

California State Federation of Labor

1901 - 1958

Proceedings Fifty-sixth and Final Convention San Francisco, December 8, 1958

**C. J. Haggerty, Secretary-Treasurer
810 David Hewes Building
995 Market Street, San Francisco**

PROCEEDINGS
Fifty-sixth and Final Convention
of the
California State Federation of Labor
San Francisco
Monday, December 8, 1958

Opening Ceremonies

The 56th convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:20 a.m. in the Civic Auditorium by Claude H. Jinkerson, President of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

The delegates then joined in reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Invocation

Reverend Lawrence K. Whitfield of the Temple Methodist Church in San Francisco delivered the following invocation:

"Let us pray.

"Eternal God and father of us all, thou who art the source of our life and the center around which the noblest meanings of our existence cluster, hear us as at the beginning of this day's deliberation we pause to make known our gratitude to thee. Look with thy favor upon our being together, that each may find himself enriched and the common cause which unites us may be advanced. Equip us the better for the serving of our fellow men through this day's sharing of thoughts and responsibilities. Hallow to us all the memories of the associations and the associates of the years which are past and enable us through an alertness of mind and generosity of spirit to link ourselves from this time forward with those with whom our destiny is entwined.

"Guide those who shall lead the activities of this convention that with sincerity of heart and devotion of mind they may make this a memorable day in the annals of American labor.

"In thy name we pray. Amen."

Welcome to Delegates and Visitors

President Jinkerson welcomed the dele-

gates and visitors with the following words:

"Personally, and in my official capacity as President of the San Francisco Labor Council, I am very happy to extend fraternal greetings on behalf of the 200,000 trade unionists of this area and a hearty welcome to all the officers, delegates and guests of this fifty-sixth annual convention.

"We are deeply appreciative of the fact that San Francisco was selected for this merger convention because, as you probably know, the State Federation was founded in this city in January, 1901. The unity and dedicated purpose of the founding convention have been an inspiration that have led to the growth and prestige of this federation. The records of the federation contain the names of many trade unionists, and I do not think it would be amiss to say that we in San Francisco feel that we have our share of those who have contributed.

"We have a very busy program today, as you all know, and our opening ceremonies are going to be very, very brief. But let me take just one more minute to express the hope that this merger convention will be your best, your most constructive, most successful convention and give additional inspiration for the years ahead and for the responsibility that you and I as trade unionists must share.

"We have gained a victory in Proposition 18, but we have also gained additional responsibilities; and I think it is up to us in our conduct this week to face up to those responsibilities.

"I hope that when you return to your respective homes you have with you nothing but fond memories of San Francisco. We wish that our program were a little more elaborate, but because of Proposition 18 we had to keep within our budget. However, we have tried to arrange the best possible affairs that we could do.

I do not wish to apologize, but I think that in the interests of all our choice has been wise even though we may not be as hospitable as you are accustomed to in the entertainment that you are usually offered. But as individuals I am sure that all of my colleagues on the San Francisco Central Labor Council will do their best to make this a very memorable occasion.

"For the last 21 years we have had a man very active in the Central Labor Council. He served as an executive board member, assistant secretary of the Central Labor Council under John F. Shelley and for the last nine years our secretary.

"I should like to call upon George Johns, Secretary of the Central Labor Council, to now address you."

George W. Johns

George W. Johns, Secretary of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, welcomed the delegates and visitors, as follows:

"I agree with President Jinkerson, it has been altogether fitting and proper that this last convention and our merger convention tomorrow be held in San Francisco.

"When I first came into our local labor movement I remember things said by Dan Haggerty, one of the founders, and others of the old-timers, of what happened in those days. We have all watched down through the years the job of this State Federation of Labor and this state labor movement. You have seen the good days and the hard days, and always with the goals in mind of improving the standards of living of the working people of this state. We feel that this Federation, as we look back over its 58 years, has made an enviable reputation, and beyond any question of a doubt has established itself in history as one of the great labor bodies of this world.

"This year we were involved in a great fight, the fight against Proposition 18. When this fight opened in the early part of the year, we ran scared here in San Francisco, as you did in the state.

"The pollsters and experts told us that there was real danger, and particularly in southern California. Now, as a northern Californian, I have to give credit to southern California, but I want to tell you delegates that at our meeting a few nights after election day, when the reports of what you people did in southern California were read to the San Francisco Labor Council, the delegates stood up and

cheered with great happiness and appreciation.

"We think that here is an occasion when southern California should be congratulated for the wonderful fight that they made down there on Proposition 18. We think the whole state should be congratulated. We are proud of what happened.

"Here in San Francisco, we are also proud of our fight in the Proposition 18 campaign. Here we conducted a strictly nonpartisan campaign—and the record will bear this out. You see, we believed here, and still do, in the necessity of labor maintaining its nonpartisan position and not going overboard for any candidate.

"But in trying to maintain our nonpartisan position here in San Francisco, we had something happen that was very serious to us. We had the President of the United States, in his capacity as titular head of a great political party, come into this labor town of San Francisco and talk about you and me and the 'necessity of fumigation.' Frankly, we lost a lot of our incentive for nonpartisanship when we heard those words.

"I might report to you that not only did we in leadership feel this way, but our wonderful organization of rank and file workers, of precinct workers, of Assembly District workers, felt the same way. You see, they had figured out just what was happening in this campaign that we have just concluded. They had the spectacle before them of one of the great political organizations of this nation, which had all of a sudden lost its own constituency. They saw this great political organization subscribe to a trickle-down theory, a trickle-down philosophy of political determination. They did not like it, and the party that did this lost its shirt.

"In San Francisco, as we move forward in the creation of the new political organization that we are committed to under the terms of our merger here made many months ago, we hope we will never make this mistake and forget the constituency that we have represented.

"We do not believe in trickle-down philosophies of political ideology.

