the incoming Executive Council so that it may meet with the Film Council to work out a feasible plan."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 228—"Prohibit Use of Dangerous Tools."

The committee report:

"Your committee recommends that the 'resolve' be amended to read:

"Resolved, That the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor request the amendment of existing safety rules and orders adequately to protect against the dangerous use of recently invented power tools."

"As so amended, your committee recommends concurrence."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 222—"Include Labor Course in School Curriculum"; **Resolution No. 224**—"Include Labor History in School Curriculum."

The committee report:

"Your committee concurs in the principles contained in these resolutions, but recommends that they be referred to the incoming Executive Council for action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 85—"Oppose Proposition No. 12 and Support No. 2"; **Resolution No. 130**—"Favor Propositions No. 6 and No. 15"; **Resolution No. 133**—"Intensify Political Campaign"; **Resolution No. 203**—"Op-

pose Proposition No. 4"; **Resolution No. 217**—"Oppose Propositions 6 and 15."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of these resolutions is embraced within the Policy Statement on Political Action adopted by this convention.

"With respect to **Resolution No. 85**, which is concerned with opposition to Proposition No. 12, since such action was recommended and concurred in by the convention in such statement, your committee recommends that this resolution be filed.

"With respect to **Resolutions Nos. 130 and 217**, which are concerned with Propositions 6 and 15, the statement likewise recommended opposition to each of these propositions and was concurred in by the convention. Accordingly, your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 217** be filed and that **Resolution No. 130** be non-concurred in, since it is contrary to the position already taken by this convention in opposition to such propositions.

"With respect to **Resolution No. 133**, your committee believes that this is fully covered in the Policy Statement, and accordingly recommends it be filed.

"With respect to **Resolution No. 203**, the Policy Statement recommending no action with respect to Proposition No. 4 having been concurred in by this convention, your committee recommends that **Resolution No. 203** be filed."

After some debate, the committee's recommendations were adopted.

Resolution No. 3—"Elimination of Age Barrier to Employment and Reduction of Retirement Age"; **Resolution No. 58**—"Reduction of Minimum Age for Old Age Pensions"; **Resolution No. 68**—"Decrease Retirement Age and Increase Benefits for Old Age"; **Resolution No. 87**—"Social Security for Farm Labor"; **Resolution No. 113**—"Include Municipal Employees Under Social Security"; **Resolution No. 117**—"Reduce Age Limit for Old Age Pensions"; **Resolution No. 132**—"Increase Federal Old Age Benefits"; **Resolution No. 181**—"Extend Social Security Coverage."

The committee report:

"The subject matter of each of these resolutions is concerned with liberalization and extension of the existing provisions of the social security program. Your committee concurs in the intent and object of these resolutions, but since it is the belief of your committee that **Resolutions Nos. 68 and 87** most adequately cover the subject matter, we recommend concurrence in these resolutions, and recommend that **Resolutions Nos. 3, 58, 113, 117, 132 and 181** be filed."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 209—"In Memoriam—Paul E. Burg."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends concurrence in this resolution, with the addition of all members of organized labor who have passed away in the last year."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

There followed a brief period of silence, with the assemblage standing, in memory of Brother Paul E. Burg and all other members of organized labor who had passed away during the year.

Resolution No. 55—"Disposal of Convention Resolutions."

The committee report:

"The committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution. And we believe, delegates, you will agree with the committee that, under the new procedure the Committee on Resolutions and your officers have adopted at this convention, all resolutions have been acted upon by committees, not having to be referred to the incoming Executive Council in large batches. So we recommend the acceptance of the committee's report."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

The Acting Chairman then stated: "This completes the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

"Wendell Phillips, Chairman,

"Roy Brewer,

"Walter Cowan,

"Lloyd Mashburn,

"Jack Kopke,

"George Hammond,

"Ben Crossler,

"Paul Reeves,

"Margaret Werth,

"J. Earl Cook,

"Albin Gruhn,

"Committee on Resolutions."

The convention adopted the report as a whole of the Committee on Resolutions, and President Shelley discharged the committee with thanks.

Report of Committee on Labels and Boycotts

President Shelley recognized Chairman J. F. Cambiano of the Committee on Labels and Boycotts, who reported for the committee as follows:

Resolution No. 57—"Furnishing Union Labels."