"Another point I would like to make in these brief remarks is that in this campaign throughout this state almost 60 per cent of the people—of the voters—voted against Proposition No. 18. This was in the face of one of the most vicious campaigns ever waged in this state.

"You know the charges that were made against labor and against the leadership

of labor. Certainly I am not going to attempt to defend them. I do not feel that in this labor movement we have to apologize to anybody for our conduct. But these charges were made and repeated and used as the basis for a piece of legislation designed to hurt our members. We think that, because those 60 per cent of the voters gave us, in effect, a clean bill of health, we nevertheless have a responsibility to these people.

"We have got to keep faith with them, and we intend in our future organizations to study ourselves over and over again to make sure we keep the faith with those people who supported us in our hour of need.

"So as this convention ends this afternoon, or when this convention draws to a close this afternoon, it will end a glorious era in the history of California labor. It has been a glorious thing that this State Federation of Labor has done. As we look into what is going to happen tomorrow morning, when a new era is going to start, certainly we have apprehensions and we have problems. Are these problems insurmountable?

"You know all the problems; we could talk about them by the hour. But we do not think they are insurmountable, and we think that tomorrow, as we start the new era, we can go on into greater and greater successes on behalf of the working people and their standard of living in this State of California.

"We have nothing to fear. We will solve these problems with the same people who have carried this banner down through the years.

"So in conclusion, I bring to you the fraternal greetings of the San Francisco labor movement, a most cordial welcome to each and every one of you, our most sincere wish that you have a very successful and constructive convention, and when you return home we pray for you that you return safely and happily to your families and to your work."

Daniel Del Carlo

Daniel Del Carlo, Secretary-Treasurer and Business Representative of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, then made the delegates and visitors welcome with the following words:

"Believe it or not, in my 27 years in the labor movement, this is the first time I have had the pleasure of addressing the State Federation of Labor. It seems iron-

ical that it should be the last convention of the State Federation of Labor as such, although I am very happy for what is going to take place tomorrow, the unity achieved when the former CIO and the former A F of L become one body.

"I always have been a great believer in 'united we stand, divided we fall.'

"In behalf of the building trades of San Francisco, I welcome you to San Francisco and would like to advise those of the building trades' unions that my office is at your disposal.

"I hope your stay here will be a pleasant one and one that you will long remember.

"To the members of the Brotherhood of Painters, of which I am a member, being a glazier by trade and a member of Local 718 of San Francisco, I would like them to take a few minutes to go out to the Golden Gate Bridge and see the most expensive painter's scaffold in the world—a painter's scaffold that cost some \$375,000.

"I defy any other public body or private corporation to prove that they have a painter's scaffold that cost \$375,000! I say that for this reason: I have served as a director of the Golden Gate Bridge since 1942, and upon being appointed to that directorship I found that the scaffold that was being used was extremely hazardous. Over the years I fought and fought and finally it came to pass—after the old scaffold went into the bay and, unfortunately, two ironworkers lost their lives. Two men had to give their lives to prove that the conditions that prevailed with that old scaffold were unsafe. And I am proud to stand before you as a member of the Brotherhood of Painters and say to you that all those years I fought and have seen a condition corrected so that today, it is not only the most costly painters' scaffold in the world, but the best. It is impossible for a man to hurt himself on that scaffold unless he goes to work with a heat on, which sometimes happens with the painters. Glaziers, of course, it never happens with!

"I don't think there is much more that I can say. I could give you a long talk on Proposition 18, but we have been all through that. Brother Johns in San Francisco did a splendid job.

"I may only say that I hope that we leave this convention with this thought in mind: that we will carry on our union movement consistent with good business practices and get rid of those within our

movement who do not want to go along with that kind of a setup.

"So we welcome you again to San Francisco and thank you very much."

Introduction of Thomas L. Pitts, President, for Formal Opening of the Convention

President Jinkerson then introduced Thomas L. Pitts, President of the California State Federation of Labor, and presented him with the gavel, for the formal opening of the convention:

"It is now my pleasure and privilege to introduce to you someone who does not need any introduction; a man whom I have admired from his position in the State Federation of Labor; a man who has supplied leadership the entire time that he has been a delegate to and an officer of this convention.

"I should like to introduce to you Thomas Pitts, and to give him on behalf of the Central Labor Council of San Francisco a little token in memory of this convention. Being the first and the last, I think that we are entitled to give Tommy this gavel. We hope that he keeps it always. It is the work of a delegate of our Central Labor Council. It is made from California wood.

"From us, with the symbol of authority, Tommy, we wish you well. We hope that we have your inspiring leadership for many, many years to come."

President Thomas L. Pitts

"This is a very beautiful gavel, made of manzanita wood, I believe, and has a very beautiful engraved plate on the side of it reading:

Fifty-sixth Convention, California State Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, January 1901 to December 1958, presented to President Thomas L. Pitts by the President of the San Francisco Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

"I shall treasure it along with many other mementoes that I have from conventions of our Federation. Wherever I use this gavel or another one representative of the same authority, I shall try to do it judiciously and at all times administer the office in the style in which we all believe it should be administered.

"Thank you very much, Claude.

"Delegates, at this time, normally, I would talk to you for a few moments, but there is another occurrence at this mo-

ment which is a saddening one to those of us who had the opportunity to be acquainted with the individual. Some of you probably read in the press just a few days ago that one of the representatives of our District Council of Painters No. 36 in Los Angeles was shot to death while trying to do the job that he felt should be done on behalf of those who work for a living. Those who knew him knew him to be a rather soft-spoken gentleman, a kindly person; one who had served for many years; one who on previous occasions has been a delegate to this convention; a man who, in his own mind, was doing his job in the best fashion possible; and those of us who knew him reasonably well know that he was not a person who would provoke anyone. He had always a gentleman's approach to the problems and to the work that he was trying to do for his people.

"So as time has passed, another life has been given in the interests of those who toil for a living. I think it would be most appropriate at this time for those of us seated in this convention to pause and stand for a moment's silence in memory of Brother Roderick MacKenzie, whose funeral services are occurring at this moment in the southern part of the state."

After a moment of silence in reverent memory of Brother Roderick MacKenzie, departed, President Pitts continued:

"We know that his good deeds are well recorded; and now that he has passed on to his final reward we want to be sure, as I am satisfied that they will be, that they are recognized in proper order.

"God rest him.

"Delegates, as you have heard from those talking to you previously, this is the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor as it has been known throughout these many years since 1901. It has been a glorious federation. It has been a great privilege and great honor for me to have arrived at the position of President of this Federation. A greater honor could not have been given to anyone in this state.

"The records of this Federation are replete with achievements; achievements that I am sure were not even dreamed of by those who were the original founders of this Federation. But if we look back through them, from the year 1901 up to the present time and find all of the enactments of law that have occurred as a result of the activities of the conventions of this Federation and those charged with the responsibility of doing the work be-

tween conventions, we must take great satisfaction in the fact that much has been accomplished on behalf of the people we are privileged to represent.

"Yes, at the inception of this Federation, we can say that there was nothing then to serve the working people in that fashion. Today, there are pages upon pages and books upon books of measures that serve the working people. There are many measures upon the books that serve well all the people of the great state of California; measures that are there because they had the support of an organized movement. I am sure many of them would not exist had it not been for the leadership which, in the early part of the century, saw the need and went ahead devising the machinery which put together one of the greatest federations of its kind in the entire nation. To them, we owe a great debt of gratitude. Yes, they have passed on to their reward, but without them and without the vision and foresight that they did have, we would not be meeting today in the fashion that we meet, in a convention hall so beautiful, with the great number of delegates we have, and with still the ability to speak freely, openly, without hesitation on any subject and in any manner we see fit.

"The voice of the labor movement in California, as it has been carried out by the California State Federation of Labor, has always been one never to be smothered by any group or by any pressures. It has always been one that spoke courageously and fearlessly on behalf of the people it represented and on behalf of all programs that were good for California. Certainly, if we started to enumerate the achievements and successes that are the results of the combining of our people together in such a federation, we would be standing here long after the day that the convention should be completed. This is no time for such a detailed statement. But there is just this bit of time to recognize and be grateful to all of those people who made such a great contribution.

"So, today we meet in session for the 56th time. There were three years that we could not meet due to war conditions that existed. And we are meeting now in what will be the final session of this convention.

"There is a saddening note in a sense to think about this great art work that was carved out by those people many years ago and that is being now set aside. Yet, on the other hand, we must look at the fact that we are not setting it com-

pletely aside, and that we are not going to forget about it.

"The art work that they carved has been the real foundation for this Federation for all these years and will continue to make its contribution to the new federation that will emerge from the efforts of both sides in this state of California.

"While there may have been some difference in the approaches of the two state bodies to the problems that were ours in labor, while sometimes we may not have seen eye to eye on all issues, that same kind of a condition exists in all parts of our country as it applies to some issues. Sure, we recognize that we have not solved all the differences that exist between the South and the North and the West in the United States. We have not solved all the differences that exist between people who would deny some their rights. But we have still maintained them in what we call the 'United States'.

"We have not torn apart and broken up the United States into separate countries. Labor went through its trials and tribulations many years ago in a breakup, and it gave cause for many ill feelings. But today we meet for the last time in our convention, hoping that tomorrow we will meet in a convention which will put the people of labor back in the House of Labor officially in this state as one body.

"Sure, we will have differences on the floor of our convention. If we didn't have, there wouldn't be any need for a convention. But when we finish airing those differences and letting the people of our state know how we feel, and the people of our nation know how we feel about things, we will have arrived at a decision on the issues that exist. And once we arrive at the decision, then, as an organization, we should proceed out into our life to do the job that is the result of those decisions; do it honestly, do it courageously, do it with everything that we have in our hearts and our minds; every ounce of ability we have to direct ourselves properly; and we will be doing the bidding then of the vast majority making the decisions, which will include all of those representing the labor organizations in this state. We will no longer exist as a division; the division will no longer exist.

"So to that side of the page as we turn, we must look forward to the fact that we then will be speaking for all of the workers in one voice in this federation. And I think it will bring a great measure of satisfaction, not only to those of us who sit in the meetings and the sessions of the

convention, but also to those who are today, and will be tomorrow and through the next days of this session, working at their particular trades or crafts or industries scattered throughout this state.

"With just these few remarks, then, may I say welcome to all of you. I am pleased to see this wonderful delegation. I am happy to be here and able to participate in this final convention of the California State Federation of Labor on this day of December the 8th, 1958, in San Francisco, where it was born. No better place, no finer city could have been chosen for this occasion than the place where this Federation first was organized and put together.

"I say to all of you: thanks immensely for all the efforts you have put in during the past few months in waging a campaign which was an outstanding campaign. This is my first opportunity to say it to all of you en masse; to say to you that while we did wage a successful campaign, let us not be overcome with the victory; let us not allow it to disturb our judgment; let us not allow it to direct us in any direction other than that of the full responsibility which is ours to all the members we represent, and to all of the people of this great state. I think that is our greatest problem today, that we should never at any moment lose sight of the fact that we are a responsible organization, and that we continue to show the people of California who gave us the confidence they expressed on November 4th that we are such an organization. And the results, as we go through the tests of time, will bring forth continuously good measures, good will, good benefits for the people that we represent.

"So I thank you this morning for the opportunity to give you these few remarks, and now declare this Fifty-Sixth Convention of the California State Federation of Labor open for such business as may legally come before it."

Report of the Committee on Credentials

President Pitts called upon James Blackburn, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, who reported for the committee.

Upon motion by Brother Blackburn, delegates whose names were printed in the Preliminary Roll of Delegates as well as the additions, changes and deletions to the roll reported to the convention by Chairman Blackburn, were seated.