The committee report:

"The committee feels that to abolish the present requirements would be taking a

backward step and would admit our failure to educate the public and our own members to the necessity of buying Union Label goods. The committee requests the Executive Council to communicate with the various International Unions and to insist that they furnish the necessary labels.

"The committee recommends non-concurrence with the resolution."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee report:

"The committee concurs in the idea expressed in the resolution and recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

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

The committee report:

"The committee heartily concurs in the ideas expressed in this resolution. The committee feels, however, that they are not in a position to know the financial responsibility that would be required to carry out this program, nor the feasibility of having a Union Label Exhibit in conjunction with the convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

"As stated above, we approve of the ideas contained in the resolution, and therefore we recommend that it be referred to the Executive Council for further investigation and action."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Resolution No. 219—"Support Union Services Program."

The committee recommended concurrence.

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Chairman Cambiano then stated as follows:

"In closing, your committee believes it is timely to call the attention of the delegates to the need for their development and encouragement in the use of Union Label products, goods and services. Your committee is of the opinion that money earned by union members should be spent wherever possible in the purchase of Union Label goods and services.

"We believe that there is every good reason for every International Union to develop a Union Label in some form or other in order that members of our unions will become acquainted with that label and therefore purchase union-made goods or demand services rendered by union members. Some building trades crafts have de-

veloped a new label, while up to the present time others have not, and your committee believes that all of the building trades crafts, along with other unions, should adopt Union Labels for the benefit and information of all those who wish to purchase union-made goods and services.

"J. F. Cambiano, Chairman,

"Jack D. Maltester,

"Kathryn Arnold,

"Elmer Doran,

"Stanley Sapp,

"Leroy Pette,

"F. E. Holderby,

"Committee on Labels and Boycotts."

The convention adopted the report as a whole of the committee, and President Shelley dismissed the committee with thanks.

Installation of Officers

President Shelley presented Ed Dowell, the Installing Officer, who administered the oath of office to the following newly elected officers of the Federation:

President:

John F. Shelley.

Vice-Presidents:

District No. 1—Max J. Osslo.

District No. 2—Jack Arnold.

District No. 3—Elmer J. Doran, C. T. Lehmann, Thomas L. Pitts, Pat Somerset, John C. Lyons and Maurice A. Skates.

District No. 4—L. McClain.

District No. 5—William A. Dean.

District No. 6—Paul Reeves.

District No. 7—C. A. Green.

District No. 8—Anthony Agrillo.

District No. 9—Arthur Dougherty, George Kelly, Harry Lundeberg and Victor Swanson.

District No. 10—Robert S. Ash and Harry C. Grady.

District No. 11—Howard Reed.

District No. 12—Lowell Nelson.

District No. 13—Harry Finks.

District No. 14—Albin J. Gruhn.

District No. 15—Roy Walker.

Secretary-Treasurer:

C. J. Haggerty.

President Shelley

Following the installation of the Federation's officers, President Shelley addressed the convention as follows:

"At this time, delegates, I want to take the opportunity to express to you, each and every one of you delegates here, my sincere appreciation for the cooperation you have given me in conducting the affairs of this convention. Presiding over a convention as large as the State Federation of Labor, I have learned this year, is not the easiest job in the world. I know that none of us do everything as everybody

would want. None of us are perfect. But I am sure that you appreciate that the primary job of a presiding officer is to allow discussion, be fair and keep the ball rolling. And you have cooperated in that.

"I am not going to make a long talk to you. I will simply stand on the record of the Federation in the past year and assure you that the work of the Federation will be as consistent during the next period of office as it has been in the past. I know I will have the cooperation of the new vice-presidents as I had the cooperation of those who were on the Council during the past year. I have always been happy to have the cooperation of the Secretary, and your cooperation during not only the convention but in the intervening period between conventions, and that is also welcome.

"Thank you sincerely for the cooperation you have rendered and the splendid way in which you have conducted yourselves all during the convention.

"And, in closing, let me express for all of us—officers and delegates—our warmest appreciation and gratitude to the members of the local convention committee for the excellent arrangements they made for our stay, and the work of the convention here in Long Beach." (Loud applause.)