(Under the terms of the subsequently adopted Agreement to Merge, the Joint California AFL-CIO Merger Committee was authorized to accredit to the convention of the merged organizations all delegates duly accredited to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. The complete roll of delegates will accordingly be found in the proceedings of the first convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, held in San Francisco, December 9-12, 1958.)

Appointment of Committees

The following committee appointments, which had been made by President Pitts, were announced by Secretary Haggerty:

Committee on Credentials

James Blackburn, Chairman, Painters District Council No. 48, Riverside
Phyllis Mitchell, Secretary, Office Employees No. 3, San Francisco
Wayne J. Hull, Painters No. 256, Long Beach
C. J. Hyans, Bill Posters No. 32, Los Angeles
Andy Ahern, Garment Cutters No. 45, San Francisco
George Bronner, Ventura Central Labor Council, Ventura
W. Lloyd Leiby, Southern California District Council of Laborers, Los Angeles
Daniel J. McPeak, Electricians No. 1245, Oakland
Fannie Borax, Ladies Garment Workers No. 96, Los Angeles
Ed Wilson, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco
Edna Waugh, Hotel, Restaurant, Cafeteria Employees No. 512, San Pedro
Paul E. O'Bryant, Motion Picture Cine-technicians No. 789, Hollywood
William M. Sloan, Building Service Employees Joint Council of Southern California, Los Angeles
Don L. Meyers, Carpenters No. 1235, Modesto
Homer Hixon, Bartenders No. 591, San Pedro

Committee on Resolutions

Thomas A. Small, Chairman, Bartenders No. 340, San Mateo
Albin J. Gruhn, Secretary, Eureka Central Labor Council, Eureka
George Wall, Federation of Post Office Clerks, North Hollywood

William Sidell, Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, Los Angeles
 Howard Reed, Contra Costa County Building & Construction Trades Council, Martinez
 Mary Olson, Hotel, Restaurant, Cafeteria Employees No. 512, San Pedro
 William E. Pollard, Dining Car Employees No. 582, Los Angeles
 Armond L. Henderson, District Council of Carpenters, San Diego
 Joseph J. Christian, Los Angeles Building and Construction Trades Council, Los Angeles
 Phil Deredi, Elevator Operators No. 117, San Francisco
 John Hogg, San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, San Francisco
 Charles Foehn, Electricians No. 6, San Francisco
 Fred C. Smith, Fire Fighters No. 1014, Los Angeles
 Percy F. Ball, Construction & General Laborers No. 185, Sacramento
 Robert F. Willsey, Riverside Building and Construction Trades Council, Riverside

Committee on Legislation

W. J. Bassett, Chairman, Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Los Angeles
 Everett Matzen, Secretary, Butchers No. 346, Petaluma
 Jack Kopke, Paint Makers No. 1101, Oakland
 Hazel O'Brien, Waitresses No. 48, San Francisco
 Robert Callahan, Fire Fighters No. 798, San Francisco
 E. H. Vernon, Auto Machinists No. 1546, Oakland
 Charles Marsh, District Council of Painters No. 36, Los Angeles
 Harry Finks, Sacramento-Yolo Counties Central Labor Council, Sacramento
 Chester Bartalini, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, San Francisco
 Harold D. Lackey, Bakersfield Building and Construction Trades Council, Bakersfield
 Charles Robinson, Hod Carriers & Common Laborers No. 294, Fresno
 Larry Vail, State Council of Retail Clerks, San Francisco
 William C. Carroll, Operating Engineers No. 12, Los Angeles
 Sam Otto, Sportswear and Cotton Garment Workers No. 266, Los Angeles
 Web Green, Electrical Workers No. 477, San Bernardino

Committee on Constitution

Lee Lalor, Chairman, Laborers No. 304, Oakland
 John Quimby, Secretary, San Diego Central Labor Council, San Diego
 Lowell Nelson, Building and Construction Trades Council, Vallejo
 George Johns, San Francisco Central Labor Council, San Francisco
 John F. Quinn, Bartenders No. 52, Oakland
 Al E. Albertoni, Federated Fire Fighters, Burbank
 Charles "Pop" Kennedy, Musicians No. 6, San Francisco
 L. A. Parker, Council of Federated Municipal Crafts, Los Angeles
 Francis Donnelly, Street, Electric Railway and MCE No. 1277, Los Angeles
 Henry Clemens, Typographical Workers No. 174, Los Angeles
 Isador Stenzor, Cloak Makers No. 55, Los Angeles
 Edd X. Russell, Actors Equity, Hollywood
 M. R. Callahan, Bartenders No. 686, Long Beach
 James Symes, Union Label Section, San Francisco
 Burnell Phillips, Riverside Central Labor Council, Riverside

Committee on Rules and Order of Business

C. T. McDonough, Chairman, Cooks No. 44, San Francisco
 Peter Greco, Secretary, Painters No. 1104, Salinas
 Pat Somerset, Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood
 Lilas Jones, Sacramento-Yolo Counties Central Labor Council, Sacramento
 Alvin Holt, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles
 Charles Brown, Allied Printing Trades Council, Los Angeles
 Earl Wilson, Theatrical Stage Employees No. 614, San Bernardino
 Ed A. Doyle, Bartenders & Culinary Workers No. 654, Oroville
 Henry Hansen, San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, Stockton
 William S. Hogan, State Conference of Bookbinders, San Francisco
 M. J. Collins, Joint Executive Conference of Southern California Electrical Workers, Los Angeles
 Charles J. Hardy, Waiters and Bartenders No. 500, San Diego
 John Schiavenza, Machinists No. 1566, Oakland
 Ed H. Dowell, Motion Picture Projectionists No. 297, San Diego

Newell J. Carman, Operating Engineers
No. 3, San Francisco

Sergeants-at-Arms

Rex Pritchard, Chief, Golden Gate District Council of Lathers, San Rafael
Ronald Benner, Ventura Building and Construction Trades Council, Ventura
Andy Hemnes, Bartenders No. 591, San Pedro
Jack Kasper, Sailors Union of the Pacific, San Francisco
Tom Nugent, Marine Cooks and Stewards, San Francisco

Report of Committee on Rules and Order of Business

C. T. McDonough, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported for the committee, as follows:

"Your Committee on Rules and Order of Business met and went over the new rules under the merger and adopted those rules, and then agreed to recommend that the rules of the 1957 convention of the California State Federation of Labor would continue in this convention until the merger."

Upon motion by Chairman McDonough, the committee's report was adopted.

Introduction of Mexican Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union Leaders

President Pitts made the following introductions:

"We have with us this morning a group from our neighboring country which is here under the Trade Union Programs Division of the Office of International Affairs, United States Department of Labor. They are touring the country under the team managership of Foster J. Pratt, who is a team manager for the Department.

"I would like to take this opportunity to introduce them to you so that you will meet them first-hand. We bid them welcome to this historic convention, and we are pleased to have them here in San Francisco observing the functions of our Federation in this convention.

"These people are representatives of the Mexican Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union and surely are observing, I think, well the operations of their sister organizations here in San Francisco:

"Enrique Pedro Ayala, member of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union; secretary, Examining Board Union Training School; a waiter.

"Miguel Angel Diaz; member, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union; waiter.

"Angel Gomez, member, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union; waiter.

"Jose Guadalupe Martinez, member, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union; President, Examining Board Union Training School; waiter.

"Jose Mendez, member, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union; waiter.

"Adolfo Ortiz, member, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union; waiter.

"Guillermo Peyro, member, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union; Captain of Bell Boys.

"Manuel Alfonso Perez, member, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union; waiter.

"Rosalio Vargas, member, Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union; waiter.

"With them as interpreters are Jaimy Ibran and A. Infante.

"We bid you welcome and hope that you enjoy the sessions of our convention. We invite you to remain as long as you care to and trust that your visit to the state of California and this country is of great value to you, and that it gives you an opportunity to return to your homeland to spread the good will and the fine feeling that we have in our country for those of you in Mexico, our neighboring country. We trust that all of it will bring great benefits to the people that you are privileged to represent on this occasion."

Resolutions

Secretary Haggerty announced, for the record and the information of the delegates, that eight late resolutions had been received, and that, under the constitution and the convention rules, they could not be processed or come before the convention for consideration.

(Under the terms of the subsequently adopted Agreement to Merge, all resolutions submitted to this convention of the California State Federation of Labor were referred for disposition to the convention of the merged organizations. They will therefore be contained in the proceedings of the first convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, held in San Francisco, December 9-12, 1958.)

Report of Committee on Merger

President Pitts then called upon Secretary Haggerty to report on behalf of the Committee on Merger.

Secretary Haggerty stated:

"On January 26, 1956, at its regular meeting in Hollywood, the Executive Council appointed its Merger Committee to meet with the representatives of the California Industrial Union Council for the purpose of arriving at a voluntary merger of the respective bodies.

"On February 8, 1956, a similar committee was appointed by the California Industrial Union Council, and the first meeting of the Joint Merger Committee was held on April 13, 1956 in San Francisco. This was followed by meetings on the following dates:

May 9, 1956
May 10, 1956
July 17, 1956
July 18, 1956
July 19, 1956
September 24, 1956
September 25, 1956
February 7, 1957
February 8, 1957
May 25, 1957
June 29, 1957
October 11, 1957
October 26, 1957
October 27, 1957
November 23, 1957
November 24, 1957
November 25, 1957
April 16, 1958
June 4, 1958
June 5, 1958
June 12, 1958
June 13, 1958
July 9, 1958
July 10, 1958
July 11, 1958
August 12, 1958
August 23, 1958

"As a result of this long series of meetings, general agreement on merger was reached in July, 1958, and formally jointly recommended by the Joint Merger Committee to their respective governing bodies on August 23, 1958.

"On August 24, 1958, this Executive Council adopted the recommendation of its Merger Committee, and on September 9, 1958, similar action was taken by the General Board of the California Industrial Union Council. This Executive Council accordingly is submitting to you its favorable recommendation for the adoption of the Agreement to Merge, Constitution, and Convention Rules and Order of Business which have been printed and distributed to each delegate at his time of registration, and which has heretofore

been distributed to each of the affiliates of the Federation.

"The Agreement to Merge, Constitution, and Convention Rules and Order of Business as printed and distributed have been submitted to President George Meany of the AFL-CIO and have been approved by him.

"Before moving adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Council, I feel it proper briefly to explain the Agreement to Merge, Constitution, and Convention Rules and Order of Business.

A. AGREEMENT TO MERGE

This Agreement provides:

1. For the voluntary merger of the California State Federation of Labor and the California Industrial Union Council into a merger organization to be called the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

2. The initial President, Secretary-Treasurer and twenty-four Geographical Vice Presidents shall be the incumbent President, Secretary-Treasurer and twenty-four Vice Presidents of the State Federation of Labor; the two General Vice Presidents and eight At-Large Vice Presidents shall be the incumbent President and Secretary-Treasurer and eight Vice Presidents of the California Industrial Union Council.

3. The current affiliates of the State Federation of Labor and California Industrial Union Council shall automatically become affiliates of the California Labor Federation.

4. All assets and liabilities of the State Federation of Labor and California Industrial Union Council respectively are transferred to the California Labor Federation, but a complete audit of the State Federation and California Industrial Union Council is provided for.

5. Existing office employees of the State Federation and California Industrial Union Council are to be integrated as office employees of the California Labor Federation.

6. For a merged convention it vests in the Joint California AFL-CIO Merger Committee, the authority to accredit delegates.

7. The Joint AFL-CIO Merger Committee shall designate the temporary officers of the merged convention; appoint all merged convention committees and take all other action necessary with respect to the merged convention.