Secretary Haggerty

President Shelley then introduced Secretary Haggerty, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and delegates. Of course, it has always been a sincere pleasure for me to attend the State Federation of Labor conventions. Jack told you that he has learned that it is no cinch to preside at this convention. It isn't! You know, I presided as your chairman for about seven years, and I learned something about the operations of a convention. I have always found the great majority of delegates very cooperative and desirous of helping and assisting.

"It is impossible, of course, to accommodate everybody's wishes, but we attempt to, and we try to take your wishes as they are mandated to us and put them into effect. There are sometimes mechanical problems that prevent us from doing the job. I think you will understand that that is why at times we appear curt, not at all wanting to be, but merely attempting to notify you of the difficulties that we encounter in a convention of this type.

"We are the largest convention of any State Federation of Labor in the country. As I have said to you before, there is no State Federation of Labor that renders the service to its people in a convention

that we do. If you don't believe that, I suggest you attend a convention of other Federations some time and see what happens. We hope that you will think in moderation and with some tolerance of the problems confronting us. Most of you do. It has always been a great source of gratification for me to know that and to understand the feeling existing here.

"We are looking forward, of course, to a tough year ahead, and maybe a couple of tough years, but as I told you earlier in the day, if we can just get the machinery which is set up working, there is nothing within reason that we cannot accomplish in behalf of our people, with the great machinery we have within the California State Federation of Labor.

"We are always glad to have your criticism constructively, not destructively; and we request that you counsel with us on your problems, because that is the purpose of the offices that we hold. So feel free to call upon us. That is our job.

"We, in turn, ask you to cooperate at the local levels, where the job must be done. When you leave here, remember the work that you have to do. We have tried to keep in touch with you and we shall continue to try to keep in touch with you and to advise you of the various important matters before you.

"There are 19 measures on the ballot this year. There were 20. One was stricken by action of the Supreme Court of the State of California. We have analyzed those 19 measures. We have recommended for or against the measures that are worthy of our support or opposition. We shall try to get a written ballot into your hands, so you might in turn mail it to your membership.

"When you return to your various local unions, will you advise your local secretaries who are not here to cooperate with the Federation? Whether they like the Federation or like the officers or not, is not important. The important thing is to get the job done. The job we have to do can be done and we can do the job.

"I told you earlier in the convention that the polls show that the Senate reapportionment measure, Proposition No. 13, shows 65 percent of the people of the state so far contacted to be favorable to it. That being the case, we should have a successful campaign in that direction. We cannot take these polls as gospel. Those are snap polls and represent snap judgments. They indicate, however, the work done, the campaign carried on, and the success we have had so far.

"Propositions No. 2, No. 5, No. 6, No. 12,

No. 13, No. 16, and so forth—all those things we have discussed with you. We have sent you material on them. Please see that it gets in the hands of your people. Henceforth, when you go out to your people contact them, get them working. We have the machinery, we have the people, and we have the votes. We have a million members in California, and the most conservative poll says that there are two and a fraction votes in every family. That being the case, labor should have on the average about three votes to a family. There are about three million votes close to organized labor. Let's get them out! Let's do the job! If we do the job in Sacramento in 1949, I won't have to bow my head when an Assemblyman or a Senator says to me: 'Sure, your people are tough, but they don't vote. So I am not worried about them. Go ahead and take your best shot!'

"Let's correct that condition! And that has been said more than once. We have talked to members of the Senate and Assembly. We say: 'Look! Here is a resolution that our people mandated. Give us a hand. Give us a vote on this committee.'

"The Assemblyman has laughed and said, 'I am against you.' 'All right, we will notify our people.' 'Go ahead and notify them. You have a lot of them in my district, that is true, but they haven't voted so I am not worried about that.'

"Let me give you the best example of

that. I debated the Taft-Hartley Act upon its passage last year with Senator Ball on the Town Meeting of the Air from Denver, Colorado. Some of you people heard that debate on the air. During the course of our debate I accused the Senator of sponsoring Section 304 of the Act, prohibiting the use of unions' funds in political activity, for the purpose of preventing reprisals from trade unions in his district.