8. The Constitution of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO and the Convention Rules and Order of Business incorporated in the merger agreement shall apply to the merged convention except as modified by the merger agreement.

9. If the Agreement to Merge, Constitution, Convention Rules and Order of Business are adopted by the State Federation of Labor and California Industrial Union Council, all resolutions pending before either body shall be referred for consideration and action by the merged convention.

10. The Agreement to Merge, Constitution, and Convention Rules and Order of Business shall be effective upon the acceptance by action of the respective conventions of the California State Federation of Labor and California Industrial Union Council, and the adoption of the Merger Agreement and Constitution establishing California Labor COPE at separate conventions of California Labor League for Political Education and California CIO Council on Political Education.

B. CONSTITUTION

Article I. Simply establishes the name of the organization as the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

Article II. The objects and purposes are substantially those as currently exist in the State Federation of Labor Constitution except that the principle is recognized that both craft and industrial unions are appropriate, equal and necessary as methods of union organization.

Article III. Dealing with affiliations, is substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor except that it now specifically includes the Territory of Hawaii.

Article IV. Dealing with officers, is different from the State Federation of Labor in that it provides for:

1. Full-time elected President and a
2. Full-time elected Secretary-Treasurer,
3. Two full-time General Vice Presidents,
4. Twenty-four Geographical Vice Presidents, and
5. Eight At-Large Vice Presidents.

Article V. Elections—Is substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor except:

1. It provides specifically for the order

of nominations and makes the necessary changes in the ballot form because of the additional officers.

2. It specifically provides that with respect to the vice presidents, any vice president elected as a geographical vice president must be affiliated with a local union located in such geographical district, and any at-large vice president must be affiliated with an affiliated local union in the state.

3. It modifies slightly the oath of office.

Article VI. Substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor except:

1. A special meeting of the Executive Council may be called by the request of ten members of the Executive Council rather than two-thirds.

2. It expressly provides that the appointment of committees by the President is subject to the approval by the Executive Council and if any such committees are convention committees, the appointment is subject to approval by both the Executive Council and the convention.

3. It expressly provides that the President shall receive his reasonable expenses.

Article VII. It is substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor except:

1. The Secretary-Treasurer must keep lists of the principal officers of all affiliates rather than merely the secretaries of such affiliates.

2. Expressly provides for payment of reasonable expenses to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Article VIII. This is a new section resulting from the creation of two general vice presidents and specifies that their duties shall be such as are assigned by the Secretary-Treasurer under whose direction and supervision they shall work, and also provides that they shall receive their reasonable expenses.

Article IX. Executive Council—Is substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor except:

1. It is expressly stated the Executive Council must meet at least three times a year.

2. With respect to the screening of convention resolutions for the purpose of introducing legislation, the screening process has been amended so that proposed legislation will have to be introduced if the resolution specifically pro-

vides it is not subject to the screening process and is adopted by a two-thirds vote at the convention.

3. Spells out specifically a thirty-day notice with respect to hearing on charges against any affiliate or officer of the Federation and expressly spells out the right of appeal to the convention and to the National Federation.

4. It adds a provision permitting the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the Secretary-Treasurer to budget major functions in the Federation.

5. Provides for the approval by the Executive Council of all committees appointed by the President.

Article X. This is a new article creating six standing committees composed of members of the Executive Council and prescribes their functions and duties, together with the requirement that they be supplied with staff designated by the Secretary-Treasurer. The six standing committees are:

1. Legislation
2. Education
3. Community Services
4. Safety and Occupational Health
5. Civil Rights
6. Housing

Article XI. Dealing with expenses, is substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor.

Article XII. Specifically provides the salary to be provided for each of the elected officers. The salaries are:

1. President—\$1,250 per month.
2. Secretary-Treasurer—\$2,084 per month.
3. General Vice Presidents — \$1,042 per month.

Article XIII. Dealing with revenues, has been changed in the following respect:

1. The affiliation fee has been increased from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

2. The per capita tax has been increased from 4c per member per month to 5c per member per month, and it is expressly provided that full payment must be made and that partial and token affiliations shall not be accepted.

3. Eliminates the special funds previously existing in the Federation and establishes one General Fund but with a special pension account in such General Fund.

Article XIV. Substantially the same as

the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor except:

1. Provides for a suspension of delinquent affiliates at the end of four months rather than three months.

2. Permits the Executive Council to excuse or exonerate the payment of per capita without loss of vote for good cause established.

3. Provides that notice of delinquency of an affiliate be remitted to its National or International Union.

Article XV. Substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor except:

1. Conventions of the Federation are to be held every two years rather than every year after the convention held in the year 1960.

2. Twenty-five affiliated local unions are required for a quorum rather than ten.

3. The Secretary-Treasurer is required to submit to the convention the actual per capita tax payment together with his estimate of the average dues paying membership of each affiliate.

4. 150 delegates rather than 25 delegates are required for a roll call vote.

5. With respect to the number of delegates at each convention, the maximum is increased from six to ten and the method of allocating delegates is changed. Under the former Federation constitution, an affiliate was entitled to two delegates for the first 500 members, and one delegate for each 250 members or major fraction thereof thereafter. Under the provisions of the new constitution, it is provided that there shall be two delegates for the first 500 members or less, one delegate for the next 250 members or major fraction, and one delegate for each succeeding 500 delegates or major fraction.

6. Section 6 of sub-section B, provides that a delegate may represent up to three affiliated local unions affiliated with the same National or International union with a combined per capita vote of not more than 1200, if the delegate is a member in good standing in at least one of such locals.

7. Slightly modifies the language of Section 5, sub-section C, dealing with the disqualification of delegates, but is merely a clarification of language.

8. Provides that with respect to resolutions not received within the time limit, they can be considered by the convention upon a two-thirds vote rather than unani-

mous vote as under the old Federation constitution.

9. Changes the convention committees by confining them to committees on:

1. Resolutions,
2. Legislation,
3. Constitution,
4. Rules of Order.

Accordingly, the old committees on (1) Grievances, (2) Labels and Boycotts and (3) Union Label Investigation, have been abolished.

10. Provides the minimum number on each committee shall be fifteen.

Article XVI. Autonomy, is substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor.

Article XVII. Is a new provision specifying the Federation will conform with the rules and regulations of the National body.

Article XVIII. Dealing with strikes, lock-outs and boycotts, is substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor.

Article XIX. Substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor.

Article XX. Substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor.

Article XXI. Substantially the same as the former constitution of the State Federation of Labor.

C. CONVENTION RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS

These are substantially the same as the rules applicable to previous conventions of the State Federation of Labor except:

1. Rule 6 expressly provides for the rendition of minority reports.
2. Rule 7 specifies the quorum of committees.
3. Rule 9 increases the request for a roll call vote from 25 to 150 delegates.
4. Rule 10 spells out the precedence of motions during debate.
5. Rule 16 specifically provides for separate types of microphones for delegates speaking "For" and "Against" a proposition.

Secretary Haggerty then offered the following motion:

"That the recommendation of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor approving the Agreement to Merge, the Constitution and the

Convention Rules and Order of Business establishing the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, be concurred in, and that this convention approve said Agreement to Merge, Constitution and Convention Rules and Order of Business."

President Pitts recognized Delegate C. R. Bartalini, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, who addressed the convention, as follows:

"I want to say at the outset that as far as the Carpenters are concerned, we are going to support the motion to consummate the merger. I believe that in view of the events that have taken place just three weeks ago as far as the Carpenters are concerned, and because many delegates have buttonholed me and wanted an understanding of the position of the Carpenters, that it is appropriate at this time, as the elected spokesman for the Carpenters, to make a statement as far as the Brotherhood of Carpenters is concerned.

"My comment, Mr. Chairman, is rather ironic since at the last convention of the State Federation of Labor that was held in San Francisco in 1953, right in the middle of the session the Brotherhood of Carpenters saw fit to withdraw from the AFL-CIO. I hope this is not an omen as far as the present convention is concerned.

"Undoubtedly you have read the press, you have seen the publicity that emanated out of our national convention in St. Louis just three weeks ago, where the convention, with the exception of one delegate, unanimously supported a resolution authorizing our general officers to have full authority to withdraw from the AFL-CIO if some of the things that we are rightly concerned with are not adjudicated. And I believe it is appropriate at this time at this convention that an explanation be made of the Carpenters' position.

"I want to say that this resolution embodied two parts; one received very little publicity, and I think here a clarification is needed. You know it is common knowledge that the officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters have been attacked by the McClellan Committee. I want to say in respect to the allegations of the McClellan Committee in regard to the Brotherhood of Carpenters, that a factual report has been made by our union to every single member of that organization.

"I want to say that the report of our officers was very closely scrutinized in the convention, and we unanimously sup-

ported the basis of the factual report as conclusive as far as the Carpenters are concerned, and which would vindicate the position of the organization in respect to the allegations.

"In respect to the allegation of the McClellan Committee against our three officers in what is commonly referred to as the Indiana Highway deal, I want to say that they are subject to trial before the court, and findings of that court will stand on their own. And I am sure that they will be vindicated.

"In this respect, Mr. Chairman, a policy question or a moral question as far as the Carpenters are concerned has been raised; and our feelings about this are very strong. We feel very strongly that it is just about time that the responsible leadership of the labor movement in this country begins to take a firm position to protect the affiliated unions that come within their jurisdiction, instead of adopting a policy of appeasement to people like McClellan and Goldwater. We feel that when our organization requested the executive committee of the AFL-CIO to send a committee down to our headquarters and conduct their own investigation to see whether the allegations by the McClellan Committee had any factual grounds, that request should have been granted instead of denied. We feel that the request of our organization for the executive council to send their own certified public accountants to go over the books of our International, which request was denied, should have been granted. I think it was incumbent upon the responsible leadership of our labor movement to ascertain for themselves whether the smear tactics of the McClellan Committee had any actual grounds. And as I stated, this was not done.

"I think it is about time that the leadership of our labor movement get back on the fundamental principles on which we have established our unions; to get up and fight and protect our constituents rather than to go out in the other direction, in a program of appeasement, in order to satisfy reactionaries and, in fact, the enemies of the labor movement. If there is something wrong, we'll take care of it. And I think if it is going to take the Brotherhood of Carpenters to instill in some of our leaders' minds that this is their responsible obligation, then the Carpenters are going to do it!

"A few comments on the second part of that resolution, Mr. Chairman. I do not think I have to bore the delegates to this

convention, particularly those who are affiliated with the Building Trades Department, with the concern that we have of the rape that has taken place since the merger on the question of our bread and butter. I am a great believer in labor unity. I have always fought for labor unity. I think that in the 35 years that I have been connected with the labor movement I never felt any happier than when I had the opportunity to be in New York when the merger took place, in spite of the fact that, being on the ground floor, I was in a position to hear and observe all the rumblings that went on in that convention, the scurrying back and forth to appease and to get everybody satisfied so that this merger could take place without a hitch. I was aware of the promises that were made in order to consummate this marriage. And I am telling you that they succeeded. Those of you who were there know and we all know that the merger took place without a hitch. But after the merger the promises that were made to satisfy the Building Trades Department were never consummated. As a matter of fact, they not only failed to consummate the promises, but they went completely in the other direction and repudiated some of the things that they said that they would do.

"Two years later in Atlantic City I again had the pleasure to be in attendance in the convention, and there I saw a spectacle which was in complete reverse of what took place in New York when certain actions were taken that disunited the house of labor after a two-year marriage. And I want to comment that I questioned whether it was the correct thing to do and the Carpenters questioned whether it was the correct thing to do.