"His answer was this: 'Mr. Haggerty, if your people in Minnesota are as apathetic in the elections as they have been in previous elections, I have no fear of re-election.' Now, that is the attitude and that is the complete disregard they have for labor.

"I want to thank you for the help that you have given us so far in the campaign. Many of you have been splendid. You have gone all the way and more than you should go. Others have not done a damn thing.

"To those who have not done anything, let me ask you to do it. To those who have, thanks a lot! And a good year to all of us!" (Loud applause.)

Adjournment

There being no further business, the 46th Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was adjourned sine die at 2:05 p.m., Friday, October 1, 1948.

Fraternally submitted,

C. J. HAGGERTY, Secretary.

CONVENTION CITIES



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

1st—1901, San Francisco	24th—1923, Stockton
2nd—1902, Vallejo	25th—1924, Santa Barbara
3rd—1903, Los Angeles	26th—1925, San Diego
4th—1904, Fresno	27th—1926, Oakland
5th—1905, Sacramento	28th—1927, San Bernardino
6th—1906, Oakland	29th—1928, Sacramento
7th—1907, Stockton	30th—1929, Long Beach
8th—1908, Vallejo	31st—1930, Marysville
9th—1908, San Jose	32nd—1931, Santa Barbara
10th—1909, San Rafael	33rd—1932, Modesto
11th—1910, Los Angeles	34th—1933, Monterey
12th—1911, Bakersfield	35th—1934, Pasadena
13th—1912, San Diego	36th—1935, San Diego
14th—1913, Fresno	37th—1936, Sacramento
15th—1914, Stockton	38th—1937, Long Beach
16th—1915, Santa Rosa	39th—1938, Santa Barbara
17th—1916, Eureka	40th—1939, Oakland
18th—1917, Sacramento	41st—1940, Santa Monica
19th—1918, San Diego	42nd—1941, San Francisco
20th—1919, Bakersfield	43rd—1942, Long Beach
21st—1920, Fresno	44th—1946, San Francisco
22nd—1921, San Jose	45th—1947, Sacramento
23rd—1922, Long Beach	46th—1948, Long Beach

LOS ANGELES (continued)

Miscellaneous Employees

	Vice-President for District No. 3	Vice-President for Dist. No. 5	Vice-President for Dist. No. 8	Vice-President for District No. 9	Vice-President for Dist. No. 10	For Convention City
John L. Cooper	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837	2837
Molders & Foundry Workers						
Reginald Prime	75	75	75	75	75	75
Moving Picture Projectionists						
No. 150						
W. G. Crowley	193	193	193	193	193	193
Magnus Nielsen	193	193	193	193	193	193
Geo. Schafer	194	194	194	194	194	194
Musicians No. 47						
John M. Boyd	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Kelly Shugart	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Don Wight	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Robert Ziegler	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
Newspaper Printing Pressmen						
No. 18						
Ernest Shirley	343	343	343	343	343	343
Office Employees No. 30						
Anne K. Sweet	555	555	555	555	555	555
Operating Engineers No. 12						
Maurice A. Skates	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Painters No. 116						
D. F. Richards	1824	1824	1824	1824	1824	1824
Painters No. 434						
George Stokes	50	50	50	50	50	50
Painters No. 1348						
Aaron Lotker	250	250	250	250	250	250
Plasterers No. 2						
John C. Lyons	400	400	400	400	400	400
Plumbers No. 78						
Ralph M. Andersen	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917
Post Office Clerks No. 64						
Al Aron	200	200	200	200	200	200
John R. Otte	200	200	200	200	200	200
Printing Pressmen No. 78						
Preston T. Wilson	416	416	416	416	416	416
Printing Specialties & Paper Converters No. 388						
Margaret Morgan	367	367	367	367	367	367
Provision House Workers						
No. 274						
Joseph A. Spitzer	600	600	600	600	600	600
Railway Carmen No. 601						
C. R. Finney	165	165	165	165	165	165
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THE UNION SHOP CARD
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- **Business concerns which recognize the right of their employees to collective bargaining, and which then enter into contracts arrived at through this method, rightfully are entitled to protection from unfair competition. Union members in particular should recognize this right when spending union-earned wages.**
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