"I look at this thing as a parent does one of his or her children. If the child errs and somebody comes to the parent to tell what is wrong, I think it is the obligation of the parent to investigate whether that accusation is correct. If the child is innocent, the parent should stand by the child; if the child is guilty, the parent should do all he or she can to rehabilitate that child instead of shoving the child out of the door in the cold weather and saying, 'Go out.'

"However, this is water over the dam. And I hope that at some time in the very near future some of our so-called leaders begin to take note of what is happening to our labor movement and act like real, honest-to-God labor leaders.

"But at that convention again in At-

lantic City, the Building Trades Department and all the affiliated unions in the Building Trades section went into discussion and were deeply concerned about the failure to consummate the understanding that was reached in 1955. They were concerned by the fact that not only was it not consummated, but it was violated in every way, shape and form. And we took positive action in that Building Trades Convention, and there we were placated by the President of the AFL-CIO, who appeared before that convention, saying, 'I promise you that these things will be consummated.' And again we were appeased and went along.

"But what has happened since that time? We find that in spite of the fact that promises were made in order to consummate this marriage, we have unions of the Industrial Union Section which went out and negotiated collective bargaining agreements since that time, Mr. Chairman, and since the Atlantic City convention, prohibiting their industries from sub-letting construction work to the proper people.

"This, to me, is an indication that unless drastic action is taken to bring this thing to an end, somebody is going to have to lead the fight. I don't have to tell you, if you follow the labor movement closely, that one of the prominent people in the Industrial Union Section not only negotiated these understandings in his own agreements, but three or four weeks after the Atlantic City convention, appeared before his own International convention and succeeded in that convention in getting a motion through authorizing him or the executive officers to go out and negotiate separate agreements for the so-called skilled craftsmen in his own organization. And this he obtained after a bitter fight on the floor of his own

union, because this was a complete departure from the basic principles of industrial unionization.

"So I am telling you, Mr. Chairman, that while the Carpenters are going to support the motion for merger, we want our position understood. We are not going to go out and disunite, we are not going to do anything that we think is a detriment to the united labor movement in this country, but if the Carpenters are going to have to lead the fight in order to get our people back on the fundamental principles of the labor movement, the Carpenters are going to do it!

"That is the position of the Carpenters, Mr. Chairman."

There being no further discussion, President Pitts resumed:

"The question before the House is the adoption of the motion provided by the Executive Council and presented by the Secretary at the conclusion of his report.

"All those in favor of the motion please signify by saying 'Aye'. Contrary-minded, 'No'.

"The 'Ayes' have it. The motion is adopted and the documents are approved."

President Pitts then continued:

"Delegates, pursuant to the merger agreements, there is no further business to come before the convention. All items will be referred to the merger convention which will meet in this hall at the hour of 10:00 a.m. tomorrow morning, that is, the resolutions, reports, statements of policy, et cetera."

Adjournment

President Pitts then declared the 56th convention of the California State Federation of Labor adjourned at 12:05 p.m., December 8, 1958.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

1901 — 1958

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.
1908-1909	Alexander M. Thompson, Team Drivers No. 70, Oakland.
1909-1912	Daniel D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen No. 60, Sacramento.
1912-1916	Daniel P. Haggerty, Machinists No. 68, San Francisco.
1916-1921	Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco.
1921-1924	Seth R. Brown, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1924-1926	Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco.
1926-1928	John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles.
1928-1930	William P. Stanton, Electrical Workers No. 151, San Francisco.
1930-1934	A. W. Hoch, Machinists No. 311, Los Angeles.
1934-1936	Edward D. Vandeleur, Street Railway Employees, Div. 518, San Francisco.
1936-1937	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.
1947-1950	John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.
1950-1958	Thomas L. Pitts, Wholesale Delivery Drivers No. 848, Los Angeles.

Secretaries

1901, 1902	Guy Lathrop, Carpenters No. 483, San Francisco.
1903	George K. Smith, Barbers No. 134, Oakland.
1904	George B. Benham, Printing Pressmen No. 24, San Francisco.
1905	Frank J. Bonnington, Typographical No. 21, San Francisco.
1906, 1907	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, Div. 518, San Francisco.
1943-1958	C. J. Haggerty, Lathers No. 42, Los Angeles.

Convention Cities

1st—1901, San Francisco

2nd—1902, Vallejo

3rd—1903, Los Angeles

4th—1904, Fresno

5th—1905, Sacramento

6th—1906, Oakland

7th—1907, Stockton

8th—1908, Vallejo

9th—1908, San Jose

10th—1909, San Rafael

11th—1910, Los Angeles

12th—1911, Bakersfield

13th—1912, San Diego

14th—1913, Fresno

15th—1914, Stockton

16th—1915, Santa Rosa

17th—1916, Eureka

18th—1917, Sacramento

19th—1918, San Diego

20th—1919, Bakersfield

21st—1920, Fresno

22nd—1921, San Jose

23rd—1922, Long Beach

24th—1923, Stockton

25th—1924, Santa Barbara

26th—1925, San Diego

27th—1926, Oakland

28th—1927, San Bernardino

29th—1928, Sacramento

30th—1929, Long Beach

31st—1930, Marysville

32nd—1931, Santa Barbara

33rd—1932, Modesto

34th—1933, Monterey

35th—1934, Pasadena

36th—1935, San Diego

37th—1936, Sacramento

38th—1937, Long Beach

39th—1938, Santa Barbara

40th—1939, Oakland

41st—1940, Santa Monica

42nd—1941, San Francisco

43rd—1942, Long Beach

44th—1946, San Francisco

45th—1947, Sacramento

46th—1948, Long Beach

47th—1949, Los Angeles

48th—1950, Santa Barbara

49th—1951, San Diego

50th—1952, Santa Barbara

51st—1953, San Francisco

52nd—1954, Santa Barbara

53rd—1955, San Diego

54th—1956, Long Beach

55th—1957, Oakland

56th—1958, San Francisco